BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

ESTABLISHED, APRIL, 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1860. VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 41

BUSINESS CARDS.

PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, NEW YORK.

DR. LEONIDAS L. COLEMAN. RESPECTFULLY RETURNING

NEW WHOLESALE HatHouse NO. 258 BALTIMORE STREET, (Between Charles and Hanover) BALTIMORE, MD. James H. Benbury, (LATE WITH JNO. M. WARNER & CO.) WOULD RESPECTFULLY IN-

WINSLOW, TURNER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. No. 18 Pearl Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. WHO ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

W. H. HANNON & BRO. General Commission Merchants, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HOMER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee. WE ARE NOW ADDING AL-

This Best to be had in Market.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders. HEAVY AND LIGHT FREIGHTS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL On the European Plan, CITY OF NEW YORK. Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day. City Hall Square, Corner of Franklin Street, (Opposite City Hall.)

FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, A. B. RUCKER.

E. M. SEACO, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SELLS ALL KINDS OF GOODS

PIANO FORTES. A. H. GALE & CO. TAKES PLEASURE IN

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. ON THE NATURE,

M. D. G. McCROSKEY, CITTERLY, HOOVER & CO., IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS

LAND FOR SALE, IN KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE. THIS FARM IS ON THE ROAD

CHANGE. R. M. BEARDEN, OF TENNESSEE. KNOWING THE SUPERIORITY

GUM BELTING ALL SIZES AND THICKNESS.

Hrt. Strong, Baynard & Co.

LAW PARTNERSHIP. T. J. R. NELSON & J. W. DEADERICK HAVE ASSOCIATED THEM-

DR. MANLEY. OF NEW ORLEANS, PHYSICIAN

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, And 207 Baltimore St., Baltimore. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

T. C. CHAMPE, MERCHANT TAILOR, GAY STREET, Opposite the Lamar House, HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS NEW

OVERCOATS OF BEAVER, PILOT, FUR, PE-

CHINA AND GLASS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

SHOEMAKERS WANTED. I WILL GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO

TEMPLE & RODGERS, Attorneys at Law. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

DENTISTRY. DR. F. R. CARDWELL, TRAVELING DEN-

ELLETT & WEISIGER, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, No. 401 Main Street, opposite Exchange Bank, Richmond, Va. HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE

J. L. & J. H. C. WINSTON, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN CABINET FURNITURE, AND CHAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, No. 167 Main Street, opposite the Norvell House, Lynchburg, Va., PARLOR, BED-ROOM, KITCHEN

FOR RENT. A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. G. BROWNLOW.

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TWO DOLLARS a year payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than Six Months.

Remittances can be made through the Post-Office, at the risk of the Publisher, when the receipt of the Postmaster is taken for the amount forwarded.

☞ Orders for change of location must give the Post-Office, County and State to which the paper has been and is to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

PRIVATE TERMS BY THOSE WHO ADVERTISE BOTH ONE YEAR.

No. of Squares.	1 Time.	2 Times	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	1 Year.
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One Square,	1 00	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 00	6 00
Two Squares,	2 00	3 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	15 00
Four "	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
Six "	4 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
Twelve "	7 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00

☞ Persons in search of Country Merchants in Knoxville, Tennessee, will find it to their interest to call at the Store of the Subscribers.

☞ All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements will be published five days for one dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion, unless the number of insertions is marked on the margin of the advertisement.

☞ Advertisements from a distance will be inserted only when accompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be responsible.

KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

Emory and Henry College.

A certain little paper in Alabama, edited by a drunken scamp, and scarcely worth notice, enquires: "What does Brownlow now think of Emory and Henry College?" We think of this Institution, so long the object of solicitude among the friends of Education in the South-west, just what we have thought all the time. It has an able and faithful President at its head, and he is backed up and sustained by an able and well educated corps of Instructors, in the way of Professors and Tutors. Indeed, there are few Institutions of learning in the Southwest, now operating under more cheering auspices, and with prospects more flattering. How could it be otherwise? The Faculty, Buildings and Location, together with many other advantages too tedious to mention, all conspire to give EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE the advantage over most of the Institutions of learning in this country, and ensure for it a brilliant career of usefulness, equalled by few, and surpassed by none. The Location is in one of the most fertile, picturesque, productive, and health-giving valleys in the Old Dominion. Not only so, but it is in the midst of the gushing fountains of Medical Waters, for which Virginia is so remarkable, where contagious diseases, and the epidemics of the country never intrude, and where the gushing fountains, as well as every passing breeze impart health and vigor. And among other advantages possessed by this College, is its accessibility by Railroad, the great thoroughfare of the continent passing through the farm, with a Platform in front of the College Building.

There was a difficulty there recently, between two Students, and one of them lost his life. Although the College has been under way just *two and twenty years*, with an average of 250 students per session; this is the first and only thing of the kind that has ever occurred there. The public will not be surprised that such a thing occurred, but it is a matter of surprise that it never occurred before. This was the work, moreover, of a few cowardly and unprincipled students—not exceeding a half a dozen, who instigated the affair, and brought it on. Parents and guardians, however, at a distance, learn from the sequel of this tragedy, that if their sons should chance to be imposed upon by others, overpowered by *brute force*, and compelled to fight and even slay their man in self-defence, they are in the midst of a community where they will be allowed an impartial trial, and where Jurors do not require young men to take to flight, to avoid a personal chastisement, and a contagation. On the contrary, when, in the language of the Law Books, a young man is forced to the "wall," and finds himself in "danger of great bodily harm," he is allowed to protect his life and limbs, with whatever God and circumstances have placed within his reach. Hence, the College is the more worthy of a liberal patronage, as it is in the midst of an intelligent public, who will, at all times, discriminate between right and wrong, and under the blessing of Providence it is bound to prosper.

While it is a Methodist Institution, and three of its Instructors are Ministers, the peculiar tenets of no one denomination are taught, though the College is conducted under the teachings and influences of religion. We have now given our honest convictions of the merits and advantages of this Institution, and our advice to young men who are at all able to command the means, is to go there. The morals and behavior of the students will compare favorably with any equal number at any College in the Union. This is a broad assertion, but it is true. We claim to be familiar with the Institution, and have circulated in the region round about, ever since it was founded. We are not in the employment of the College—it has extended no favors to us, over and above what are common to its patrons. We have paid the same rates for board and tuition, that other men are required to pay. Honors are therefore easy, as between us and EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE. What we say, we say from a sense of duty, and from a conviction of its truth and justice.

An Infamous Swindle.

The following circular, addressed to one of our citizens, is but a transcript of what is going all over the Union, from the same *infamous pack of swindlers*. Falsehood, corruption, and bribery, are on its face, and stick out in every line. It is calculated to impose upon the *green* and *credulous*, and therefore we give it to the public, warning all honest men against sending their money to any such robbers. Thousands are furnished with a copy of this *lottery*, bound to *secrecy*, and each and all promised "*at least six thousand dollars*;" and if they don't realize that, which they certainly will not, why, then they are to be compensated with a certificate in another Lottery for nothing that is not intended to furnish any prize.

The newspapers of the country owe it to themselves, and to the people, to expose these unmitigated swindlers, and therefore we give them a start:

DEAR SIR: Desiring to introduce to the people of your Neighborhood, the State of Delaware Lotteries, drawn under the liberal management of Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., by authority of the State of Delaware, and believing that the surest and quickest way to do so will be to *first*, send a Handsome Prize to some one living there, we offer to you the refusal, at Full certificate of 26 sixteenths of Tickets, the enclosed fair and brilliant *all Prize scheme*. To prove to you that no deception is attempted in this communication, we mention the fact that these Grand State Lotteries are drawn by Legislative enactment, under the Supervidence of three State Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, and bonds to over a million of Dollars, are given to the state for the prompt payment of the Prizes. The condition upon which we tender to you the above described Certificate are these. After we send you the money it draws, (we are satisfied that you must have the money to show,) you are to make it known that you have drawn a Prize at our office, and use your influence to increase the popularity of these Lotteries; if you will do that, you may send for the Certificate, and we will bind ourselves that if it does not draw you *at least six thousand Dollars* (enough to accomplish our purpose,) over and above all cost and expenses, we will send you another certificate in one of our Extra Lotteries *for nothing*. We urge you to avail yourself without hesitation of this proposition, as another such chance may never again present itself. Please keep this letter strictly private until after you get your Prize money, and send $10 in your letter (use the enclosed envelope) to pay the messenger for the certificate. Let us know upon which Bank in your state, you would prefer a Draft. Be careful to write and send your letter. Send at once, and should you from religious motives decline, please hand this letter to some friend who needs money, and tell him, to send without delay.

This Lottery you will observe draws on the 19th of May, and your immediate reply is necessary to secure the certificate. As we shall have to pay the managers the $10 for the certificate, don't omit to enclose it in your order. Sincerely yours,

J. MARSHALL & Co.

Baltimore Md., April 19th, 1860.

Courtesy at the Bar

We have had occasion, within the last few weeks, to witness the operations of two Virginia Courts. We were struck with the harmony, honorable bearing, and uniform courtesy of gentlemen of the legal profession towards each other, and towards the Honorable Court, and in turn, of the Court towards the Bar. Both the Court and the Bar extended alike what was courteous and due to witnesses. This was what we had not been accustomed to in thirty years' observation in Tennessee. The most trivial cases that come up in Tennessee callout personal abuse of clients and witnesses, and insults and spating at the bar, among lawyers. We have in Tennessee talents and courage, but we are wanting in *manners*, to an extent that is mortifying.

Some ten or twelve years ago, we attended the Circuit Courts in South Carolina—the one held by the venerable JUDGE BUTLER, and the other by the late lamented JUDGE EVANS; while Wm. C. Preston, Withers, Defreaure, Moses, and other eminent lawyers, were the counsel who measured arms with each other. We there witnessed the same lofty bearing and courtesy, on the part of lawyers and Judges. We suggest to the Profession in Tennessee, in all candor, that they perform a pilgrimage to South Carolina and Virginia—witness the holding of their Courts—and thereby *learn manners!*

That Georgia Scene Again!

We have published the card of Mr. Arthur, denying his guilt in the case of Miss Bowles. We now lay the proof before the public, and if he is not in a bad box we are no judge of small matters!

We have no ill will towards Mr. Arthur, and certainly no desire to close out all commercial relations with the neighboring State of Georgia, but we do enter our protest against this sort of intercourse between Calhoun and Knoxville. If Calhoun has any more shipments to make of this sort, let them go the other route, via Atlanta and Augusta!

Meanwhile, Mr. Arthur ought to marry *Miss Mat*. Her family are respectable, and she never went astray until influenced by him.

CALHOUN, April 23, 1860.

EDITOR OF KNOXVILLE WHIG:—*My Dear Sir*: According to promise, I send you the proof in the Baby case, which was referred to in an article signed "Justice," published in the Whig of the 14th inst., about which Mr. J. H. Arthur and myself, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., had a personal combat. It now becomes my duty, in order to place myself in a proper position in the community in which I live, and do justice to the readers of the Whig, that a full explanation should come out. My reasons for taking up the matter were briefly these: There had been two cards published in the Whig in reference to this matter, which covered the girl with shame, and heaped the heaviest anathemas, on our State, county and town, making the impression on the world, that, in and around Calhoun, there dwelt a very lost community. Besides, every respectable man in this county ought to be informed as to whom it would be safe to trust his daughters with, in order to save them from disgrace, shame and degradation. This bring my honest conviction of duty, I penned the article "Justice," and now I proposed to defend myself, and show what has been the conduct of this man, Mr. J. H. Arthur. My first witness is Miss Mat A. Bowles, whose affidavit reads thus:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, } Personally came and
Knox County. } appeared before me, William F. Seay, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county, and State aforesaid, Martha A. Bowles, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith, that she has seen the article published in the Knoxville Whig of the 14th inst., signed Justice, and deponent saith that it is true as stated in that article, that about two years ago, she came from Greene county, Ga., to Calhoun, Gordon county, Geo., leaving a number of respectable kinspeople, and came to Calhoun where a number of her kinspeople resided, both in town and county. That it is true as stated in that article that deponent became acquainted with and commenced keeping the company of one John H. Arthur, immediately after she came, who was then of the firm of Scott & Arthur. Deponent further saith, that the said John H. Arthur, under promise of marriage, seduced her and that deponent came to Knoxville under his influence and advice, to pass her confinement. That said John H. Arthur put her up to every step that has been taken in the matter, making all promised "*at least six thousand dollars*;" and if they don't realize that, which they certainly will not, why, then they are to be compensated with a certificate in another Lottery for nothing that is not intended to furnish any prize.

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STATE OF TENNESSEE, } Personally came and
Knox County. } appeared before me, William F. Seay, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county, and State aforesaid, Martha A. Bowles, who being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith, that she has seen the article published in the Knoxville Whig of the 14th inst., signed Justice, and deponent saith that it is true as stated in that article, that about two years ago, she came from Greene county, Ga., to Calhoun, Gordon county, Geo., leaving a number of respectable kinspeople, and came to Calhoun where a number of her kinspeople resided, both in town and county. That it is true as stated in that article that deponent became acquainted with and commenced keeping the company of one John H. Arthur, immediately after she came, who was then of the firm of Scott & Arthur. Deponent further saith, that the said John H. Arthur, under promise of marriage, seduced her and that deponent came to Knoxville under his influence and advice, to pass her confinement. That said John H. Arthur put her up to every step that has been taken in the matter, making

[illegible] being the brother-in-law of Mat, as soon as it came to his knowledge that she was pregnant, went to Mr. John H. Arthur, then of the firm of Scott & Arthur, and had a conversation with him concerning her [Mat's] situation. Mr. John H. Arthur stated to me, that he could not tell why it was that he had done the deed, but that he was guilty, and had betrayed the confidence placed in him [Arthur] by Mat's friends, who considered her (Mat) as safe in his company as if in their own, from the confidence reposed in him, and that he (Arthur) deserved death for the manner he had treated their confidence in seducing Mat, and that he had but one reason for not marrying Mat, which he could not give to me then, but the time might come when he could give me the reason. And he further stated that he would take care of Mat and her offspring during life, and they never should suffer for nothing, nor suffer in any way. Mr. Arthur fully admitted his guilt to me, and appeared one of the most penitent, humble men I ever saw—making in the most solemn, penitent and humble manner the fairest of promises, to take care of her and the child. Mr. John H. Arthur further stated to me, that if Mr. Arthur ever did marry, she (Mat A. Bowles) would be the woman he would marry. This conversation took place sometime in October or November, or as soon as I came in possession of the facts in the case, in 1859.

Given under my hand and official signature, this the 21st April, 1860.

JOHN MALONE, J. P.

My third witness is Mr. James N. Scott's affidavit, which fixes the thing down on him beyond a doubt, if there were no other testimony. Hear what Scott says:

STATE OF GEORGIA, } Personally came before me,
County of Gordon. } John Malone, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county and State, James N. Scott, who being duly sworn, according to law, declares on oath that Miss Mat A. Bowles boarded at his house and that he and his family having the utmost confidence in the honor and integrity of Mr. John H. Arthur, permitted him to keep the company of Miss Mat, and considered her perfectly safe in his company at all times. When it became apparent that she had been seduced and shamefully debauched, I called on Mr. Arthur. He seemed one of the most humble penitent men I ever saw; said he was guilty of seducing her, and ought to die for abusing the confidence reposed in him by Mat's people, and that he had but one reason for not marrying immediately, and that was if he did marry her he would have to leave the country, and his business was not in a condition for him to leave it, but if he ever married any woman he would marry Mat. That he believed she was a virtuous woman, and before shame and disgrace should come upon her and family, he would marry her any how, and leave the country—solemnly pledging himself that Mat and the child shou'd never suffer for anything in any way; that he would take care of them as long as they lived. He (Arthur) asked me to persuade Mat to go to Knoxville, Tennessee, to pass her confinement, promising to furnish her with money wherever she went, and when she left he then began to deny to his friends, and his friends for him, that he ever had anything to do with her at all.

There was several conversations between us at different times all about the same import, in 1859 and 1860.

JAMES N. SCOTT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 21st April, 1860.

JOHN MALONE, J. P.

But in order to make the thing more strong, just read the two following letters written by Arthur himself after Mat had left Georgia, and was in Knoxville, Tennessee. Hear them—they speak volumes on the subject, especially the one dated 10th January, 1860. There is a dark sentence in that letter which is susceptible of various constructions. Now read for yourselves:

CALHOUN, GEO., Jan. 10, 1860.

MISS SCOTT: I received your kind favor, was glad to hear from you, and that you were enjoying yourself so much. You are possessed with a noble disposition that can get along through this world. You must keep Miss Mat in good spirits. Write me what you are doing, and if anything can be done; if it can, don't fail to do it. Your friends Tom, Doctor, and little Joe are wondering if you are married yet. How are you and your John getting along? When will you marry? Your Joe is boarding with Miss Fanny; I guess she will cut you out. We have very dull times in Calhoun since you and Mat left. I depend on you taking good care of my Mat. Let me hear from you soon. I will keep you posted up on matters here. Yours, respectfully,

J. H. ARTHUR.

CALHOUN, GEO., Feb'y 5th, 1860.

MISS SCOTT:—My dear Friend: Your favor came to hand to-day. I hasten to reply. I did not get the letter you said you wrote two weeks ago. I have been looking for a letter from you for sometime. I am sorry to hear that your health is so bad, and very much surprised to hear the result of Miss Mat so soon. I did not expect news so soon. Tell her not to despair. I have not forgotten her nor never will. I want you to take good care of her. Write me soon how she is getting on, and how the babe is; it certainly came too soon. Enclosed find ten dollars—I will send more when you need it. Tell Mat I will write to her soon. I will write her a few lines and enclose it in yours.

Respectfully, your friend,

JOHN.

Now, in conclusion, let me say this, that this is a bad case, and there are some dark things connected with it. If necessary, they shall come to light. Am done.

HENRY S. DAVENPORT.

Latest from Charleston.

For the following telegraphic dispatch, which is our latest information, we are indebted to Col. Bradfield, of the *Register*:

CHARLESTON, May 3, 1860.

Russell, of Virginia, offered a resolution to the effect that when the Convention adjourns to-day, it adjourn to Baltimore 18th June.

Mason, of Kentucky, raised a point of order, that the resolution must lie over one day, under rules.

The President directed the resolution in order.

Motion made and carried to suspend balloting.

The excitement was so great that it was impossible for the Speaker's voice to be recognized or understood.

Several ineffectual motions were made to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia.

Russell's resolution was finally adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet in Baltimore, on the 4th of June, in order to afford States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

☞ In Fowlers, Life Illustrated, the Editor advises the young men to select a wife "on the same principles as a calico gown. Get one that will wash and wear." We don't think he would be apt to find one in our section that would *wash much*—he might do his own washing. But he could find one that would *wear*—a good deal!

Appointment of Delegates

At a meeting held in the Court House on the first Monday of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention, to be held at Clinton on Saturday, 26th of May, 1860, to select a National candidate for this District, the following proceedings were had.

On motion of W. P. Baker, Maj. F. S. Heiskell was called to the Chair, and P. L. Mynatt appointed Secretary.

J. W. Humes, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee, to consist of one member, to suggest to the meeting the name of delegates to be sent from each civil district. The Chair appointed Maj. Geo. Graves, Wm. A. Henderson, Jno. Jack, Andrew Knott, and Davis Burnett, who retired to consult, and during their absence, Col. Wm. M. Cocke being called upon, entertained the meeting with a spirited and animated address manifesting the same devotion to the principles of his party by which he was characterized in former days.

The committee returned and reported the following names from the several districts:

1st *District*—P. L. Mynatt, Wm. A. Branner, Jas D. Cowan, Jas. C. Luttrell, Wm Homer, W. A. Henderson, James W. Humes, W. B. Smith, Thos. O'Connor, W. P. Washburn, W. P. Baker, O. P. Temple, W. G. Brownlow and Jno. M. Fleming.

2d.—Col. T. Rodgers, and J. J. Crawford.

3d.—W. B. Francisco and W. B. Caswell.

4th.—Hugh L. Mynatt and Jno. H. Sawyers.

5th.—Geo. Graves and Jno. Gibbs.

6th.—John Conner and Jas. Fowler.

7th.—Dr. B. K. Mynatt and Wyatt Hall.

8th.—L. F. Ragsdale and Jno. Wood.

9th.—John Loehinger and Samuel Cobb.

10th.—P. L. McClung and W. S. Calaway.

11th.—F. S. Heiskell and Seth Lea.

[illegible] Morris.

On motion of Jos. Crawford, the report was adopted.

Several gentlemen were then called upon to address the meeting. Those who responded were James W. Humes, Chas. M. Alexander, and Maj. Geo. Graves.

After much that was entertaining and appropriate, W. P. Baker moved an adjournment, which was carried.

F. S. HEISKELL, Chm'n.

P. L. MYNATT, Sec'y.

A Scoundrel.

To the Editor of the Knoxville Whig:

Your principles of morality and religion is so favorably known, and your paper so extensive a circulation, I trust you will publish this communication in just ex. to the community, and other papers will copy, especially the Georgia papers, and more especially papers circulating in or about Marietta, in that State.

Sometime last fall, a man by the name of *William Flinn*, near Sevierville, in Sevier county, an ordained preacher of the *primitive stripe*, commonly called HARD HEAD BAPTIST, took up with a *base woman* called *Mrs. Justice*, who had left her husband some years before, and finally moved her on his own premises, where their intimacy was a great annoyance to his family, consisting of a wife and a number of children. Indeed, the annoyance was so great, even to the neighborhood that some person, for the purpose of scaring her off, shot her in the back with a pistol, loaded with bird shot. In consequence of the shooting, Flinn took out a warrant against two of his sons and son-in-law; but there being no proof against them, they were discharged. One of his neighbors took out a warrant against Flinn for lewdness with Mrs. Justice, and before the examining court, the evidence was so strong against him as to induce the magistrates trying it to bind him over to the Circuit Court. To avoid appearing before his Honor, Judge Turley, he left for parts unknown to his neighbors, taking with him Mrs. Justice, one of his own children, and one of his—leaving his [illegible] to take care of the children to which he [illegible] the father.

[illegible] will be proved by another, older and better qualified hand. But this I will say, that the friends of Prof. Roberts have been afflicted with this disease to a greater extent than any I ever heard of, and have been heard of more of its members than probably any other ever was in the same space of time.

[illegible] the arm of Providence be thrown round the motherless children, to guide them from infancy to old age, and the Grace which comforts in all distresses, attend the father in his bereavement. Very truly yours,

L. C. HOUK.

CALHOUN, Mar. 1st, 1860.

[illegible]

The slave States *lose* 11 representatives and gains 4, being a positive loss of 7. The free States gain 14, and lose 10, a positive gain of 4, with 4 Senators. Minnesota and Oregon. The admission of Kansas and Nebraska, which speedily happen, will add 2 representatives and 4 Senators to the same side.

[illegible] Election by the House of Representatives.

[illegible] in all probability, there will be four candidates for the Presidency, and the election may devolve upon the House of Representatives, we give below the composition of that body.

[illegible]—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, [illegible], South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

[illegible]—Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, [illegible]sota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode [illegible], Vermont, Wisconsin,—15.

[illegible]—Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina—3.

[illegible]—Tennessee—1.

[illegible] requires 17 votes to effect a choice, [illegible] neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have a sufficient number, the [illegible] States will, of course, be balance of power. Should the [illegible] fail to elect a President before the 4th of March, that duty will then devolve upon the Senate, which [illegible] the election of a Vice President, who [illegible] the provisions of the constitution, [illegible] President, of the United States. The Senate is composed of a majority of [illegible].

[illegible] have no idea, however, that the House would let the election go by default, to be decided by the Senate; and the result of the struggle would be a compromise upon the National Union candidate, whoever he may be. The Southern Opposition hold the balance of power, and as the Republicans know that a Democratic President would be elected by the Senate, they would submit to the election of the National Opposition rather than the Democratic candidate.

We should have little fear of the result in the House, if the Southern Opposition should stand firm, as we have no doubt they would.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

As it was in 1848.

The last triumph of Conservatism in this country was when, in 1848, Democracy came in collision with itself, and each element presented as its representative a candidate for the Presidency. [illegible] a party which could not govern the country, [illegible] could not govern the country. The honest [illegible] of the people turned [illegible] to honest old Zach. Taylor. I accorded to him a confidence that I withdrew from scrambling politicians and different factions. What we witnessed in the past we are about, as we trust and believe, to witness again.—Democracy is at war with itself. Rent by feuds, exasperated by bitter recriminations, hoodwinked under rival leaders, it is as powerless for action as it is unworthy of confidence. If the condition of the country in 1848 called for the abandonment of the Democratic party, its condition now demands it by considerations infinitely more imperative. And we doubt not that the same patriotic and righteous instincts which then led the conservative sentiment of other around and to bear on into the Presidential office a man worthy of the place, will again manifest itself by reaching to the helm of state some one endeared to the position. The responsibility of the Convention at Baltimore, therefore, as they were already, are vastly enhanced by the transactions at Charleston. They have but to designate a suitable candidate to secure a spontaneous rising of the people in his support. At present, there seems no doubt that the contest will be between the nominees of Baltimore and Chicago, and the issue will be between Nationalism and Sectionalism. If the Baltimore nominee be a man who stands fully and avowedly upon the Clinton platform, whose sympathies are as broad as the Confederacy, and whose devotion to the Union is above suspicion, and the conservative sentiment is mighty enough, as it was twelve years ago, to elevate him to the Presidency by an irresistible and triumphant majority.

A Hit.

Among the many good things uttered in the Richmond "Whig," by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, at the last whig meeting in Baltimore, he said he believed if George Washington were living and nominated by the Chicago Convention, with Ben Franklin for Vice President, upon the Cincinnati platform, the Democrats would oppose the Abolitionists; and, on the other hand, if the Charleston Convention were to nominate Wm. H. Seward and G. F. Axtell on a Republican platform, the Southern States would oppose them because they were nominated by the South. He said it had been the favorite [illegible] of the Democratic party South, that if it appear that those opposed to them were not sound on the slavery question and could not to be trusted, he immediately showed that Democracy a humbug; and invoked his hearers to all in their power for the success of the National Union party, as upon it rested depended the peace and prosperity of the country.

BISHOP EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.—Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, for 1860.—*First District*.—Bishop KAVANAUGH.—Mississippi: St. Charles, December 12th; [illegible] Lower St. Louis, December 26th. Kansas: Wyandotte, October 11th. Indian Mission: Choctaw, November 1st. Arkansas: Batesville, November 11th.

Second District.—Bishop EARLY.—East Virginia: Point Pleasant, September 5th. Kentucky: Newport, September 19th. Louisville: Bowling Green, September 5th. Mississippi: Natchez, November 21st. Louisiana: Baton Rouge, November 5th.

Third District.—Bishop PAINE.—Holston: Asheville, October 24th. Virginia: Lindsville, November 21st. North Carolina: Salisbury, December 5th. South Carolina: Columbia, December 19th.

Fifth District.—Bishop PIERCE.—Georgia: Clarksville, October 10th. Alabama: Pine Bluff, October 24th. Mississippi: Aberdeen, November 7th. Florida: Augusta, November 28th. Florida: Pacificola, December 12th. Pensacola: Montgomery, October 17th.

Sixth District.—Bishop ANDERSON.—Texas: Jefferson, October 24th. Arkansas: Chapel Hill, November 14th. Texas: San Antonio, November 28th. Mexico: Montgomery, December 1st.

DRIVED OF THE GOSPEL BY FOXES.—The [illegible] a novel but not so bad as [illegible] which the mountain members urged in the Kentucky Legislature.

A few years ago a bill proposing a premium on fox scalps, was under consideration. It had been somewhat roughly handled in debate by members from the more populous regions, where foxes were scarce, and Mr. L.———, from one of the mountain counties, rose in reply. I only give his peroration:

"And are we, Mr. Speaker—we of the mountain regions—not only to witness the annual destruction of our crops but actually to be deprived by these varmints of the consolation of religion?"

This woke the house up, and set it agape for an explanation. He continued:

"You know, Mr. Speaker, that we live in a rough country; that your fine churches—your Presbyterian and Episcopalian—never send preachers among us. We depend for the gospel upon the circuit riders of the Methodist church, and sir, everybody knows that they can be induced to travel where there are no chickens, and chickens cannot be raised where foxes abound."

The argument was unanswerable, and the bill became a law.

☞ A droll fellow was asked by an old lady to read the newspaper, and taking it up began as follows:

Last night, yesterday morning, about two o'clock in the afternoon, before breakfast, a hungry boy about forty years old, bought a big custard for a levy, and threw it through a brick wall nine feet think, and jumping over it broke his right ankle off above the left knee, fell into a dry mill pond and was drowned. About forty years after that, on the same day an old cat had nine turkey goblers; high wind blew Yankee Doodle on a frying pan, and knocked the old Dutch church down and killed a sow and two dead pigs at Boston, where a deaf and dumb man was talking French to his aunt Peter.

The old lady taking a long breath, exclaimed—"Du tell!"

A MILD DELICIOUS DRINK can be had by calling at Passmore Brothers', from their new Soda Fount, at their Drug Store on Gay street.