BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

VOLUME III. KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866. NUMBER 37.

The Knoxville Whig.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

By BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO.

Terms of Subscription.

ONE YEAR, payable invariably in advance,	$6 00
EIGHT MONTHS, " " "	4 00
FOUR MONTHS, " " "	2 00

No subscription will be received for a less period than Four Months.

Club Rates.

For two papers, to same office, one year,	$5 00
For three papers, to same office,	7 50
For six papers, to same office,	12 00
For ten papers, to same office,	20 00
For fifteen papers, to same office,	30 00

Remittances can be made through the Post Office, at the risk of the Publishers, when the receipt of the Postmaster is taken for the amount forwarded.

Orders for changes of numerous must give Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been sent in order to be sure of success.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one time,	$1 00
Each continuation of same advertisement,	1 00
One square, six months,	75 00
One square, per annum,	100 00

Liberal discounts will be made to those who advertise frequently.

Only one person to become candidate will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be considered free when inserted, except those with which we keep regular accounts.

No advertisement from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be responsible.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1866.

The October Elections.

The result of the elections in Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, has partly settled the question raised by the President as to whether he should shape the policy of the Government, or the people's representatives in Congress should shape it. The rest of the verdict will come up from the 6th of November elections, from New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, and the result will be to sustain Congress and increase the Radical strength of both branches of Congress—saying to the President and his stump speakers, and bread and butter journals, You can't delude the country any longer. The popular vote of the country has vetoed the "My Policy" measures of reconstruction. The plans of Congress have been gloriously sustained, and a body of men secured to both Houses of the National Legislature who will be there to take care of the country, North and South, as long as the President is in office. The power that put down the rebellion intends to say who shall and who shall not prescribe the terms of reconstruction. The President and his rebel backers of the South, must bow to the will of the people, or do worse, for the loyal people intend to rule. They may trot out a Clymer, a Hoffman, a Pendleton, and a host of others for Congress, whose names are a stench in the nostrils of loyal men, but the people will place them on back seats when they come to vote. What will the obscure mercenaries who have been decoyed from the Union ranks in Tennessee by the promise that Johnson would change the whole character of Congress, now say to the people? They ought to get up another ratification meeting at Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, and resolve themselves in the right, and swear that the people are all on their side! They ought to raise the mad-dog cry of "Negro Equality," and declare with renewed vigor against the "Constitutional Amendment." Something must be done, or the silly people will get to believe the Radicals are the strong party of the country. How would it work to call meetings to overthrow the "Bogus State Government?" Pitch into it, gentlemen, or your "sixty days" you gave it to exist will soon be out!

Specimen of Patterson's Lying.

The little "poodle dog" whose name appears above, and who fathers the lying screeds of certain scoundrels in Knoxville, nominally edits a Rebel-Johnson paper in this city. In a half column notice of the great Union meeting here on Thursday, he makes a dozen misstatements, in plain English, tells a dozen lies. We have not space to reply to all of them. We instance the following, in which he says: "*John Brownlow*, on foot, acted as Chief Marshal." Now, we did not act as chief or assistant marshal, or in any other official capacity. The chief marshal was Lieut. Wm. Dunn, late of the renowned Sixth Tennessee Infantry, Major General Cooper's regiment. He was on horseback, and wore a sash, and was known by every one to be a marshal. His only assistant, Robert Hall, was mounted, wearing a sash. We were in the procession a high private, marching side by side with the old soldiers. The chief marshal, Lieut. Dunn, was one of Tennessee's most gallant soldiers. He entered the service as a private, and for distinguished gallantry was promoted to Lieutenant Commanding a Company under Sherman. In all the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, he bravely bared his bosom to the leaden hail of battle. Patterson either did not see the procession, as he alleges, or he has told a deliberate falsehood in asserting that we were marshal. That we were not marshal every man knows who saw the procession. Whether we were or not, is all the same to Patterson. The traitor, Andrew Johnson, sends money, *out of the secret service fund*, to support him in LYING. *That is his business.* He is so accustomed to it he would publish or tell a lie if the truth would better subserve his purpose. He recently said, in his paper, "*We refer a paper to get pay and lie.*" The diction is bad, but there is nothing more true in Holy Writ. He came here from Ohio with the Union army, a blatant Abolitionist. He denounced Lincoln for exempting Tennessee from the Emancipation Proclamation. Then he was with the 9th Army Corps, composed of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other anti-slavery soldiers. Finding it to his interest to change, he joined the "Bread-and-Butter-Brigade." If he thought it his interest, he would to-morrow advocate "negro suffrage." Truth is as great a stranger to him as Christianity to a Mahommedon. He is constitutionally a LIAR.

The Question Settled.

The late elections having gone in favor of Congress, and against the President, after a fair fight and a full and free discussion, the patronage of the Government showing foul play, the question is settled that the amendments to the Constitution must be *adopted by the South*; and we hesitate not to say that they will never be admitted into Congress till they do adopt them, and ought not to be. If the amendments are adopted, the negro suffrage question is disposed of, and the whole negro discussion goes out of Congress into the State Legislatures, where the amendments place it for settlement. And whether there shall be negro suffrage or not, in any or all of the States lately in rebellion, will depend upon the action of each State, the amended Constitution leaving the determination of the question with the States. If the Southern States were wise, and if their leaders and papers would consult their true interests, they would at once advise their adoption of the amendments, and their acceptance of the terms offered. They are liberal, just and righteous, and he is the enemy of the South who urges their rejection.

Claimed on Both Sides.

The most humiliating position a man can be placed in, is those like these, is to be claimed on both sides of the great contest now going on in the country. There are but two sides—there can be but two—the side of the rebellion and the side of the Union. All men must act either with one party or the other. No matter what they may call themselves—Loyalists, Union men or Radicals—Conservatives, Secessionists or Democrats—they are either in sympathy with the Federal Government or with its enemies in the South, who are still intent upon the overthrow of the Federal authority. Gentlemen of weak knees may fear the loss of patronage by taking a bold stand, but it is the only way to secure the respect of one's enemies. We should feel massive disgraced were we claimed by both of the parties of the present day. No man respects a two-faced man. There are those who will flatter him, and use him, but despise him at the time.

To the Members of the Loyal Southerners' Convention.

What though the dark, fierce storm-wind howls?
What though the night is dark?
What though the angry elements growls
Above the sun-crowned bark?
What though Sam Johnson frowned,
And Memphis' fray held,
Again, unchecked, may travel free home—
There's no such word as fail!

Far bright upon our Northern plains
Flows smiling a glowing band,
That soon will pass for Freedom's fane,
A light from hand to hand
Before its gladness, cheerful, clear
The scowling scowls shall pale,
So, courage, friends! Your party yet—
There's no such word as fail!

The time is past when skulkers dare
Twice crying "peace, peace!"
The Republicans are armed with fire,
The Democrats are armed with ice,
A few are warm and trembling green
Or pink and yellow pale,
But soon they'll vanish with their kind—
There's no such word as fail!

No traitor's will can curb the bold,
Free spirit of our land;
His chain will break who make to bind,
His sword fall from his hand!
Our front of the land believed,
Shall e'er be free present;
So bravely meet your pioneer path—
There's no such word as fail!

The time is passed when lips were sealed
From uttering words of truth;
Baptized in blood, our Union dead
Again receives its youth,
Like a young giant, for the fight
All armed in plate and mail,
Young Liberty smiles his might—
There's no such word as fail!

From Hancock's island to Boston's plain,
We've canvassed every frog;
The northern is nearly through,
And soon the plague will clog.
Our prospect and mien, say sin and shame
To purge will have avail;
Then, crowned with Victory, we'll know
There's no such word as fail!

—*Rapid's Sheet.*

"Brick Pomeroy."

This base, corrupt, and cowardly villain, editor of a Northern Copper-Johnson paper, has recently been on the stump abusing Southern Union men.—We propose to show the public who this scoundrel is. In the La Crosse Democrat of August 29, 1864, he said:

"The man who votes for Lincoln now is a traitor. He who wars against the Constitution of our country is a traitor, and Lincoln has done all this. He who calls and allures men to certain butchery is a murderer, and Lincoln has done all this. Had any former Democratic President warred upon the Constitution, or trifled with the nation as Lincoln has, he would have been hurled to perdition long since. And if he is forcibly elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will plunge his heart with a dagger point for the public good."

Here follows the card of a responsible man, and a man of character:

LA CROSSE, Wisconsin, October 4, '66.

Editors Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN: I have been applied to by several gentlemen in Indiana for information respecting H. M. (self styled "Brick") Pomeroy, editor of the La Crosse Democrat, who has been and still is stumping Indiana for the Democrats or Copperheads. I derive no pleasure in sketching the true picture of that treasonable and brutal buffoon, for an effort of that kind was once followed by a piece of incendiarism that destroyed my office and property to the value of nearly ten thousand dollars, with very little insurance—not exceeding one-fifth of the total loss—and I can not afford to indulge in such expensive sport. But as he has attempted to deceive the people of Indiana by republishing articles which he published in favor of assassinating President Lincoln, I send you herewith several papers, including both the La Crosse Republican and the La Crosse Democrat, which will establish the character of Pomeroy as a graceless wretch. He has so often been posted as liar, coward, pimp, adulterer, traitor and blackguard, that he has ceased to appreciate an insult, and has not the manhood to resent one, unless, perhaps, by the aid of incendiaries. If your Indiana Democrats and Copperheads can tolerate and endorse a man of his stamp, they have stronger stomachs than their party can produce in Wisconsin, where Pomeroy has not been permitted to appear on the stump for several years past, because he damaged his friends more than his adversaries. You are at liberty to publish this letter, and to use enclosed papers, without mutilation; and afterwards please return the papers, so we can preserve the files. Pomeroy has mortgaged his sheepskin; he can safely offer one thousand dollars for the original copy of his assassination article. He is a pimp of the dirtiest pattern.

Respectively yours,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Editor La Crosse Republican.

All this *Wilkes Booth class of men* at the North are open-mouthed for the Johnson Democracy, and are unsparing in their abuse of Union men at the South. In the South, all the cut-throats and bushwhackers of the late rebel army are alike warmly the supporters of the Johnson policy!

An Original Traitor.

The following letter is from an original, persistent, and determined Secessionist, who fled from Knox county to the South, before the approach of the old flag, carrying with him the assets of the Branch of the State Bank, of which he was the rebel President. The letter speaks for itself, and gives the writers views of *Knox county Lincolnites*. He carried his family of boys into the rebellion, and they, according to their measure of sense, were as proscriptive as the old man. No man was more blood-thirsty and intent upon the imprisonment and hanging of Union men, than "Lincolnite," than this old man's promising son *Orve*, the Confederate Attorney. The teachings of the old man inspired his boys with a zeal to hunt down, imprison, and cause to be shot, Union men:

KNOXVILLE, April 24, 1861.

Hon. I. G. Harris:

I am unable to advise, at this momentous crisis which new exists, the precise mode of separating Tennessee from the present Union. We will go out by spontaneous combustion, (I do not say this of Knox county, for there is still too much of the Lincoln element, and a fond lingering by a few politicians for Federal patronage.) What is the best way of effecting this, both promptly and effectually? Is the present Legislature—elected in 1859—sufficiently enlightened to be reliable now, when we must act promptly?

I think, with my present light, that you should not issue a writ of election of members to the Washington, BUT DECLARE, BY PROCLAMATION, TENNESSEE ABSOLVED FROM ALL ALLEGIANCE TO THAT GOVERNMENT, now administered by a usurper and tyrant, but that citizens in favor of secession from it, and in favor of being represented at Montgomery, should, on a day suggested by you, assemble at their respective places of voting, and choose in each Congressional District a delegate to the Southern Confederacy.

The mail closes. Excuse haste.

Your obedient servant,
J. G. M. RAMSEY.

It is worthy of remark, that although, Dr. Ramsey advised Harris to declare Tennessee out of the Union by proclamation, *not permitting the people to vote*, he is now in North Carolina, writing letters for newspapers against the usurpation of Congress!—Such is the consistency of Johnson leaders.

Another Rebel Letter.

Now, when the Copper-Johnson scribers are making war upon Judge Butler, charging him with having been a rebel, it is quite refreshing to read their private letters of 1861, in which they represent the Judge as the *leader* of the Union party in Upper East Tennessee. Hear David Kitzmiller in his appeal to Gov. Harris—and David was one of Isham's spies:

TAYLORSVILLE, Tenn., May 30, 1861.

MR. HARRIS—Dear Sir: In compliance with a request of the Secession party of Johnson county, I propose giving you some of the practical operations of Unionism here. There are but few Secessionists in this and Carter county, and from present indications and threats are not likely to be many. The conduct of the Union party is too intolerable to be borne. They are threatening the lives of the Secessionists, and have already, without any provocation, leveled their guns on them, and would have shot had they not been prevented. They say the Government has promised to sustain them and protect them, and from the best information I can get from them, they must be holding correspondence with Lincoln. Many of them avow that they will fight for the North. They are led by Mr. Butler, the Representative of this county, whose conduct has not a parallel in the South. The Union men in this and Carter county are at least nine to one in the majority. They held a meeting the other day, at which they passed resolutions never to have anything to do with secessionists, entirely disowning them. They also appointed delegates to convene at Knoxville this week to pass resolutions in the event East Tennessee votes down Secession, to secede from the rest of the State. I look for a civil war among us here unless a change. They are making efforts in that direction. The Secessionists will have to leave here or submit. You have no idea what we have to endure. Can we not receive protection? I have not exaggerated. If the Union party knew I was writing to you concerning them, I would have to leave, if I could get away. I will have to mail this letter in Virginia to keep down suspicion.

Yours with respect,
DAVID KITZMILLER.

The Best Disunionists.

The constitutional amendment, it is known, was not a favorite measure with the Radicals in Congress. It was perfected and urged by the Conservatives, and its passage through the House was the signal that the radical reign of Thad. Stevens was over. He acknowledged this in a lugubrious speech, and resigned the leadership into the hands of men who had become tired of impracticable schemes and were determined to unite upon a measure definite in its character and permanent in its results.

Two of the propositions of the amendment had already been substantially repudiated by the South: that giving equal rights before the law to all citizens, and that forbidding the assumption and payment of the rebel war debt. Gov. Orr, in his recent message to the Legislature of South Carolina, recommended such reforms in legislation as will secure all the people of that State, white and black, in the equality guaranteed by the first proposition of the amendment, and the delegates from the South to the Philadelphia Convention unanimously pledged themselves to uphold the inviolability of the debt of the United States, and the repudiation of the debt incurred in carrying on the war of rebellion.

The only propositions in the amendment, therefore, which can be regarded as new conditions—or conditions added by Congress to those exacted by the President—are those equalizing representation and disqualifying perjured traitors from holding office under the Government of the United States.—No man will oppose the ratification of the basis of representation who does not favor giving twice or thrice the political power to a reconstructed rebel in South Carolina that is given to the loyal voter of Ohio, and no man will oppose keeping out of office those who, having sworn to protect, defend and uphold the Constitution and Government of the United States, perjured themselves by voluntarily taking up arms to destroy it, who is not willing to put them in position where, opportunity favoring, they can perjure themselves a second time, and betray the Government into the hands of its enemies.

There is nothing in the amendment that will bear with peculiar hardship upon the South. They have acquiesced in the two propositions that most seriously affect their material interests and upset the foundations of their municipal laws. The modification of the basis of representation is the only one remaining that affects them generally, and it is made necessary because of the change in the principle of representation made by the abolition of slavery.—The exclusion of perjured office holders from places of responsibility, affects individuals only, and is less punishment than is usually visited on men whose offenses combine the black crimes of perjury and treason.

This amendment falls with the sentiments of the loyal masses. There is a small knot of Radicals who oppose it because universal suffrage is not made a *sine qui non* of representation, but their numerical influence is feeble, and if their opposition to the ratification of the amendment were not encouraged by an obstinate Executive, whose hostility to it arises chiefly from the fact that it was not a part of his policy, and because it will deprive him of the glory of setting the ball of restoration in motion, unaided and alone; and by the old white-flag Democrats, who want the cotton States to have doubly the political power to which they are equitably entitled, and insist on having preliminaries so arranged that they can get Jeff. Davis, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Wigfall and Wise, back to the head of their party—if it were not for these elements of opposition, the amendment would be speedily ratified, the Southern Representatives admitted, and the machinery of the Union set smoothly in motion.

There is not the least doubt that the loyal people have made up their minds to put into the Constitution, where they will stay, the conditions covered by the amendment. If it had been a foreign power with which we were at war, the terms would have been inserted in a treaty of peace; but as there was no power to treat with, and the rebellion was put down, the terms must be entered into and made part of the Constitution. Till that is done the complete restoration of the States will not be realized, and we shall have the questions that now distract the public mind, and embitter politics, kept open for hot dispute and angry strife for years to come. The amendment is the highway cast up through the Red Sea of trouble over which the nation may pass dryshod, and enter into security and repose. It is the straight road out of our difficulties.

The real disunionists are the political slack-jobbers and brokers who oppose its ratification. Your bare-splitting State sovereignty Democrats, who dwell in tents, and dwell in generalities and the shrouds of old principles for a living—your wavering compromise Democrats of 1864, who kick at any arrangement that deprives them of the brakes of their party, and would rather postpone the restoration of the States than see Davis, Toombs & Co. put on back seats, by their opposition to the amendment, which cover the whole subject of restoration, and the ratification of which will be immediately followed by the representation of all the States, put themselves on a common platform of disunion, and keep open the gates out of which trooped the ghastly procession of discord, civil war, devastation and ruin five years ago.

REWARD.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. To all who shall see these presents—Greeting:

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a certain Gideon Williams and a certain Garrett, alias Williams, alias Roberts, charged with having committed a foul and atrocious murder on the 4th day of July, 1866, upon the body of Alvin Tirrh, late of our county of Putnam, have fled from justice and are now running at large.

Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend the said Gideon Williams and Lewis Garrett, alias Williams alias Roberts, and deliver them to the Sheriff or Jailor of our county of Putnam, or $500 for either of them, in order that justice in that behalf may be had and executed.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Gideon Williams is about 20 or 21 years old, red hair and light beard, yellowish blue eyes, ruddy complexion, high cheek bones, thin lips, white teeth, upper teeth prominent, heavy coarse eyebrows, square shoulders, has been shot in the left collar bone, the scar from which, at times, becomes irritated by the rubbing of his suspender.

Lewis Garrett, alias Williams, alias Roberts, is about 18 or 20 years old, slender form, thin face, flat or dish mouth, blue eyes, but little beard, speaks slowly, and talk not much, but quick and exceedingly impudent. They sometimes pass themselves as brothers, and by different names.

If arrested they must be held until witnesses are brought from Indiana.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed at Nashville, on the 20th day of September, 1866.

By the Governor:
W. G. BROWNLOW.
A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y of State.

$50 REWARD.

I will give Fifty Dollars Reward for the recovery of my two horses, taken from my farm, at the time the murder and robbery was committed, as specified in the above proclamation of Governor Brownlow. Described as follows: A bay horse four years old, left fore ankle enlarged from having been sprained. A bay mare, rather small, with a blaze in her face which is not straight, but inclines to one side, back views just before her loins, or what is termed hog backed, can give a little gallop. I will give both horses for the apprehension of the murderers of my son.

WILEY T. TINCH.
Sept. 20th, 1866. oct10-6t Wadesville, Ind.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

LOST AT THE LAMAR HOUSE, ON the night of the 11th of October, 1866,

ONE GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN,

with the letters I. C. H. on the outside, and my name engraved on the inside of the case. The watch is of the old English style. oct17-4t DAVID M. PETSON.

MASONIC.

MASONIC NOTICE.

POSTPONEMENT

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF TENNESSEE.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY REPRESENTATIVES of the subordinate Lodges, made in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in this city, and other portions of this State, the succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee is hereby postponed until the

First Monday in December next,

being the 3d day of the month.

Representatives of Lodges in and near the city of Nashville are required to meet at the Grand Lodge Room on the 1st Monday in October, for the purpose of adjourning the Lodge until the above named time. No other business will be transacted.

By order of the M. W. Grand Master.
CHARLES A. TULLER,
Grand Secretary.

Applications have been made to the Presiding Officers of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council, and Grand Commandery for a similar postponement until the Second Monday in December, which, no doubt will be approved.

CHARLES A. TULLER,
Grand Secretary.

Papers friendly to the Institution are requested to notice the above. sept26-4t

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

THE COURT MET ON THE 2d MONDAY in September, 1866, according to the time fixed by law for holding the Supreme Court at Knoxville, and in consequence of the illness of his Honor A. Hawkins, he has failed to appear, and the two Judges upon the bench think it is in the public interest of the country to have both a full bench on the cases remaining on the docket.

It is therefore ordered that this Court stand adjourned until the 4th Monday in October next, being the 22d day of the month. Until at which time the Court is adjourned. When the unfinished business of the Term will be taken up and heard. And that the Clerk of this Court cause this order to be published in some newspaper in the town of Knoxville for two successive weeks. A true copy of the order. Test:

E. L. FATTERSON,
sept26-4t

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GILBERT & CO.,

Dealers in

Books, Stationery

AND

SHEET MUSIC,

Gay Street, opposite the Lamar House,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PIANO, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, &c.
LADIES' FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, PEFUMERY
HAIR OILS, FANCY SOAPS, &c.
WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, &c.

MASONIC LIBRARY.

Mackey's Lexicon, Portsmouth, Book of the Lodge, and Book of the Chapter, Oliver's Gems of Masonry, Webb's Freemason's Monitor and Templar's Chart by Cunningham, &c. Stationery of all kinds constantly on hand—Bill Cap Paper, Legal Cap, Letter, Commercial Note, an assortment of Ladies' Note, French Gilt and Morocco Paper.

Envelopes of all kinds, plain and descriptions, including the new style of ONE END ENVELOPES. sept26

KNOXVILLE

BOOK STORE!!!

SCHOOL BOOKS.

M. P. CHAPIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Standard and Miscellaneous School Books,

FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

I CAN SUPPLY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES with BOOKS of every description at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

All orders accompanied by the cash promptly attended to. A member in

STATIONERY, PENS,
PEN HOLDERS,
SLATES AND PENCILS,

To find everything in the BOOK and STATIONERY line, apply at M. P. CHAPIN'S.

SCHOOLS FURNISHED

WITH DESKS AND SEATS LOCKING INK Wells, Outline Maps, superior Pneumatrium Instruments for Oxygen, air, chlorine-bending apparatus, with the latest improvements, for Chemistry and Pneumatics, and everything wanted for any school. For details send for a Circular. Liberal terms to agents.

AMERICAN SCHOOL APPARATUS CO.,
sept-1y No. 21 John street, New York.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Touching at Mexican Ports, and carrying the United States Mail.

Through in twenty-two days.

Sailing on the Atlantic:	Connecting on the Pacific with the:
ARIZONA,	COLORADO.
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	CONSTITUTION.
NEW YORK,	GOLDEN CITY.
OCEAN QUEEN,	SACRAMENTO.
NORTHERN LIGHT,	GOLDEN AGE.
COSTA RICA,	MONTANA.

&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, (sailing days falling on Sundays, and then on the preceding Saturday) for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Firstclass from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO touching at MAZATLAN.

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

Departures of the 11th connect at Panama with the new steamships from Panama to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Steamer of September 11th, 1866, will connect with the fine steamer of the Company's China line, leaving San Francisco January 5th, 1867, for HONG KONG.

A discount of ONE QUARTER from steerage rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and wives and children of soldiers having honorable discharges. HALF FARE.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage checked accompany passengers through, and issued to infants and children without male protection. Baggage received on the dock one day before sailing. Tickets to Atlantic cities, railroad and passenger who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the Wharf, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER NEW YORK.

oct10-3m E. E. HOLMAN, Agent.

EDUCATION.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA,
AT AUGUSTA.

FACULTY.

I. D. JORD, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
JOS. A. EVE, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants.
I. P. GARVIN, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
L. A. DUGAS, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
GEO. W. BAILEY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
EDW. GEDDINGS, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
DERODORE FORD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Assistant Professor of Materia Medica.
JOHN S. COLEMAN, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The 23d Session will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, and continue four months. The Museum, Laboratory, and Accommodations for Practical Anatomy are equal to any in the country. Clinical instruction regularly imparted at the City Hospital.

FEES.

Tickets for the whole course, in currency,	$105 00
Matriculation, in currency,	5 00
Dissections, in currency,	10 00
Diploma fee, in currency,	30 00

oct2-3t L. A. DUGAS, Dean.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE WINTER SESSION WILL BEGIN November 19th, 1866, and close April 1st, 1867. Board and Tuition $100, one-half payable upon entrance, the remainder January 15th, 1867. Drawing, music, and modern languages, extra.

For circular, with full particulars, address the Principal.

Rev. R. F. WILLIAMS,
oct3-1m Chattanooga, Tenn.

JONESBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF five months begins September 10th, 1866.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Reading and Spelling,	$7 50
Same with Primary Geography and Arithmetic,	12 00
Other branches, (except Music and Embroidery),	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	45 00
Embroidery, for 20 lessons,	7 50
Incidental Fee,	1 00

Vocal Music, Latin, German, Greek, Latin and French free.

Boarding in good families from $8 to $6 per week.

For particulars and Circulars, address

A. C. POTE, President,
sept26-3m Jonesborough, Tenn.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WINTER SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10th, 1866.

Tuition, full course, $60
Room Rent, $5 per year
Board in clubs, $9 per week
Board in families, $8 to $10 per week

THOMAS W. HUMES,
aug 1-3m President.

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 patrons may rest assured that their pupils will receive a thorough course of Academical training.

The most approved system of Penmanship will be taught to all pupils without extra charge.

TUITION.

Primary Department,	$8 00
Academical Department,	10 00

WM. BLACK, D.D., President.
JAS. HODGES, Sec. & Treas.
JAS. C. LUTTRELL,
JAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
JAS. H. GOWAN,
} Board of Trustees.

Tickets to be procured of Dr. Jas. Rodgers, Secretary and Treasurer, at his Drug Store, on Gay Street. aug31

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

9 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN.

THIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION of young ladies has been in successful operation for the past fifteen years.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a solid and polished education. A pleasant home is furnished in the family of the Principal, where special attention is given to the social comfort and improvement of the pupils.

The Academic Year will commence the 19th of September next. For particular information, reference can be made to Messrs. George W. Mabie and James M. Cornell, Trustees of the Seminary; also to Gen. C. K. Smith, all of Brooklyn.

CHARLES H. WEST, Principal.
15t15t

HARDWARE.

W. W. WOODRUFF'S

NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

SIGN OF THE BLUE PLOW,

Centre Store, Coffin Block,

Gay Street,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

HAS JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET CUTLERY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOL,
SADDLERS' TOOLS, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,
STRAW CUTTERS, NAILS, AXES,
LOCKS, HINGES,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

HOUSE KEEPERS' EMPORIUM.

SILVER PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS.

Waiters, Basting Spoons, Dippers,
Sieves, Brooms, Shaker, Tubs,
Buckets, Washboards, Mops,
Scrub-brushes, Whitewash Brushes,
Shoe Brushes, Mason's Blacking Stove Polish, &c., &c.

Also a choice selection of

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRASS KETTLES, AND HOLLOW WARE.

ALL SIZES OF

WINDOW GLASS!!

7 by 9 to 16 by 24.

PUTTY! PUTTY!

Grain Scythes,
Black Snake Grass Scythes,
Dutch Grass Scythes,
Patent Snaths and Cradles.

GALVANIZED

SHEET IRON,

for pans to make

SORGHUM MOLASSES & SUGAR.

10,000 pounds CASTINGS, consisting of OVENS, BAKERS, POTS, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags of SHOT, at Cincinnati prices.

HUBS, SHAFTS, FELLOES,
SPOKES, AND
Band & Tire Iron.
COOPERS' HOOP IRON.

"BURDEN'S"

Horse and Mule Shoes

Can be furnished cheaper than you can buy iron to make them.

POWDER, CAPS, SHOT,

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS AND FISHING TACKLE.

I am Agent for

DUPONT'S POWDER,

Which will be supplied to Merchants at

Actual Cost!!!

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

☞ Anybody sending a three cent postage stamp, will receive information how to make SORGHUM SUGAR from the cane raised in this country.

☞ Remember the place,

Centre Store, Coffin Block.

MANUFACTORIES.

KNOXVILLE IRON WORKS
ROLLING MILL.
CHAMBERLAIN, RICHARDS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL VARIETIES of

Bar Iron,

For Railroads, Blacksmiths, and Mechanics.

Wagon Tire, small and large. Round and Merchant Iron generally, always on hand.

Mill on East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, west of the Depot. sept27

KNOXVILLE FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE WORKS.

WE ARE NOW READY TO MANUFACTURE

Machinery and Castings

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

STEAM ENGINES, SMUTT MILLS,
WATER WHEELS, MILL GEARINGS,
BARK MILLS, CANE MILLS,
PLOWS, HOLLOW WARE
STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

NORTH & QUAIFE.

MANUFACTORIES.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

Patronize Home Productions.

GASPER & DAVIS,

AT THE MOUTH OF EAST CREEK, Knoxville, will keep on hand and make to order.

SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS,
SCROLL WORK AND MOULDINGS

They will also keep seasoned flooring and other kinds of lumber, shingles, laths, fence post, and everything usually kept in a lumber yard.

Houses built by contract, on short notice. Having machinery of all kinds, we can build houses cheaper, quicker and better than any one else. aug22tf

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

ENGINE WORKS,

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STS.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

HAVING ADDED GREATLY TO OUR former extensive facilities, we are now turning out a large number of our Improved Portable Steam Engines and Portable Circular Saw Mills. Those already received and in operation are giving the most entire satisfaction. There is now hardly a Place or Territory in the Union but our Improved Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in use. All our Engines have spark arrester stack on them which arrest the sparks.

We would respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen and certificates for the portability, ease and practical operations of our Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills:

Charlotte, Mich., March 12th, 1866.

J. H. Durell—Sir: My Mill and Engine is giving the best of satisfaction. I feel in running to five days after receiving it.—The first day after starting the Mill, we sawed 48 logs into inch lumber, making 10,040 feet in nine hours. On the second day we sawed 13,050 feet in 10½ hours. It was timed at one time when it cut 6 boards, 18 feet in each board, in one minute.

Yours, truly, GEO. S. POTTER.

Engine Depot, W. T., Sept. 22, 1865.

J. H. Durell—Sir: With the assistance of Mr. Hardesty, we have just completed the setting up of the Portable Engines and Mills purchased of you. Mill No. 1, the first day cut at the rate of 1,000 feet of Oak and Pine lumber per hour. Mill No. 2, we have just started and with equal success. They are working to our entire satisfaction, and we feel confident that the machinery will do all you advertise. Yours, truly,

STRONG, BOYD & CO.

Winnemucca, Sponsler co., Cal., May 31, 1865.

Messrs. Durell—We sawed 6,200 feet of boards out of seven inch logs, the first day we started our mill, without meeting a screw in seven hours. We believe your portable engines and saw mills secured by us to be the best and most economical recommend any to want of saw mills and engines in your shop.

T. L. COLLINS & PRUSSELL.

Green Plantation, Rapides co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1861.

Messrs. Durell—Yesterday we sawed 24,000 feet of lumber in less than ten hours. About three-fourths of it was inch pumber. The mill does very well. Yours, truly,

SAMUEL KENNEY & CO.

Stratton, Wyoming co., Pa., May 1, 1865.

J. H. Durell—Sir: The Engine and Mill purchased of you, which Mr. Hardesty has started, will do fully more than you promised, and in the best manner. It will saw from 10,000 to 15,000 feet in ten hours. WALTMAN & GAY.

Monmouth, Md., Nov. 13, 1865.

J. H. Durell—Sir: The Saw Mill you bought here some year purchased of you, has been set up by Mr. Hardesty. On Saturday last we sawed 8,000 feet in eight hours. We can safely say that it saws 3,000 to expectations.

Yours, truly, BRIDGES, HENDERSON & DANIELS