Gov. Wise wrote a letter to a Newspaper showing that he was a Presidential aspirant—hence his denial


# KNOXVILLE WHIG

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.


**Books! Books!! Books!!!**

Fresh Books for Sale!—I have on hand a book of 300 pages, well bound, being a discussion of the Slavery question, between myself and *Mr. Pryne*, in which the latter entered into a defense of "glorious old John Brown and his boys," as he styled their Kansas murderers. This book is now of more interest in the South, than heretofore. I will send it *post paid* by mail to any one who will inclose me one dollar. I will send it *post paid* by mail to any one who will inclose me one dollar.

I have my reply to Graves' "Iron Wheel," with an Appendix, a book of 400 pages, bound cheap in paper covers, which I will send *post paid* for 50 cents, or two copies for one dollar, paying 20 cents postage, and leaving only 30 cents for the Book. Send us your orders.

I have also a few dozen copies of my "Political Register" of 1844, a large book, now in print, which I will send out post-paid for one dollar, and my book of "Abolitionism contrasted with Bogus Democracy," which I will furnish at 50 cents.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

February, 1860.

**A Liberal Offer.**

For $5 inclosed to me by mail, I will send Kain's Constable's Guide and Form Book, my discussion on Slavery, and the Weekly Whig for one year, and for $4, I will send the Guide and Form Book, and Whig for one year, to any one address, paying the postage on the Books myself.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

**Gov. Harris Speaks Out!**

The Resolutions of South Carolina, for a Southern Disunion Convention, have at length reached the Democratic Governor of Tennessee, and he has laid them before the Legislature, *snubbing* the whole affair. The Tennessee Governor sees nothing in the present condition of affairs to call for such a revolutionary meeting. How will the intense Southern patriots in Tennessee, of the Democratic faith, like this affair from the Governor? To say the least of it, his Excellency certainly does not give them any "aid and comfort." They had better withdraw from the Democracy of Tennessee, and go over to the Southern Confederacy! But hear the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 28, 1860.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I herewith transmit resolutions adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina and Mississippi upon Federal relations.

Whilst I do not concur in their recommendations—not seeing the necessity or propriety of a convention of the sixteen slaveholding States of the Union at this time—I nevertheless, deem it proper that I should communicate, and that you should respectfully consider the suggestions of our sister States.

Believing as I do that the people of Tennessee are loyal to the Constitution, in all its parts, and with each and all of its guarantees, possessing a jealous regard for the rights of the States, and feeling justly apprehensive of encroachments upon them, they would feel and demonstrate, when necessary, their identity with any of her sister States in resisting any unjust and unconstitutional warfare upon them or their institutions.

This resistance should be, first, by the use of all the constitutional means in our power to the end that the Union may be preserved as it was formed, and the blessings of a government of equality, under a written constitution perpetuated. But if the hope of thus obtaining justice shall be disappointed, and the Federal Government, in the hands of reckless fanatics, shall at any time become an engine of power to invade the rights of individuals and of States, to follow the example of our fathers of 1776, will be the alternative left us.

Whilst there is much in the present attitude of parties, States and public men in the Northern portion of the Confederacy, to cause apprehension as to the security of our rights and the continuance of fraternal feeling, yet there is a probability, and I hope a strong one, that wise, temperate and firm councils may avert the impending evils. Therefore, before widening the breach in the manner designated in the resolutions herewith submitted, our policy should be to exhaust every means, consistent with honor and the constitution, in an earnest effort to check the tide of aggression and restore the era of good feeling and fraternity throughout the whole country.

Respectfully,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

**The Rights of the South.**

There is no sry more disgusting to a patriot, and a lover of his country, than the everlasting cry of *the rights of the South*, by the Democratic party! They clamor eternally, about the rights of the *South*, as though no other section of our widely extended country, had any rights under the Constitution! The fire-eating, Union-dissolving politicians of the South, exclaim in all their speeches, preambles and resolutions, "anti-slavery agitation, persistently continued in by the non-slave holding States, in contempt of the obligations of law and the sanctity of compacts, must cease"—when, in fact, the Democratic party have lived and kept themselves in power for a quarter of a century by this villainous agitation, resolving every four years, that they will discountenance all such agitation, in and out of Congress. It is now the *only one issue* of the Democratic party, before the country; and by their agitation of it, they set in motion the car of Black Republicanism, which has now overrun them. The secret machinations of the leaders of Democracy, their slavery agitation, and atrocious designs, have built up the Republican party, and conservative Union men, are now implored to help these spoils hunting demagogues overthrow these Abolition conspirators, under a pretence of guarding the rights of the South! If the Union is dissolved, and the institutions of the country are overthrown, this vile, designing, corrupt and abominable Democracy are responsible for it.

**Marriage of Mr. Brazelton.**

We find the following notice of the late marriage of the member from Jefferson, in the Nashville *Patriot*. Brazelton has made an active and efficient member of the Legislature, standing firm as a Whig, or Oppositionist; and we are now pleased to see him *wind up his Legislative labors*, so much to advantage:

"The marriage of the Hon. WILLIAM BRAZELTON, jr., and Miss MARGIE LEWIS, in this city, on the evening of Tuesday 28th inst., was the occasion of bringing together much of the beauty and chivalry of our State. The fair bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jenny Lewis, Miss Brazelton, Miss Hobson, Miss Lindsley, Miss Topp, of Memphis, Miss McNairy and Miss Williams. The talented young bridegroom was assisted by Mr. Jno. Brazelton, Mr. King, Mr. Will Ewing, Hon. Moses White, of Memphis, and the Hon. Joseph G. Pickett, and E. H East, of the House of Representatives. Among the brilliant throng were the Hon. John Bell, Ex-Gov. H. S. Foote, and his Excellency Gov. I. G. Harris, and many others who have done the State service. It was a most brilliant affair, and we wish our gifted young friend and his lovely bride every happiness that falls to the lot of humanity."

☞ Mr. Chas. A. McDaniel, writes us enclosing two dollars, but we cannot make out the Post Office. Please give us the office and State.

**Tennessee Delegation.**

It may be a matter of some interest to our Opposition friends in Tennessee, to have our State Delegation to the National Union Convention presented in a concise form. Dr. CALLENDER, from the Committee on Delegates presented the following report, which was adopted, nine delegates being appointed for the State at large, three from each of the three Divisions. Three were appointed from each Congressional District, and four afterwards added, as well as our seven Congressmen, making in all, *Fifty Delegates*:

*East Tennessee*—Wm. Dunlap, of Jefferson; John Baxter, of Knox; John Netherland, of Hawkins.

*Middle Tennessee*—Neil S. Brown, of Davidson; R. B. Ewing, of Davidson; Dr. J. W. Richardson, of Rutherford.

*West Tennessee*—Jere Clemens, of Shelby; Jos. S. Mosby, of Fayette; A. J. Donelson, of Shelby.

*1st District*—R. D. Scruggs, of Jefferson; W. D. Williams, of Greene; and W. C. Kyle, of Hawkins.

*2d District*—O. P. Temple, W. T. C. Humes, and Cooly F. Trigg, of Knox.

*3d District*—A. Caldwell, of McMinn; J. W. Gillespie, of Rhea; and Wm. H. Tibbs, of Bradley.

*4th District*—J. G. Pickett, of Smith; W. P. Hickerson, of Coffee; and S. R. Holmes, of White.

*5th District*—Jordan Stokes, of Wilson; J. B. Palmer, of Rutherford; and Wm. Ewing, of Williamson.

*6th District*—A. S. Colyar, of Franklin; Henry Cooper, of Bedford; W. F. Kercheval, of Lincoln.

*7th District*—Jno. C. Brown, of Giles; W. P. Kendrick, of Wayne; and A. P. Hall, of Benton.

*8th District*—Jno. F. House, of Montgomery; Jo. C. Stark, of Robertson; Dr. J. H. Calhoun, of Davidson.

*9th District*—R. S. Saunders, of Tipton; J. D. Porter, jr., of Henry; and J. F. Carthis, of Gibson.

*10th District*—R. F. Looney, of Shelby; R. B. Hart, of Madison; and Joseph Barbier, of Shelby.

On motion, Billie Peyton, N. G. Taylor, W. G. Brownlow, John S. Brien, and the seven Opposition members of Congress from Tennessee were added to the delegation.

**They Steal our Negroes.**

The *National Democracy* complain of the Abolition and Republican forces of the North, for stealing our slaves, and running them off on their under-ground Railroads, and they complain justly. We are not the advocates of Northern negro-stealers, and hate them for not being less *sectional*, and more *national*, even in their thieving operations. But for the life of us we can't see that the stealing of negroes, or *property*, by the Abolitionists, is any better in a moral point of view, than the stealing of larger amounts in money, by the Democracy. All the negroes stolen in a year, by the Abolitionists, sold at high prices in the South, would not amount to one half of the amount of money stolen from our Government, by the party in power. There is this redeeming trait in the Democratic ranks: They steal in every Custom house, and every port in the Union. Their forgeries, and robberies, are in all the Land Offices, among all the Contracts, Pension claims, and Government Works going on, both North and South. As thieves, robbers and plunderers, they literally know no North, no South, no East, no West! They are one glorious band of robbers, who every where act in concert, their hopes and aims being one!

**Harper's Ferry Expenses.**

The report of the Commissioners appointed to audit the accounts against the State of Virginia, for carrying on the war against *John Brown, Cook, Coppie & Co.*, show up a fearful list of expenditures! *Two hundred and forty thousand dollars*, will not foot up the bill! The report says:

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of company officers and soldiers | $81,176 02 |
| Expenses of Commissary Department | 13,794 62 |
| " of Quartermaster's | 17,781 84 |
| For arms and Ordnance Stores | 20,995 84 |
| Damage to Property | 2,555,70 |
| Secret Service and Miscellaneous | 622 25 |
| Medical Departments | 208 88 |
| | $137,166 30 |

Of the amount for arms $72,868, was paid under the contract for arms purchased by the Governor, and now on hand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount appropriated by law | $150,000 00 |
| Claims allowed for payment | 137,180.00 |
| Balance unexpended | $12,820.00 |
| Claims audited and reported to General Assembly | $31,10.337 |
| Amount expended by Executive and paid out of the Civil Contingent Paid | 17,283.66 |
| Amount paid by Board | 137,180.00 |
| Total amount audited and reported | $137,180.00 |

If the whole amount reported to the *Legislature* be allowed, then the ascertained cost incident to this invasion as far as the same has been presented, will be stated. What the entire cost will be, the Board are not able yet to foresee. But the muster-rolls now presented, and which have not been audited, because not yet correctly stated, will much more than absorb the balance of $12,000 unexpended. We fear another appropriation of $75,000 will be necessary.

The board is only authorized to expend $150,000 the amount appropriated. They are prohibited from paying General, Field or Staff Officers, or Railroad Companies. We have, therefore, concluded these last claims as exclusive of the appropriations, and have acted accordingly.

The total amount then audited and reported is $185,567 66, whilst the muster rolls have not been audited, and the Commissioners say that far more than $12,000 is still due the soldiers.

An appropriation of $75,000 more they "fear will be necessary," so that we begin to see day-light and may foot up the bill thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount already appropriated | $150,000 |
| Amount still necessary | 75,000 |
| Amount expended by Executive out of civil contingent fund | 17,283 |
| Making the grand total | $242,283 |

**Going over to Douglas.**

The Nashville *Union*, indicates its purpose to support Douglas, if nominated at Charleston. Others are coming in, by degrees, and those who have been fierce in their opposition to the "Little Giant," are moderating, and preparing to fall into ranks. We told these Democratic editors a year ago, not to commit themselves against Douglas, in so many bitter articles, for he was destined to be their Presidential candidate, and that these articles would get in their way when the contest opened. There are a few Democratic editors, South, who are honest in their sentiments, and will stand out in opposition to such a bogus Democrat, and *Free Soil Squatter Sovereignty humbug*, as Douglas has shown himself to be, but these, like angels visits, are few and far between. We believe that our neighbor of the *Register*, will refuse to support Douglas, under any circumstances, but he will have few Democratic editors associated with him. They will, as a general thing, be whipped into the traces, and most of them, like the mules of the party, will discover that Douglas is the very man—confess that they had never understood his true character—and swear that he has been slandered by the Opposition!

**To the Republic Van**

**The Denial of Gov. Wise.**

MR. BROWNLOW—In the Whig of the 25th February, I notice, as taken from the "Richmond Enquirer," what is called Gov. Wise's denial of my statement, that he wrote to the Governor of Florida to detain with him, in case Fremont should be elected President, in a forcible attempt to prevent him from taking his seat. In that denial you append the following note:

"It is true, that Judge Bailey replied to a subsequent remark, but this explanation was called forth by the remarks of Col. Baxter, who, in reply, said that that was news to him, and showed that matters had been carried to a more alarming extent than he was aware of! Judge Bailey cried and stated that he had seen the letter, and that *the Governor of Florida wrote to him*."

Now, your conflaction begins at fault. On better reflection, you will remember that Col. Baxter said that I had seen the letter. I promptly rose and corrected him, and stated that I had not seen the letter, and did not intend to be so understood; but that Gertrucr Broome had stated that he had received such a letter. Now, if the Richmond Enquirer has been authorised by Gov. Wise to state that there is no truth in the statement, somebody else other than myself "has been imposed upon." It becomes proper, therefore, that I state fully the facts, to a correct understanding of how I become mixed up with this small affair. I presume every intelligent public man in the United States saw and read, in the public prints during the years 1856 and 1857, the charge that Gov. Wise had written to some, and had consulted with others of the Southern Governors, proposing to them, in case Fremont should be elected, to join him or sustain him, to prevent, with an armed force, his inauguration as President.

On the cars of the Southwestern Railroad in Georgia, several other gentlemen and myself were discussing this charge, whether it were true. I, for reasons, which I then gave, said I had not a doubt of the truth of the charge.—Gen. Broome, who was sitting near me, replied he knew it to be true; for he, himself, received such a letter from Gov. Wise. I then asked him his reply. He said he replied that Florida had planted herself upon the Georgia Platform, and was content to vindicate her rights upon that. I think these were his exact words; if not, they certainly convey the substance of what he said. This all occurred in the daytime, in a public car, crowded with passengers, without any promise or injunction of secrecy, or that it was a confidential communication. And I confess I was surprised at the Knoxville meeting, to find I had made a statement that should surprise any intelligent politician, as something unheard of before. But as it has had that effect, the public are entitled to know how I came to make it.

Permit me, therefore, to briefly inform them. Col. Trousle in his speech against secession, as a remedy for evils that threaten the South, contended we could redress all our wrongs in the Union; and amongst other authorities quoted, and I believe read, the speech of Gov. Wise at Richmond, wherein he maintained that Virginia and the South must do their fighting in the Union. In my reply, I maintained that secession is the only rightful remedy for intolerable wrongs; that notwithstanding my great respect for Gov. Wise, I could not view "fighting in the Union" anything short of revolution and treason, which the President would be bound by his oath to suppress, by all the military power at his command. Not so in case of secession of a sovereign State; war, upon her, would be wanton aggression, like that upon Poland by Russia, Austria and Prussia, that Gov. Wise's remedy would only entail the greatest curse that could befall any free people—civil war. That this "fighting in the Union" was no new fangled doctrine of Gov. Wise, but that his plan of stopping Fremont was part and parcel of the same. I then stated what Gov. Broome told me, and all who know Gov. Broome will require no voucher for the truth of whatever he states, no matter whose or how many scower may gainsay it. The notoriety of this "ridiculous, mean" is not of my seeking, and I only request that if my statements are hereafter to be repeated, they will be correctly given; and I request also, as a matter of fairness, that all who publish the "denial" from the Enquirer, will give this statement in full, and not treat me herein, as many did my resolutions at the Knoxville meeting, suppress them, and abuse me for what cannot be found in them.

S. T. BAILEY.

REMARKS.—The statement made by Judge BAILEY, on the platform, in a set speech, of about one hour's length, was in this effect: that he had SEEN a letter from Gov WISE to Gov BROOME, of Florida, in which WISE stated that he HAD AN ARMY IN READINESS to prevent Mr. Fremont from taking his seat, in the event of his election, and asking the co-operation of the Governor of Florida. Col BAXTER, who, as one of the speakers at the Union meeting, was to follow Judge BAILEY, instantly called my attention, and the attention of W. Y. C. HUMES, and others, to the statement relative to the "Army in readiness," and remarked that the Governor of Virginia had gone a step farther than he was aware of! When he came to reply, he addressed himself to the Judge, and asked him to correct him if he misquoted him. The Judge assented to the correctness of his quotation, which was substantially what I have given. In the course of Col. BAXTER's strictures, and towards the close of his speech, is stating his astonishment at such a letter, announcing that he had an AMY IN READINESS, and that Judge BAILEY had seen that remarkable document, the Judge, who was now seated in the audience, to the right of the stand or platform, rose up and stated that he did not wish to be understood as saying that he had perused the letter, but that Gov. BROOME had related to him the contents of the letter, or had told him what was in it, which ever the Judge may prefer!

There were several "intelligent public men" of us in the crowd, as we hoped we were, and men of us who claimed then and now, to be "intelligent politicians," but we were surprised at the Judge's statement! We were not surprised to learn that Gov. WISE had written to Southern Governors, proposing a consultation as to what should be done in the event of Fremont's election, for this we had all seen going the rounds of the newspapers, and never contradicted.—But the item which surprised us was, that the Governor of Virginia had written to the Governor of Florida, in advance of the election of Fremont, that HE HAD AN ARMY IN READINESS to prevent Fremont from taking his seat! This was a step beyond what our *intelligence* had taken us, and did not then, nor now, look to us like a "small affair."

For the correctness of my version of this "small affair," I am willing to refer to John Baxter, O. P. Temple, W. Y. C. Humes, Samuel R. Rogers, James R. Cooke, Wm. B. Reese, jr., Maj. F. S. Heiskell, Joseph B. Heiskell, and others present, on none of whom I called for a statement. And if Judge BAILEY and myself can't agree, as to what he did say, and our "recollection is again at fault," I propose to let these gentlemen decide the controversy. Or, these gentlemen being opposed to the Judge in politics, I propose that he shall select eight other names, and the sixteen shall agree upon what he did say in his celebrated *Branding* speech, as it was regarded. All who have "correctly given" the remarks of the Judge, have represented him as saying that he had seen the letter, and afterwards correcting that statement, and saying that Gov. Broome had either read the letter to him or related its contents! That letter stated that Wise "*had an Army in readiness*," and this startling disclosure never was corrected by the Judge.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

**The Catholic Priest and Attorney General.**

We have no disposition to meddle in the quarrel going on between the Catholic Priest, of this city, and the Attorney General for this Circuit, also a resident citizen. But as the contest is assuming a rather serious aspect, and as there are some strong points in the case, we think the public will be interested in their brief presentation through our paper. During the sitting of the County Court, for the last month, JUDGE JONES presiding, we called in, and found a Catholic Irishman on the witness stand, undergoing an examination in a case of misdemeanor. The Attorney General, Mr. McAdoo, enquired of the witness if he considered an oath administered to him, upon a Protestant Bible or Testament, of binding obligation? He further enquired if he did not believe that the Priest could pardon him if he were to swear falsely, or words to this effect?

These interrogatories the Priest has construed into an attack upon his religion so we understand, and has on two different occasions, denounced the Commonwealth's Attorney, by name, in his pulpit, and that on Sabbath. The first or second Sabbath, after the witness was examined, he held up Mr. McAdoo by name, and characterized him as "a Jackass." Mr. McAdoo met the Priest on the street, last week, and denounced him in unmeasured terms, in public company, for his course and vulgar abuse of him. The "Holy Priest," true to the instincts of the Papal See, ascended his pulpit again last Sabbath, and re-opened his spiritual crusade against the heretical "Solicitor for this Circuit," and arrogating to himself all the importance of an uncircumscribed Jesuit, told of the insult offered to him on the street! We can say to this dignitary, that he is not in Vienna, nor in Italy, where the thunders of the Vatican may be heard, in praise, or in condemnation of the Council of Trent—but he is in Tennessee, one of the Sovereign States of the American Confederacy, where a Judicial officer *dare* interrogate witnesses, as duty and the public interest shall suggest! If we are not mistaken in the *pluck* of the "Solicitor," as he was styled in last Sabbath's harangue, he will not be deterred from his duty by the harangues of all the Popes and Councils, Bishops and Priests, Jesuits and Nuns, connected with the Romish Hierarchy in this and the Old World!

It may be urged by Catholics, that the Attorney General has no right to propound such questions to the witness. We think otherwise. It is within our knowledge, that Mr. McAdoo had a Catholic Irishman sworn upon a Protestant Bible, a few years ago, in a Court held here, by the lamented ALEXANDER, and such an oath, upon such a Bible, failed to bring any facts out of the witness. Mr. McAdoo then had him *sworn upon a Catholic Bible*, with the *Cross* in full view, he recognizing it as "the Holy Catholic Bible," and he disgorged what he had previously denied knowing. We published these facts at that time, in our paper, and and again republished them in a book of more than two hundred pages, and an edition of 5000 copies!

We repeat, that we have no wish to make any war upon this Priest, or his congregation, but not regarding him as Christ's Vicar General, nor his flock as the only congregation of saints—we state now, in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy Apostles, St. Paul and St. Peter, and all the saints and hosts of Heaven, that we shall take the liberty, at all times, to say what we think ought to be said, of the arrogant assumptions of the ghostly conscience keepers of the chain gang of the Holy Church. So help us God, and our holy Gospels!

BANKS! BANKS!!—The House of Representatives on Thursday passed on third reading the bills which had previously passed the Senate, rechartering the Union and Planters' Banks and to charter the Bank of Frankland, at Knoxville, the Merchants's and Planters' Bank of Memphis, and the Bank of Clarksville, with an amendment bringing the Bank of Middle Tennessee, at Lebanon, under the provisions of the general banking law.

IMPORTANT LAW.—A Bill has been passed in Congress authorizing Publishers of newspapers to send out printed slips with their papers, notifying subscribers when their subscriptions expire.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Republicans have changed the time of holding their National Convention, from June to the 16th of May. This brings on their Convention about three weeks after the Charleston Paw Wow.

**Northern Slaves**

We fear that the condition of servitude must be acknowledged as something which exists and is inherent in the very nature of human society everywhere, and that even at the North there may be found many who, are nominally free, are the serfs of capital. The struggle between Labor and wealth is always unequal, and though the vast breadth of land possessed by us as a nation still affords a vent and refuge for toil, yet the time will eventually come when menial avocations of the lowest description must be assumed by great masses of our population, or we must import an inferior race to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. President Lord of Dartmouth College, in a recently published letter, thus puts forth this social question:

"Without a miracle I see not but that slaves will yet be called for in New England, and by New England men—slaves having the attributes, if not the name of slaves, and possibly to worse condition than we now complain of in reference to the South. Why not, if our present Government should last another eighty years? For Yankees will not perform the menial work of life. They are above it now. The imported free servants of Ireland and other countries will soon be infected with Yankee independence, and have the means of living above servile labor on their free holds! Then who will be our servants? Shall we have coolies or Africans to hew our wood and draw our water? And what form of government shall be over them but that which is adapted to their comparative rudeness and imbecility, and conservative of the general system? The children and grandchildren of our present Abolitionists may yet be the first to introduce a harder serfdom than has yet been known, unless indeed, they should themselves be compelled to sell themselves for bread, and suffer the perpetuitement of their father's sins for their rebellion against the government of God.

In spite of the repugnance which exists among our people to sacrifice their independence, they are already compelled to labor in Pemberton mills, and dwell in tenement houses in New York, and drudge from daylight until long after night for a miserable pittance. The struggle for bread at the North is becoming every day more stern, and compelling increasing numbers to sacrifice at the command of absolute necessity their pride and independence. The great tide of immigration has enabled us to evade in some degree the alternative, but this has fallen off, and it is only the new comers who are willing to assume the lowest positions in the industrial system. In a few years the emigrant takes rank as a citizen and challenges the equality which is due to his identity and lineage.

We, then, adopt the proposition of President Lord that before many years the wants of society at the North will call for the introduction of the African or Coolie as a race of servants, or else that the poorer portions of the white race will be themselves placed in a similar position. How completely is the sympathy for the Southern Slave thrown away by the people who knowing so little of the real condition of the blacks, are willing, on the testimony of books of fiction manufactured for political effect, to declare war against that entire section.—*New York News.*

**President Jackson's Farewell Address.**

General JACKSON, following the example of WASHINGTON, at his retiring from the Presidency, issued a farewell address, which was principally devoted to the danger of disunion, and the preservation of harmony and good feeling between the different sections of the country. His exclamation was:

"Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten! or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren, and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves.

"Mutual suspicions and reproaches may, in time, create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will be always found ready to foment these fatal divisions and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

"What have you to gain by division and dissention? Delude not yourself with the belief that a breach, once made, may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of seperation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation will then be tried in the field of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of seperation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord in the new associates formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memories of victories won by the united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great Republic—if all those recollections and proofs of common interests are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the division of empire, when these bonds have been broken and the Union dissevered!

"The first lines of seperation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off, new leaders would spring up, this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggressions, loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders seeking aid against each other from foreign Powers, insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harrassed by conflicts and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose.

"It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties."

**Death of English Kings and Queens.**

William the Conqueror died from enormous fat, from drink and from the violence of his passions.

William Rufus died the death of the poor stags he hunted.

Henry the First died of gluttony.

Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children.

John died, nobody knows how, but it is said of chagrin, which is another term for a dose of hellebore.

Henry the Third is said to have died a natural death.

Edward the First is likewise said to have died of a natural sickness—a sickness which would puzzle all the colleges of physicians to denominate.

Edward the Second was murdered most barbarously and indecently by ruffians employed by his own mother and paramour.

Edward the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second died of starvation, the very reverse of George the Fourth.

Henry the Fourth is said to have died of fits caused by "uneasiness," and uneasiness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint.

Henry the Fifth is said to have died of a painful affliction prematurely! This is a courtly phrase for getting rid of a King.

Henry the Sixth died in prison, by means thus known only to Heaven.

Edward the Fifth was strangled in the tower by his uncle, Richard the Third.

Richard the Third was killed in battle.

Henry the Seventh "wasted away," as a miser ought to do.

Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles, fat and fury.

Edward the Sixth died of decline.

Queen Mary is said to have died of a "broken heart," whereas she died from a surfeit, from eating too much black pudding.

Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies.

James the First died of drinking, and the effects of sensless vices.

Charles the First died on the scaffold.

Charles the Second died suddenly, it is said of apoplexy.

William the Third died of Consumptive habits of body, and from the stumbling of his horse.

Queen Ann died from her attachment to "*strong water*," or in other words from drunkenness, which her physician politely called the dropsy.

George the First died of drunkenness, which his physician politely called an apoplectic fit.

George the Second died of a rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day termed a visitation of God. It is the only instance in which God had ever touched his heart.

George the Third died as he lived—a madman. Throughout life he was at least a consistent monarch.

George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness.

**Defalcation in Milwaukie—The late Democratic City Treasurer Owes the City $77,568.**

The Milwaukie Free Democrat of the 21st has the following in the report of the meeting of the City Council the previous evening:

The Finance Committee then made quite a lengthy report on the affairs of the Treasurer's office since the year 1854, from which we condense the following information:

That the accounts of Frederick Kuehn were found to be correct, he paying over the balance to his successors, Herman Schwarting.

Mr. Schwarting, on leaving office, owed to the city a balance of $77,568. This bad, at various times since then, been partially paid up, until there remains a final balance against Mr. Schwarting of $8,723 15, which sum he still owes.

At the time Mr Schwarting took possession of the City Treasurer's office, he gave the required bonds, which bonds were approved by the then City Attorney, George A. Woodward. At the fire, in Young's block these bonds were destroyed, and had never been renewed, though whose fault it was easy to see. The Council, therefore, were obliged to rely on Mr. Schwarting to settle the balance against him of $8,723 15.

The Committee stated that he had settled this by giving collaterals to the amount of $4,571 18, and bringing in a bill for fees to the amount of $3 952 which, if allowed, would reduce the balance against him to about $190.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION—*Danville, Ky., in ashes*—Danville, Ky., on Wednesday, was the scene of a tremendous conflagration, which involves the loss of nearly $300,000 in property, and ruined many worthy persons. Upwards of eighty buildings were consumed, including the Court house, Batterton Hotel, three or four churches, and the principal business of the place, together with their contents. Three squares, comprising the most valuable property in the place, are in ashes. The wind was blowing a perfect gale when the fire broke out, which swept everything in its path. All efforts to subdue the fearful element were powerless. The scene was one of terror, and appalled the stoutest hearts.

**LOCAL ITEMS.**

THE ELECTION OF SATURDAY.—The election for County Officers, held on Saturday, passed off very quietly. The contest was spirited throughout the county, and the vote polled was large. Col. CRIPPEN was re-elected Sheriff without opposition. HIRAM BARLY was re-elected Trustee. SAMUEL GEORGE was elected Tax Collector. T. J. BURNHART was elected County Register. M. L. HALL re-elected Circuit Clerk. WM. CRAIG re-elected County Court Clerk.

In the town district, Messrs. SEAY, WHITE, JOHNSONS and O'CONNER were elected Magistrates; and Messrs. FOX and KNOTT were chosen Constables.

A NEW LAW FIRM.—Our advertising columns will show that JOHN BAXTER, L. C. HAYNES, MAT. P. HAYNES and JOHN M. FLEMING, have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and will attend in any County in East Tennessee, when required to do so. This is a strong team, and will be so regarded by the Bench, the Bar, and the people.

HOUSE AND LOT TO RENT.—There is a comfortable dwelling house, with out buildings, a good garden, and a cistern, in East Knoxville, which can be rented on reasonable terms, to any family who will take good care of property—none other need apply. Smoke house and Stable, with corn crib and cow lot, all convenient. There are about five rooms in the house, besides the Kitchen. Apply to the editor of this paper.

FIRE.—The Storehouse occupied by Rogers & Mathes at Lost Creek, Union Co., was discovered to be on fire on the night of the 2nd inst. The fire had so much headway at the time of discovery, that it was impossible to stop it or save anything in the house. The windows were broken down, and other evidences to show that the house had been violently entered, and then fired, to hide the robbery. There had been no fire in the house for a week. Books, notes and accounts were all burned. This store was formerly owned by W. A. Rogers, at Woodburn, in this county. Loss about $6000.

RICE, LUCK & Co.—The advertisement of this Firm will be found in an appropriate column of our paper. T. H. Rice is a native of Rogersville, East Tennessee—educated, at least in part, in the University of East Tennessee—he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in his 30th year—a single man, with a practical business experience of eight or ten years, for the most part, connected with the House of Roughton & Allen, of Wetumpka. Mr. Luck has been connected with the same Firm for several years. He is a native of New York—a member of the Baptist Church. The Old firm is as reliable a one, as any South of Mason and Dixon's Line. The Firm at Memphis is a branch of the old one at Wetumpka, with these gentlemen in charge. This Store is now just fitted up in the new block of Stores known as the Clay Buildings. Mr. Luck has been in New York for weeks, and has purchased a large, fashionable, and elegant assortment of goods, which are now opening, and offered for sale on accommodating terms.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are glad to learn that the prospects of the wheat crop are brightening up. The Wheat throughout East Tennessee, has been greatly injured by the frosts of the past hard Winter, and many fields have been literally destroyed, but with the fine weather of February, it has been putting forth, and showing signs of life and vigor. Averaging the accounts we receive, and considering what we have seen, on the line of the Railroad, we believe that East Tennessee will produce one half crop; and when we consider the extent of land devoted to wheat, it will make the yield equal to that of last year. These are our honest conclusions, founded upon observation and information. The country is full of croakers, however, who tell a doleful tale, predict all manner of evil, and evince their want of faith in God, as well as their want of gratitude for the bountiful favors of a Saviour. These men deserve starvation; the ruins of heaven should not fall upon them; the sun should not shine upon them or their fields and the winds of Heaven ought to blow upon such ungrateful men, but to blast their fields!

MARYVILLE WESLEYAN COLLEGE.—This new and promising Female College, at Abingdon, is under way. Rev. Wm. A. Harris, late of LaGrange, Ga., being President. It is destined to flourish. The President of one of the first Female Colleges in Tennessee, thus establishes a letter to our address, in reference to Mr. Harris:

"I am pleased to see from an editorial in your last paper, that Rev. Wm. A. Harris, A. M., late President of LaGrange Female College, is about to take charge of the Abingdon Female College. Permit me to congratulate the Trustees of that Institution, upon their success in securing the services of so perfect a gentleman, and so thorough a scholar as President Harris. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute—has taught school for several years—is a close student—can impart what he knows with much ease—writes with much force and eloquence—and better than all, is a modest unassuming gentleman. Although myself a stranger in your section of the State, and in Western Virginia, still, through you, I bespeak for him the respect and cordial support of all those who have daughters and wards to educate."

DEATH OF REUBEN EMMET.—Reuben Emmet, an old citizen, and a man of color, was buried on Sabbath, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of his colored friends. Reuben was a good citizen, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and a zealous opposer of the mad schemes of the Abolitionists.

☞ We take pleasure in directing the attention of our merchant friends to the advertisement of Messrs. RITTER, PARKER & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, of the city of New York. WILLIAM W. CARON, one of the partners of the firm, is a Southerner, and has a plantation and negroes in Mississippi. All those, therefore, who purchase goods of them, may rest assured that they are patronizing men of the right stamp. [m&1m]

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Election takes place Thursday, May 24, 1860*

J. P. J. LOWIN, Esq., of Rock, is a candidate for Attorney General, in the Third Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Anderson, Grainger, Sevier and Blount. [3d&2d&1d

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce WM. McADOO, Esq., as a candidate for election for the office of Attorney-General for the Third Judicial Circuit of Tennessee. [March 4d.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce J. C. Gallaher as a candidate for Attorney General for the Third Judicial Circuit of Tennessee, at the ensuing election in May. [m&1d

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Charles M. Alexander, Esq., a candidate for the office of Attorney-General for the Third Judicial Circuit. [feb2d.


**Notice to Physicians and the Public.**—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—TESTIMONIAL.—To Mr. ALLCOCK, No. 363 Canal st., New York, 20th Nov., 1859.—Sir: Gentlemen: I hereby authorized myself from a weakness in my back, occasioned by continuously carrying myself. Having heard your Plasters which recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours, respectfully, J. G. ARTOON,
Proprietor of the Broadway House, New York.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, in the Potent Allcock's Porous Plaster. Everything is present about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a 21 type of our present advancement in science and art. To Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local Aches and Pains, they are permanently relief; and for weak backs, pains in the side, stitches, and rheumatic pains generally, they are unsurpassed. Get the genuine article, which invariably appended when Rubber. Price, 25 cents each. Prepared only by JOHN ALLCOCK, 363 Canal st., New York. Sold by Dr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Gay street, Knoxville, and by all respectable dealers in medicine.

☞ The demand for our celebrated Vegetable Worm Lozenges continues to increase, and we have made them for Druggists to be almost to keep up the supply. It is indeed a wonderful remedy, possessing in its nature, as it does, a medicine simple and pleasant as candy, drops last operating with unfailing certainty to destroy and expel all worms from the intestines. Sherman, Druggist.

**CONSUMPTION ACTUALLY CURED.**

DR. WHITE, who has spent years in investigating Lung Diseases, has discovered the cause of consumption as an TUBERCLES IN THE LU