The Knoxville Whig

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO., Publishers.

Yielding up the other cheek,
Dropping humbly on the knees;
Closing lips when dared to speak,
Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 8, 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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Gen. Joseph A. Cooper.

In noticing the speech recently delivered in this city by our distinguished fellow-citizen, General Cooper, the Nashville Press and Times has the following:

"The gallant General Joe Cooper, of Knoxville, made his position very intelligible even to the little Johnson organ of that place."

To a man who heard the General it would *rather* seem he did. He said he "did not recognize the right of a contemptible little fellow, in a dirty little 8 by 10 Copperhead sheet, to catechise him and call in question his sincerity." Said the veteran soldier, "a little fellow, a little ex-Captain of a Battery who has *never been under fire*." A gentleman sitting by us remarked, that "as Patterson published on an average three times per week that he had *fought* FOUR years in the Union army, a person not informed of his military career would infer that he had marvelously escaped the perils of many sanguinary fields." We know that Gen. Cooper is incapable of wilful injustice to any man, but he has misrepresented the soldierly (!) record of the Copperhead editor. For the information of the General we will state the facts, that he may make the "amende honorable," and deliver to Patterson the apology "due from one gentleman to another." The little ex-Captain *has* been under fire *once*. On this occasion he exhibited the "white feather" to such an extent that a subordinate officer cursed him; told him he was a d——d coward, and ordered him to get out of the way of his men who would fight.

The Sinking Ship.

Reynold's, a member of the House, and proprietor of the New York Times, stated in a speech in Washington that when he signed the call for the Johnson meeting in Philadelphia, in August, he understood it was to be a *Union* meeting, but that he had been deceived, as it was to be a Democratic-Rebel concern, and that his paper would no longer support it. Gov. Cox, of Ohio, who for a time favored "my policy," turns from it in disgust. Everywhere Union men are deserting the tory-rebel-Southern standard of Johnson by thousands, and the vote against him in both branches of Congress is growing stronger every day. The revolution is going on in the States among the real people. Here in Tennessee he is loosing ground every day. The people are fleeing from Johnson as rats do from a burning barn. They quit "my policy" as they would a sinking ship. The man has now got no party. A few creatures *pretend* to be his friends who hold office under him. The rebels of the South pardoned by him are professedly his friends, but at heart they have no respect for him. He pretended friendship to the Irish Fenians and then deceived them, and that large element is against him. The negroes have been deceived by him, and they have not only lost confidence in him, but have all turned their backs upon him. He is literally used up, and left without any party, except the remnant of the old Disunion Breckinridge party, he advocated in 1860, and up to the day of Lincoln's first election.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The watch-fires of Union are burning brightly in the mountains. The renewed peril of the country and of the State has thoroughly aroused the patriotic mountaineers. We confidently expect to see them cast a majority of twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand against "My Policy."—*Nashville Press and Times.*

FRIEND MERCER—Set East Tennessee down for thirty-five or forty thousand majority against the traitor of the White House. She gave thirty-one thousand majority against a less disreputable traitor—Jeff. Davis—when twelve thousand five hundred votes were cast for him. With the Franchise law you can safely rely upon East Tennessee giving thirty-five or forty thousand majority against her illustrious "Moses." There are not enough original Union men in East Tennessee supporting the Andrew Johnson-Rebel-Guerrilla concern to make a procession for an ordinary *funeral*. And a great portion of the rebels have too much pride and self-respect to avow themselves for "My Policy," or *any* policy engineered by him whom they persist in calling a "low-flung, unprincipled demagogue."

The disreputable work of eulogizing "My Policy" and its author is reserved for that class of Union men—*so-called*—who belong to the "Bread-and-Butter-Brigade," and hope, under "My Policy," to be remunerated for a few negroes.

Injustice to Federal Soldiers.

Whatever candid Secessionists may think of the cause for which Federal soldiers fought, and Union men contended, they cannot but express condemnation of the manner in which they are treated by the Southern people, and even in two-thirds of the State of Tennessee. It is a well ascertained fact that nearly all Federal soldiers, and avowed Union men who are brought to trial before rebel jurors in Middle and West Tennessee, are convicted of all they are charged with, and even *more*, and sentenced to the State Prison for the longest term known to the law. It is only necessary to prove that a man, white or black, has been in the Union army, or that he gave aid and comfort to the Federal army, to secure his conviction. It is not saying much for rebel jurors, when we make these grave charges, but the facts are nevertheless that way, and are regularly demonstrated in most of the counties of Middle and West Tennessee.

We have in the penitentiary something less than 400 convicts, and at least 25 per cent. of the number are there *because they have been Union men*, and *are negroes*. The injustice is so great and so palpable that the Governor is having the whole matter investigated, with a view to their discharge from confinement.

Position of Judge Gaut.

John C. Gaut, formerly of East Tennessee, recently presided at a large rebel meeting in Nash-

WHEREAS, It has pleased [illegible] report him as making a mournful dispensation of his divest. They represent remove from our midst our worth[illegible] party in Congress and fellow-citizen, Wm. R. Tracy;

Resolved, That in the death of [illegible] holding up their Tracy we have lost an efficient [illegible] the rebels were in loved friend, who, by his many [illegible] Judge made a publi- kindness, has endeared himself [illegible] South against Lincoln's atives in this their sad [illegible] upon the Union men to wheel

Resolved, That in [illegible] Confederate banner. There were Tracy his friends [illegible] time who excused the Judge on the cause of hu[illegible] tical helper, [illegible] that he was forced by an outside rebel and the Gov[illegible] write his proclamation, and that he was

Resolved[illegible]ressing his honest opinions. There are those Police W[illegible] now who think he *was*, and that he was rebel [illegible] all the time. For our own part we incline to the belief that he has never been particularly on any side. He was for the rebels when they were in power, and again for the Federals when they held the country, as a matter of *gain*. Now that he is a citizen of the rebel town of Nashville, he is with the majority for the sake of *position* and *business*. The world is full of such time-servers.

Col. Ashby Again.

The Atlanta papers states that Ashby left here on horse back after he was hailed out, and that he had passed through the mountain on horse back to avoid the vengeance of the "Brownlowites."

After we had learned more about the outrages committed by this man, we were astonished that he should have dared to show himself in this, or any other county of East Tennessee. He turns out to have been one of the very worst men in the rebel army. Cruelty, robbery and murder were amusements in the perpetration of which he took hellish delight. The very devil of rebellion was in him, and he acted him out in all the malice of the most infernal class of rebels.

Reverence for the Constitution.

The Smithland Kentucky Times says that the President fights the Radicals "because the memory of a sacred oath lingers about his *honest* heart to support the Constitution." Wonder if the memory of an oath to support the Constitution "lingered about his honest heart" when, in 18—, he *bolted* from the Tennessee Legislature and induced twelve others to bolt with him, to prevent an election of United States Senators because men could not be elected of his political party.

When, as Brigadier General in the Federal army, he suppressed Conservative papers, did the memory of that oath "linger about his honest heart?" When, as Military Governor of Tennessee, he had private citizens thrown into prison *without trial*, did the memory of an oath to support the Constitution and habeas corpus "linger about his honest heart?"

When, as Governor of Tennessee, he required all voters in the Presidential election of 1864 to SWEAR that they were "opposed to any armistice or cessation of hostilities until the rebels surrendered unconditionally," in other words, that they were opposed to the Chicago platform and McClellan, thereby keeping men from the polls who had never been identified with the rebellion directly or indirectly, did the memory of this "sacred oath linger about honest heart?"

We could further illustrate the inconsistency and hypocrisy of Andrew Johnson in the affection he now *professes* for the Constitution, and make a catechism of considerable length. The truth is, no man ever occupied the Executive chair of Tennessee, or the Nation, who has shown as little regard for the forms of law and the Constitution as has "My Policy." When he has thought his selfish interests required it, he has disregarded and trampled upon the Constitution with as little hesitation as he would tear an old Almanac or swallow a dram of good whisky.

On the subject of "violating the Constitution," we quote the language of Andrew Johnson as given in a speech revised and corrected by himself, and published by his authority. The speech was delivered in the Capitol at Nashville on the evening of January 12th, 1865. It was addressed to the Convention which changed our State Constitution and abolished slavery. The entire programme by which our State Constitution was changed was originated by Andrew Johnson, and was dictated by him to the Convention. Some members of the Convention, among whom we remember Hon. D. C. Trewhitt, the sterling patriot and able Chancellor of the Chattanooga District, objected to the mode proposed by the then Vice President Johnson, on the ground that it was irregular, and not in accordance with forms of law and the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson replied to these objections in the following language:

"Now you cannot get back in the present chaos and disorder without some irregularity.

* * * * * *

Talk of violating constitutional rules. Why how much law and constitution have you got now? In the absence of both, if you act irregularly, who dare say aught against it? Where is your law now? Lincoln may be charged with irregularity, but if he saves the Government by it who can find fault?—You can place your hands on your bosom and satisfy your conscience, and all the people will say Amen! I may refer to the case of the Roman Consul, used by Mirabeau before the French Assembly, to illustrate: In preserving the State from a dangerous conspiracy the Consul had to overstep the law. Afterwards, when he appeared before the tribunes, one of them, an enemy of his, wishing to embarrass him, said: "Will you swear that you have observed the law?" The Consul replied: "I swear that I have saved the Republic!"

He swore, not that he had observed the law, but that he had saved the Republic. May not you exclaim, after having discharged your duty when you go home, "We have saved the Republic!" Away with these petty aspirations, and unite to save the country. Do this, and I may repeat with Mirabeau, "I swear that you have saved the State."

The Convention did what "Moses" asked, and he "swore they saved the State." Because, now, the State Government, as "Moses" made it, will not be coaxed, bought or bullied into support of his rebel-copperhead programme, he swears he will destroy it, and accordingly, under orders from the "White House," members of the Tennessee Legislature are *bolting* and *rebelling* against the Constitution and laws, and endeavoring to break up the Legislature. So much for the sincerity of the President of the United States in his professions of reverence for the forms of law and the Constitution.

After replying to the arguments of these loyal men, Mr. Johnson delivered a scathing rebuke to constitutional sticklers of (to use his own language) the "SPURIOUS McClellan-Vallandigham-Democracy:"

It is objected by the enemies of the Government, or rather of the people, that the Constitution has been violated, and great principles violated. In this war people were compelled to do irregular things to restore the law, and save the Government, just as a man, pursued by his moral enemy, and driven to the wall, may commit homicide, in order to save his life. Now this nation is an aggregation of individuals, and when the traitor raises his arm to stab the Government to the heart, are you not justified in striking him down without regard to forms? [Applause.]

This language, uttered in defense of every *alleged* violation of the Constitution by Abraham Lincoln's administration, sounds strangely enough in view of his flippant talk on the 22d of February, about the Constitution being "rolled up during the war like a piece of parchment." Verily our "Moses" has a record on all sides of all questions.

The Jeff. Davis Anniversary.

The meeting of the Johnson-Rebel-Democracy, on the 14th of this month in Philadelphia, was quite a coincidence, being the never-to-be-forgotten day on which Jeff. Davis issued his famous proclamation banishing all Union men from the Confederacy. It *was on this account that the Southern leaders selected that day*. To make a perfect thing of it, some ex-rebel Congressman, General, or Guerrilla Chief, being a delegate, should read the following proclamation by way of opening the ball:

Now I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation: and I do hereby order and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days. And I do warn all persons above described, who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of the said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D., 1861.

[Seal.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State."

This should be followed by a prayer, offered up by some one of the many drunken and debauched preachers who served in the rebel army, thanking—not God, but *Brigham Young*—that the President had forsaken the platform upon which he was elected, and is now in harmony with those who brought on the rebellion! This done, let the address of the McClellan Electors of Tennessee, W. B. Campbell, Balie Peyton, John Lellyett, Henry Cooper, A. Blizzard, and Emerson Etheridge, be read, in which they withdraw the McClellan Electoral Ticket, and denounce ANDREW JOHNSON for introducing mobs and a reign of terror to prevent free discussion!

All this done, let the band play "Dixie," closing with three cheers for "My Policy," and the first day's work will be complete!

Andrew Johnson's Convention.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at New Orleans on July 12th, and appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: Gen. Dick Taylor, of the late rebel army, and brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis; Alexander Bouton, President of the State Secession Convention; Duncan F. Kenner, of the late rebel Congress; Judge E. Abell, who lately decided the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional; W. C. C. Clayborne, President of the First Secession Association of the State; and Hon. H. M. Spaffer, late rebel Provost Marshal under Gen. Lovell.

The above named rebels are the class of men who will control the Andy Johnson-Grayback-Conservative Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on yesterday. Without such men as the Louisiana delegates a Convention in favor of Andrew Johnson's policy could not be assembled. The Chicago Times, the most influential and largely circulated Johnson paper in Illinois or the West, says that the number of "Conservative Republicans" who are going into the Johnson movement would not make a procession to an ordinary *funeral*. The comparison is appropriate. To companionship with such traitors have the loyal men of East Tennessee been invited by designing demagogues and hungry office-seekers. To such men the loyal sovereigns of Tennessee say, in the language of the gallant Gen. Cooper, "take back seats, I will not barter away the liberties of my country by aiding in putting the government in your hands."

A Falsehood Corrected.

That accumulated mass of personal, political, and moral putrifaction at the head of the Louisville *Journal*, recently published to the world the glowing falsehood, that the senior editor of the KNOXVILLE WHIG, *after* being imprisoned at Knoxville, resumed the publication of his paper, and advocated the rebellion. The last issue of the paper appeared on the 25th of October, 1861, the editor was imprisoned on the 6th of December thereafter, and was sent out of the country on the 3d of March following. The publication was not resumed until Burnside took the country. The following farewell address to our patrons appeared in the last issue, and will speak for itself:

CLOSING THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

This issue of the WHIG must necessarily be the last for some time to come: I am unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its session in Nashville on Monday last. I would have awaited the indictment and arrest before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but, as I only publish a weekly paper, my hurried removal to Nashville would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my subscribers what is alike due to myself and them. I have the fact of my indictment and consequent arrest having been agreed upon for this week, from distinguished citizens, legislators, and lawyers at Nashville, of both parties. Gentlemen of high positions, and members of the Secession party, say that the indictment will be made because of "some treasonable articles in late numbers of the WHIG." I have reproduced those two "treassonable articles" on the first page of this issue, that the unbiased people of the country may "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the treason. They relate to the culpable remissness of these Knoxville leaders in failing to volunteer in the cause of the Confederacy.

According to the usages of the court, as heretofore established, I presume I could go free, by taking the oath these authorities are administering to other Union men, but my settled purpose is not to do any such thing. I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty, by entering into bonds to keep the peace and to demean myself toward the leaders of Secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me assassinated all summer and fall, as they desire me to do; for this is really the import of the thing, and one of the leading objects sought to be attained. Although I could give a bond for my good behavior, for one hundred thousand dollars, signed by fifty as good men as the county affords, I shall obstinately refuse to do even that; and if such a bond be drawn up and signed by others, I will render it null and void by refusing to sign it. In default of both, I expect to go to jail, and I am ready to start upon one moment's warning. Not only so, but there I am prepared to lie in solitary confinement until I waste away because of imprisonment or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will submit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth!

I have committed no offence. I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged others to do so. I have discouraged rebellion, publicly and privately. I have not assumed a hostile attitude towards the civil or military authorities of this new Government. But I have committed grave, and, I really fear, unpardonable offences. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United States; I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements had between the contending armies; I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, and may the earth open and close in upon me forever!

The real object of my arrest and contemplated imprisonment is to dry up, break down, silence, and destroy the last and only Union paper left in the eleven seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. After the Hon. Jeff. Davis stated in Richmond, in a conversation relative to my paper, that he would not live in a Government that did not tolerate freedom of the press,—after the judges, attorneys, jurors, and all others filling positions of honor or trust under the "permanent Constitution," which guarantees *freedom of the press*,—and after the entire press of the South had come down in their thunder tones upon the Federal Government for suppressing the Louisville *Courier* and the New York *Day-Book*, and other Secession journals,—I did expect the utmost liberty to be allowed to one small sheet, whose errors could be combated by the entire Southern press! It is not enough that my paper has been denied a circulation through the ordinary channels of conveyance in the country, but it must be discontinued altogether, or its editor must write and select only such articles as meet the approval of a pack of scoundrels in Knoxville, when their superiors in all the qualities that adorn human nature are in the penitentiary of our State! And this is the boasted liberty of the press in the Southern Confederacy!

I shall in no degree feel humbled by being cast into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this august Government to put me there; but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail—as John Rodgers went to the stake—for my *principles*. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural, and uncalled-for war ever recorded in history. I go, because I have refused to laud to the skies the acts of tyranny; usurpation, and oppression inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee for their devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Government handed down to them by their fathers, and the liberties secured to them by a war of seven long years of gloom, poverty, and trial! I repeat, I am proud of my position and my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

With me life has lost some of its energy: having passed six annual posts on the western slope of half a century, something of the fire of youth is exhausted; but I stand forth with the eloquence and energy of right to sustain and stimulate me in the maintenance of my principles. I am encouraged to firmness when I look back to the fate of Him "whose power was righteousness," while the infuriated mob cried out, "Crucify him! crucify him!"

I owe to my numerous list of subscribers the filling out of their respective terms for which they have made advance payments, and, if circumstances ever place it in my power to discharge these obligations, I will do it most certainly. But if I am denied the liberty of doing so, they must regard their small losses as so many contributions to the cause in which I have fallen. I feel that I can with confidence rely upon the magnanimity and forbearance of my patrons under this state of things. They will bear me witness that I have held out as long as I am allowed to, and that I have yielded to a military despotism that I could not avert the horrors of or successfully oppose.

I will only say, in conclusion,—for I am not allowed the privilege to write,—that the people of this country have been unaccustomed to such wrongs; they can yet scarcely realize them. They are astounded for the time-being with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horror-stricken, like men expecting ruin and annihilation. I may not live to see the day, but thousands of my readers will, when the people of this once prosperous country will see that they are marching by "double-quick time" from freedom to bondage. They will then look these wanton outrages upon right and liberty full in the face, and my prediction is that they will "stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny." Wrongs less wanton and outrageous precipitated the French Revolution. Citizens cast into dungeons without charges of crime against them, and without the formalities of a trial by jury; private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the press humbled, muzzled, and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny! The crimes of Louis XVI. fell short of all this, and yet he lost his head! The people of this country, down-trodden and oppressed, still have the resolution of their illustrious forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

Exchanging, with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in the prison or the lot of an exile,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

Knoxville Whig, Oct. 24, 1861.

The "Immortal Thirteen."

At the session of the Tennessee Legislature for '41-2, thirteen Democrats *bolted* a Senatorial election, and as they were a majority of the State Senate they prevented the election of United States Senators. The Whigs had elected a Governor by a majority of *thirteen thousand*, and they had such a majority in the House as to enable them to elect U. S. Senators upon joint ballot, and the only way to defeat the Whigs was for the Democratic majority to *bolt*, and they did so, revolutionary as it was.—The bolters were styled the "Immortal Thirteen." Here follows their names:

SAMUEL TURNEY, of White county.
J. P. HARDWICK, of Dickson county.
S. M. LAUGHLIN, of Warren county.
T. I. MATHEWS, of Lawrence county.
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Greene county.
RICHARD WARNER, of Bedford county.
W. T. ROSS, of Lincoln county.
SACKFIELD MACHIN, of Fayette county.
JOHN MILLER, of McMinn county.
ROBERT W. POWELL, of Carter county.
BARKLEY MARTIN, of Maury county.
JOHN A. GARDNER, of Weakly county.
RICHARD WATERHOUSE, of Rhea county.

Now that *Andrew Johnson* should refuse the military to aid in governing a similar mob spirit, and go so far as to appoint these modern bolters to office as a reward for their *thirteenism*, is perfectly natural. A fellow feeling, and a oneness of purpose, make men wondrous kind!

Honors to the Memory of a Horse Thief.

Some precious specimens of loyalty are exhibited in Kentucky. For example the Cynthiana News, a paper head and ears in love with the Constitution, and most devotedly attached to the administration of Andrew Johnson and the Philadelphia Convention, said:

Last Tuesday was the 17th of July. Four years ago, that day, General J. H. Morgan captured Cynthiana and relieved the people of the military satraps who had been lording it over them. Let the memory of Morgan live green in the hearts of Kentuckians.

The first Tuesday in September will be the fourth day of the month. Two "years ago, that day," in East Tennessee, General J. H. Morgan was shot and killed by Andrew Campbell, a private soldier in the 13th East Tennessee Cavalry, and this Eden of Southern loyalty was relieved of the brutality of the greatest horse-thief who has ever figured in the "tide of time." Morgan headed a force of 2,200 men and six pieces of artillery. The force which killed him and routed his command numbered 1,100 men, and consisted of the 13th and 9th East Tennessee Cavalry, and a battallion of the gallant 10th Michigan, with *two* pieces of artillery. "Let the memory" of the patriot soldier who rid our State of the great horse-thief "live green in the hearts" of loyal men everywhere.

Kentucky Election.

The great battle is over in Kentucky, and as we predicted, the rebel Breckinridge Democracy have triumphed over the Prentice-Johnson Democracy, by a majority ranging at from twenty to fifty thousand votes! Judge Duvall ran as an out and out rebel, while Gen. Hobson ran as the Johnson Democrat. Hobson said before his election, in one of his speeches, that it was "*simply a combat between the blue jacket and the grey*," Hobson having served in the Federal army, and Duvall being an original secessionist. The Radicals, few in numbers, had no candidate in the field. Both the Duvall and Hobson parties send delegates to the Rebel Philadelphia Convention, and they may there agree to compromise on "My Policy." There is no reliable Union organization in Kentucky, and there can be but little sympathy felt for either party. There is no middle ground in this contest, and a party compromising a great principle deserve defeat. The Johnson Conservatives, in the Kentucky Legislature, repealed the franchise law, and let in 50,000 rebel voters. They have paid them well for it! And Jeff. Davis can beat Johnson in that State as far as Duvall beat Hobson.

A Copperhead Dodge.

The Rebel-Johnson sympathizers are telling that the Constitutional Amendments were passed when there was no quorum. This is not the truth. There were 56 members within the Hall—two rebels, Martin and Williams, being under arrest, and *in the door of a Committee room*, WITHIN THE BAR, PASSING ACROSS THE HALL. When their names were called, Williams responded, "I am a prisoner," and refused to vote, which he had no right to do. Martin responded when called, "I am not present." They were therefore classed with the *eleven* who voted against the Amendments, making 13; and with the two loyal men coming in and recording their votes by permission of the House, 45 votes were cast for the Amendments, making all the votes 58. These are the facts as the journals show, and according to law and usage there was a lawful quorum on hand. The Johnson-Rebels were whipped out, and in their rage they cry out no quorum! Let them rave and charge—Congress will judge of this matter.

Trumbull on Johnson.

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, the able Illinois Senator, delivered a speech in Chicago, on Wednesday, the first of August, in which he made a withering *expose* of the treachery and bad faith of Andrew Johnson. Speaking the vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau bills met with, the Senator said:

Both these bills, as you are aware, were met by an Executive veto. They were bills *drawn up in harmony with the message delivered to us at the commencement of the session; bills submitted and read in manuscript to the President before they were printed; bills sent to him after they were printed* and *against the provisions of which he never lisped a word until after they were enacted by both branches of Congress.* Both these bills then met with a veto—not by reason of any particular features in them, but the veto was against the whole principle of the bill. We then found that the President of the United States was as false to the pledges of his annual message, when he said that equal and exact justice should be meted out to all men, as he had proved the summer previous to the pledges he made when he took the oath of office, saying that the rebels should be impoverished and compelled to take back seats in the work of reconstruction.

Here is the naked truth, involving the President in *falsehood*, *treachery* and *deceit*, and that by a grave Senator, who will be believed by the country, and whose honor and veracity Johnson dare not question.

Fruits of Presidential Treason.

A letter from a very prominent lawyer of Kentucky to a high official in New York, states that "Our Court of Appeals will at once denounce every act of Congress passed since the rebellion began as unconstitutional, and the Legislature will, if necessary, by force resent their enforcement. Negroes are being expelled from this State and thrown upon Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I know, from a long experience upon the bench, that scarcely a verdict is rendered not prejudiced by rebel sympathizers.—The judicial office in the hands of a loyal man is not respected. In the Appeallate District a man is running for Judge, and likely to be elected, who is stumping openly against the constitutionality of the late Congress, and vows to use his influence against Union men, whom he terms traitors."

All this is the result of the treason of Andrew Johnson to the Union party of the nation.

Thank God we have a loyal and brave Congress who will save the Government and loyal people from the conspiracy of a traitor President. In two brief years we will have a Union man in the Presidential chair, and the little pro-slavery Czar will retire to some sequestered spot, as Benedict Arnold did, and pass the remnant of a miserable existence, despised and loathed by the betrayed millions of the Republic.

The "Services" of the Democratic Party to the Country.

Harper's Weekly, in an article directed against against the pretensions of Democratic orators, who now claim for their party the direction of the Government, has the following biting enumeration of the "services" which the Democrats have performed to the nation:

"What, then, are the services of the Democratic party for which it should again be intrusted with the direction of the Government? The history of thirty years answers. Its service consists in having strengthened by every appeal to passion, ignorance and cowardice, the only aristocratic class in the United States, and an aristocracy founded upon the degradation of labor. Its service consists in a systematic debauchery of the national conscience, in a fierce denial of the fundamental principle of the Republic—the equality of rights; in an attempt, under the forms of law, and by means of blood and terror, to fasten slavery upon Kansas; and when the people, at last aroused to the fearful truth, constitutionally cast that party from power, its crowning service consists in rushing to arms, and seeking, by the most desperate and prolonged struggle, to overthrow the Government. The Democratic party, whose conspiracy against the equality of rights has been foiled both in the field and at the polls, now turns to the American people, who have been its spectators and victims, and informs them that it is the only safe and patriotic and conservative and conciliatory and Union-loving party in the land.

Vallandigham on Secession.

C. L. Vallandigham, at the Cooper's Institute, on the 10th of November, 1860, used the following language:

"If any one or more of the States of this Union should at any time secede for reasons, the sufficiency of which, before God and the great tribunal of history they (the seceded States) alone may judge, much as I would deplore it I NEVER WOULD as a representative in Congress of the United States of America vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in a civil war to maintain this Union."

This man is a leader of the Johnson-Democratic party in Ohio, and will figure largely at the Philadelphia conclave. He will be more than acceptable to the Tennessee Copperheads, who, with this Ohio traitor, are alike zealous for the "Policy" of Johnson!

A TRUE AND INDEPENDET MAN.—A. C. Sands, United States Marshal, Ohio, being told that he could stay in office if he would support the Philadelphia Convention, replied:

"I helped organize the Union party; I have done a great deal of work for it; I will eat dirt for no man, and no office will make me do it. The President may remove me as soon as he d—d pleases. I will not help the Copperheads."

Andy Past and Present, or has He Redeemed His Pledges?

We propose to take up only three of his many pledges and see if they are redeemed:

"Were I President of the United States I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and if convicted, hang you as traitors."

He has arrested some of them, but released all but Jeff. Davis. He has tried none, and of course hung none for treason.

"Treason must be rendered odious, and traitors punished and impoverished."

Rewarding treason by giving traitors the offices in preference to Union men, does not render treason odious, but respectable. Is he impoverishing them by giving them from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, the proceeds of offices?

Query—Is this a good way to impoverish a person? I guess nobody would object to being impoverished in that way.

"I will be your Moses."

(Prophetic indeed!)

Has he been their Moses? Let the veto of bills for their protection, and the upholding of riots for their murder, answer. (I allude to the recent riot in New Orleans.)

It does look like he meant the opposite of what he said in each and every one of these celebrated declarations. When he says "treason must be made odious," his acts make him say "treason must be made respectable;" and when he says "traitors must be punished," his acts make him say "traitors must be rewarded," and of course loyalty must be made odious and loyalty punished.

"I will be your Moses" means I will be your Pharoah; or I will pretend to be your "Moses" until we get to the Red Sea, and then I will leave and go over (if he has not been there all the time) to my friends, i. e., the rebels. It means I will veto any bill that may come before me that is looking to your welfare. I will uphold bloody riots, and try every means in my power to re-enslave you.

I say to the black man, you had better get another "Moses," for Andy has quit playing "Moses." He loves the flesh pots of Egypt too well to take a journey through the wilderness. Can any one be mistaken as to Andy's principles now?

"RADICAL."

Blount County, August 8, 1866.

For the WHIG.

Singular Calamity.

In a letter recently received by a person in this place from Connecticut, and which is dated July 18th, an account is given of the remarkable effects of lightning in a town of that State a short time previous. The description of the occurrence is so interesting as to justify its publication. The writer states: "Last Sunday week, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck five times at Forestville, a part of Bristol. Mr. Charles Whiting's house was struck twice. The first time he was killed instantly. His only child, a little boy four years old, ran to his mother saying: "We are not hurt, mother," and got into her lap for protection. By the second stroke of the lightning he too was killed, and his mother so injured that but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. The house was badly torn to pieces and set on fire, but the neighbors extinguished the flames. Mr. Whiting was found sitting in his chair, dead, with his arms folded."

H.

From the Nashville Press and Times.

Important Decision of Chancellor Steele—Liability of the Directors of the Bank of Tennessee for Losses in Removal of Deposits in 1861—Over $1,000,000 Saved to the State.

A decision has just been made by Chancellor Steele at Shelbyville, in the case of the State of Tennessee vs. the Directors of the State Bank, which will excite profound interest throughout the State, and which, if affirmed, as it doubtless will be, will have a most salutary influence upon the value of the notes of the State Bank. The Directors have property sufficient to make good the losses, which exceed a million of dollars. The letter before us, dated Shelbyville, July 11, 1866, says:

"On yesterday Chancellor Steele made a decision in the case of the State of Tennessee against the Directors of the State Bank, members of the Legislature of 1861-2 and others who aided in removing the assets of the Bank in this place. Various pleas in abatement were made by the defendants—to the jurisdiction of the Court—to the authority of Mr. Maynard as Attorney General of the State, etc.—all of which the Chancellor decided against the defendants. They then demurred to the bill upon various grounds, such as, that they were not responsible to the State—that they acted in good faith—that the people of the State had gone for secession, and that the members of the Legislature were not responsible for their official acts pecuniarily.

"The Chancellor annulled the demurrer, holding that all directors and others, whether directors or not, including members of the Legislature, who carried off the assets or aided, counseled, or advised to it, were responsible to the State for all losses sustained thereby.

"This settles the question of law so far as the Chancery Court is concerned. The defendant have to answer, and there is no doubt that several persons besides the directors will be held responsible, and *that a decree will be obtained for whatever was lost by the removal of the assets.*"

We are informed that Hon. Wm. H. Wisener of Shelbyville, appeared in behalf of the State and conducted his case with signal ability. The decision of Chancellor Steele is spoken of as one of great ability, and as it treats of a matter in which many of our citizens, as well as the State, are deeply interested, we hope that the copy of it will be furnished for publication. The Supreme Court will no doubt sustain the decision, and thus at least one million of dollars more will be saved to the State by the energy and resolution of Governor Brownlow's administration. The swindlers' organs, of course, will raise a furious outcry over it, but it will not avail. The State Government has got the plunderers of the people in its clutches, and they must disgorge the last cent, which they lost the State under Harris' rotten administration.

MARRIED,

On July 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, John Hornberger, of Lawrenceburgh, Ind., by the Rev. —— Hester, of the M. E. Church, Captain VALENTINE I. KOEHLER of this city, to Miss MARY LOUISA HORNBERGER, of the former place.

We heartily congratulate the Captain on his good luck.—That he might enjoy the blessings of *Union*, he fought gallantly, and received a severe wound during the war. May the consummation of his cherished love of "union" be a source of happiness through life, and prove

"They sin who tell us love can die;
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 preclude 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 health again. 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 virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billous 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 Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in billary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic Countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Ghills 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

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. july11m

MRS. WINSLOW'S PREPARATIONS.

Every mother, sister, and child know that Mrs. Winslow's Medicines are no humbug, but are the most reliable and efficacious remedies sold.

THE QUEEN HAIR RESTORER AND MYSTIC PILLS are offered to a discriminating public, confident that they excel in virtue all other preparations of the kind extant. See advertisement in this paper. aug1-4t

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