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, FEBRUARY 16, 1861. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 29.

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KNOXVILLE WHIG.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1861.

Extracts from the Speech of Andrew Johnson, delivered in the United States Senate, December 18, 1860.

THE BATTLE MUST BE FOUGHT IN THE UNION.

I think that this battle ought to be fought not outside, but inside of the Union, and upon the battlegrounds of the constitution itself. I am unwilling voluntarily of my own volition, to walk outside of the Union which has been the result of a constitution made by the patriots of the revolution. They formed the constitution and the Union that is so much spoken of and which all of us are so desirous to preserve, grows out of the constitution, and I repeat, I am not willing to walk out of the Union growing out of the constitution that was formed by the patriots, and, I may say, the soldiers of the Revolution. So far as I am concerned, and I believe I may speak with some degree of confidence for the people of my State, we intend to fight that battle inside and not outside of the Union; and if any body must go out of the Union, it must be those who violate it. We do not intend to go out. It is our constitution; it is our Union, growing out of the constitution, and we do not intend to be driven from it nor out of the Union. Those that have violated the constitution either in the passage of what are denominated personal liberty bills, or by their refusal to execute the fugitive slave law—they have violated the instrument that binds us together—must go out, and not we. I do not think we can go before the country with the same force of position demanding of the North a compliance with the constitution and all its guarantees, if we violate the constitution by going out ourselves, that we shall if we stand inside of the constitution, and demanding a compliance with its provisions and its guarantee; or if need be, as I think it is, to demand additional securities. We should make that demand inside of the constitution, and in the manner and mode pointed out by the instrument itself. Then we keep ourselves in the right; we put our adversary in the wrong; and though it may take a little longer to accomplish the end, we take the right means to accomplish an end that is right in itself.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT COERCE A STATE, BUT HAS THE POWER TO ENFORCE THE LAW UPON INDIVIDUALS.

Sir, if the doctrine of secession is to be carried out upon the mere whim of a State, this Government is at an end. I am opposed to a strong, or what may be called by some a consolidated government, as it is possible for a man to be; but while I am greatly opposed to that, I want a government strong enough to preserve its own existence; that will not fall to pieces by its own weight, or whenever a little, disorganization takes place in one of its members. If the States have the right to secede at will and pleasure, for real or imaginary evils or oppressions, I repeat again, this Government is at an end; it is not stronger than a rope of sand; it can weight will tumble it to pieces, and it cannot exist. Notwithstanding this doctrine may suit some who are engaged in this perilous and impending crisis that is now upon us, duty to my country, duty to my State, and duty to my kind, require me to avow a doctrine that I believe will result in the preservation of the Government, and to repudiate one that I believe will result in its overthrow and the consequent disasters to the people of the United States.

If a State can secede at will and pleasure, and this doctrine is maintained, why, I ask, on the other hand, and as Mr. Madison argues in one of his letters, cannot a majority of the States combine and reject a State out of the Confederacy? Have a majority of these States, under the compact that they have made with each other, the right to combine and reject any of the States from the Confederacy? They have no such right; the compact is reciprocated. It was ratified without reservation or condition, and it was ratified "*to last and forever*," such is the language of James Madison, and there is but one way to get out of it, without the consent of the parties, and that is by revolution.

I know that some touch the subject with trembling and fear. They say, here is a State that, perhaps by this time, has seceded, or if not, she is on the road to secession, and we must touch this subject very delicately; and that if the State seceder, conceding the power of the constitution to her to secede, you must talk very delicately upon the subject of coercion. I do not believe the Federal Government has the power to coerce a State; for by the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is expressly provided that you cannot even put one of the States of this Confederacy before one of the courts of the country as a party. As a State, the Federal Government has no power to coerce it; but it is a member of the compact to which it agreed in common with the other States, and this Government has the right to pass laws and to enforce those laws upon individuals within the limits of each State. While the one proposition is clear, the other is equally so. This Government can, by the constitution of the country, and by the laws enacted in conformity with the constitution, operate upon individuals, and has the right and the power, not to coerce a State, but to enforce and execute the law upon individuals within the limits of a State?

WHAT DARE WE PERMIT A STATE TO DO?

Suppose this doctrine to be true, Mr. President, that a State can withdraw from this Confederacy, and suppose South Carolina has seceded, and is now out of the Confederacy, in what an attitude does she place herself?—There might be circumstances under which the States ratifying the compact might tolerate the secession of a State, she taking the consequences of the act. But there might be other circumstances under which the States could not allow one to secede. Why do I say so? Some suppose—and it is a well founded supposition—that by the secession of a State, all the remaining States might be involved in disastrous consequences. They might be involved in war; and by the secession of one State, the existence of the remaining States might be involved. Then, without regard to the constitution, dare the other States permit one to secede when it endangers and involves all the remaining States? The question arises in this connection whether the States are in a condition to tolerate or will tolerate the secession of South Carolina. This is a matter to be determined by the circumstances; that is a matter to be determined by the emergency; that is a matter to be determined when it comes up. It is a question which must be left open to be determined by the surrounding circumstances, when the occasion arises.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

But conceding, for argument's sake, the doctrine of secession, and admitting that the State of South Carolina is now upon your coast, a foreign power, absolved from all connexion with the Federal Government, out of the Union, what then? *There was a doctrine promulgated in 1823, by Mr. Monroe, that this Government, hoping to view the safety of the people and the existence of our institutions, would permit no European power to plant any more colonies on this continent. Now, suppose that Carolina is out of the Confederacy and this Government is in possession of the fact, that she is forming an alliance with a foreign power—with France, with England, with Russia, with Austria, or with all of the principal powers of Europe; that there is to be a great naval station established there; an immense rendezvous for their army, with a view of making advances upon the rest of these States; let us ask the Senate, let me ask the country, if they dare permit it? Under such circumstances, with the great law of self-preservation, we dare not let her do it; and if we were a sovereign power to-day, outside of the Confederacy, and was forming an alliance that we deemed inimical to our institutions, and the existence of our Government, we should have a right to conquer and hold her as a province.*

* * * * * * *

THE PROPOSED COERCION OF BORDER SLAVE STATES BY THE GULF STATES.

Mr. Johnson read extracts from the messages of Governors and the Resolutions of Congressmen from the Gulf States, showing their determination to drag the Border States into revolution. He said:

Now, our sister, without consulting her sisters, without caring for their interests or their general, says that she will move forward; that she will destroy the government under which we have lived, and that hereafter, when she forms a government or a constitution under from the border States come in, she will pass laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into her State from those States, and obstruct the slave trade among the States, and throw the institution back upon the border States, so that they will be compelled to emancipate their slaves upon the principle laid down by the Abolition party. That is the rod held over us.

I tell our sisters in the South that so far as Tennessee is concerned, she will not be dragged into a southern or any other confederacy until she has had time to consider; and then she will go when she believes it will be to her interest, and not before. I tell our northern friends, who are resisting the execution of the laws made in conformity with the constitution, that we will not be driven on the other hand into their confederacy, and we will not go into it unless it suits us, and they give us such guarantees as we deem right and proper. We say to you of the South, we are not to be frightened and coerced. Oh, when one talks about coercing a State, how maddening and insulting to the State; but when you want to bring the other States to terms, how easy to point out a means by which to coerce them! But, sir, we do not intend to be coerced.

We are told that certain States will go out and tear this accursed constitution into fragments, and drag the pillars of this mighty edifice down upon us, and involve us all in one common ruin. Will the border States submit to such a threat? No. If they do not come into the movement, the pillars of this stupendous fabric of human greatness and goodness are to be pulled down and all will be involved in one common ruin. Such is the threatening language used. "You shall come into our Confederacy, or we will coerce you to the emancipation of your slaves." This is the language which is held toward us.

* * * * * * *

How has Mr. Lincoln been elected, and how have Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas been defeated? By the votes of the American people, cast according the Constitution and the forms of law, though it has been upon a sectional issue. It is not the first time in our history that two candidates have been elected from the same section of country, General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were elected on the same ticket, but nobody considered that cause of dissolution. They were from the South. While I oppose the sectional spirit that has produced the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, yet it has been done according to the Constitution and according to the forms of law. I believe we have the power in our own hands, and I am not willing to shrink from the responsibility of exercising that power.

How has Lincoln been elected, and upon what basis does he stand? A minority President by nearly a million votes; but had the election taken place upon the plan proposed in my amendment of the Constitution, by districts, he would have been this day defeated. But it has been done according to the Constitution and according to law. I am for abiding by the Constitution; and in abiding by it I want to maintain and retain my place here and put down Mr. Lincoln and drive back his advances upon southern institutions, if he designs to make any. Have we not got the broken in our hands? Have we not got the power? We have. Let South Carolina send her Senators back; let all the Senators come; and on the 4th of March next we shall have a majority of six in this body against him. This successful sectional candidate, who is in a minority of a million or nearly so on the popular vote, cannot make his Cabinet on the 4th of March next unless this Senate will permit him.

Am I to be so great a coward as to retreat from duty? I will stand here and meet the encroachments upon the institutions of my country at the threshold; and as a man, as one that loves my country and my constituents, I will stand here and resist all encroachments and advances. Here is the place to stand. Shall I desert the citadel and let the enemy come in and take possession? No.—Can Mr. Lincoln send a foreign minister or even a consul abroad unless he receives the sanction of the Senate? Can he appoint a postmaster whose salary is over a thousand dollars a year without the consent of the Senate? Shall we desert our posts, shrink from our responsibilities, and permit Mr. Lincoln to come with his cohorts, as we consider them, from the North, to carry off every thing? Are we so cowardly that now we are defeated, not conquered, we shall do this? Yes, we are defeated according to the forms of law and the Constitution; but the real victory is ours, the moral force is with us. Are we going to desert that noble and patriotic band who stood by us at the North? who have stood by us upon principle? who have stood by us upon the Constitution? They stood by us and fought the battle upon principle, and now that we have been defeated, not conquered, are we to turn our backs upon them to their fate? I, for one, will not. I intend to stand by them. How many votes did we get in the North? We got more votes in the North against Lincoln than the entire Southern States cast. Are they not able and faithful allies? They are. And now, on account of his temporary defeat, are we to turn our backs upon them and leave them to their fate, as they have fallen for us in former contests?

We find, when all the Northern room d up, that Mr. Lincoln's majority there is only about two hundred thousand on the popular vote; and when that is added to the other vote cast throughout the Union, he stands to-day in a minority of nearly a million votes. What then, is necessary to be done? To stand to our posts like men, and act upon principle, stand for the country, and in four years from this day, Lincoln and his administration will be turned out, the worst defeated and broken down party that ever came into power. It is an inevitable result from the combination of elements that now exist. What cause, then, is there to break up the Union? What reason is there for deserting our posts and destroying this greatest and best Government that was ever spoken into existence?

I voted against him; I spoke against him, I spent my money to defeat him; but still I love my country; I love the Constitution; I intend to insist upon its guarantees. There, and there alone, I intend to plant myself, with the confident hope and belief that if the Union remains together, in less than four years the new triumphant party will be overthrown in less time, I have the hope and belief that we shall unite and agree upon our grievances here and demand their redress, not as supplicants at the footstool of power, but as parties to a great compact we shall say that we want additional guarantees, and that they are necessary to the preservation of this Union; and then, when they are refused drilled coolly and calmly, if we cannot do better, let the South go together, and let the North go together, and let us have a division of this Government without the shedding of blood, if such a thing be possible; let us have a division of the property; let us have a division of the Navy, let us have a division of the Army, and of the public lands. Let it be done in peace, and a spirit that should characterize and distinguish this people. I believe we can obtain about guarantees. I believe there is too much good sense, too much intelligence, too much patriotism, too much capability, too much virtue, in the great mass of the people to permit this Government to be overthrown.

I have an abiding faith, I have an unbroken confidence in man's capability to govern himself. I will not give up this government that is now called an experiment, which some are prepared to abandon for a constitutional monarchy. No; I intend to stand by it, and I entreat every man throughout the nation, who is a patriot, and who has seen, and is compelled to admit, the success of this great experiment, to come forward, not in heat, not in indecision, not in haste, not in precipitancy, but in deliberation, in full view of all that is before us in the spirit of brotherly love and fraternal affection, and rally around the altar of our common country, and lay the constitution upon it as our last libation, and swear by our God, and all that is sacred and holy, that the constitution shall be saved and the Union preserved. Yes, in the language of the departed Jackson, let us exclaim that the Union, "the Federal Union, it must be preserved."

Are we likely, when we get to ourselves, North and South, to sink into brotherly love? Are we likely to be so harmonious in that condition, as some suppose? What did we find here the other day among our brother Senators, one of whom referred to a Southern Governor? I allude to Healy to show the feeling that exists even among ourselves. I am sometimes impressed with the force of Mr. Jefferson's remark, that we may as well keep the North to quarrel with, for if we have no North to quarrel with, we shall quarrel among ourselves. We are a sort of quarrelsome pugnacious people; and, if we cannot get up a quarrel from one quarter, we shall have it from another; and I would rather quarrel a little now with the North, then be quarreling with ourselves. Because the Governor of a Southern State was refusing to convene the Legislature to hasten this movement that was going on throughout the South, and because he objected to that course of conduct, what did a Senator say here in the American Senate? The question was asked if there was not some Texas Brutus that would rise up and rid the country of the hoary-headed traitor? This is the language that a Senator used. This is the way that we begin to speak of Southern Governors. Yes; to remove an obstacle in our way we must have a modern Brutus who will go to the capitol of a State and assassinate a Governor to accelerate the movement that is going on. If we are so unscrupulous in reference to ourselves, and in reference to the means we are willing to employ to consummate this dissolution, then it does not look very much like harmony among ourselves after we get out of it.

Mr. President, I have said much more than I anticipated when I commenced; and I have said more now (though external appearances seem different) than I have strength or health to say; but if there is any effort of mine that would preserve this government till there is time to think, till there is time to consider, even if it cannot be preserved any longer, if that end could be secured by making a sacrifice of my existence and offering upon my blood, I would be willing to consent to it. Let us pause in this mad career; let us hesitate; let us consider well what we are doing before we make a movement. I believe that, to a certain extent, dissolution is going to take place. I say to the North, you ought to come up in the spirit which should characterize and control the North on this question; and you ought to give those indications in good faith that will approach what the South demands. It will be no sacrifice on your part. It is no sophistry on ours, but simply a demand of right. What concession is therein doing right. Then, come forward. We have it in our power—yes, this Congress here to-day, has it in its power to save this Union even after South Carolina has gone out. Will they not do it? You can do it. Who is willing to take the dreadful alternative without making an honorable effort to save this Government? This Congress has it in its power to day to arrest this thing, at least for a season, until there is time to consider about it, and we can act discreetly and prudently, and I believe arrest it altogether.

Shall we give all this up to the Vandals and the Goths? Shall we shrink from our duty, and desert the Government as a sinking ship, or shall we stand here until the high behests of my constituents demands me to desert my post; and instead of laying hold of the columns of this fabric and pulling it down, though I may not be much of a prop, I will stand with my shoulder supporting the edifice as long as human effort can do it. Then, come what may, come what will, and come together and save the country.

In saying what I have said on this occasion, Mr. President, I have done it in view of a duty that I owed to my constituents, that I owed to my children, that I owed to myself. Without regard to consequences, I have taken the position I have; and when the fog comes, which Greek shall meet Greek, and our rights are refused after all honorable means have been exhausted, then let it that I will perish in the last breach; yes, in the language of the patriot Emmet, "I will dispute every inch of ground; I will burn every blade of grass, and the last encroachment of freedom shall be my grave." Then let us stand by the constitution; and in preserving the constitution we will save the Union; and in saving the Union, we will save this, the greatest government on earth.

Letter from a Republican.

We give the following letter from a Massachusetts Republican. He is a candid man—a retired merchant of great wealth—and has been Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. He is a correct and reliable exponent of the views and purposes of the Republicans:

To W. G. BROWNLOW, Ed. KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Dear Sir: A member of Congress from your State, has sent me a copy of your paper of 17th January, containing your appeal "To Republicans of the North." I have read it with great pleasure. You are a frank, outspoken man, and we all like you the better for that. We can understand you, and believe that you mean just what you say. You are a Union man. The Republicans of the North are all Union men. We have no Disunionists amongst us, except a very small number of Abolitionists, who have no political power whatever. They do not form a fifteenth part of the voting population of New England.

We adhere to the Constitution of the United States, and wish it preserved in its integrity. The people of the South greatly misunderstand us. We have been so grossly misrepresented by the Newspaper Press (supposed to be, *here at home*, that you of the Slave States have been greatly deceived in regard to our views; and that is the principal cause of all the difficulties now existing. We have never held the designs imputed to us. We have no such intentions as you suppose.

In your address, you say Union men all over the South, with perfect unanimity, have agreed that Lincoln should have a fair trial. We are willing to abide by that Administration (Lincoln's) if administered on national principles. But we have never intended to submit to any Administration, that would undertake to deprive us of our property. On this point, I repeat, the whole South, including the Border States, is a unit. Here is the situation of the South. Accept it, or our country is ruined.

Well, sir, I accept it. All Republicans will accept it. They have never, or in any form, meditated an attack upon your institutions. They have never proposed, nor do they wish, to deprive you of your slaves. They expect you to keep them as heretofore, under the laws of your several states. With these laws, we have no right whatever to intermeddle. I know whereof I affirm, for I have been connected with the Free Soil or Republican Party ever since its existence, and have been elected to three of its national Conventions, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. I know the feelings and views of the party in all sections; and I can say to you that nothing further from its wishes or thoughts than any interference with Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States. Your Slaves will be just as safe under Lincoln as under Buchanan.

But if you were to undertake to open the Slave Trade, we should oppose you. If you were to attempt to force Slavery upon any new state, north of the Missouri Compromise Line, we should resist you, by all Constitutional means. You must not ask us to love Slavery. We cannot do that. Our education and training forbid it. You must not ask us to do violence to the instincts God has given us. We must be true to those instincts. We shall let all the responsibility of human bondage rest upon yourselves. And if your Slaves run away of their own freewill, and come to us hungry, we shall feed them, or naked, we shall clothe them, and shall do to them, as we would wish them to do to us, if in their circumstances. If you catch them among us we shall not resist the laws for their return, but shall give them a fair trial. Republicans have no sympathy with Slave stealers, with John Brown institutions, or any other interference with the domestic tranquility of the South.

Now if all this is in accordance with your ultimatum, as I suppose it to be, we are agreed, and may still go on under The Old Flag. Yours for the Union,

AMASA WALKER.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Feb. 10, 1861.

The Result in Virginia.

Enough is now known of the Virginia election to warrant the declaration that the State has gone overwhelmingly for the Union, and against the vile treachery of Secession. She has shown her undinching loyalty to the Union by electing men of known conservative sentiment; and by defeating, in all the counties where they ran, the unconstitutional Secessionists; men whose policy was all summed up in the single scheme of separate, and immediate State action. Virginia has stopped the ball of Secession, and Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri, will back her up in the good work. Meanwhile, the Northern States will now unite with the border States to compel such a Union as can and will be stood by in all coming time. The Border States named, have really made a pacific overture to the Northern States, by these results, and we have more faith in the good sense and patriotism of these States than to suppose they will not lay hold of the occasion to compromise all existing difficulties.

South of the River Meeting.

The proceedings of two Civil Districts in this county which we publish, will be read with more than ordinary interest, and by some they will be bitterly denounced. For our part, we consider the gentlemen who held this meeting as paying back the Disunionists in their own coin. Already have the Cotton States threatened to proscribe the Border States, that refuse to go with them out of the Union, by not purchasing supplies of them, and by refusing to let them carry their property into those States. Already have some of our Disunionists sworn upon our Streets that they will not buy any thing of Union men! And as they are seeking to rain the country, and to bring on civil war and bloodshed, they cannot complain that the honest farmers and laborers of the country, should cease to have any dealings with them. They have precipitated this panic upon the country—they have turned laborers out of employ—and they must expect in turn to realize that "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Gov. Johnson's Speech.

We are giving our readers the benefit of the most important portion of Gov. Johnson's Union speech in the Senate, some weeks ago. In the Presidential contest the Governor declared himself for the Union—said that he would cling to the Union, and demand our rights under the Constitution. The other Breckinridge speakers said the same, until the election was over—they then turned over to the cause of Disunion, have openly advocated it, and given the lie direct to all they said in the canvass. Gov. Johnson alone has stood firm—stands now where he did in the canvass of last fall, and is more consistent than any of them. In quoting largely from his speech, we have only to say, that we endorse his sentiments. Not only so, but the people of Tennessee have endorsed them also, and that by an overwhelming vote.

Gov. Johnson has made a second, and a still more able speech, occupying three or four hours, in which he has literally riddled old Joe Lane, and his fire-eating associates in the Senate!

Fighting to be Done Certain!

The overwhelming votes of Virginia and Tennessee, and the determined position of Kentucky, in opposition to Secession, will now drive South Carolina, and others of the revolting States into an assault upon the Government troops, with a view to get some Southern men killed, and to excite sympathy for them on the part of the border States. They are seizing upon the Government property and money, and upon the private property of other States, designing to provoke a war, and in this infernal scheme to bring about a collision of arms, they will succeed. We notify our readers that a collision may be expected every day, and that the secession Secessionists of Tennessee will begin to howl like wolves, and call for a second meeting of our Legislature, and Harris, our Disunion Governor, will yield to their importunities.—Let the people keep an eye upon them, and mark the predictions! Watch the traitors!

Glorious East Knoxville.

We are proud that our residence is in East Knoxville, and close to the precinct at that, where the stars and stripes of our country float in triumph. We have three rolling precincts in the city, and one of these is in East Knoxville. The vote was, for the Union ticket 159, for Secession 1. This was our neighbor and countryman, *Jerry Munday*. We admire his courage, while we cannot say any thing in praise of his judgment. And as he goes down to the tomb of Disunion, we propose to soothe him with the words of that good old tune:

"Come to sunset, weak and weary,
Big and little, sick and sore;
Sermons will never do for every,
As we all have died before."

Here let the curtain drop, while the officiating Priest exclaims,—"*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Secret Oath-Bound Cabals.

The *crack-fishing* of the Cotton States out of the Union, has been accomplished by oath-bound organizations, assassin-like conclaves, and secret cabals, as infamous as the cause they seek to promote. In order to hold on their deluded partizans, the deluded leaders pledge them a division of the spoils and offices of the Southern Confederacy. Thousands are becoming impatient, thousands are becoming oppressed with the heavy taxes imposed upon them, and in South Carolina, Mississippi, and portions of Alabama, order is only preserved, by secret meetings, and the tyrannical vigilance of underground committees! When a man is heard to utter a sentiment in favor of the Union, he is at once looked among the list of suspected persons, and is watched night and day, by the bootblacks, lick-spittles, and hired black-guards who serve on these committees. If he shall dare utter any thing against Secession, he is a dead to leave the Province in 24 hours. This vile cut-throat system is adopted in nearly all the Seceding States, and is enforced with infernal rigor in South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

This secret cabal has existed in portions of Tennessee. The overwhelming defeat they have just met with in Tennessee, will cause them to disband, for the time being; but like the baleful snake, when stricken in swimming water, it sinks to rise again in another point & 4 harsh honest men with its forked tongue!

"All Honor to Knox County.

It will be seen by the table of returns, that the result in this county is the overwhelming defeat of the Disunionists, and a rivalization and triumph of the Union Party, unequalled unparalleled in the history of contests! Providence smiled upon the work of the Union Party, and gave them a bright, mild, and glorious day, and whilst they were engaged in the God-like work of *crushing* the enemies of their country, rare *Sun*, high in the hill of Heaven, and rolling his chariot through a cloudless sky, cast his benignant rays upon the earth, and *smiled down* upon every Union voter. A LOUD AMEN, as he cast his vote in opposition to treason, plunder, and the work of the Devil! Never was such a victory achieved in the county of Knox! The whole Disunion vote, amounted to TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT, and consequently the Union majority is THREE THOUSAND AND FIFTY! Will Disunionism in Knox, take this for a bolting? If not, let them get up another election, and the gallant Union men of the country, will go through the motions again. Aye, they will put them t rough upon the *People's* line, to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner!

That Pryne Letter.

The Secessionists have issued a large edition of a letter we wrote *Rev. A. Pryne*, the celebrated Abolitionist, last *May*, and they circulated it as a campaign document. One of the journeymen in the *Register* office, applied to us for the paper, and stated that it was for a campaign document, and in order to accommodate the party, we loaned the paper out of our file, a favor we seldom extend to any one. We hope it will be extensively read, and especially preserved. We have two motives for furnishing it, and desiring its publication by this Secession faction. First, it gives the lie direct to all their charges against us, of Abolitionism, and shows that we are a sound Southern man, and what we would advocate in certain contingencies—contingencies which have never yet arose under Abolition rule. Next we desired the publication in their paper, that their readers might have the benefit of certain statistical information, and historical, and Scriptural facts, they were not accustomed to read. If they will start a paper, and pledge themselves to the public, to fill its columns weekly, with the productions of our pen, drawn from our old files, we will guarantee them a remunerative list of subscribers.

Early History of a Traitor.

A COLLEGE REMINISCENCE.

The class of 1829, in Yale College, (two years in advance of mine,) was the finest body of young men that I ever saw in College. Prominent in it were Elijah H. Mills, (son of Daniel Webster's immediate predecessor in the United States Senate,) *facile princeps*, but dying very young, A. Boardman, D. D., Joseph Eldridge, D. D., Edwin R. Gilbert, D. D., James W. McLane, D. D., Daniel Cilman, Francis Gillette, (late Senator in Congress,) T. Adam Spence, (late Representative in Congress,) and many other men of mark.

There was one of the class whose name cannot be found on the list of graduates, or any annual catalogue after 1827. He was and still is a handsome little fellow, looking very small in his class, with few exceptions were of full manly growth. This youth hailed from a great State of the chivalrous sunny South. bright-eyed, dark complexioned, and ardent as a Southern sun could make him.

In the early part of 1828, there was a mysterious trouble in the college. Watches, breastpins, seals, pen-knives, jack-knives, four-bladed, ect., ect., and lastly, sundry sums of money, "lying around loose" in students' rooms, disappeared unaccountably. The losers looked gloomily at each other, and suspiciously at others. Something must be done. Their finely constituted themselves a volunteer "detective force," set their trap—baited with thirty-five dollars in good bank notes, and soon caught the thief. He confessed. On opening his trunk in his presence, they found it nearly full of missing valuables—jewelry, pocket cutlery and horology enough to stock a Chatham street store. He begged pitifully not to be exposed; they looked pityously at his handsome young face, and relented at the thought of blasting his opening life. He had been a universal favorite, the pet of his class; so they agreed not to inform either the city magistrates or the Faculty of the University, but ordered him to clear out at once and forever. He went instantly to good President Day, obtained a certificate of honorable dismission, and vanished.

Had those