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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 28, 1866.

Sound Opinions of A. Johnson.

When President Johnson accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, in his speech at Nashville on the 9th of June, 1864, he laid down the true Union platform, and upon that platform we now stand, with a settled purpose not to leave it. Upon it the Republican majority in Congress stand, and they don't intend to leave it to follow the President or any one else who may choose to take passage on any Southern-reconstructed-semi-rebel car. The sentiments here expressed by the President were repeated in his letter of acceptance of July 2d, 1864. Read and reflect:

"The question is whether man is capable of self-government. I hold, with Jefferson, that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for government. The laws and constitutions were designed as instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. [Loud applause.] Now, if any of your Secessionists have lost faith in men's capacity for self-government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to rebeldom, take Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.

"And let me say that now is the time to secure these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time.

"But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain.

"Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. [Loud and prolonged applause.] I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government.

"Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized, and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past. It is nigh time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. [Cries of 'That so!'"]

Mr. Seward's Proclamation.

Mr. Nasby Sets forth the Effect the Proclamation of Secretary Seward Produced in Kentucky.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS
(which is in the State of Kentucky,)
Dec. 25, 1866.

At last! The deed is dun! The tiranikle Government wich hez sway at Washington has finelly extinguished the last glimmerin flicker of liberty, by abolishin slavery! The sun didn't go down in gloom that nite, the stars didn't fade in2 a sickly yeller, at wich obstinacy uv nacher I was considbly astonished.

I got the news at the postoffis (near wich I am at present stayin, at the house uv a venerable old planter, who accepts my improvin conversation and a occasional promise, which is cheap, ez equivalent for bord). Sadly I wended my way 2 his peaceful hum dreadin to fling over that house the pall of despair. After supper I broke to them as gently as I cood, the intelligence that three fourths uv the States hed ratified the constitutional amendment, that Seward hed issued his proclamation, and that all niggers was free.

Never did I see sich sorrer depicted on human countenance, never was there despair uv sich depth. All nite long the bereaved inmates uv that wunst happy but now distracted home wept and waled in agony wich was perfectly heart rendin.

"Wo is me," sobbed the old man, wringin his hands.

"John Brown's karkis hangs a danglin in the air but his soul is marchin on.

"It took possession of Seward, and thro his ugly mouth it spoke the words, 'The nigger is free,' and there is no more a slave in all the land.

"Wunst I had a hundred niggers, and the men were fat and healthy, and the wenches wuz strong, and some uv them wuz fair to look upon.

"They worked in my house and my fields from the risin uv the sun to the goin down uv the same.

"Wuz they lazy? I catted them till they wuz cured thereof, for lo! they wuz ez a child under my care.

"Did they run away? From Kentucky they run North, and lo! the Locofoco Marshals caught them for me, and brought them back and delivered them into my hand, without cost, sayin, lo! here is thy nigger—do with him ez thou wilt (wich I allus did) wich is cheeper than keepin dogs, and jest ex good.

"Solomon wuz wise, for he hed of konkubines a suffishency, but we wuz wiser in our day than him.

"For he hed to feed his children, and it kost him shekels uv gold and shekels uv silver, and much corn and oil.

"We hed our konkubins with ez great a muchness ez Solomon, but we sold their children for silver and gole, and red dog paper."

And all night long the bereaved old patriarch, who had thus been a father to his servants (and a grandfather to menny uv em), poured out his lementations.

In the mornin the niggers wuz called up and ez tha all hed their kotes and hed bundles, I spect tha must hev herd the neus. The old gentleman explained the situashun to em.

"Yoo will," sed he, "stay in your happy homes—yoo will allus continue to live here, and work here, as yoo hev allus dun!"

The niggers, all in korus, with a remarkable unanimity, remarkt that if tha hed ever bin introdoost to theirselves, tha thot tha woodent. In fact, tha hed kongregated at that time for the purpose uv startin in life on their own hook.

A parozysm uv pane and anguish shot over the old man's face. Nearest to him stood a octurune who hed she not bin tainted with the accust blud uv Ham, wood hav bin kon-sidered butiful. Fallen on her nek, the old patriarch, with tears streamin down his furrowed chekes, ejaculated:

"Farewell Lasgar, my chitter, farewell! I lovd your mother ez never man loved nigger! She wuz the solace uv mi leisure hours—he kompanion uv mi youth! She I sold to pa uri a mongage on the plais—the gal yo older sisters! Farewell! I hed hoped to hev sold you this winter (for yoo air still young) and bought out Jinkins, but wo is me! Curses on the tirant who thus severs all the tender ties uv nacher! Oh! it is hard for father to part with child, even when the market's high, but Oh! God! to part thus!—"

And the old gentleman, in a excess uv grief, swooned away genteelly. His son Tom had been caressin her two little children, who wuz a half whiter than she wuz. Unable to restrain hiself, he fell on her neck and bemoaned his fate with tetchin pathos!

farewell! Your increase was my perquisites, and sold em to supply needs. Hed you died I cood hev bin resined, for when ded you aint wuth a copper, but to see you torn away livin, & when wuth $2,000 in enny market—it's too much—it's too much!"

And he fainted, fallin across the old man.

"Who'll do the work about the house?" shreekt the old lady, faintin and fallin across Tom.

"Who'll dress us and wash us and wait on us?" shreekt the three daughters, swoondin away and fallin across the old woman.

My first impulse wuz to faint away myself and fall across the three daughters, but I restrained myself and wuz contented with strikin an attitood and organizin a tabloo. Hustlin the niggers away with a burnin cuss for their ingratitood, I spent the balance uv the forenoon in bringin on em too. Wun by wun they becum conshus, but they wuz not thairselves. Their minds wuz evidently shattered—they wuz carryin a heavy heart in their buzzums.

Wood, oh wood that Seward cood hev seen that groop! Sech misery does Ablishinism bring in its trane—sech horrers follers a departure from Dimikratic teechins. When will reason return to the people? Eko answers, when?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Neo Dispensashun.
—*Toledo Blade.*

Æsop a Freedman.

As all readers know, Æsop was a celebrated fabulist, who is supposed to have flourished about 620 years before Christ, or the Christain era. As to the country which gave him birth, historians differ; some say that he was a Thracian, Sidus says that he was either of Samos or Sardis, others, and perhaps the largest number, are of opinion that he was a Phyrgian, and born at Cotyæum. It matters not where he was born, and we shall not labor at this day to settle a question of so little importance to us. There is a point, however, in his history, about which all agree, and that is, that he was of servile origin, and owned in succession by several masters. The first of these was Demarchus, or as the Florence Manuscript has it, Demarchus, who resided at Athens, where, it is said, Æsop, had many opportunities to improve his mind, placed within his reach. Demarchus sold him to Xanthus, a Samian, who sold him to Iadmon a philosopher of the same island; while the slave of Iadman Rhodope, the famous courtezan, was his fellow slave.

Iadman was a republican as well as Philosopher, and gave Æsop his freedom on account of the talent he displayed. After obtaining his freedom, he became missionary and extended his travels to Foreign Countries, partly to extend the sphere of his own knowledge, and partly to communicate instruction to others. His instructions were conveyed in fables, the peculiar excellence of which, has caused his name to be associated with every branch of composition down to the present day.

Æsop was the companion of Solon. The confident of Croesus. The welcomed guest at all the courts of his day and, though dead over two thousand years, ages have treasured his wise teachings and brilliant illustration.

We have thus briefly alluded to the birth and early history of Æsop, in order to inspire the poor and penniless youth with zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, and remind the proud and haughty dispiser of the Freedman, and humble poor, that the force and beauty with which many of their articles are clothed, are but borrowed scintillations from the mind of an emancipated slave.—*Memphis Republican.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

It is my painful duty to announce that civil government is again imperiled in the State of Tennessee. The events of the last three weeks give rise to serious apprehensions that a large portion of our people have not sufficiently recovered from the demoralizing effects of the late rebellion to enable them to appreciate the blessings of peace—that their passions have not sufficiently cooled to enable them to avoid a relapse into anarchy or military rule.

A small minority of twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, by factious and revolutionary proceedings, have succeeded in breaking up the Legislature and paralyzing the State Government. I characterize the conduct as revolutionary, because it was violative of the spirit of the Constitution and laws and arrested the machinery of State Government as effectually as if the same had been done by force of arms.

They have been able, under the construction of parliamentary law which prevailed in the House, to reduce it below what was held to be a quorum for the transaction of business, and a great body of the members of both Houses have gone to their homes, and legislation has entirely ceased.

When an important measure of State policy was proposed—a measure referred to, and a duty imposed upon this Legislature by the amended Constitution—they either withdraw from their seats or remained and refused to answer to their names when called, the Speaker holding that a member in his seat, refusing to answer, was not present so as to be counted as part of a quorum. After worrying the majority in this way for several weeks, and after the consultations of the 22d February, they have publicly announced their secession from the Legislature, through the newspapers in a document that will not fail to remind its readers of the address of the Legislature of 1861, who transferred the State to the Southern Confederacy.

The pretext for this legislative rebellion was a proposition to discharge the duty imposed upon the Legislature by the ninth section of the schedule to the amended Constitution, which provides for "the limitation of the elective franchise," by this Legislature. There was nothing new or startling in this measure. From the earliest inception of the idea of reorganizing a State government, upon the ruins of the rebellion, the policy of disfranchising those who had lately destroyed the State government, and attempted to destroy the National Government was deemed a necessity, and was adopted and rigidly enforced. In the election held on the 22d February, 1865, upon the adoption of the amended Constitution, rebels were all disfranchised by an oath which required every voter to swear that he was "an enemy of the so-called Confederate States." The oath was prescribed by the Governor and members of the General Assembly, in March, 1865. The Military Governor naturally believed that those who had wantonly and purposely destroyed the Government were not the proper persons to rebuild it, or to administer it when re-established.—This policy and principle of disfranchisement was a feature of the amended Constitution approved by the qualified voters of this State. No subject has been more thoroughly discussed and understood by all classes for the last year than this subject of disfranchising the disloyal. Several of the seceding members were also members of the Convention which adopted it in the schedule, and sustained it before the people, and accepted office under it, and are therefore stopped from denying its binding force. All of them had been elected under a law or proclamation disfranchising rebels. The pretense that the measure was springing upon them suddenly, is therefore most manifestly a subterfuge to cover up the attempt at disorganization.

The resigning members appeal to their constituents to sustain them, and most of them are announced as candidates for re-election to the places they have just made vacant under a pledge, of course, again to withdraw from their seats, and again to break up the Legislature. This discloses the whole plan of the conspiracy. They ask their constituents to approve their action, and send them back to repeat it. This will place their constituents in the attitude of disorganizers—commit them to a rebellion against the State Government, and render futile any attempt to fill the vacancies by writs of election, as the same factious course would be repeated. The danger to the State is therefore imminent. Should the civil government fail, the military authorities will take control of the State, and it is not likely that the General Government will, at an early day, permit a people who will have displayed such incapacity for self-government to attempt another State organization. Nor is it likely, if the effort should be permitted, that the different divisions of the State will agree upon a new constitution, and a separation may follow.

If the plan of the seceding members, now so manifested, is successful, many of the important laws already passed, including those conferring important civil rights upon freedmen can never go into effect. No appropriation bill can be passed; the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum and other State institutions must be broken up and abandoned; and the interest accruing on the debts of the State and all of her expenses requiring an appropriation for their support, will remain unpaid. The credit of the State will be destroyed, and the bonds of the State already appropriated must be depreciated, so as to fall of the objects of their issue—loans. Emigration will abun a State in such confusion and discredit, and capital will seek investment in more promising localities, and thus the brightest hopes of the State will be blighted.

Even if the conspirators should fail of success, incalculable mischief has already been done to the State. Eight millions of her bonds are soon to be thrown upon the market. The ruinous depreciation of her credit consequent upon a disorganized condition of the State, affects a great injury, not only upon the bond others, but upon our work of internal improvement, and upon a sale of our bonds to enable them to receive their operations.

Our political prospects too, are severely injured. By the act of a rebellious population we may lose our representation in the councils of the nation. Our Senators and Representatives in Washington asking admission to seats in Congress. The country is watching all our movements with a view of determining whether we have an established government or not and whether those Senators have been sent there by a civil government capable of maintaining its existence and authority.—They may now conclude that our people are less in a condition for self-government. Certainly the opponents of our representation will be furnished by our present condition with an argument against our admission.

Nor is the moral effect upon the reputation of our State and people less to be deplored. A large portion of our people just out of rebellion, are processing reconstructed by law, while a portion of their representatives display not only a rebellious spirit but a disregard for the solemn obligations of legislation and are unmindful of that dignity which should always characterize the statesman.

But aside from the injury to the moral, political and financial character of the State and danger of dissolution, the actual loss to the State treasury, is immense. Near a month has already been lost by the Legislature from business. Another Legislature at $650 per day, and a loss of seventy days from business, and a total loss of $45,500 is the result, even if the conspirators should succeed no further in their designs. The loyal people of the State will not fail to hold the guilty parties and their advisers responsible for this worse than useless expenditure.

It may be that the constituents of the resigning members may re-elect them or others pledged to a like course, and thereby render this proclamation useless, but the responsibility shall be upon them. The Constitution requires that "when vacancies happen in either House, the Governor, for the time being, shall issue writs of election to fill said vacancies." Therefore,

The following representatives having in a public printed address announced their withdrawal from the General Assembly thereby leaving their seats vacant, viz:

W. B. Lewis, Rep. from Davidson; Sam'l P. Walker, Rep. from Shelby; A. E. Garrett, Rep. from Overton; Asa Fulkner, Rep. from Warren; A. A. Freeman, Rep. from Haywood; J. F. Thomas, Rep. from Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren; Abner A. Steele, Rep. from Marshall; William B. Scales, Representative from Dyer and Lauderdale, A. R. Wynne, Rep. from Sumner; Thos. H. Biedsoe, Rep. from Lincoln; Wm. Barton, Rep. from Cannon; P. Williams, Rep. from Carter; C. Nordway Rep. from Giles; N. Brandon, Rep. from Stewart; W. K. Poston, Rep. from Shelby; R. F. W. Dunaway, Rep. from Bedford, W. W. Willis, Rep. from Hawkins, A. D. Nicks, Rep. from Dickson, James R. Hood, Rep. from Hamilton.

Whereas, also, a vacancy has occurred in said House of Representatives by the resignation of Hon. Jos. H. Travis, Representative from Henry county; and,

Whereas, also, a vacancy has occurred in said House of Representatives by the resolution of the said House that the seat of the Hon. A. C. Gillum, Representative from the county of Jackson, was vacant; and,

Whereas, Also, a vacancy has occurred in said House of Representatives by the death of the Hon. Wallace Watters, Representative from the county of Madison; and,

Whereas, Also, a vacancy has occurred in the Senatorial branch of said General Assembly by the death of the Hon. B. R. Peart, Senator from the counties of Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart; and;

Whereas, Also, a vacancy has occurred in the Senate aforesaid, by the resignation of John W. Bowen, Senator from the counties of Smith and Sumner:

Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby command the Sheriffs, Coroners, or other officers authorized by law to open and hold elections, at all the places of voting in the respective counties of Davidson, Shelby, Overton, Warren, Haywood, Coffee, Grundy, Van Buren, Marshall, Dyer, Lauderdale, Sumner, Lincoln, Cannon, Franklin, Carter, Giles, Stewart, Bedford, Hawkins, Dickson, Hamilton, Robertson, Montgomery and Smith, on Saturday, the 31st day of March 1866, for the purpose of filling the vacancies from said counties respectfully, as hereinbefore set forth. Said Sheriffs shall make returns of said elections according to law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be attached.

{L.S.} Done at the Department in the city of Nashville, this 3d day of March, 1866.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the Governor:
A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Antony's Dying Address to Cleopatra.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast!
Let thine arms, O Queen! support me,
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,
Listen to a great heart-secret,
Thou and thou alone must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
Though my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no brilliant guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman—
Die, the great Triumvir still!

Let not Cæsar's servile minions
Meet the Lion thus laid low;
Twas no foeman hand that struck him.
Twas his own that dealt the blow,
Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom,
Ere his star hath veiled its ray,
Him, who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away!

Should the base plebian rabble
Dare assail my name at Rome,
When my noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home,
Seek her—say the Gods have told me,
Altars, augurs, circling wings,
That her blood, with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian,
Glorious sorc'ress of the Nile!
Light my path to Stygian horrors
With the splendors of thy smile!
Give this Cæsar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn a Senate's triumph,
Triumphing in a love like thine!

I am dying, Egypt, dying—
Hark! the exulting foemen cry—
They are coming! Quick! my falchion!
I would front them ere I die.
Never more, mid din of battle,
Shall my heart exulting swell,
Iris and Osiris guard thee—
Cleopatra—Rome—farewell!

Tailoring.

GEORGE A. McNUTT,
(Formerly of A. G. Jackson & Co.,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 1, Coffin's Block, Gay Street,
jan17tf KNOXVILLE, TENN.

JULIUS OCHS & CO.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR numerous friends and patrons that they have connected with their extensive clothing business a regular
MERCHANT
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
They are now prepared to make up garments to order in the most approved style and at the shortest notice.
They will always keep on hand a large assortment of Piece Goods suitable for men's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Marseilles, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large assortment of Furnishing Goods, and Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens'
Boots and Shoes,
HATS & CAPS.
We tender our thanks to our friends for past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their liberal patronage. Gay Street, two doors south Adams Express office.
jan19-tf J. OCHS & CO.

At Sconcert.

John M. Long vs. John Kincaid.

THE PLAINTIFF, ON AFFIDAVIT, says the defendant is indebted to him and so absconds or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and having obtained an original attachment against the estate of the defendant made returnable before Jacob Meyers, a Justice of the Peace for Claiborne county and the same having been levied on defendant's property: It is ordered by said Justice that the defendant appear before him, at his own house in Claiborne county, Tennessee, on the 31st day of March, 1866, to defend said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte. It

Esop a Freedman.

Legislature at $650 per day, and a loss of seventy days from business, and a total loss of $45,500 is the result, even if the conspirators should succeed no further in their designs. The loyal people of the State will not fail to hold the guilty parties and their advisers responsible for this worse than useless expenditure.

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{L.S.} Done at the Department in the city of Nashville, this 3d day of March, 1866.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the Governor:
A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

JUDGES—SAM MILLIGAN, JAMES C. SHACKELFORD, AND ALVIN HAWKINS.

THOMAS H. CALDWELL, Attorney General and Reporter.

JULIUS SWANG vs. THE STATE.

Swang, the plaintiff in error, was presented by the grand jury, in the Circuit Court at Winchester, in ten cases for gaming. The game was cards; and Smock, the only witness before the grand jury, was a participant in the crime. At the same term of the court at which the presentments were made, the plaintiff in error was placed under arrest, and held in the custody of the sheriff. Pending the term, under an arrangement with the district attorney, eight of the cases were dismissed on the prisoner's assuming and securing the costs; and in the other two he pleaded guilty, and submitted himself to the grace and mercy of the court. Whereupon the court assessed a fine upon him of fifteen dollars in the one case, and ten in the other, with the costs of both submissions, which was regularly entered on record.

Two days thereafter, and during the same term Swang appeared, and in proper person moved the court to set aside his submission and the judgment for the fine and costs. The court overruled the motion, from which the plaintiff appealed in error to this court.

The first question presented in the record is whether or not the plaintiff in error had the right to waive his submission and plead not guilty. We think he had. In an old case, reported in 1st Tennessee, 437, the question is distinctly decided, and that part of the opinion of the court has not, so far as we have been able to see, been overruled by any subsequent decision. The right seems to be founded in sound reasoning, but it can only be exercised in such cases as are effected with fraud, putting in fear, or gross misrepresentation. By the Constitution of the State, the accused, in all cases, has a right to "a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the crime shall have been committed," and this right cannot be defeated by any deceit or device whatever. The courts would be slow to disregard the solemn admissions of the guilt of the accused, made in open court by plea or otherwise, but when it appears they were made under a total misapprehension of the prisoner's rights through official misrepresentation, fear or fraud, it is the duty of the courts to allow the plea of guilty and the submission to be withdrawn, and to grant to the prisoner a fair trial by an impartial jury.

In this case the application was supported by the prisoner's own affidavit, and the affidavits of seven other persons, including the joint statement of the grand jurors. These sworn statements disclose statements of facts which we apprehend is unprecedented in the judicial history of the State, and if they are to be believed, and they are corroborated in many essential particulars by the affidavit of the District Attorney, they amount in the prosecuting attorney to little less than common barratry and official oppression. We do not deem it necessary to comment further upon them, as many of the facts stated are wholly erroneous and inapplicable to this case, but enough appears to satisfy the court that the plea of guilty and the submission were made under an unwarrantable exercise of the influence of the District Attorney. The accused was a stranger, and a non-resident of the State, in the custody of the sheriff, and away from those who would be likely to become bound for his appearance. Under such embarrassing circumstances, he was, as it appears, among other things, highly improperly told by the Attorney General that if he did not submit he would have to go to jail, and that he could certainly prove his guilt. The plea of guilty was entered, as the affidavit shows, while the prisoner was protesting against his guilt, but as the best under the circumstances he could do.

Under such a state of facts, we think the Circuit Judge had not only the power, during the term, to set aside the judgment, and allow the prisoner to withdraw his plea and submission, and to plead over, but that it was error not to do so.

In ordinary cases, and when the Circuit Judge felt he had the power to set aside a judgment after submission, we would not feel disposed to disturb his action, but in this case it appears he doubted his authority to allow the motion and set aside the judgment after a plea of guilty, and for that reason this court feels warranted, under the facts of this case, to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Judge, and to award a trial of the cause, under proper pleadings, before a jury. MILLIGAN, Judge.

Attest: J. G. FRAZER, Clerk.

MR. BOTTS, of Virginia, says in an address to his fellow-citizens:

"I would forfeit forty seats in the Senate, aye, the Presidency itself if it were offered to me to-morrow, sooner than see the element of secession Democracy raised to power again."

Whereupon the Union and American, the original Secession Democratic organ in this State, and the band-organ of Isham G. Harris and the secret session Legislature of 1862, waxes indignant and says:

"In former times such a letter would have indicated its author as a fit subject for the lunatic asylum."

The ex-organ is warmly in favor of the restoration to power of "Secession Democracy," and applauds every politician, and faction and clique which works in that direction.—*Press and Times.*

CIRCUIT COURT—DANDRIDGE.

Second Judicial Circuit, Jefferson county, Tennessee.

Robert Bumpass vs. George W. Courtney.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Vinyard Brimer vs. W. D. Fain.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has removed himself from the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

William Galbraith Adm'r of James Evans, dec'd, vs. Jesse E. Moore.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has removed himself from the State or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Benjamin A. Blackburn, Adm'r of Thomas A. McGuire, dec'd, vs. Gideon H. Blackburn and Samuel Walker.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendants have removed themselves from the State, or so absconds or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

A. M. Shadden vs. A. P. Massengill.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has removed himself from the limits of the State of Tennessee, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand and suit of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

William Harris and S. S. McCuistion, Executors, vs. Jesse E. Moore.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiffs in this cause that the defendant so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiffs, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

W. D. Sinard vs. Samuel Chilton.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Mariah S. Bayless vs. George Bayless.

THE DEFENDANT, GEO. BAYLESS, being a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed against him, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Sarah L. C. Marshall vs. George W. Marshall.

THE DEFENDANT, G. W. MARSHALL, being a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed against him, or the same will be set for hearing ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

John Forver vs Dicey Forver.

THE DEFENDANT, DICEY FOVER, being a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, as charged in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the second Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition filed against her, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Alexander Haun, Jr., vs. P. A. Witt.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has removed himself from the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

John Brooks vs. Ezekiel Inman.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has removed himself from the limits of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

James P. Swann vs. Samuel McCampbell.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has absconded and gone beyond the limits of the State, and is now residing beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Adam R. Formwault vs. Alexander Caldwell.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff that the defendant has removed himself from the State, or so absconds or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Circuit Court at Dandridge, on the 2d Monday of April, 1866, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte. S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.

Ellis J. Riggs vs. William Lewis.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff in this cause that the defendant has removed himself from the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that