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., July 11, 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.

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More Bolting.

The rebel-Johnson party find that the Union party would have a quorum in the Legislature, and that they would ratify the Constitutional Amendment, commences the infamous revolutionary work of *bolting* again. *Fifty-six* are a quorum of the House and on Friday and Saturday *fifty-three* being in the city, Mr. Dunnaway of Bedford, Brown, of Madison, Foster, of Hamilton, and Dr. Marable, all left for home. Dunnaway had the precaution to resign, so as to make his bolting look plausible. He is the immediate representative and successor of *Edmon Cooper*, and reflects the wishes of the White House at Washington. To *bolt* is the game of these Rebel-Johnson-Democrats. Even at Washington, members of the Johnson Club boast that the Tennessee Legislature will not ratify the amendments for want of a quorum. They speak with confidence relying, we suppose, upon the power and influence of money.

B. Frazier on the Rampage.

A few copperhead and rebel flatterers have induced *B. Frazier*, of Knox, to think that his rebel votes and speeches have so endeared the people to him that he can't be beaten in the future. Poor deluded man! If he shall dare to be a candidate for re-election he will be shamefully beaten. His first vote in the Extra Session was a rebel vote against the Union cause. Senator Carrigan, who served in the rebel army, offered the following resolutions which were laid on the table by the vote following:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we believe it unwise and impolitic just at this time, in view of the facts aforesaid, to entertain or adopt the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the present extra session adjourn *sine die*.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the above preamble and resolutions were laid on the table, ayes 13, noes 6, as follows:

Ayes—Aldridge, Bosson, Cate, Cypert, Case, Keith, McClure, Nelson, Powell, Senter, Spence, Trimble and Speaker Frierson—13.

Noes—Carrigan, Frazier, of Knox, Johnson, McFarland, Smith and Thompson—6.

No Fault in the Confederacy.

The First-of-May Convention, while discovering tyrannical proceedings on the part of the Federal Government during the late war that would put the reign of Nero to the blush, failed to discover anything on the part of the Confederate Government deserving condemnation. Thousands of men were hunted, hanged, shot, imprisoned, banished, and their properties confiscated, whose only crime was loyalty to the Government of their fathers. The writer of this paragraph saw in one ravine in the Smoky Mountains, south of Motley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee, the bleached skeletons of nine murdered Unionists, who had been left upon the ground to feast the wolves and carrion-birds. In a fence-corner, on the road-side, was the skeleton of another murdered Union man, and near by, hanging on a fence-stake, was an empty coffin, which the sister of the victim had brought to give her brother christian sepulcher. The coffin had an inscription upon it, threatening any one with death who should give burial to the bones on the entry. The evidences of these specific atrocities we looked upon with our own eyes. The citizens of the neighborhood told us these persons were murdered by detachments from the command of Gen. Vaughn, who were detailed for that work by order of this officer. Kentucky, too, can point to her murdered citizens and burned towns. Yet we do not hear one word in condemnation of such outrages.—*Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel.*

No, not one word of complaint against these rebel outrages. There is praise for the Confederacy, praise for Jeff. Davis, praise for his Generals, and his thieves and robbers called soldiers, praise for their principles, praise for their *practices*, even in robbing, house-burning and hanging, but no praise for the Union, no praise for its Generals, none for its living and dead heroes who fought its battles, their principles and objects. There is no sympathy felt or expressed by these traitors and their journals for the distressed widows and orphans of the Federal dead; none for those who have been hanged, tied to trees and wagons and shot, or whipped on their bare backs until they have fainted. The reconstructed papers in the service of the President are furious in denunciation of "Radicals," and the prate of *Democracy* now, as they did six years ago, when they were laboring to bring on the rebellion. Try these guerrilla chiefs for murder, for cruel treatment to Union men, and Union jurors will turn them loose, and allege that they had no proof against them. Nay, men claiming to be loyal will select these fellows and robbers, when acquitted, as their associates, elbow them through the streets and into the liquor shops, and rejoice with them that they have defeated the ends of justice.

Union Soldiers Denouncing the President as an Apostate.

At a very large soldiers' mass meeting in Elkhart, Ind., a few days ago, the following pointed resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That while we regret for his own sake, the apostacy of the President, we congratulate ourselves and the country, that as he brought nothing into the party, so he can carry nothing out of it, and the Union party stands to-day as a unit, capable of again preserving the country from the machinations of rebels and copperheads, even with Andy Johnson at their head.

On the above S. C. Mercer, the able editor of the Nashville Press and Times, pertinently remarks:

True, true. "He brought nothing into the Union party, and he can carry nothing out of it." The great national party would have proceeded on its sublime mission with far less trouble and hindrance had the President cast his lot with the rest of the Breckinridge leaders who were his chosen associates.

Legislature.

Representatives Patton and Jarvis arrived yesterday in the city. There are now fifty-two members here, although more than a quorum have been here since the Fourth. Messrs. Raulston, Groves, Richards and Maxwell will be here by Wednesday, probably, and a vote will then be had, provided there is not a conspiracy to bolt or resign so as to prevent a quorum. We have direct information from Washington that several Conservatives have been written to, by order of the President, to resign their seats if it be necessary to defeat the amendment. The worst enemies of the President would not have desired him to act otherwise. It will seal his perdition if that needed scaling, and if any Senator or Representative see fit to come up to Nashville and caucus with rebels, make the State foot the bill, and then bolt or resign, let him do it. The nation will mark it.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

The United States Flag Torn Down and Trampled in the Dust.

Information has been communicated to Gen. R. W. Johnson that on the night of the 4th instant a United States flag was torn down by some rebels from the residence of Mr. T. McKinley, in Gallatin. Mr. McKinley is Commissioner of Registration for Sumner county. Ellis Harper, the guerrilla chief, and his friends are determined that no Union flag shall float in that town. And yet rebel newspapers assure us that the people in that section are all loyal except the Radicals.

THE Editor of the Canfield (Ohio) Herald, says

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.—It has been said that to "get the itch is no disgrace, but it is disgraceful to keep it." No one need have the itch forty-eight hours if they will use 'Wheaton's Ointment,' for it is a *sure cure!* We saw it tried on the persons of several children and adults a few weeks since, and the itching at once ceased, and in two days not an eruption was visible. It is effectual in removing pimples, blotches, and especially old sores. We used the Ointment on one of our own children, and the effect was magical. The itch, which has been so prevalent about here, has not yielded to the usual remedies for this complaint, and we are glad that a remedy has been discovered that is so effectual and yet so cheap. Read the advertisement.

Message of the Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Having convened you in extraordinary session, it is made my duty by the Constitution to state to you the purposes for which you have been convened. The main purpose, and that which constitutes the present an extraordinary occassion, is briefly, but directly, stated in my proclamation of the 19th of June, calling you together. To that paper I respectfully refer you.

Under the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has proposed as an amendment to that instrument a fourteenth article, which has been duly certified and communicated to this Department, by the Secretary of State of the United States. Copies of said proposed amendment, with the authenticating certificate, and letter of inclosure of the Secretary of State, are herewith transmitted for your consideration, and I invoke your action as promptly as is consistent with the gravity and importance of the subject.

I beg you to bear in mind, in your deliberations, that while the most of you have been at all times, personally and individually, loyal to the United States, as a whole you represent a State, the most of whose people went into the rebellion, raised one hundred and fifty-four regiments, and sent them into the field to fight against the National Government; levied war against the United States for four years; and were finally conquered and reduced to the condition of inhabitants of a subjugated province, wholly at the mercy of the conquerors. By the laws of nations and the laws of war, the General Government has an undoubted right to prescribe terms of settlement to the State of Tennessee. These terms have been prescribed, and are now presented for your acceptance or rejection. I have every assurance that when they are accepted your Senators and Representatives will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State at once reclad with her long lost rights. Are these terms reasonable? For my own part they seem to be but the decree of political justice and equity made necessary by the result of the rebellion.

By the first section, equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, is guaranteed to all citizens. Practically this affects mainly the negro; who having been emancipated by the rebellion, and having lost that protection which the interest of the master gave him, became by the very laws of nature entitled to the civil rights of the citizens, and to the means of enforcing those rights.

To deny this to him would be to place his life, property and labor in the power of every unfriendly local authority, or evil disposed person, and would be an instance of barbarism unworthy of the age. It will also prevent unjust discrimination by one State against the citizens of other States.

By the second section, classes who are disfranchised without crime, are not to be counted in ascertaining the basis of Federal representation. This, too, may be regarded as one of the results of the rebellion; a change made necessary by our changed condition. We have now among us a class of freedmen to whom we deny the ballot and all other political rights. Have we a right to count them against the enfranchised citizens of other States? If so, then will three of our citizens (rebels though they be) equal in the political balance to four citizens of any Northern State, however patriotic; and one citizen of South Carolina or Mississippi will balance two citizens or Union soldiers who may reside north of the Ohio. Certainly the South is not in a condition to claim so great a political advantage in the national adjustment now proposed, unless, indeed, there be merit in rebellion.

The third section is intended to prevent that class of rebel leaders from holding office, who by violating their official oaths, added one great offense to another. It is meant as a safeguard against another rebellion, by keeping out of power those who brought on and are mainly responsible for that through which we have just passed. These men in law and justice forfeited their lives and property, but a benign and merciful Government inflicts no other punishment or disability upon them than such as necessary to prevent them from repeating their crime.—No loyal citizen will object to this section.

The fourth section declares the validity of our national debt, and that debts incurred or losses sustained in aid of rebellion are void. This is simply a declaration of the honorable intentions of the nation and will be endorsed by every American citizen who is worthy of the title. It also refuses compensation for slaves lost or emancipated by the war. As our slaves were lost by the rebellious conduct of our own people, we should not expect to tax the nation to pay for them.

This brief analysis of the proposed amendment exhibits a magnanimity on the part of the American people through their Representatives in Congress which challenges our admiration. Viewed as terms of final adjustment between the conqueror and conquered, their mildness and freedom from all penalty is without a parallel in the history of nations.

I congratulate you on your good fortune in having the opportunity in being the honored agents in restoring the ship of state to her ancient moorings, soon again to set sail upon her voyage of prosperity and glory. But little over a year ago you assembled in the capitol and took charge of the State. She was prostrate, bleeding and helpless. The courts were no where held with safety, and justice was administered only within a few fortified posts. County governments were broken up and peace officers made no efforts to perform their duties, and anarchy with all its horrors reigned supreme. Without a treasury or revenue laws the credit of the State was destroyed, and our grand system of railroads was in ruins; while guerrillas prowled without restraint over the State. You have placed our great State upon its feet. Under your judicious legislation the treasury has been able to meet the heaviest demands. The credit of the State is rapidly rising to its maximum height. Your railroads are nearly all in running order, paying the interest upon their loans, while all your courts are open, and justice is administered in every part of the State. It is now your proud privilege to restore the noble old Commonwealth to her ancient position in the Union of our fathers.—As you have performed your duty heretofore in defiance of the abuse and denunciation of traitors, so I am confident you will do so in the future, heedless of threats or dictations from any source.

I regret that duty requires me to bring to your notice any other subject than the mighty question I have already submitted. But I am constrained to call your attention to the necessity of amending an act passed at your last session, entitled "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." Having appointed Commissioners for the cities of Memphis and Chattanooga, the force in each case was promptly organized, and the prospect for relief to the peaceable citizens was quite promising. But the law in its practical workings is found to be quite defective. Chief among these defects may be mentioned the want of an adequate remedy in case of the refusal of the County Courts to levy and collect the necessary revenue to defray the expenses of the police, and the power of evil disposed persons in combination, to arrest the operations of the Commissioners by injunction and wanton litigation. Other defects will present themselves, and it is believed will be easily corrected. A thorough perfection of the law is recommended.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Portland, Me., Destroyed by Fire.

Portland, Me., July 4, 7 P. M.—A terrible fire is raging here, having destroyed Brown's sugar house, and is sweeping through the city before a strong southerly wind.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Portland, July 4, 8 P. M.—The fire caught in the building above the sugar house, on Commercial street, and has swept northerly through that street into the wooden buildings between Centre and Cross streets, consuming everything as it goes. J. B. Brown & Son lost from $600,000 to $700,000; insured for $300,000. Staple & Son's machine shop, and N. P. Richardson & Co.'s stove foundry are completely destroyed. One steam fire engine has just come from Saco.

Portland, July 5.—The fire has completely swept through the city, destroying everything in its track so completely that lines of streets can hardly be traced in a space of one and one-half miles long by a quarter wide. Many buildings, perhaps fifty, were blown up to check the flames. The inhabitants could scarcely more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry. The custom house, being fire-proof, escaped, though greatly damaged. The court records which were in the upper story were probably destroyed. The splendid city and county building, on Congress street, which was nearly fire-proof, was considered safe, and were piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents, and then it was swept away with all its contents. Half this city is destroyed, and that half includes nearly all the business portion excepting the heavy business houses on Commercial street. All the banks and newspaper offices were burned, but three printing offices are left. All the jewelry establishments, telegraph offices, nearly all the stationery stores, and the majority of the business places are destroyed. The fire is still raging below Cumberland street, making back to the westward, the wind having changed.

Capt. H. Inman has telegraphed for 1,500 tents to accommodate the homeless families.

About 2,000 houses were consumed, and the loss will exceed ten million dollars.

GEN. GRANT, when in Louisville the other day, gave it as his opinion that "the worst spirit in the South is to be found in Kentucky and Virginia."—Gen. Grant has excellent opportunities for learning the facts, and we only differ from him in one particular—we think the whole South is alike—that the rebel population is rebellious, and are fixing for another outbreak. They are only in abeyance until they get enough of men and means to bring on a second conflict.

COL. JOHN W. FOSTER, late of the firm of Foster Brothers, of Cincinnati, has purchased an interest in the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, and become connected as editor with that paper. Col. Foster served his country during the war, and served it well, and he will now follow up the work of regeneration in the capacity of an editor.

THE noted R. Barnwell Rhett, the fire-eater and rebel of South Carolina, met with a terrible and violent death the other day.—He met the doom of violent men.

For the Knoxville Whig.

Fourth of July at Loudon.

Mr. Editor:—At sunrise thirteen guns reverberated across the valley from the *Federal Hill Fortifications*, in honor of the original States, while the stars and stripes proudly floated to the breeze, enunciating the fact that the principles and spirit of the government of Washington and his compatriots would stand amid storms, civil revolutions and devastation; that from 1861 to 1865 treason wasted its venom, and brought upon a happy country civil feuds, bloodshed, mourning, weeping and anguish, and all its attendant evils, which the spirit and principles of the memorable 4th prostrated and crushed, and which we this day commemorate.

A portion of the citizens met at 11 o'clock in a grove. Mr. E. Clarke addressed a throne of grace, and humbly implored Providence to bless our country and exalt our people as a nation; to protect our national Congress; to imbue them with wisdom as the great national arm of the government, representing thirty-five millions, upon whose arm they leaned for just and wise legislation, and not upon the assumed perogative of a king, with plenary power to paralize the legislative deportment of the government.

W. M. Alexander, with a few introductory remarks, read the declaration of independence, and also the eulogy of the great Webster upon the Union, in reply to Gen Hayne, of South Carolina. At the close the citizens retired, impressed with the importance of the day, ninety years ago, when our fathers pledged their lives, liberty, property and all to become a free people. Hark! again the battery speaks forth thirty-seven guns for the States of the Union, (including, I presume, Colorado,) while the old flag merrily waved ever the gallant boys, cheering them with the reflection, a few fleeting months ago my stars and stripes waved over this fort, while frowning and defiant guns were bristling against treason and traitors.

Hark! again! at setting sun the old flag waves; a salute of ten booms across the valley in honor of Gov. Brownlow and the Tennessee Legislature, meeting to-day to sustain (as every patriot desires) the legislative department of the government, representing millions of freemen, against a despotic power unknown since treason and secession reared their guilty hydra heads, and that too against violated pledges, and a restoration to power of unregenerated and unwashed enemies.

The young ladies and young men, together with Miss Becknell's school, had a social pic nic near the town in a grove. They had an address from W. P. Collins, on the important subject of education. I am informed plenty, peace, conviviality, to the delight of all present, abounded.

Truly it was a gala day in Loudon. To add to the variety of the day, when the train arrived in the morning, quite a number of Africa's sable sons and daughters arrived, and in conjunction with their colored friends here, formed a large procession, and with their drum, flags and regalias, marched to a grove outside of town, and feasted on baskets of provisions.

The business men of Loudon closed their doors, and the groceries also, which made the proceedings of the day indicate a spirit of law and order.

Yours, &c., A.

Fourth of July at Harrison.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth day of our national independence was celebrated by the people of Harrison and surrounding country, with a spirit that did credit to the occasion and to the times.

At nine o'clock a large assembly convened at the Court House, und under direction of Captain Thos. McNish, marshal of the day, was formed in the following order of procession:

Sabbath School Scholars.
Teachers and Superintendant.
Speakers of the Day.
Citizens.

The procession thus formed marched to the grove at Can Spring, where had been erected a neat stand, beautifully and tastefully adorned with flowers and evergreens, and where had been properly arranged comfortable seats in the shade of the grove.

Assembled at the grove, the following was the order of exercises:

Prayer by Rev. R. H. Guthrie.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by C. C. Patton.
Speeches by Hon. D. C. Trewhitt, W. S. Marshall, Esq., and J. S. Wilise.
Pic-nic.
Speech by Col. G. A. Gowing.

The pic-nic in its material and preparation was such as to pay the highest compliment to the culinary skill and good taste of the ladies, as well as to their energy and enterprise; for though the inception of the celebration was sudden, the execution of this branch of the enterprise was so complete that not only a dinner of the finest quality was prepared, but there was an abundance for all, and all were invited.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, with a determination of expression that showed the hearts of the people to be most unmistakably with the policy of the people as expressed in the body of their Representatives in Congress, and with the course of our Union and progress.

1st. *Resolved*, That we are firmly attached to the great principles of our Republican form of Government.

2d. That the people of the Government reflect their will, and the principles to which they adhere, through Representatives in the Congress of the Nation.

3d. That no other co-ordinate branch of the Government is so safe a repository of the power to reflect such principles as that of the Senate and House of Representatives.

4th. For the maintenance and perpetuation of our republican institutions, and the peace and harmony of the nation, it is wise and proper that the late proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution should be ratified by three-fourths of the States; and to the end that Tennessee do her duty upon this great fundamental principle, we hereby instruct our Senator and Representative in the Legislature at Nashville to vote for the amendments, and use all energy and honorable means to accomplish the same.

5th. That each of them be presented with a copy of these resolutions, and that they be published in the Nashville Press and Times and Knoxville Whig.

R. H. GUTHRIE, President.

THOMAS MCNISH, Secretary.
Harrison, Hamilton county, Tenn., July 4, 1866

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30th, 1866.

Editors Whig:—Nothing very important has occurred since my last, except the extraordinary message of the President, protesting against the Constitutional Amendment prescribing the terms of reconstruction. It is the most remarkable document that ever emanated from the "White House." It is nothing more nor less than the assumption of Imperial powers by the man who has attained his present position by claiming to be a plebian.

Mr. Johnson has exercised authority in the Democratic party so long he has caught the contageon of tyranny. He now desires to amend the Constitution himself, or prohibit its amendment at his will. He claims Congress should have submitted the Amendment to him for his approval, and having failed to thus comply with his wishes, he has written his brevet veto message, and as if the Gods had determined his destruction, he has proved vain enough to assume the responsibility of becoming the leader of the rebels of the South. Talk about being a plebean, and then attempt to grasp the powers of a dictator! It is idol. The history of the world don't furnish a more infamous effort to subvert free legislation, and prevent the voice of the loyal people from being heard, than this last message of the President. It is a giant stride towards kingly prerogatives. It demonstrates his inordinate thirst for power, and shows very clearly his unscrupulous determination to wield it right or wrong.

Two grave objections are urged against the constitutional amendment.

First, the President thinks it ought to have been submitted to him for his approval or rejection, notwithstanding such a thing as vetoing a constitution is so grand an absurdity that nobody but a tyrant would think of so doing. The veto power is vested in the Executive for the purpose of checking unconstitutional legislation. But an amendment to the constitution is not ordinary legislation, nor can it be unconstitutional, for the reason, it is, if adopted, a part of the constitution itself, otherwise of no effect. Yet Mr. Johnson wants to exercise the veto power over even the constitution. This too, although he has such high regard for this instrument that he offered eleven amendments to it during one session of Congress.

Reader, watch Andrew Johnson, for he has betrayed every party with whom he has been connected, and at last has found it in his heart to betray his country. He is to-day the great leader of the rebels and copperheads. They have unconditional access to the "Executive mansion." In fact, look to the men he has around him. Hon. E. Cooper is private and confidential secretary. He voted for McClellan and Pendleton, and against the ratification of our amended State constitution in 1865. He is now a bitter copperhead. In a word, Andrew Johnson has made treason respectable and loyalty odious in the seceded States. And in my opinion John Tyler was true to the party that elected him, compared with the treachery of he who now disgraces the Presidential chair.

The American Congress, however, is composed of good men and true, who are unwilling to permit a one-horse despotism to reign with a scepter of terror over the loyal people of this nation. They will guard the rights and honor of the nation, and its loyal subjects. To them we are to look for extrication from the dilema into which Johnson's defection has thrown us—and gloriously will they perform their part. But it should be constantly kept in mind that while Congress is alive to our interests, we should not forget to work ourselves.

If Tennessee adopts the proposed amendment, then our members will be admitted at once—the very day of its adoption.

Truly, UNCONDITIONAL UNION MAN.

Tennessee Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, July 4.—The Senate met, in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation, convening the Legislature in "extraordinary session," Speaker Frierson in the Chair. Sixteen members answered to their names. No quorum being present, an adjournment was had until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Thursday, July 5.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Frierson in the Chair, and eighteen members answered to their names. Information having been received that the House had not yet any quorum, an adjournment was had until ten o'clock, A. M., to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, July 4.—House met pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, dated June 18, convening the Legislature in "extraordinary session," Speaker Heiskell in the Chair.

The Speaker, after addressing the members present in an appropriate manner in relation to the day on which they had met, suggested the propriety of taking such action as would permit all the members who wished to do so, to participate in the celebration of the day.

On motion of Mr. Mullins, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

Thursday, July 5.—The House met pursuant to adjournment. A call of the House showed forty-three members present.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Hardeman, the House took a recess until ten o'clock, A. M. After reassembling, forty-nine members answered to their names, and no quorum being present, the House, on motion of Mr. Mulloy, adjourned until 9 o'clock, Friday morning.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1866.—The House was called to order at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Phillips.

On a call of the roll, fifty-one members answered to their names.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DUNNAWAY—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Speaker Heiskell submitted the following correspondence to the House:

JULY 5, 1866.—Hon. Wm. Heiskell, Speaker of the House: I submit herewith a correspondence with Hon. M. E. W. Dunnaway, for such action as the House may deem proper in its efforts to procure the attendance of a quorum.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NASHVILLE, July 5, 1866.

To Wm. G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee: SIR—Being desirous of resigning my seat as a member of the House of Representatives, from the county of Bedford, in the absence of a quorum in that honorable body, I hereby tender to you my resignation of the same, to take effect from the date hereof.

M. E. W. DUNNAWAY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 5, 1866.

Hon. M. E. W. Dunnaway: SIR—As it is evidently the design of your resignation to reduce the House below a quorum, and to break up the Legislature, the same is not accepted.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

There being no quorum present, no action was taken on the correspondence.

On motion of Mr. Mullins, the Door-keeper was directed to telegraph to absent members, requesting their immediate attendance.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

The Constutional Amendment.

The following is the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector for President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, previously having taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pension and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

WHITE vs. COLORED DESTITUTION.—General Fisk has reported to General Howard that the number of rations issued in that district, during the month of June, was as follows: To white persons, 27,000; to freedmen, 4,686; total, 31,686. The number issued during the year ending June 1, 1866, was: To white persons, 955,546; to colored persons, 610,851; total, 1,566,397.

The above official and undisputed figures and facts triumphantly refute the slang charge of rebel and copperhead organs that the Bureau is a poor-house for lazy, improvident negroes. It seems that during the last month there were nearly seven white applicants for relief to one black.—No doubt thousands of poor white women and children would have died in the South of starvation had the Freedmen and Refugee's Bureau been abolished at the time of the President's veto.—*Press and Times.*

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Jefferson Davis.

A confidence, touching and tender in the extreme, in Mr. Jefferson Davis, is developed in the Democratic press. Something has been said about the capture of the delicate Mr. Davis in the habiliments of the gentler sex. His tent was, in the first place, guarded from intrusion by the pitiful appeal of Mrs. Davis to the boys in blue not to rush in where there were undressed ladies. Of course the boys respectfully paused. The next thing was the appearance of the "poor old mother" of Mrs. Davis, and the poor old thing wanted to go to a spring and "get a bucket of water." The dear old lady was closely enveloped in a shawl and morning gown, but the boys in blue remarked that she wore "big boots," and the venerable female turned out to be Jeff., or, as his wife endearingly terms him "Jeffy." It is stated that Mrs. Davis herself threw the shawl and gown upon her husband in a desperate attempt to disguise him, and that he submitted to it because he had lost his presence of mind, having been exhausted by a long ride on the previous day, and suddenly roused from a deep sleep by a panic. This is probably the exact truth. But we have, in Dr. Craven's work on the prison life of Jeff. Davis, what purports to be an account of his capture, given by himself. It differs in but two respects from the accounts already familiar to the public. In the first place, Dr. Craven's patient put a little touch of the heroic into his conduct of which we had not before heard. He says he told the soldier who captured him and asked whether he was armed, that if he had been, "You would not be alive to ask that question." That is to say, Jeff. would have shot the Yankee on the spot. The only thing was merely his pistol. Not having any weapons about his person, he did not shoot. The other point is the fact that the attempt at a disguise is not mentioned in Dr. Craven's report of what his patient said. It is impossible that Davis, knowing the story, should not have spoken of it freely, unless utterly ashamed of his part in the business; and Dr. Craven must have asked him about it, if his compassion for the broken invalid in his care did not get the better of his inquisitiveness. The Doctor avoided talking to his patient on subjects that were very unpleasant, and may have omitted the discussion of the petticoat story through the most laudible sanitary motives. If, however, he approached the awful topic, and heard what the "poor old mother" of Mrs. Davis had to say, we find in the preface a declaration that affords an ample explanation of his silence. It is this:

"Of course, the relations of physician and patient have sacredness of confidence which the writer would be the last to violate; and all such restrictions, in this volume, will be found rigidly observed. *No knowledge gained during such relationship that might injure Mr. Davis if published, could properly or without flagrant infidelity, be given to the world by his medical attendant;* and it is from a sincere conviction that the reverse must prove the fact, and from a sincere personal sympathy and respect for the subject of this memoir, that the present volume has been undertaken.

As the knowledge gained on the delicate subject of the disguise "might injure Mr. Davis if published," it was not published.

Tribute of Respect to Thomas W. Spicer, Esq.

The death of THOMAS W. SPICER, Esq., Chairman of this Court was announced, and on motion of P. L. Mathews, Esq., the Chairman elect, appointed the following committee: P. L. Mathews, Henry Barker and James Milliken, Esqrs, with Col. G. A. Gowin and A. G. W. Puckett, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Court, which committee prepared and offered the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

1*st. Resolved*, That this Court and county has sustained a great loss in the death of Thomas W. Spicer, Esq., who has during a long series of years, served his county efficiently, firmly and acceptably as a Justice of the Peace.

2*d. Resolved*, That as Chairman of Court, which office he filled honorably for a number of years, he was always kind and courteous towards his associate Justices, and that he always displayed good judgment in determining what was right, and what ought to be done for the interest of the county, and uncommon firmness in carrying out what his judgment dictated.

3*d. Resolved*, That during the late rebellion, the Union cause and Union men always found in Squire Spicer a firm, fast and tried friend, and the loyal part of the county owe to his memory a debt of gratitude for having as Chairman of this Court, during those dark days appointed in every district, when it was practicable, such men as conscript officers as would be likely to subserve the interests of Union men.

4*th. Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Court, and a copy be furnished by the Chairman of the Court to the editor of the Knoxville Whig for publication.

A true copy of the record.

R. H. GUTHRIE, Clerk.

THE Washington Chronicle states the significant fact that scarcely one of the great Revolutionary names of the South was conspicuous on the side of the rebellion. The old families had pretty nearly "run out."

ANNA E. DICKINSON has since the opening of the lecture season, last autumn, given one hundred and fifty-three lectures and travelled 19,000 miles. She is now preparing for matrimony.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. july11 6m

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in healthgain. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body and deranges its natural functions. These if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means.—None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For the Speedy and Certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic Countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesale and retail by E. J. SANFORD & CO. july11-2m

MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS

For females are the only reliable female pills in the market.—They are mild, and no bad effect arises from their use. Pay two dollars for a good article, rather than one dollar for a poor one. Mrs. Winslow's Pills are superior to all others.

Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5. Ask for Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills—take none other. julylm

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. julylm

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. may2-2m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, june6-m No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin.—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. feb21-1y

A Crown of Glory.

Every man, woman child who has used

Sterling's Ambrosia

is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE.

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

Cleases the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Removes Dandruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness. Insures Luxuriant Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. Supersedes Wigs. Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect apparant at once.

TO THE LADIES WE S