The Knoxville Whig.

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO., Publishers.

"The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., April 4, 1866.

C. S. HUBBARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass., is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The WHIG can be had every week at the News Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building Nashville, Tenn.

LOUIS MCGLAUFLIN is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address is San Francisco, California.

COL. JOHN H. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of the District of East Tennessee, is authorized to receive payment for subscriptions to this paper.

Union Meeting in Knoxville.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, 2d inst., the Court House bell was rung, and there being a large number of the Union people of the county in town, the large court room and every available spot was crowded, while many crowded the doors and windows, unable to get seats, or even a place to stand. Gov. Brownlow spoke about one hour, and was listened to with profound attention. He first spoke of State policy, and of the disorganizers, and their objects. Next he took up the subject of National politics, and gave his views in brief, but unmistakable terms, of the issues of the day. He was respectful in all he said of the President, and stated distinctly wherein they differed. He said he endorsed the President from his speech in the Senate in 1861, through his career as Military Governor, and up to the time he was inaugurated Vice President. He did not endorse his pardon of all the worst rebels in the country, nor his profound leniency toward traitors. And in his quarrel with Congress, the Governor said he was on the side of Congress—had full confidence in their patriotism and integrity, and he would stand by them as the representatives of the party that put down the rebellion. He avowed that he would go with the great Republican war party, if he stood alone in the eleven Southern States.

Gen. Cooper followed in a well-timed loyal speech, in which he gave the rebels and all in sympathy with them many well-timed blows. His speech was well received. The following Preamble and Resolutions, drawn up by Col. Patterson, late commander of the 4th Tennessee Infantry, do honor to both his head and heart. They were read, and on motion called up one at a time, and adopted with much spirit, by men representing every civil district in the county. On the adoption of the first resolution there were *four* dissenting votes. To the second, *two* nays responded, and to the third, *one* man cried out nay, after which the opposition ceased. These resolutions represent the loyal Union sentiments of Knox county, and of all East Tennessee. The people at a distance hear of great change in old Knox, but when the real people come to vote, they slay rebels and their friends as in former days. Know all men by these presents, at home and abroad, that East Tennessee is all right! Her loyal Union voters can never serve the cause of treason, and they will never vote for men who espouse the cause of traitors, no matter what their pretensions may be. But see their action, and see their principles:

WHEREAS, By the recent action of twenty-one members of the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in withdrawing from that body, or refusing to answer to their names when called by the Clerk, the Legislative Department has been paralyzed, and an indebtedness of nearly ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars imposed upon the loyal people, and at a time when the financial condition of the State is such as to imperatively demand immediate action for the relief of the charitable and reformatory institutions of the State, and whereas, the reputation and financial credit of the State have been greatly impaired; Therefore,

Resolved 1st. That the action of the twenty-one members of the House of Representatives of Tennessee above referred to, is disgraceful to themselves, humiliating to every loyal citizen of this State, and detrimental to the public welfare, and merits the unqualified disapprobation of every man who is not an enemy to the State of Tennessee, a traitor to his country, and insensible to every principle of honor.

Resolved 2d. That we heartily approve the action of our joint Representative from Knox and Sevier, Major Charles Inman, in said General Assembly of the State, in using his influence and voting for the passage of the "Franchise Bill," now pending before the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, which, by the revolutionary conduct of a minority, above referred to, was temporarily defeated; that we do hereby ask and instruct our Representative, Hon. Wm. Heiskell, and our Senator, Hon. B. Frazier, to support and use their influence in every honorable way to secure the passage of said bill on a final vote.

Resolved 3d. That all persons who voluntarily engaged in, aided and abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, have forfeited their right to participate in the government of this State, or in the choice of Executive, Legislative, Judicial or Congressional officers; that those only who have been found faithful to the National cause in the hour of peril, shall occupy positions of honor, trust or profit, under our reorganized and re-established State Government; that we believe that, "unless the Union men of Tennessee disfranchise the rebels, the rebels will disfranchise them."

Resolved 4th. That we do hereby express our entire condemnation of the course taken by many of the public journals of this State in continually abusing the present State Government, as well as the Congress of the United States, in stigmatizing many of the members thereof as traitors and disorganizers, merely because they refuse to admit to seats in that body those whose hands are still dripping with our brother's blood, and whose sentiments and feeling are as treasonable as they were in the palmiest days of the so called "Confederate States."

Resolved 5th. That as the people of East Tennessee now are, and ever have been devotedly loyal to the Government of the United States, while a large majority of the people of the other two divisions of the State are intense y hostile to the National Government, rather than to submit to the domination of traitors, in the event of the defeat of the Franchise Bill now before the Legislature of the State, we are in favor of the formation of a new State to be composed of the Eastern Division of this State, to be called the STATE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

Resolved 6th. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be printed in the Union papers of the State.

Attacks on the Governor.

The letter of Gov. Brownlow to Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has been the occasion of virulent assaults upon him through a large number of the copperhead and *coppertail* journals of the country. The whole kennel is turned loose. "Tray Blanche and Sweet-heart" bark at him. This was to have been expected, as it is a part of the policy of the so-called conservatives to instruct the Northern mind that every man in the South who has been engaged in the rebellion now *loves* the government of the United States, and is worthy to be entrusted with the

"Seals of power and place,
The ensigns of command,
Charged by the people's unbought grace,
To rule our native land."

It is also a part of the conservative programme to denounce as "libellers of the integrity and loyalty of the South," all men who do not agree with them that rebels should be restored to power. On both these points the Governor, in his letter to Judge Kelley, takes issue with the "*eleventh hour*" Johnson saints.

First, he asserts that the majority of those who have been engaged in the rebellion are hostile in their feelings toward the government and those who have sustained it. Secondly, he contends that these men should not be restored to the control of that government which in their hearts they *hate*.

We have not space to reply to the attacks made upon Gov. Brownlow by the little 8 by 10 rebel papers which have 150 or 300 subscribers. By many traitorous sheets he has been assailed in terms of indecent personality. Chief among these is the Louisville Journal. This paper is *nominally* under the control of George D. Prentice. Prentice is, therefore, *technically* responsible for its editorials; in fact and morals he is not responsible for anything. Many years ago he had more influence in Kentucky than a majority of the politicians of that State.—Now, there are none so poor as to do him reverence. From his high estate he has fallen, like Lucifer, to rise no more. It is doubtful whether for weeks he knows what appears in the Journal. For more than a year he has been in a state of beastly inoxication. The election of public printer for Kentucky evinced the appreciation in which he is held by his own people. After a long contest in which he humiliated himself before the members of the Legislature, *begging* them for their support, he received THREE VOTES. Perhaps this *trio* would not have voted for him had they supposed he had any chance for election. They did so because the sheets several members of the Legislature how it happened that Prentice was so unpopular as to command but *three* votes. They replied, "Because he is an outcast and vagabond." So much for the *personnel* of George D. Prentice. In sympathy he has been with the rebels all the time. Every member of his family, without an exception, has been openly disloyal from the commencement of the war. Both his sons were in the rebel army under John Morgan. While he was making money out of the government as the partner in fat contracts, his paper was *nominally* loyal, but during the whole time it did more harm than good by reviling the good name of Abraham Lincoln, and exciting the prejudices of Kentuckians against those who were prosecuting the war.

The time *was* when any man might dread the opposition of Prentice. That time has *past*. The billingsgate and falsehood of his subsidized Journal can injure no one in the estimation of any honorable man. It has been truly said, "It is not enough that you are praised by the good; you have failed somewhere in your duty if you are not cursed by the bad." The enemies of our glorious Union detest and hate Gov. Brownlow, and the Governor don't object to the Louisville Journal increasing *their* animosity, *if it has the power to do so*. The hostility of such traitorous sheets as the Louisville Journal, and irresponsible vagabonds as George D. Prentice, is the most satisfactory attestation of the character of a gentleman and patriot, while their applause would be an argument of suspicion. Were Governor Brownlow so unfortunate as to receive the eulogiums of such men as the editor of the Louisville Journal, he might well lift up his hands, and in the language of Socrates, exclaim, "*What crime have I committed!*"

For the Knoxville Whig.

"State of East Tennessee."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 23d, 1866.

Editor Knoxville Whig:—In traveling over portions of this division of the State, I notice a subject being agitated which seems to me to promise the only solution of the many troubles and difficulties which now beset us. That subject is the division of the State, and the creation of a separate government for East Tennessee. While I have heard no good reason urged against such a measure, I think there are very many substantial reasons in its favor. The political action of the different sections of the State in the late rebellion has been such as to create, or perhaps more properly to increase and intensify, a feeling of hostility already existing, which must last through years. It is unreasonable to expect that the passions excited by the late conflict will be calmed down, and pass away so that the people of the whole State will act in harmony, before many generations shall have passed away. The loyal people of the State are under the necessity of either passing an act through the Legislature disfranchising rebels, or passing very soon under the dominion and sway of a party actuated not by friendly feelings, but by a spirit of the most intense and bitter hostility. It is true that on every side we hear the loudest protestations of loyalty from those lately engaged in overthrowing the Government; but how does their conduct conform to their professions? Is it not true that in many portions of the State a military force is necessary to protect loyal men? Is it not true that in the streets of our Capital officers of the Government are daily insulted, and the most bitter hostility continually manifested? We have the testimony of no less a distinguished officer than Maj. Gen. Thomas, who certainly has abundant opportunities of knowing, that the disloyal sentiment is as rampant as ever in Middle and West Tennessee; that they have not even given up the hope of yet restoring the fortunes of the defunct Confederacy. It is a sad and humiliating fact, that in those divisions of the State a man's devotion to the flag of his country is made the the measure of his condemnation, and whenever the State passes into the control of the lately disloyal element. East Tennessee can expect no favors.

There are considerations, however, of greater importance and weight, founded on the natural resources and character of the different divisions of the State. While there is no sympathy of sentiment between the East and the West, there is also none of interest. The people of Middle and West Tennessee are emphatically an agricultural people, while they of East Tennessee ought to be a manufacturing people. While cotton is their chief product, ours ought to be the manufactured article—iron, lead, copper, zinc, brass, marble—and including articles consumed by an agricultural community. There is no reason why East Tennessee should not rival and outstrip the most favored and prosperous of her Northern sisters. With a climate unsurpassed by none in the world—with a soil sufficient to support a community five times as large as it is—with water-power in almost every civil district sufficient to turn all the spindles of a Lowell or a Lawrence—with immense forests of the finest timber, and with its hills and mountains filled with the richest quantities of all varieties of the raw material, what could prevent the State of East Tennessee from taking a position second to none as a manufacturing State. A separate State Government would give a new life and impetus to all branches of industry. Capital and industry, labor and skill, would flow in upon us like a river, and there is every reason to believe that our population would be doubled within ten years. Daily is the question asked by earnest, intelligent, enterprising men at the North, "What assurances of protection of life and property can you give us. What assurances that in a few years we shall not pass under the dominion of rebels?" A division of the State would quiet all fears and apprehensions of that kind, and remove one great obstacle to the rapid development of our country. Our Senators and Representatives would be at once admitted to Congress, and prompt provision made for the payment of the just claims of our loyal citizens.

It is urged by some that our territory would be too small; but it would be one-half larger than Maryland, New Hampshire or Vermont, two-thirds larger than New Jersey, twice as large as Massachusetts, three times as large as Connecticut, seven times as large as Delaware, and eleven times as large as Rhode Island.

It is also urged that taxation would be greatly increased. This would not be so necessarily. It would not be necessary to expend a large sum for public buildings until as a State we should become able to do so. All considerations of that kind, it seems to me, would be vastly outweighed by the increased wealth of the State. Manufactories would spring up on every side—the vast mineral resources now hidden under the ground would be brought to the light—and through all our beautiful valleys would be heard the steady hum of industry—while the sound of the hammer and anvil, mingling with the shrill whistle of the steam engine, and the joyful ringing of the school bell, would be echoed from hill-top to hill-top in one grand chorus of happiness and joy.

Why, then, should we not step forward to a consummation so ardently to be wished for? Why will not some of our leading men take hold of the matter and call a convention of the counties of East Tennessee, to be assembled here at no distant day, to take the matter into consideration, and petition the Legislature to pass an enrolling act, with proper provisions for the division of the public debt, and the distribution of the public funds. Then before another session of Congress, and perhaps before the present session closes, we could be prepared to ask from Congress our admission as the free and independent State of East Tennessee.

OCCASIONAL.

"Day of Small Things."

A certain one-horse little paper in Tennessee has, for months, through its editorials and communications, assailed Gov. Brownlow and the KNOXVILLE WHIG, in the hope of provoking a controversy with this paper. It knows that this paper is taken in all the Northern States, and it desires its aid in lifting it from that *obscurity* which its *brainless* editor can never do.

We don't intend to defraud our subscribers by filling our columns with controversial editorials with such "small potatoes."

We understand the editor of this little paper is very solicitious to know how the editors of the WHIG *feel* under his opposition. They have never felt or thought about it. They consider it the height of presumption in him to imagine that they ever think or care for his opposition. They know of nothing with which to compare his conceit except the conceit of the fly in the fable that, after buzzing along with the coach up to the top of the hill, exclaimed:

My hearties, stop
And breathe;—I've got you up the hill;—
And, Messrs. Horses, let me say,

For the Knoxville Whig.

Letter from Gen. C. Seshon, C. S. A.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE ROOMS,
Washington, D. C., March 26th, 1866.

JOHN WEBB, *Col. C. S. Army.*

DEAR COLONEL:—In accordance with my promise I now proceed to disclose to you the secret schemes we Conservatives have formed to get possession of the Government, and—but you know what. Remember this letter is strictly confidential, and must be kept profoundly secret; for if the Union men should get hold of it our plans would be all exposed.

We "Johnson men" know whom to trust. We can trust any man who has been a Confederate officer, or who has Yankee lead in him. You are one of these men; and we put additional confidence in you because you were especially efficient in upholding the Confederacy, which thank God, is not dead, but only sleeping.

Remember then, Colonel, first and foremost, that we are all "Johnson men." I know you hate old Johnson as you do the devil. But I tell you I believe we can get him (not the devil but Johnson) to carry out our plans. The same stone which refused the builders "has become the head-stone in the corner! This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." I always believed the Lord was on the side of the Confederacy. We all tell Johnson that we are thoroughly reconstructed, and thoroughly loyal. We have thrown dust in his eyes completely, and the old fool is as blind as a bat to our schemes. Never, therefore, allow yourself to say one word against Johnson. Praise him to the skies, and in the same breath curse the Radicals to the devil. This takes well with Johnson.

In the next place, always pretend to be intensely loyal, and enthusiastically devoted to the Constitution. Don't mind the inconsistency of a rebel Colonel, who tried to overthrow the Constitution, now worshiping it as the decalogue of politics. Consistency to the winds. Swear that you are glad the war is ended; and that you are in favor of the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." This is a strong point. You must never forget to use this expression on all occasions and everywhere. Put it in all of your newspaper articles. It looks well and sounds well. It is a good bait. The Union folks (thank God, we are bringing some of them over to us already) bite it greedily and unsuspectingly.—Say that you are in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and that you are glad the negroes are all free. (But the moment we get into power, the moment our state is reconstructed, we will, you know, pass laws to suit ourselves on this negro subject; and we'll attend to those poor Union whites too. "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is"—that is the second plank in our platform.

In the third place, never grow tired of denouncing negro equality. You know how these Southern Union men are prejudiced against the negro. Make unceasing use of this prejudice. It is a strong point with us. We can convert more Union men by means of this cry of "negro equality" than by any other means. You know that; and I am glad to see that in your able paper you are daily making use of this potent agency. (I came near writing *patent* agency, for it deserves to be patented.) That is right. Use every argument you can find, borrow or invent to show that negroes are nothing but a high order of monkeys; that they are utterly incapable of education; that they are a race of liars and rogues; that they will never work unless forced; and then swear that the Radicals are trying to make these negroes your equals; are trying to force them into your parlors and to your tables; are trying to make your sons and daughters marry with them—in a word, exaggerate this thing to the utmost. You are not obliged to believe yourself all you say or write about "negro equality." The ends will justify the means. If we can only keep alive this prejudice against the negro, and make the whites believe that the Radicals are in favor of social negro equality, we are safe, and the good old Confederacy will rise out of her ashes again more gloriously than ever. God speed the day! How fortunate for us that these Union people are such ignorant fools as to believe all we say about these Radicals and negro equality!

In the fourth place, we must get all the editors on our side. If we can't persuade them we must bribe them; it does not take many greenbacks to buy some Union editors. It was the newspapers that enabled us to begin the war; without them we would have failed before we did; and with them we may yet succeed. You know we compose all the wealth, intelligence and respectability of the South. Don't allow an editor to associate with us then unless he gives us the aid of his paper. Don't patronize him unless he will consent to do our biding.—This plan has worked well; and we have already won over several editors, even men who were in the Union army. Get up a few "religious" papers too. They are sure to be with us. If we thus buy up all the newspapers, and continually cry, "Hurra for Johnson! The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is! Death to the Radicals! Death to negro equality!" I believe we can again rekindle the old fire in the Southern heart.

In the fifth place, you must do all you can to bring Congress in contempt. I tell you solemnly, "we" have more to fear from this Congress than from Grant's and Sherman's armies combined. It is a bold, determined and united body. All we can do is to abuse, vituperate, defame and curse it to the very utmost. We must call it by every odious name; and denounce the members (except Johnson's "faithful few") as demagogues, radicals, agitators, abolitionists, negro-worshipers, and traitors. We must educate the Southern people to hate this Congress. We must pray Johnson may prove a Cromwell. Fill your columns, therefore, with all kinds of abuse, vituperation and denunciation of Congress. Heap upon Sumner and Stevens every imaginable indignity, insult and calumny. Yes, I say *calumny*, for we must leave nothing undone to accomplish our purpose of resuscitating the Confederacy. The people believe anything they read in a paper—therefore have no scruples about what you print. There is no conscience in politics.

In the sixth place—well I see my time is up. I will write soon again. I have much untold. But praise Johnson, curse Congress, denounce the negro, eulogize the Constitution, and leave nothing undone to unite the South upon another war, and divide Union men. We are all working. The rebel debt will yet be paid, we will yet get compensation for our slaves, and keep them slaves afterwards; and as for these poor, contemptible, ignorant white Union men, when we get into power again, they will find the terrors and sufferings of the late war a paradise compared with what our wrath will heap on their heads. We will smile on them and give them our hands, until we get their votes—but then may the devil speedily get them! But don't fail to praise Johnson and curse Congress and the Radicals.

Yours in the O,
C. SESHON,
Late Gen. C. S. A., now M. C. elect.

Reconstruction--An Important Document.

The message of the President covering the official correspondence with the Provisional Governors of the Southern States was received by the Senate on the 15th. It will be recognized as the document that Congress has called for three times, and which Secretary Seward replied that "he had supposed the trivial matter had been attended to, and had escaped his attention. It will form an intensely interesting addition to our political history, and be read with especial interest in the light of transpiring opinions and events. Two points present themselves in these dispatches.

First, As late as September last the Pressdent said officially that the restoration of the Southern States was subject to the decision of Congress.

Second, It requires an extraordinary amount of Executive pressure to prevail upon them to accept the Constitutional Amendment. Without this pressure, it is clear that none of them would have thought of ratifying a measure so extremely offensive:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 21, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

No member of Congress elected can take the oath. Shall I issue certificates of election? *The Legislature will probably be to some extent impracticable and refractory. I am inclined to think that a suspension of pardons might have a salutary effect.* I shall be a candidate for the Senate, and of course will be defeated.

J. J. JOHNSON,
Provisional Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1865.

James Johnson, Provisional Governor, Milledgeville, Ga.:

You will continue to act as Provisional Governor until relieved, and your successor recognized by the Government. At present, as Provisional Governor, I would issue no certificates of election to members of Congress elect. If I understand your dispatch, none of the members to Congress, from Georgia, can take the oath of office as it now stands. Please advise me of their real status as to loyalty and qualification, sions as to action of your Legislature, and hope that all will come out right. You will accept the approbation of the Government for the loyal and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

The following bears a somewhat remote date, but will abate none of its interest from that fact:

TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1865.

W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, Jackson:

Your telegram of the 21st has been received.—The President sees no reason to interfere with Gen. Slocum's proceedings. The Government of the State will be provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored with the approval of Congress. Meanwhile military authority cannot be withdrawn.

WM. H. SEWARD.

TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1865.

SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 29th ultimo, with accompanying proclamation has been received and submitted to the President. The steps to which it refers toward reorganizing the Government of Florida seems to be, in the main, judicious; and good results from them may be hoped for. The presumption to which the proclamation refers, however, in favor of insurgents who may wish to vote, and who may have applied for, but not received their pardons, is not entirely approved. All applications for pardons will be duly considered, and will be disposed of as soon as may be practicable.—*It must however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress.*

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

WM. H. SEWARD.

His Excellency, William Marvin, Provisional Governor of Florida, Tallahassee.

TELEGRAM.

DEPARMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 20, 1865.

To his Excellency, W. Marvin, Provisional Governor of Florida, Tallahassee:

I have received, and laid before the President, your dispatch of the 13th inst. While you inform us of several good things done in Florida, you at the same time inform us that if Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States, whose Legislatures are to meet before the Florida Legislature, accept the constitutional Amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, in that case the Florida Legislature will accept it; but otherwise there will be no difficulty on the subject.

The President hopes you are mistaken in regard to this evidence of disposition on the part of Florida to make her resumption of the loyal relations to the Union depend upon a condition which seems to him to be improper and inadmissable. He trusts that she will promptly accept the Constitutional Amendment. You will continue to exercise the functions of the Governor in the State of Florida heretofore confided to you until relieved by the express direction of the President.

WM. H. SEWARD.

From Washington.

Meeting of the Iron and Steel Association at the National Capital—Condition of the Iron Interest—American Manufacturer the Farmers best Customer—British Market for American Farmers a Fraud—Congress diverted from its imperative duties by side issues introduced by Copperhead and "late Confederate interests"—The duty of Congress.

OFFICE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, March 24, 1866.

Editor of the Whig:

The meeting of the Iron and Steel Association, in this city, on the 28th ultimo, had a desirable effect in calling the attention of Congress from the important subject of reconstruction to a far more important one, i. e., the imperative requirements of the great industrial interests of the whole country.

When it is considered that the American manufacturer is the American farmer's best, and only really good customer, it is readily seen that their interests are identical. When it is considered that from seventy to ninety per cent. of the cost of American manufactured goods is paid for American labor, to be paid in turn for American food and clothing, it is difficult to account for the apathy exhibited by nearly all our members of Congress, excepting, of course, Messrs. Grinnell and Kelley, of the House, Mr. Sprague, of the Senate, and a few others, who are fully alive to the needs of American farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers, and I may add to the true interests of the whole people.

Three million six hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars ($3,686,920) worth of foreign dry goods were thrown into the New York market during the week ending the 22d of February.

Fifty-one million seven hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and fifty-six (51,771,356,) yards of cotton and woolen cloths were imported to this country from England alone during the month of November last.

About ninety hundred thousand dollars ($9,000,000,) worth of iron and steel was imported into this country during the year ending 30th of June last.

A large portion of these goods must be paid for either in gold or U. S. bonds, at about 25 per cent. below par, and nine per cent. interest.

Now I may be permitted to ask what part of the gold and bonds that our policy forces us to send to these wealthy British manufacturers will be paid in turn to American workmen, to be again paid to American farmers for food, and American manufacturers for clothing?

Great Britain has promised time and again to take our grain in full payment for all the goods we purchase of her, but she has not kept her promise in this or any other respect. Upon this point the Philadelphia North American of the 17th says:

"Whilst pressing her goods upon our market, evading the duties by false invoices, and corrupting the venal members of our national government, she bought her breadstuffs chiefly elsewhere. She could buy a little cheaper from the Danubian principalities, where the boors subsisted on black bread and worked for a compensation even lower than that doled out to British operatives—or from Egypt, where the half-naked fellah gathered luxuriant crops when the Nile floods were favorable—or from the fields of little Portugal, whose people have been vassals of England since the treaty of Methuen, and have been kept in poverty by an abject dependence on British manufacturers."

The effect of this gigantic importation of the products of foreign labor, foreign food and capital, is seen by the reports of the Iron and Steel Association at their meeting at Chicago in May, 1865, and confirmed at their meeting in this city on the 28th of last month.

At the Chicago meeting W. B. Berger, of the Chenango, Penn., Iron Works, said they would cease operations as soon as the present stock of material is exhausted. C. Grant, of Southeastern Ohio, reported from rolling mills, with a capacity of sixteen thousand tons per annum, when running full time, but all idle now; also forty blast furnaces, which can produce sixty thousand tons of charcoal pig metal, will this year produce about thirty thousand tons. The furnaces on and near the Alleghany River, Pennsylvania, number about twenty, which, when in full blast, made about one hundred thousand tons per annum, only about eight of these furnaces are now in full blast. Out of nine blast furnaces in the State of Missouri, making annually, when in full blast, about forty-five thousand tons, but three are now running. Of four blast furnaces at or near Detroit, one only is in operation. Pittsburgh has twenty-five rolling mills, with a capacity of producing eight to nine hundred tons of finished iron and nails daily. These mills are not averaging more than a quarter time at present. There are five blast furnaces in that city, each having a capacity to produce twenty-five tons of pig iron per day; but two of them are now in full blast. The production of bloom iron in the counties bordering on Lake Champlain, New York, is about one-third of that of last year. Many forges are idle; others working on half time. Other reports from districts represented in the convention showed a similarly depressed condition of the iron business in all parts of the country, with hardly an exception.

At the regular meeting of the Association in this city, nine months later, we find that:

"The statistics of the trade for 1865 will show a material decrease in the production of iron compared with the returns of 1864. For several months during the past year a majority of our rolling mills, forges, and furnaces altogether, or in part ceased operation. This caused a temporary demand for iron, which resulted in a revival of the trade towards the close of the year, and many works resumed operations; owing, however, to the great cost of production, caused by the high price of labor and *increased taxation*, the products could not be sold at remunerative prices in a market regulated by a foreign supply. As a consequence, a large number of rolling mills in Pittsburgh and vicinity have ceased operations since the beginning of the present year. The proprietors of many establishments, which have been standing idle since last summer, express satisfaction that they were not tempted into starting their fires by the delusive promises of a remunerative trade held out last autumn."

A comparison between the two past years shows a decrease of over thirty per cent. in the production of Iron in the United States. Of 148 rolling mills and furnaces reported, only 86 are in operation; leaving 62 of our largest American Iron Works tion; thus throwing thousands of American workman out of employment.

Let it be remembered in this connection that one hundred thousand employed workmen in these American annufactories furnish a market for more American farm produce than the entire British nation. With our unemployed workmen the case is different; they crowd other avenues of employment, especially the agricultural, where instead of being purchasers they become competitors.

In my published letter of August 18th, I quoted from a letter, then just received from a distinguished American in England, the following extract:

"Great effort will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tarriffs, and permit them to do all our manufacturing. They are beginning to stir this matter already.—Our warm personal friends will be put forward to move the matter. I have seen decisive evidence of this very purpose here. They will struggle hard to break down our tariff. See if this does not prove true. There will be a terrible pressure upon our Government."

It seems therefore that the "EFFORTS" made by these "English Capitalists" have thus far been successful in preventing any action by Congress for the industrial interests of our country.

Four months of the present session nearly gone—resolutions looking to an early adjournment have been introduced, and nothing done!!

I have faith however in the final triumph of truth. We have never had a more patriotic Congress than at the present time; but brutish copperhead and late Confederate interests are continually introducing vexing questions to divert its attention from all important work to be done; which is to lift a portion of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of American farmers and manufacturers, where it now rests, and place it on the broad shoulders of the British manufacturers, where it rightfully belongs. So protect American free trade and tax British monopoly, which can be accomplished:

1. By the removal of taxes on home industry.
2. By the imposition of adequate tariff duties on imported goods.

D. D. CONE.

MONETARY.

SELL YOUR UNCURRENT MONEY. The following are the rates paid by THOS. S. MARR, BROKER, corner of Union and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn., for uncurrent money. These quotations are liable to fluctuate, but may be depended on a sufficient length of time for remittances to be received by mail or express, if forwarded without delay.

TENNESSEE.

Bank of Tennessee, old	85
Planter's Bank	57
Union Bank	64
Bank of Chattanooga	33
" Commerce	130
" Knoxville	40
" Memphis	90
" Middle Tenn	90
" Paris	60
" the Union	par
" West Tenn	40
Buck's Bank	par
City Bank	50
Commercial Bank	90
Merchants' "	50
Northern "	par
Ocoee "	40
Bank of Shelbyville	80
Southern Bank	85
Traders' Bank	85
Life and General Insurance Company	50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Camden	25
" Charleston	15
" Chester	15
" Georgetown	15
" Hamburg	15
" Newberry	20
" the State of S. Carolina	15
Commercial Bank	12
Exchange Bank	15
Farmers' and Exchange Bank	60
Merchants' Bank	12
Peoples' Bank	25
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	15
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank	15
State Bank	05
Southwestern Railroad	25
Union Bank	50

LOUISIANA.

Bank of America	par
" Louisiana	35
" New Orleans	55
Canal Bank	90
Citizens' Bank	90
Crescent City Bank	40
Louisiana State Bank	35
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	35
Merchants' Bank	15
Southern Bank	par
Union Bank	45
New Orleans Script	80

ALABAMA.

Bank of Mobile	70
" Montgomery	75
" Selma	35
Central Bank	35
Commercial Bank	35
Eastern Bank	40
Northern Bank	50
Southern Bank	65

GEORGIA.

Central Railroad Bank	90
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	90
Bank of Middle Georgia	70
Marine Bank	70
Bank of Augusta	25
Augusta Insurance	65
Bank of Athens	25
" Columbus	12
" Commerce	65
" Empire State	20
" Fulton	25
" Savannah	60
" the State of Ga	18
City Bank of Augusta	18
Farmers' and Mechanics'	05
Mechanics' Bank	05
Merchants' and Planters' Bank	05
Planters' Bank	10
Union Bank	05

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	15
" Clarendon	10
" Commerce	10
" Fayetteville	15
" Lexington	15
" North Carolina	25
" Wadesboro'	10
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	10
" Yanceyville	10
Commercial Bank	10
Farmers' Bank of North Carolina	20
Merchants' Bank	20
Bank of Roxboro'	25
Miners' and Planters' Bank	20

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Berkeley	75
" Commerce	30
" Howardsville	15
" the Old Dominion	30
" Richmond	20
" Rockingham	30
" Scottsville	10
" the Valley of Virginia	30
" Virginia	20
" Wheeling	85
" Winchester	35
" Rockbridge	50
Central Bank of Virginia	20
Danville Bank	20
Exchange Bank of Virginia	20
Exchange Bank of Weston	20
Exchge Bank of Alexandria	40
Fairmount Bank	60
Farmers' Bank of Fincastle	30
Farmers' Bank of Virginia	25
Manufacturers' and Farmers'	30
Merchants' Bank	25
Merchants and Mechanics'	30
Northwestern Bank	50
Southwestern Bank	20
Traders' Bank	25
Gold	135
Silver Dollars	135
" Halves and Quarters	125
" Dimes and Half Dimes	120
Vouchers	95
Davidson County Bonds	70
Tennessee Bonds	85
L. & N. Railroad Script	75
Virginia Bonds	65
North Carolina Bonds	65
South Carolina Bonds	—
Georgia Bonds	75
Memphis City Bonds	60
Atlanta, Ga., Bonds	60
Savannah, Ga. Bonds	60

The above bonds are bought with coupons, from 1861 included.

North Carolina Coupons	30
Memphis City Coupons	40
Tennessee Coupons	50
Georgia Coupons	30

novl 6m

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SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

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Will cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

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By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. novl-6m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

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HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE ON THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

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It Makes New Hair Grow on Bald Heads.
It Prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.

Cleanses the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Removes Dandruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness. Insures Luxuriant Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. Supersedes Wigs.