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The Knoxville Whig.

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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG,

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1866.

For the Whig.

Rousing Times in Middle Tennessee.

Gov. Brownlow and the Legislature Enthusiastically Endorsed.

Congress Applauded to the Echo by Tennessee Union Soldiers.

The discharged Federal soldiers and Union citizens of the loyal counties of Wayne, Hardin, Decatur and Perry, have been holding a series of enthusiastic Mass Meetings. Hon. S. M. Arnell had been specially and urgently requested to address them. He commenced at Waynesboro', 12th ult.

WAYNESBORO'.

Waynesboro' is the county seat of Wayne, the banner county of Middle Tennessee for Unionism, and the former home of Hon. Wm. Kendrick, who escaped from Libby Prison with Col. Streight, but died afterwards from the effect of his imprisonment. About 10 o'clock a delegation of one hundred discharged Federal soldiers on horseback marched into town, with an old flag that had been presented to the Union men of Indian Creek in '62, and had been hidden most of the war in a hollow tree for safe keeping. After marching round the Public Square, singing "Rally round the Flag," they halted in front of Capt. Berry's residence, where Mr. Arnell and his friends were stopping as guests, and called him out. He appeared and thanked them, saying that "no higher compliment could be conferred upon him than the approbation of the Federal soldier, who had bared his bosom to the storm of battle." He himself had been singularly fortunate in having never uttered one sentiment, or cast one vote that was displeasing or acceptable to the rebel element of Tennessee. Wayne county Unionism had been written in bloody mark high up on the scroll of fame, where no man could erase it. Three rousing cheers were given in conclusion by the delegation.

AT THE CHURCH.

At the village Church a large crowd had assembled. Quite a number of ladies were present, and added their grace to the occasion. The audience listened with rapt and undivided attention for two hours to a history of the present condition of the country, the issues before it, and a discussion of "My Policy." Mr. Arnell, closing his remarks amid breathless silence and attention, pointed to the "old flag" that hung by the pulpit and said: "I have told you, fellow-citizens, that there were but two parties in the country still—a rebel party and the Union party. So there are two flags—the starry flag of "Freedom and the Union," that the dying soldier of the Republic—perhaps he was your son, or your brother, or your father—blessed and kissed in the hour of mortal extremity and greatest need; and the infamous pirate-rebel flag that floated over Libby and Andersonville, where some of you who bear me suffered and languished and rotted!—the flag of treason, choose ye?" An old citizen, seizing the flag, shouted, "All in favor of this flag say aye." And the Church rang with the deafening shout "Aye!" "All opposed to this flag," continued the same intrepid voice, "have the manliness to respond." But no word was uttered. Rousing cheers were then given for Gov. Brownlow and for Congress.

INDIAN CREEK—WAYNE COUNTY.

Here a larger crowd had assembled than even at Waynesboro'. The Church was too small, and they resorted to the grove. Indian Creek is equally noted for the fidelity of its bottoms and its unconquerable Unionism. Here lives Hon. Jno. Porter, present Representative of Wayne. Men had come miles away over the hills to hear—old men and young men, and scarred soldiers of many a bloody fight. Quite a number of ladies were also present. Would that the people of the North could have seen that patriotic gathering under those broad spreading oaks. Senator Cypert was out, but too unwell to speak. The same profound attention and enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was a glorious success.

SAVANAH—HARDIN COUNTY.

Savannah is immediately upon Tennessee River. The battle-field of Shiloh is only eight miles off.—Mr. Arnell alluded to this in his opening remarks, saying that "the murderous guns of Shiloh were hushed, but the fight for the Union was still going on. But neither the graves of the Union dead, or the great cause of the Union, could be in better keeping than in that of the loyal men of the loyal county of Hardin, Hon. Thomas Maxwell at their head." Every part of the county was represented, and the Radical element thoroughly awake. The Church selected for the speaking was too small, and the grove was again resorted to. Mr. Arnell devoted two hours in the open air to "My Policy." It was quite late in the evening when the meeting adjourned.

DECATURVILLE—DECATUR COUNTY.

To show that "Reconstruction," even in Tennessee, has an occasional war episode, the town of Decaturville presented the appearance of a state of siege the evening previous to the meeting. Only the night before a band of guerrillas had made a determined attack upon the town in force. More than a hundred shots were exchanged. A scout of ex-Union soldiers had pursued them, but without effect. The good people of Decatur county are greatly annoyed by these bandits. The speaking took place in the Court House, where quite a respectable crowd were assembled, considering the circumstances.

LINDEN—PERRY COUNTY.

This town ought to be named "Loyalty!" Most of the citizens in and about the place belonged to the Federal army, and gallant soldiers they were!—It was here that brave Col. Breckenridge, with the Perry county boys, captured more rebel soldiers and hurtles than his man could well guard. The Court House was burned in order to destroy "war material" that they could not carry away. The day of the meeting it rained in torrents, but still the largest building in town, the Male Academy, was filled to overflowing. Applause and applause, and cheers for "Gov. Brownlow," "Congress," and the "Legislature," the meeting passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is profitable for a Union man to get in the atmosphere of Linden, but it is certainly an unhealthy climate for treason or reasonable sympathy. The house of the Guthries, and the Taylors, and the Ledbetters, and the Dodsons, and the Webbs, and a host of others equally gallant, speak for history. In the course of the meeting Major Shutliff was loudly called for, and responded handsomely. He spoke glowingly of an incoming Union emigration into Perry, and is working nobly for the great cause of progress and nationality.

BARGAIN AT HAMPSHIRE.

This meeting in Maury county the most rebellious spot outside of Texas, closed up the round of meetings, and was a grand success. At least a thousand persons were present. The glorious "stars and stripes" streamed gaily in the air, and everybody was enthusiastic. Patriotic songs were sung by Captain Hinson and others, and addresses were made by Hon. S. M. Arnell, Hon. J. B. Frierson, Gen. G. N. Smith, who was desperately wounded at the battle of Fox Ridge in '63, and Hon. J. M. Palmer, of Nashville. The more radical the sentiment the greater the applause from the crowd. Hampshire is a bright spot, a gay village in a beautiful undulating country. Her defiant Unionism in '62 won for the neighborhood the soubriquet of "Little Massachusetts." During the rebellion the town was a terror to guerrillas, the domicile of the rebels. The village church was filled with conscripts, but Hampshire never drank her fog. The discourses were plain, but what you might expect from the open-hearted hospitality of the people. Everybody testified their gratification in a very practical manner. The enthusiasm and speaking were kept up until midnight. All honor to these true-hearted Union men! In the midst of rampant rebellion they stood firm and unawed—not to be talked down, or frowned down, or sneered down, or frightened down! Their battle cry is "Brownlow and Congress for ever!"

Speech of Hon. Horace Maynard in Chicago, Illinois.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS—FELLOW-CITIZENS OF AMERICA: Thank God, the time is fast passing away when these distinctions in our personal, our social, and our political relations exist. Of old it was said of other countries than ours that mountains interposed make enemies of nations, and our American system—the States doctrine, as it was announced and held—has produced an unkind feeling among men, and, more recently, has plunged our country into a bloody civil war. Talk not to me of North and South, of distinct and unfriendly peoples. Why, wherever I go throughout the broad, beautiful, and teeming West, I meet everywhere the men of Tennessee, born upon our soil and under our system of government, scattered broadcast by the hand of Almighty God.

We have arrived at the close of what will be a memorable, as it certainly is a most expensive, civil conflict, during which our people have gone away, and have left their households in a land draped in mourning. It becomes us, therefore—it is a matter of interest—that we should recur to the first principles or elementary doctrines that lie at the basis of what we have been taught to believe, and what as I grow older I more religiously believe, to be the best Government ever given to man by law. [Cheers.]

Be not misled, I beseech you, my countrymen, as to what is the exact question before you for your decision; believe not that it is an inquiry whether our flag shall have 25 or 36 stars upon it—that was settled, and so settled that the question will never be opened again in your day or mine, by those who so gallantly bore our flag over six hundred battle-fields during the war. When they bore that flag with 36 stars emblazoned upon its blue and carried it on to victory, they decided the question of the number of stars that would be upon it. [Cheers.] Thank God, no State is lost to us. Nor is it a question, believe me, whether these ten States now unrepresented and lately in rebellion are in the Union or out of the Union. Politicians go about the country taunting the men who offered their lives to maintain the Government and the Union, taunting them with being revolutionists, while they, honest souls, were never known to breathe a word in favor of the Government of which they claim to be the especial friends—friends of a Government which they so much belied, and which they took so much pains to overturn. [Cheers.]

Now, Congress alone makes the laws. The President has no more power to make laws than you or I have. It is the President's business to see that the laws which Congress makes are put in force. From these statements of the powers of our Government, and the relative position that the States sustain to each other, you will arrive at the conclusion that it is the duty of Congress to execute this guarantee of a republican form of government to these ten States. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that it was the duty of Congress to execute this provision. This carries with it the duty also of exacting any form of government that is accepted by the people of any State, and to say whether it is such a one that Congress is willing to recognize.—Now that these ten States are without civil governments, it is the duty of the United States to carry out the provisions of the Constitution.

Such was the view Congress took of the matter in Tennessee not long since. The question was brought up by myself at the beginning of the discussion, as one of the Representatives of Tennessee. On the examination of our credentials, it was found that the name of Wm. G. Brownlow was affixed to them.—The question arose, by what right has William G. Brownlow assumed to act as Governor of Tennessee? Both Houses of Congress had precisely the same question before them. The President had appointed Mr. Johnson as Military Governor, and he had held that office three years, until the people had invited him to higher. In order to determine whether the alleged Government of Tennessee was such a one as Congress was willing to recognize, it had to do something more than to inquire into the history and character of the gentleman who had asked to be admitted into Congress. I confess I have never been able to see the force of this examination. If it was the duty of each House to examine the matter for itself, I do not see why they should not examine by joint committee as well as by separate committees. Congress found by examining our form of government, and by amending our Constitution by a vote of the people, that it had done what had not been done by Federal proclamation—had abolished slavery in Tennessee, and emancipated 275,000 of her black population. [Applause.] Congress provided that the freedom of the black race should be liberty in fact. Some of them believed that in order to do that it was necessary to give the black man a vote. Congress acted upon the hypothesis that political rights may be enjoyed where the right to vote is not exercised. Take all the mothers and daughters in the land, they certainly have as good a right to vote as we, but they do not. That was the view that the large majority of Congress took on this question.—The point was, can his civil rights be secured to him without giving him a vote? Congress decided that they could, and they decided, furthermore, that such community should decide for itself whether the black man should vote or not. Now, I submit to you the question whether Congress fairly represented your judgment in saying that the black man should be protected? [Cries of "Yes."] You all know his history during the war. I am speaking now of the universal fidelity of the entire race, to say nothing of those who went and placed themselves in the front ranks of the battle, and took the bullets that had been aimed at the life of your sons and mine, I think, myself. Congress was right. Our Legislature was in session, and it passed what is called the civil rights bill; and I may remark here that they enjoyed one right that the white man does not—the black man can marry a black woman, and a white man cannot, [laughter;] that is to say, by the old law of Tennessee, if a black woman and white man got married, the white man was punished. This proved satisfactory to Congress. Well, then, there was another class of our people—the ex-rebels.—Congress decided that their constituents had decided in their hearts that the rebels should not rule this country, or any part of it. [Applause.] I think, myself, they were right in the matter, but that is for you to decide next November at the ballot-box.

I have already intimated that the right to vote is not necessarily one of those fundamental rights that we derive with the breath of life. Certainly it was not so regarded by the framers of our Government, for the elective franchise was very much more limited in their days than it is now. Men were required to have property and other qualifications then which have been since considerably relaxed. Voting under our system of Government has always been regulated by certain qualifications. How was it with those rebels? They declared that they would not be citizens of the United States, and that they would die in the last ditch first. We simply take them at their word, and say, if you do not choose to be citizens, all right; you may go to Mexico, to Canada, or to England, but you gave up your citizenship, and you shall not enjoy the privileges of citizens when you have refused to perform their obligations; in other words, you shall not blow hot and cold at the same time. [Cheers.] I submit to you whether the man who have been attempting for four years to destroy the Government, whether they are the proper ones to be intrusted in administering it? [Cries of "No."] My countrymen, no clamor of demagogues, no appeals to passion, no misrepresentation of speech or press will ever persuade any considerable portion of the citizens of Tennessee to go away from her old moorings. Let those who choose go and do as Tennessee did, and they shall be guaranteed civil governments by Congress in like manner. [Applause.] I do not mean to say that they shall go through precisely the same details; but let them provide that their black population shall be thoroughly protected, [applause;] but let them provide, as Tennessee did provide, that the rebels shall not control their governments, and they will have no difficulty. I am not going to discuss policies. I care very little about policy. It matters not to me, so as the end is accomplished. We have not forgotten that our difficulties with Mexico came to an end by the action of one of the department clerks at Washington. He negotiated a treaty with the Mexicans.—This was taken up by the respective Governments and ratified, and, by the approval of Congress, it became the law of the land. So the governments of these States—I am not particular what source they come from, whether from the White House or the kitchen. [Applause.] I am not standing upon forms or ceremonies; it is substance, not shadow. The rebels talk about their constitutional rights—rights under a constitution which they dared to destroy, and which they spit upon. Why, the constitutional rights of such men is a sciolism. The lamented Douglas expressed to the citizens of Illinois thus: "In all my life I have devoted all my powers to give our Southern neighbors full protection for what they considered their personal rights. Had they maintained their allegiance I would still have done it, but they have taken up the bayonet, and they are now entitled to just what they can hold at the point of the bayonet." As far as I am concerned, that is all that they shall ever get. We know what those gentlemen got at the point of the bayonet. [Laughter.] It does seem to me, my countrymen, that Congress should exact something from them by way of security for the future.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the constitutional amendment question, and closed by vividly portraying the condition of the South in the event that the rebels again came into power.

A Scorching Letter from Gen. Grant.

By his silence on politics, it has been hastily and greatly inferred by the Democrats that Gen. Grant was in favor of the Administration policy. A Mr. Kerr, candidate for Congress in the First District of Indiana, recently announced positively that General Grant was a warm advocate of President Johnson's scheme of reconstruction. Gen. Hillyer, of New York, was said to be Mr. Kerr's authority, whereupon Gen. Gresham, the Union candidate, wrote to Gen. Grant, and received the following pertinent reply:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866.—Gen. W. P. Gresham—*General*: Gen. Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 10, and to forward you the accompanying copy of a letter sent by him this day to General Hillyer. You are at liberty to make any use you please of the inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
ADAM BADEAU, Col. and A. D. C."

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866.—I see from the papers that you have been making a speech, in which you pledge me to a political party. I am further in receipt of a letter from Gen. Gresham, of Indiana, in which he says that his opponent for Congress had published an extract from a letter received from you, in which you pledge me to the support of President Johnson, and opposed to the election of any candidate who does not support his policy. You, not so much living, is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to doubt in the future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me.

Yours, &c., U. S. GRANT.

To Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Hillyer, New York.

ADAM BADEAU, A. D. C."

(A true copy.)

Comment is not necessary, except to remark that if the General is "pledged to the support of President Johnson," he would not have taken the pains to administer such a scathing reproof to Gen. Hillyer.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

The Copperheads, it seems, were *determined* to *force* the President's policy on Gen. Grant, but he has flatly told them they have no authority for such outrageous presumption. There is no doubt that Gen. Grant's sympathies are with the Radicals, and, at the proper time, he will so declare.

How the President "Subsidizes" Office-Holders.

The following circular, says the Commonwealth, has been sent to all the officers of the Government whose names are on the lists of appointees at Washington in the various departments. The envelopes bear the *fac-simile* franks "J. R. Doolittle" and "Edgar Cowan," United States Senators elected by Republican constituencies! It is a shameful exhibit of the hypocrisy with which the President has been prating of "subsidizing." Nothing so disgraceful was ever before known in the politics of the country:

WASHINGTON, ——, 1866.

To ——:

SIR—The Resident Executive Committee appointed by the late Convention at Philadelphia proposes to circulate, at as early a day as practicable, a large number of documents calculated to enlighten the public mind on the great questions now at issue.

From your official relations with the President, we presume you will cheerfully aid his friends and supporters in the momentous contest in which they are now engaged. One method of doing this will be by a reasonable contribution of yourself and friends to aid in meeting the expenses necessarily incurred by us in this matter.

Should you do this, please forward the amount by draft or postal order to Charles Knap, Esq., the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who will at once acknowledge the receipt thereof. If such acknowledgment is not duly received, please inform us. Do not pay one dollar to any traveling agent of the Committee. We make these requests to avoid fraud and imposition.

By order of the Resident Executive Committee.

C. KNAP, Chairman.
C. MASON, Corresponding Secretary.

FREE SPEECH.—Every loyal man at the North would insist upon the veriest secessionist being protected in the expression of his opinions on public affairs, now the war is over and he is no longer an armed enemy, or the sider and abettor of armed enemies. For centre, the New York Evening Post has had a conversation with a Louisiana planter who said, "If a man should attempt to make a Republican speech in the town near my plantation, he would be shot down at once." Here is a difference, certainly. And yet Senator Doolittle gets up in Faneuil Hall to argue as if Massachusetts was endangering peace and union and the free institutions of the country!

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Tickets for the whole course, in currency ... $105 00
Matriculation, in currency ... 5 00
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oct3-3t L. A. DUGAS, Dean.

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THE WINTER SESSION WILL BEGIN November 15th, 1866, and close April 1st, 1867. Board and Tuition $100, one-half payable upon entrance, the remainder January 21st, 1867. Drawing, music, and modern languages, extra.

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Tuition, $20 per year.
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Board in clubs, $8 per week.
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THOMAS W. HUMES,
President.

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HAMDEN SIDNEY ACADEMY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE Hamden Sidney Academy take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Knoxville and vicinity, that this Institution will be opened MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866, under the control of Col. M. C. WILCOX, as Principal, a practical and competent teacher of several years experience. The patronage may rest assured that their people will receive a thorough course of Academical training.

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Tickets to be procured of Dr. Jas. Rodgers, Secretary and Treasurer, at Fie Drug Store, on Gay Street.

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The Academic Year will commence the 17th of September next. For particular information, reference can be made to Rosem. Greene W. Maltby and James H. Colfax, patrons of the Seminary; also to Col. G. P. Temple, all of Knoxville.

jy14tf CHARLES H. WEST, Principal.

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RAILROADS.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, N. AND C. AND E. AND N. W. RAILROADS, Nashville, Tenn., March 4th, 1866.

ON and after Tuesday, March 6, 1866, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Nashville and Chattanooga Line.

Leave Nashville for Chattanooga, and all points South at 8:00 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Chattanooga at 5:30 P. M. and 3:00 A. M. next day. Returning, Leave Chattanooga at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., arrive at Nashville at 4:00 P. M. and 3:00 A. M. next day.

All trains connect at Wartrace for Shelbyville.

Nashville and Northwestern Line.

Leave Nashville for Johnsonville, and all points West and Northwest, at 4:30 P. M., arrive at Johnsonville at 3:30 A. M. Returning, leave Johnsonville 1:00 P. M., arrive at Nashville at 6:30 A. M.

Trains on N. and N. W. Railroads connect at Johnsonville with first class line of Steamers for Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis.

Berths and meals free on Steamers connecting with N. and N. W. Railroad.

Passengers by this route save expense of sleeping car and meals between Nashville and Cairo.

Trains stop at all intermediate points.

WM. F. INNES, Gen'l Sup't.
N. & C. and E. & N. W. Railroads.

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THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the Stock receipts held by them can now be exchanged for certificates of Stock upon application at the office of the Company.

sept9-1m R. CRAIGMILE, Sec. and Treas.

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&c., &c.

ONE OF THE ABOVE LARGE AND splendid Steamships will leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when these days fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO touching at ACAPULCO.

Departures of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at NICARAGUA.

Departures of the 11th each month connect with the new and fine Steamships AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Steamer of December 11th, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco January 7th, 1867, for HONG KONG.

Through tickets and lowest rates of passage money will be furnished on application at the office of the Company, 1 Wall street, corner of Broadway.

Passengers will be furnished with Through Tickets to all principal towns in California, Oregon, Central America, Panama, Havana, Aspinwall, Panama, Chagres, Havana, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool, Cork, London, Paris, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden, Geneva, Basle, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Rome, Florence, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, Cape de Verde Islands, Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Callao, Guayaquil, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, Calcutta, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu, Batavia, Manila, Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, Alexandria