The Knoxville Whig

BROWNLOW, SAWS & CO., Publishers.

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

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1866.

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

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

Johnson's Policy in 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

"In calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and reestablish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his money to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled, all the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for nought, and all the battle-fields which have been won with the dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors shall take a back seat in the work of restoration."

ANDREW JOHNSON ON FIXING UP DISFRANCHISING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor, because he is a traitor, and in letting the rebellion has become a public enemy, He forfeited his right to vote with legal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government, which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severer ordeal before he is restored to citizenship."

ANDREW JOHNSON IN FAVOR OF EXECUTING TRAITORS.

"There no who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, custom houses, arsenals, and dock-yards, and I will show you a traitor. Were I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1800 with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and if convicted, within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God I would execute them!"

ANDREW JOHNSON FAVORS CONFISCATION.

"Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men."

ANDREW JOHNSON JUDGES HIMSELF.

"Wherever you find a man anywhere putting above the Constitution of the United States, spit him; he's a traitor."—*Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1864.*

Educational Convention.

The Tennessee State Teacher's Association will hold their annual (by postponement) meeting at the Capitol building, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday and Friday, November 15th and 16th, 1866.

We send greeting to the members of the Association—all teachers and friends of a liberal and systematic education in our State—with an earnest request for a full attendance at the Convention. We are assured of the courtesy of half fare tickets over all the Railroads leading to and from Nashville.

The entire press of the State please copy.

THOS. W. HUMES, President.

JNO. F. SPENCE, Secretary.

A Copperhead Dodge.

The Johnson men all admit that their effort to get a crowd here on the 19th inst. was a complete failure. After telegraphing the stupendous lies all over the country, that there was a "Great meeting, the largest ever held in East Tennessee," it is admitted on all hands that there was a very small crowd. Now, the excuse offered for not having a crowd is the report, said to have been circulated, that Gov. Brownlow would have soldiers here to break up the Convention. This is all stuff and nonsense, and an insult to the intelligence of the people. Gov. B. had threatened (and now declares) that he would disperse a Convention called to overthrow the State Government, and the people understand this, but it is an insult to their intelligence to say they expected a mere partisan meeting to be broken up by force. The Johnsonites can not relieve themselves by this means of their disgraceful failure. The fact is THE PEOPLE of East Tennessee are opposed to Johnson, and it is manifest in their invariable absence from meetings called to endorse him. In 1861 they would not hear rebel speeches from John Bell, Gov. Foote, or "any other man," and in 1866 they won't hear speeches advocating Andrew Johnson.

In East Tennessee the Johnson men are just beginning to see the "handwriting on the wall." Men not wholly the slaves of prejudice would have seen it from the hour of Johnson's abandonment of the Union party.

Public Speaking in East Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, we learn that Hon. William B. Stokes, member of Congress from the Chattanooga District, will make several speeches in East Tennessee during this month. On the 9th of October, Col. Stokes will speak at Greeneville, the home of His Accidency. Here the people have not heard a single speech that was not in favor of Andrew Johnson and his rebel party. Greene is a loyal county, and we trust the whole population of loyal citizens and gallant discharged Union soldiers will come to hear the truth from an old soldier and true man.

Col. Stokes can explain to this loyal people how they have been betrayed by their false-hearted, unworthy neighbor, Andrew Johnson. He has the ability and nerve to meet and vanquish in debate any man of the Copper-Johnson party in East Tennessee. Col. Stokes speaks at Rogersville on the 10th, at Knoxville on the 11th, at Chattanooga on the 12th, at Murfreesboro' on the 13th, at Smithville on the 15th, and at McMinnville on the 16th. The Union Flag at Jonesboro', and Unconditional at Harrison, are requested to copy the above list of appointments.

All men who desire to hear an unanswerable analysis of the treason of Andrew Johnson, and a thorough vindication of our brave and loyal Congress, should come to hear Col. Bill Stokes.

Rebel Falsehood and Hypocrisy.

During the session of the little Convention of Copperhead Union soldiers which recently met at Cleveland, Ohio, to endorse Andrew Johnson, very affectionate, loving telegrams passed between some of the officers and a number of ex-rebel officers at Memphis. In his dispatch to the Copperheads at Cleveland, Col. M. C. Galloway, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, with Gen. Forrest and others, says:

"On our part we pledge security of life, person, property and freedom of speech and opinion to all."

In the columns of the Avalanche this same Col. Galloway publishes the names of the delegates to the Loyal Convention under the head of "The Black List," also counsels all "true Southrons" not to patronize loyal merchants in Memphis who advertise in Union papers.

It would be interesting to know in which case Mr. Galloway aims at truth.

So far as Galloway is concerned, it is evident that his profanities in his dispatch are sheer hypocrisy.

Death of a Rebel General.

Danville Leatherer, late of the rebel army, recently died at Clifton, in Canada, of apoplexy. He died on the night of the 20th of September, 1866. There will be few regrets on account of his death in East Tennessee, as he was murderous and oppressive when in command here. He hung HENSLEY and FRY at Greeneville, and it is said tied the rope himself in both cases, and left them hanging for twenty-four hours on the same limb to terrify Union men. It would be well for the monster if death were an eternal sleep!

THE Kingston East Tennessean states that quite a number of emigrants are daily passing through that town. There were eight or ten families passed there on Thursday, 13th, from Washington county, Tenn., *en route* for Missouri and Texas.

Letters from Governor Brownlow.

EXECUTIVE HOUSE, ALBANY, Sept. 11, 1866.

Editor of the Whig:

Since writing from Philadelphia, our party have been enthusiastically received by large processions in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, dividing into three parties, and speaking at three points at the same time. Boston was never more excited, or more terribly in earnest. Indeed all New England is to a man, and resolved to stand by Congress at all hazards, and no insane policy of Andrew Johnson or any other man can turn them aside for one moment. I crossed from Boston to Rutland, Vermont, on Friday, and there we were met by a large crowd, with thundering of cannon and other expressions of regard that showed where the hearts of the people were. Saturday we all met in this city, and at night Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Stewart, of Maryland, and others, spoke in the Capitol, while Judge Patterson, of East Tennessee, and others, spoke on the Public Square. Colonel Stokes, Senator Fowler, and others, spoke at Troy, six miles distant. The Radicals are offering to bet upon carrying the State of New York by 50,000, and the Democratic-Copper-Johnson party virtually give it up. The Radical majority in Maine turns out to be 22,000. In Pennsylvania the Radicals are now claiming that they will carry the State by 100,000!!! Indeed the Radicals will carry every State by larger majorities than were ever before known. The people are far in advance of the politicians, and don't intend that rebels and copperheads shall rule this country. The next Congress will be stronger than the present, and will be able to triumph over all vetoes. They will see to it that rebels and traitors are kept out of Congress, and that no State is admitted back into the Union without the proper guarantees. And if the traitors of the South are for fight, let them bring it on. The same patriotic war party that whipped them in the late war will do it again, and are ready for the conflict.

The Copper-Johnson party will be the worst used up, and the most completely disgraced party, that was ever disbanded and driven to the wall. The President's late drunken tour, and abusive speeches, have lost that pie-bald party 200,000 votes! The people are turning from them by regiments and brigades, disgusted at Johnson's low-down abuse, and his affiliations with rebels and traitors. The day is not far distant when thousands will be procuring certificates to prove that they never acted with this new Johnson party!

W. G. BROWNLOW.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 19, 1866.

To the readers of the Whig:

Our party, numbering twenty-eight, all meet here to-night, when a grand rally takes place, and the speaking will probably continue until midnight, when we shall leave for Erie, Pennsylvania, and thence to Cleveland, Ohio.

Since we left Albany, on Monday morning, we have held twenty-two mass meetings, including the one in this city, dividing our forces into seven parties, with from three to five at each point. This was in a distance of 300 miles, through the finest portion of the great State of New York. Such enthusiasm and deep feeling I have never seen manifested in any political campaign—no, not even in the memorable campaign of 1840. Thousands have attended these meetings, and they have welcomed our delegates with processions and banners, with bands of music, and the firing of cannon, ladies waving handkerchiefs, and showering bouquets upon the speakers.

Last evening I was one of a party of four who arrived at Auburn, the home of Mr. Seward. That is a town of about 14,000 inhabitants, and is intensely *radical*, five to one being in opposition to Seward and his Copper-Johnson policy, and standing by Congress. The issue in all these States is, as to whether the reconstruction policy of Congress, or the insane policy of Andrew Johnson, shall prevail. The question is now settled in the minds of the people in favor of Congress, and it will soon be settled at the ballot-box, by such telling majorities as will bring Johnson and his rebel advisers to a sense of their lost condition.

But to return to the demonstration at Auburn.—The procession was large, both of ladies and gentlemen. The whole town was decorated with banners. The bells of the town rang out merrily; the cannon roared; and the drum and fife stirred the souls of all. The reception was far ahead of that given to Johnson and his party, even at the home of Seward.

I have seen much of the feeling in this State, and have conversed with the leading men, and I have no hesitancy in saying that Gov. Fenton will beat Hoffman 50,000 votes. The Radicals will also make a gain in Congressmen. And this they will do throughout the North. Johnson's bushwhacking pilgrimage, and abusive speeches, made for the most part under the influence of liquor, have given strength to the Republican cause, already so strong as to be overwhelming in all the loyal States.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, September 24th, 1866.

To the readers of the Whig:

Our party have arrived here in safety, after dividing into several parties, and holding *thirty* mass meetings in Ohio. These meetings were largely attended, and the results have been all that the friends of the *true* Union cause could have desired. The reception here, on Saturday evening, was grand beyond conception, and excelled anything that has come off in Cincinnati for years. Court Square, it is said, will hold *ten thousand persons*, and yet all could not get into the Square. The meeting and the speaking are continued to-night, and a huge gathering is contemplated. George H. Pendleton is the Copper-Johnson candidate for Congress, against Benj. Eggleston, radical Union, and George runs but to be beaten, as is the race for Vice President. The Copper-Johnson party have abandoned the contest in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Massachusetts and Illinois, and are concentrating their money and speakers on *Indiana*, but they will be beaten in that State, as in all others.

A dispatch in a Cincinnati paper from Knoxville, represents me as having been arraigned there, in a speech by Col. Baxter, for having involved the State in a debt by the purchase of thousands of dollars worth of arms. I have no other account of this grave charge, and I am not willing to think that a man of his standing and intelligence would make a statement so entirely false, and destitute of any foundation in truth. Every intelligent man in Tennessee knows that the Legislature made no provision for any purchase of arms—was not asked to do so—and that I have no funds at my command with which to purchase arms. Knowing these facts myself, and seeing there is likely to be a necessity for arms to enforce the Franchise Law, and to prevent the State Government from overthrow, by a set of bad men in Tennessee, I made arrangements with loyal Governors to furnish what arms may be wanted. The loyal men of Tennessee intend to sustain the new State Government and laws, with arms if necessary. And they will be able to do so, if not overpowered by the United States Army, under the orders of Andrew Johnson; and if he shall *dare* aid in such a work of treason, he will be at once impeached, and expelled from the high office he now disgraces by his usurpations and drunkenness.

A great many conjectures are afloat here as to the purpose of the President in sending so many ironclads, and such a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, into the Southern waters and States. The general belief is, that he is preparing for a second rebellion, and in this belief the worst enemies of the Government in the North *unanimously* concur. His ordering the headquarters of Major General Thomas changed from Nashville to Louisville, is construed into a design to turn Tennessee over to the rebels. So we outsiders think. Let the struggle come, if Andrew Johnson and his rebel associates say so. The response the loyal people have to make is the motto on one of the transparencies the other night in this city—"250,000 OHIO MUSKETS FOR THE SECOND REBELLION!" The whole North is prepared for the next war, and if it comes they will see, in the language of Andrew Johnson, that "traitors are punished, and that treason is made odious!"

The cholera is rapidly disappearing here, and business is being revived. The average deaths here are three or four per day. At Nashville it is on the increase, as fifty die per day, and that after 10,000 persons have left the city. Persons arrive here every day from Nashville and confirm these reports.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, September 28th, 1866.

To the readers of the Whig:

After *seventy days* of rain in succession, and after unprecedented floods throughout all this great agricultural country, the sun is again shining in a clear sky, and the floods are subsiding.

The party with which I have been traveling—still numbering about twenty—are this week canvassing Indiana, and will attend between thirty and forty mass meetings in that fiercely contested State. We have not encountered whatever that the Copper-Johnson-Rebel-Conservative-Confederate Association distributing Government-restoring publicity, will carry the State. The Radicals will carry it by at least 20,000 of a majority, and in order to increase that majority they are laboring with such zeal and force.

The late Pittsburg Convention of soldiers was such an outpouring of the "boys in blue," and so emphatic in their endorsement of Congress, and their repudiation of the insane policy of Johnson, that the new party are set back, and in their amazement enquire, "what comes next? They are told that the October 2nd November elections come next!

The political weather-cock of the New York Herald, veering to the direction of the wind, has set his sails right—declares for the radical ticket—advised Johnson to compromise with Congress, and support the Constitutional Amendments. Good advice by a bad man.

Raymond, of the New York Times, has come out and notified Johnson that he can't transfer the great Republican party that elected him Vice President to the rotten Democracy, that involved the country in all its late troubles. The truth is, that the subscription list of the Times has so run down, in consequence of the paper sustaining Johnson, that it was not defraying expenses, and the stockholders notified Raymond that the paper must change its course.

Other leading traitor cheaters in the North are giving up their cause as lost, and are attributing the great change of public sentiment to the late foolish tour of Johnson, and his still more foolish speeches. But the truth is, the great loyal heart of the country is against this rebel-Johnson movement, and the people, in overwhelming numbers, are determined to crush out traitors and treason. The people say the President has no right to inaugurate a policy—that they hold is the business of Congress, whose members represent the people.

Never was an arrogant and vain man so literally overthrown as Johnson will be by the 6th of November. The next Congress will be against him in increased numbers, and he will be rendered powerless to the end of his vile career. A few Union men may be led astray in East Tennessee this fall by listening to the slang and speeches of exasperated and disappointed men, but the developments of the next two months will open their eyes, and cause them to turn upon these same men with cursing and bitterness.

Whoever the Republican Radical party shall next nominate for President and Vice President, will be elected without a respectable show of opposition. And the day is not far distant when half the men in East Tennessee, now upholding the mad policy, and the rebel-Democratic party adhering to Johnson, will be getting up certificates to prove that they were opposed to them, and on the side of Congress and the country.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Andrew Johnson's Opinion of a Conservative Speaker.

One of the most malignant, slanderous and unprincipled of the advocates of A. Johnson's "policy" in this State, is the *Reverend!!* William Blount Carter, of Carter county, East Tennessee. This man Carter delivered a filthy, lying speech in this city on the 10th of last month, in which he declared that he considered Governor Brownlow a greater enemy to Union, and more of a Rebel against the Government of the United States, than was the notorious traitor Isham Green Harris. Carter did not confine his low-flung vituperation to Gov. Brownlow and Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State. He pronounced all men TRAITORS who do not endorse Andrew Johnson's "policy" and oppose Congress. In our last paper we ventilated the character of this hypocritical, lying, treacherous, unprincipled Parson W. B. Carter. We give in this paper the opinion entertained of "Black Bill Carter, by our Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. We do this for the edification of the scoundrels and traitors who applaud his denunciation of the loyal men of the State and Nation. A few months before Johnson was nominated for Vice President, there was a grand mass meeting of the loyal party in this city, Johnson and Carter both made speeches. The former advocating emancipation in Tennessee, and endorsing the administration of Abraham Lincoln. The latter, Carter, opposed both, and especially was severe in denouncing the administration of A. Johnson as Military Governor. In the presence of Carter, Gov. Brownlow defended Lincoln and Johnson from the attacks of W. B. Carter. In his speech he explained how Carter had swindled the widows and orphans of Hann, Fry, Hensley, Harmon and others, (martyrs in the Union cause,) of the money ($22,000) paid him to remunerate those loyal men for burning the bridges in 1861. On the stand, within a few feet of Gov. B., sat Andrew Johnson. On the conclusion of Gov. B.'s speech, Johnson took him by the hand and congratulated him on making "*the best speech of his life!*" One "literally true," &c. The immense assembly of loyal citizens and Tennessee Union soldiers applauded to the echo the denunciation of Carter as a swindler and rascal.—Andrew Johnson, while here, was the guest of our well known fellow-citizen, Perez Dickinson. In Mr. Dickinson's parlor, in the presence of Hon. D. C. Trewhitt, (and others,) Chancellor of the Chattanooga District, (an appointee of Johnson,) Andrew Johnson used the language following, viz:

"Bill Carter is a d——d scoundrel. He has failed to remunerate the loyal men who burned the Railroad bridges, with the twenty-two ($22,000) thousand dollars placed in his hands for that purpose. I will see to it that he disgorges that money and delivers it to the widows and orphans of the men who perished in their efforts to serve the Government." "If," said Johnson, "he does not do so, I will have him arrested and put in the penitentiary, where, by God, he ought to be."

Carter, aware of the bitter denunciation of Andrew Johnson, endorses "My Policy" without endorsing its author. We defy the man to point to a single speech of Carter in which he has endorsed Andrew Johnson as a man, while he has denounced all of Johnson's political opponents.

We have given the names, place and date of Andrew Johnson's denunciation of W. B. Carter as a "swindler, who ought to be in the penitentiary.—Now, we defy Andrew Johnson or "any other man" to contradict what we have said.

Let Johnson man remember the opinion of their chief, Andrew Johnson, of W. B. Carter, while they applaud Carter's low flung abuse of decent men.

The truth is, there is not a Radical in all East Tennessee who does not rejoice that W. B. Carter is an advocate of the Conservative party. So black and damning is his record, and so justly obnoxious has he become to all honest, loyal men, that his enmity is beneficial to any man or party, while his applause is an argument of suspicion.

Gen. James G. Spears.

CLEVELAND, E. Tenn., Sept. 23d, 1866.

Col. Brownlow, Editor Knoxville Whig:

DEAR SIR: Some days since a speech was made in this place by Spears, who once disgraced the uniform of a Brigadier General in the U. S. A., defending traitors and supporting the treason of Andrew Johnson, denouncing and defaming Union men. I wish to learn through you what were the charges on which Spears was dishonorably dismissed the service of the U. S. A., and to ask if his name does not to-day stand upon the rolls of the army stamped with infamy and disgrace.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. KELLEY,
Late Lieut., 5th Tenn. Inf., U. S. A.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 25th, 1866.

Lieut. J. J. Kelley, Cleveland:

SIR: In reply to your inquiries, I have to say that Gen. Spears was dishonorably dismissed the service of the U. S., and his name so appears on the rolls of the army. There were various charges against him, all of which I do not remember, but the chief accusation upon which he was dismissed, and one clearly made out to the satisfaction of the Court, as the members of it declared, was DISLOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. BROWNLOW.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.—With a great flourish of trumpets, on the occasion of the late Johnson Convention, *forty* wagons and several carriages were sent to the depot to convey delegates to the city. While they were being sent out, several of the party were cursing and denouncing the committee of arrangements for not having made *more ample* preparation to convey delegates into the city. To these men it was inflexible (if not agreeable) to see the wagons and carriages return empty, followed by the negro, Dizzy Dave, and a few boys.

A Word in Season.

The storm of political agitation we again rising, and are collecting to sweep over the land. Doubtless these periodical agitations have some salutary effects; they keep the people sufficiently awake to public affairs; they ventilate national questions and remind politicians that the official conduct is amenable to public opinion. Storms purify the atmosphere and the ocean, and the world would perish without them. No government can long exist, in any degree of purity, without parties, and there can be no parties without agitation. The more a country is, the freer will be its public opinion, and, by consequence, its public discussions and agitations.

But, meanwhile, the beneficence of party influence on public affairs depends upon its moral temper, and this may be dangerously perverted by comparatively slight errors. A single word, as a party spirit or party sarcasm, has sometimes given character to a political question and pretty nearly determined its fate.

Our churches and religious press are now involved in the national controversies, and they ought to be; for there are few of our present public questions which do not involve ethical principles. The religion of the country did much to save it in the late war. We all saw instinctively, or at least, intuitively, that the neutrality of the church would then have been iniquitous if not fatal. That was a grand discovery; it led to the restoration of one of the sublimest rights and functions of the pulpit and religious press, a right which they had nearly lost by their comparative and long quiescence on public affairs, but which they will hereafter tenaciously maintain.

The whole Methodist press is now, we believe, without an exception, on one side of the present national controversy. It is thoroughly "radical" for the restoration of the Southern States on the most uncompromised principles of universal rights and loyalty; the rebuke and legal punishment of treason, the protection of Southern loyalists, the enfranchisement and elevation of our emancipated population, and the stern repression of every remnant of the rebellion. That press is a power in the land; we doubt whether there is another journalistic power equal to it. It cannot be bribed and it cannot be intimidated, and, as it appeals to the moral sense, the conscience of its millions of readers, it wields a force which may, in the highest sense, be called the "balance of power." The political leaders of the hour seem not to be aware of its capacity, if indeed of its existence. It would be well for them to take account of it. They will not fail to do so in the issue, if not earlier.—*South Western Christian Advocate.*

THE Nashville Press and Times publishes the following letter from a Confederate soldier, which shows how he "accepts the situation." If there were more *frequent* displays of similar submissiveness there would be little trouble about reconstruction:

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1866.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking perhaps that you would like to have a line from an old Confederate soldier, I step boldly forward, and announce myself as one of the boys who served in the C. S. army four long years. I am most ready and willing to tell you precisely what we "reb" ought to do in these trying times. At least, I will tell you what I am going to do.

I went and fought for the Confederate States, "so-called," hoping, praying and wishing, throughout the whole war, that it might gain everlasting independence; but it pleased God for her to lose it, and now I have no right in the world to want it otherwise.

When the war ended, I took my knapsack on my back and made for home in double-quick time, willing to do or be just what our Congress said; and, to tell you the truth, I really thought I would be without political rights the balance of my life.

Now that the war is long since over, we "reb" find, to our great joy, that we are not treated as dogs, as we expected; but we are, on the contrary, allowed more privileges than we would have allowed the "Yanks" to have had we whipped them out as they did us.

Still some men can't be well-contented with anything. Such people are now kicking up a big "fuss," just simply because we are not allowed to vote, and do all the things our conquerors can. What business is it of ours if we are not allowed to vote the first few years after the war? We ought to be glad to get off so cheap. Don't we know very well that if we had won the fight we would have made the "Yanks" stand about? Yes, we all know it.

Then here comes the negro question. They are kicking up about that. They say he has no right to vote. What business is it of theirs what you Yanks do with the negro? What voice have they got in it? Let every "reb" stand off and have nothing to say on either side. We have no right to say anything about it. When the time comes for us to vote, then we can take a hand in the question, and every man can talk and vote as he pleases.

Respectfully yours,

"OLD REB."

The "Tennessee Ingrate."

Hon. N. G. Taylor is trying hard to convince his loyal constituency that the solution of our National difficulties can be speedily effected by the loyal-ty-persecuting treason-fostering policy of Andy Johnson. To this end he is flooding the country with his speeches and letters, abounding in the most absurd sophistries and infatuated speculations. The people of his district—the mountain boys of East Tennessee, who of themselves, by themselves, and through themselves, know what is to their own welfare and interest, cannot be seduced from the path of patriotism and duty by Col. Taylor's flowing diction and rhetorical brilliancy. Plato beguiled the ancients by his utopian theories, but the world has advanced too much since then for Col. Taylor to come the game of deception over this intelligent people. Col. Taylor, who's he got through the rebel lines went up North and made speeches in all the principal cities, solicit ing contributions for the suffering Union people of East Tennessee, depicting their terrible condition, in such an eloquent manner as to move to compassion and benevolence the great loyal heart of the North. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were given him to relieve the necessities of his suffering countrymen, whilst personally, he was made the recipient of many princely benefactions. These generous givers, in consequence of his subsequent course, now universally call him the "Tennessee Ingrate," and by this epithet is he known. Birds of a feather, &c. All the ingrates, dough-faces, turn-coats, recreants, &c., &c., are marshalling under the black banner of A. Johnson.—*Jonesboro' Union Flag.*

Andrew Johnson at the Inauguration Ball.

Hon. W. B. Stokes thus described the appearance of Vice-President Johnson at the Inauguration Ball. In a speech Col. Stokes said:

"You have heard what took place at the great ball given on the night of the second inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. There is a man here, probably who knows all about it. An immense concourse of people filled the Executive mansion. The intelligence, beauty, statesmen, and soldiers of the nation were present. It was a glorious, august, imposing assembly. The Vice-President was too weary, or sick, or something else, to escort Mrs. Lincoln, as was customary for one in his position on such an occasion; so Mr. Sumner had to wait upon the lady. Johnson sat on a sofa in the back of the room with a colored man by his side, soliquizing as follows: "I'm Vice-President of these United States; I've taken the oath, and have been sworn in by God! Sumner says I'm from the territory of Tennessee. There he goes now with the Queen! I've taken the oath, and I'm Vice-President; and he says, that I'm from the territory of Tennessee! There he goes with the Queen, and I'm here sitting with my colored friend on a sofa. I'm a better friend of the black man than he is. His is theoretical and mine is practical friendship. Just look at me sitting by my colored friend, by God." Such was the scene at the Inauguration Ball.

Hon. Horace Maynard.

At the reception in Boston, Massachusetts, of the Southern Loyalists, our distinguished member of Congress made a great speech, and was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the immense multitude who heard him.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, in introducing him to the audience, said:

The gentleman whom I shall first introduce to you is at the present moment by your vote, Mr. Senator, and by the vote of the loyal members of Congress, a member of the Congress of the United States. I have known him longer than you have, fellow-citizens. I have known him under relations and ties to which you are strangers. He whom I shall now introduce, and, who before, as now, has been a member of the Congress of the United States, is a native of my own county of Worcester. I greet him, therefore, to-night as few of you can greet him. I greet him with the warmth and heart of a brother. He was a member of a collegiate institution with me thirty years ago. In the distribution of the honors of that college, it fell to me to be his monitor. I rejoice to-night that he shall be my monitor. I have great pleasure to introduce to you Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

A Nice Clergyman.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows:

It was my good fortune the other day to fall in with a clergyman of the M. E. Church South—a very zealous and pious man, after a certain fashion. When I met him he was discussing with an officer a question in relation to rent of property which had been seized by the Federal Government. "Well, sir," said the minister becoming a little excited, "we have a friend at Washington now." "Who is it?" inquired the officer. "Andrew Johnson," replied the parson; "and he showed us that he was our friend at New Orleans!" It was a little shocking to hear a minister who looks with pleasure upon the awful massacre at New Orleans.

The Philadelphia Press, in commenting on the above, says:

The Gazette correspondent must have fallen in with Rev. L. D. Houston, the Reverend Nashvillian, who was "interested" in the scheme to burn down Cincinnati. That is his style of talking.

West Virginia.

On the fourth Thursday of October, the voters of the State of West Virginia will elect a Governor, State Officers, Legislature and Members of Congress. Gov. Arthur I. Boreman, Republican, Benjamin H. Smith, Democrat, and for Secretary of State, the Unionists have put forth Col. John S. Witcher; for Attorney General, Col. Thayer Melvin, and for Supreme Judge, Edwin Maxwell. The Union candidates for Congress stand as follows against those of 1864:

1864.	1866.
I. Chester D. Hubbard.	Chester D. Hubbard.
II. Gen. B. Latham.	E. M. Kitchen.
III. Killian S. Whaley.	Daniel Polsey.

Gov. Boreman, had, in 1864, no opposition, and three Congressmen were chosen with almost equal harmony. The patriotic men of West Virginia have not to say a task in the coming election; for though a few of the State disfranchise rebels, we expect that there, as in Missouri, the enemies who have laid down their arms will, in many instances, dare to meet the loyal man with the ballot. West Virginia gave Lincoln and Johnson, in 1864, a majority of 12,714 in a whole vote 93,950. There will be an animated contest in the State, outgrowing from the "Border State democratization," affected to some extent by the President's surrender to the rebels, and the decided earnestness of the friends of Congress on the other side. But the veteran Unionists believe they will carry the day, with the popularity of a good ticket and a tried Governor to aid them.—*New York Tribune.*

Exemplifications of "My Policy."

The reconstruction policy of the President is seen and felt at Dalton, Georgia. A short time since, two discharged Federal soldiers, one from Ohio, the other from Indiana, were tried by a civil court at Dalton, Georgia. One was prosecuted for larceny, the other had an axe in his possession which he sold for fifty cents, and he was also charged with selling a pen for some whisky. He having no money or friends, could not hire counsel, and plead guilty to the charge, thinking that the court would be merciful towards him. He was sentenced to receive thirty-six lashes, twelve each day for three days, and to imprisonment for twelve months. The first installment was given him on the day of trial, the remainder was remitted on the request of a number of citizens, who did not wish to have the outrage reposted within the limits of the town.

The one tried for larceny was prosecuted by a rebel, who charged him with stealing a pair of pants worth one dollar. He begged of the court to continue his case, as he could procure two men by whom he could prove that he purchased the pants from a negro. The court refused to continue the case, but tried and sentenced him to receive thirty lashes—The administration of the punishment was the most brutal and outrageous affair ever witnessed by a civilized people. A citizen was tried by the same court for sheep stealing, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars. Let any unprejudiced mind mark the difference; and yet we are told that the laws are faithfully executed.

One word to the people of Georgia. Continue this diabolical treatment of Union men, and you will soon again have the loyal masses of the North with you; and when they visit you again—mark the prediction! they will reconstruct as they go.—You have enjoyed too many privileges, and are incapable of appreciating them. The fact of the unjust and infamous punishment you imposed upon the Ohio and Indiana Unionists, will be paid back, and that with interest.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

Senator Lane and the President.

The adhesion of the late Senator Lane, of Kansas, to the President, surprised his friends, and was, as is well known, greatly regretted by him when it was too late to retrace steps. In a notice of General Lane, contributed to the Leavenworth Conservative by an intimate friend, we find the following interesting statements, which throw new light upon the closing events of his life:

"General Lane had very grave apprehensions of the future of the Republican party. He sincerely believed that, unless the differences between the President and Congress were amicably adjusted, utter defeat was inevitable. Devotedly attached to the party for which he had done so much, and in whose behalf he had been so furiously maligned by its foes, his solicitude led him to hope that some accomodation might be made, through the influence of himself and others, by which the President might at least, be induced to adhere to the Republican organization, and the party saved from disaster. We know that he saw and felt keenly the mistake he had made. Nor was consciousness the result of the general disapproval of his action on the part of his constituents. On the very day the vote was given, handing the writer a telegram from the editors of the Chicago Tribune, which advised him to vote for the bill, and warning him that he would make the mistake of his life, should he vote against it, he exclaimed, 'Ah! the mistake has been made; I would give $50,000 if it were undone.'

"As President Johnson evinced no disposition to harmonize existing differences, General Lane voted steadily with his party. He earnestly advocated the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but not without hope that the President would approve it. Had his life been spared, and his health restored, General Lane designed to canvass the State on that issue; and when the message of the President appeared, disapproving of the settlement, announced his determination to denounce him from one end of the State to the other.

"Now that the death of Senator Lane has to some extent removed the obligation of confidence, it is due to his memory, to this people and to truth, that these facts should be made known."

What is the North.

A native of Virginia, now a wealthy planter in Louisiana, who served as a soldier in the Rebel army until the last Confederate division had surrendered, called on us yesterday for political light. He is among those in the South who believe that Rebels and rebellion have been most thoroughly thrashed, and that the people of the Rebel States are in the power of the Government, subject to the will of the victorious defenders of the nation. He believes the Government made a most serious blunder in not declaring early what should be the punishment for traitors, and what the amenities for the people. This was expected. It was required in order to quiet the apprehensions of the conquered people. The delay gave rise to dissensions, created false hopes, and demoralized the people in the Rebel states.

Still, there is a settled conviction in the minds of the Southern people that they are subject to the will of the North, and must accept the conditions laid down by the victors, must give such guarantees as may be required, must submit to, and adopt whatever amendments to the Constitution the North shall ratify.

The only remaining question, therefore, for the Southern people to determine is, "Who are the North?" They believe the pending canvass and the approaching elections will determine both the answer to the interrogatory and the future action of the South. The gentleman assured us that nothing, in his opinion, could be more disastrous to the true interests of the South than a close election. "If the Radicals sweep the whole field, the Southern people will promptly accept the conditions set forth in the Congressional plan of reconstruction. They want to know whom to follow, and on what strong arm to rely for protection.—They have been once deceived, and do not wish again to be misled. Whom, therefore, the people indorse, in the elections this Fall, the South will trust and obey in the reorganization of their State governments."—The results in Vermont and Maine are forerunners of the mightier works that will be done in October and November throughout the entire North. The Southern people may as well prepare to act accordingly.—*New York Tribune.*

MARRIED,

On the 19th Sept., by Rev. J. P. Spence, Mr. CHAS. BROCKWAY, of Newport, and Miss ANN E. STORY, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated toilet Soap, in each material demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial to the skin upon the skin.—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 6m41-2y

☞ In another column of this paper will be found the advertisement of Mrs. Winslow's Mrs. Ellis and Queen Bell Restorer. The name of Mrs. Winslow should dispel all doubt in the mind of every father, mother, sister and daughter, that these medicines are worthy of a trial, which is all that the proprietor asks. Read, and be convinced, and give the credit for the truth of the assertion, during our independence in every family. oct1-1m

SURGICAL NOTICES.

ANDRE'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, 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.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Bronchi, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Bones, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause pass on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This Cure expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all either. It is not only the most efficacious remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but is the cheapest and most simple ever made. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for chills and fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. Be sure it is to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesale and retail by B. J. SANFORD & CO. sept12-3m

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, sept1-3m No. 42 Cedar Street, New