The Knoxville Whig

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO., Publishers.

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

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1866.

C. S. HUNTARD, 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 re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means 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 it 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 naught, and all the battle-fields which have been won with the dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why call this carnage and destruction? 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 FATES OF DISTINGUISHING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in seeking the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most brazen and industrious foreigner who comes from Hungary 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 ON FATE OF DISTINGUISHED TRAITORS.

"There are who had been engaged in these conspiracies, who tore down our flag, who had 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 squeeze them!"

ANDREW JOHNSON ON TRAITOR CONSPIRATORS.

"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 DOUBTS HIMSELF.

"Whenever you find a man anywhere praying about the Constitution of the United States, spit him! he's a traitor.—*Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1864.*

Upper East Tennessee.

The signs are all right in the upper counties of East Tennessee, and with the exception of two counties, the voters are radically Union, in the ratio of five to one. During the past week, Judges Butler and Houk, Gen. Jo. Cooper and Col. Doughty, spoke to large, appreciative and enthusiastic crowds at Elizabethton, Jonesboro' and Greeneville. They came out square upon the Congressional platform, talked to the people in no doubtful terms, and found the people not only with them, but far in advance of even the speakers, who are regarded as even ultra Radicals. At Jonesboro' there were supposed to be two thousand voters, and about five thousand persons to witness the pole-raising, and the throwing to the breeze of a new and glorious flag, to join in the imposing procession, and to hear the speaking. Our friends there did the thing up in style, as they always do, and the effect was visible at every point.—That District is misrepresented in the American Congress at present, but the Union men are resolved that their true sentiments shall be represented in future. They have no sympathy with "My Policy," and they are determined to have a Congressman of the same "faith and order."

Contempt for Brownlow!

Rev. W. B. Carter, at the Copper-Johnson ratification meeting in this city, stated, with great bitterness, his contempt for "King Brownlow." Did he have a contempt for Government rations, and Gen. Anderson's fire-wood, when he hoarded ten or twelve of his negroes here, and when they cut and hauled Anderson's wood to town and sold it? Did he entertain a contempt for about fifteen thousand dollars worth of tobacco, belonging to different parties, when he smuggled it through to the North in Government conveyances, sold it, got the money and kept it? Did he have a contempt for thousands of dollars of bridge-burning money, which the Government paid him, expecting him to distribute it, which he has done only in part? His Reverence ought to entertain profound contempt for the *Stock Gambling Boards of New York*, where he had the bad luck *not to increase his stock of cash!*

"O, would some power the gift would give us,
To see ourselves as others see us—
It would from many a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

"Southern Loyalty."

Governor Marvin, of Florida, who is a fair specimen of the reconstructed chivalry of the South, recently made a speech in the Democratic wigwam in Brooklyn, in which he said:

The Southern loyalists, as they are termed—men who did not aid or abet at all the rebellion—how many do you suppose there are in the country? I could count them all on my fingers. These Southern loyalists that went all through the country a few weeks ago with Parson Brownlow—they had nobody to back them up; they represented nobody but themselves.

According to Marvin, there are no Union men in the South. Indeed he states the number at *ten* in Mississippi, and ten in South Carolina. It then becomes a matter of interest to know what are his ideas of loyalty, as he has been elected Senator from Florida. He begins his speech by saying that he had —"great fears and apprehensions that unless the career of the Radical party, now in power, be arrested at the coming election, we shall have no Union to cheer at the expiration of a year hence."

Further along he pronounces thus upon the loyalty of the negro!

But when you talk to me about the loyalty of the negro, it is really such a wonderful abuse of the term loyal, it so completely turns it into ridicule, that I sometimes think I will never use the term again as long as I live; for the idea of the loyalty of the negro to the United States is just the absurdest idea that ever entered the head of a madman.

Such a man as this ought not to be allowed a seat in the Senate, and certainly will not be. He is still a rebel, not even reconstructed at that!

Bravery of Parson Carter.

The *Right Reverend William Blount Carter*, in his speech here in September, boasted that he came here to "King Brownlow's" own home to denounce him! True, Brownlow was then in Boston, but his neighbors were here to hear. Brownlow, to Carter's face, in the April Convention, (1864,) in this city, denounced him for pocketing ten or twelve thousand dollars of the bridge-burning money, due to the widows of Hann and Harmon, and refusing to account for it to the War Department. Brownlow, moreover, told him that he had the documents to prove it, and had *Military Governor Johnson* in the Convention to prove it by! When, last week, Judge Houk gave him the d——d lie to his face, in a matter of getting money under false pretenses, the soldiers cried out, "He always was a d——d thief," and he fled from the crowd. It was in Elizabethton, at his "own home," and in the town where he was born. Before he denounces "King Brownlow" again, let him explain why he gave his note for $2,700, in Anderson county!

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.—At the opening of the rebellion, the Legislature of Georgia passed a law making it a grave offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any postmaster or agent to hand the KNOXVILLE WHIG out to subscribers or other persons. That law is still in force in Georgia, and, as we understand, in other rebel States. We hope it may continue in force, for we receive it as a high compliment. When we fail to sustain our paper without the patronage of TRAITORS, we shall close out. We bid defiance to their scheme of hostility, and we should hate ourselves if we pursued a line of policy acceptable to the enemies of our country.

The Horse-Stealing Church.

Rev. James S. Kennedy, President of the Holston Conference Female College, at Asheville, North Carolina, and late a Presiding Elder in the Methodist Church, South, has published in the *Asheville News*, over his proper signature, his opinion in regard to the Northern Methodists, and those who act with them. The following is an extract from his publication:

"They (the M. E. Church) merely want our property, with as much of our people, only as they can convert into fanatics of a political-religious character, like themselves. Crazed, with partizan politics—as disreputable to them as it is ruinous to the country—the worshippers of modern abolition sociology, the special advocates, of negro equalization and negro suffrage, they have but one design in all their raids upon the South and upon Southern Churches; namely, to demoralize and disorganize the colored people, disorganize Churches stir up strife and dissention where peace and harmony would otherwise prevail, and finally slope from the country with somebody's horse or other more valuable personal possession into parts unknown!"

We don't suppose Mr. Kennedy is *electioneering* for pupils, as he would not want the daughters of the *horse-thieves* who have gone into the old Church to pollute the society of the Southern chivalry.—They would "demoralize" the institution worse than his *Reverend* predecessor, Dr. Cumming, did, whom they charge with having swindled them out of their funds. But Dr. C. was intensely *Southern*, and learned some young men to *play a beautiful game*, in a former institution.

But Mr. Kennedy informs the public—and he evidently reflects the sentiments of the Holston Southern preachers—that the Northern Methodists and those who join them, have but one object in view, and that is to *steal horses and other more valuable property*. We are sorry that a host of preachers, born and raised in this Conference, should turn *horse-thieves* after sustaining the character of honest men. David Flemming, Jas. Cumming, D. B. Carter, F. M. Fanning, W. Milburn, W. H. Rogers, J. A. Ryden, W. C. Daily, W. C. Graves, and a host of others, who have grown gray in honest pursuits, together with many young men, have at length joined a Church whose only design is to *steal horses* or other property more valuable. This is not all—thousands of men and women, young and old, have joined this old Church, thus identifying themselves with the horse-stealing party. How the sons of some of those old Methodist *horse-thieves* may be inclined to receive this *official compliment*, we are not prepared to say. Certainly they will not be brought to repentance under the preaching of the *reverend James S. Kennedy*.

The National Intelligencer.

This ancient old paper, now in its 67th year, has a long and labored article against Brownlow and Forney, holding them up as "Radical Incendiaries," seeking to "plunge the country into another civil war." All that was intelligent, all that was virtuous, and all that was patriotic of the Intelligencer, is under ground. When Gales and Seaton died, the paper died. It is owned and edited by "Snow, Cogle & Co.," mere scavengers, who sold out to Johnson upon the death of Lincoln, and are living by the Government advertisements. With a change of the Federal Administration these poor devils will go by the board—they will starve out, for they are insolvent now!

A Rule Working Both Ways.

Something like a year ago, a few men in East Tennessee, supposing they could carry the country by storm, and demolish every Radical in the land, opened a fierce and bitter fire on certain leading Radicals, denouncing them by name as corrupt, and as usurpers and cowards. By this time these men have learned that those who *pure blows must prepare to receive them*. There are a set of Radical speakers on the stump in this end of the State who are paying these men back in their own coin, with interest, and before larger crowds than any Copper-Johnson orators can command. And they propose to keep up the play until after the next August election.—Those who have heard them, tell us that they show no signs of *cowardice* in their speeches. The truth is, if men who live in glass houses will throw stones, they should at least be careful when they throw at.

THE National Intelligencer denounces "Brownlow" as one of the leaders of the Radical party in America. This is a higher compliment than he claims, as the Radical party in the United States is the most talented, numerous, patriotic and powerful party this country ever afforded. "Brownlow" claims to be a Radical, but says he is only an humble member of that great party.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—As was anticipated, the Radical Union party has swept everything in West Virginia, at the State election held on the 25th, electing a Radical Governor and Radical Congressmen. Tuesday next will tell the remainder of the story in thirteen other States, after which "My Policy" will knock under.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT.—The elections in Arkansas have gone overwhelmingly for the rebel candidates, that party electing all the Congressmen by a vote of three to one. Indeed the Union candidates had no showing whatever. The rebels will have a sweet time in getting their seats at Washington.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, for the election of a Board of Directors, will meet at Jonesboro', on Thursday, the 29th of November. See advertisement in another column.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The Copper-Johnson party have become so familiar with—not to say fond of bread and butter, that one of them can't now offer up the petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," without adding the words "*and butter*," right out in meeting! How true is that saying, that "out of the abundance of the stomach, the mouth speaketh."

SPEAKING IN MORGAN COUNTY.—On Saturday, the 3d of November, a Union meeting will be held at Madisonville, in Monroe county. Speeches will be made by Gen. Joseph A. Cooper and John B. Brownlow. Judge Houk is expected to be present, and if so he will also speak.

At a recent Union meeting in Harrisburg, Pa., the venerable Simon Cameron, on taking the chair, said: "Andrew Johnson's faithlessness to the policy and the party which made him Vice-President had become a portion of the common shame of treason."

For the Knoxville Whig.

"A sealed envelope, containing apparently written matter, addressed to the leader of the "Cornet Band," came to Morristown some days since. It was not postmarked, nor any postage charged.—After the document had lain in the office some days, it was called for by one *Dr. Adams*, who is known as the "leader" of the "Union League," whose headquarters are at Harle Academy, some six miles south of Morristown."

The above from the Dis-union and Mexican of the 6th of September, is a lie, and is strictly in keeping with the course pursued by all such rebel editors and their satellites, from 1860 to the present time.—I know not who the author is, but one thing I do know, and that is, the author is a rebel and a liar, and always has been, and belonged to the rotten locofoco-secession party that endeavored to blight the fairest prospects of civilization, and who are to-day desperate because they failed to succeed.

If I called at the Postoffice at Morristown for any such thing, the Postmaster, or some one of the respectable firm of Brown, Noe & Co., can testify to the fact, to whom I refer the curious. An unsealed envelope, containing printed matter, having a two cent. stamp on it, came by mail to my office, (Harle Academy,) directed to the leader of the "Cornet Band," with a request for the P. M., in case there was no Cornet Band, "to deliver to some one interested in music." I handed it to Cocke & Baker, at Baker's store, who are the principal musicians of this vicinity.

W. W. ADAMS, P. M.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—We have chronicled, within the last year, the pardon by President Johnson of not less than forty persons convicted of counterfeiting the National shinplasters. We should like to know, first, if any person has been convicted of this crime whom the President has *not* pardoned; secondly, if any one *could* counterfeit the National currency under such circumstances that the President would not promptly set him at liberty.

Counterfeiting is the most deliberate and most mischievous of crimes that do not destroy life. Its victims are mainly the poor, the simple, the ignorant. It tends to destroy confidence and causes incalculable suffering and misery. And its chief patron and protector at present is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our Confiding President.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, partaking of the delusive hopefulness of the President that "my policy" would be victorious on the 9th of October, sent the following to his journal on the evening of that eventful day:

"Everything of general public interest was completely overshadowed to-day by the elections, and to-night the city is filled with excitement to learn the result. The returns are sent to the President from the War Department telegraph office. *In conversation to-day with several gentlemen, Mr. Johnson expressed the utmost confidence in the triumph of the Administration.*"

Upon which the Chicago Tribune comments as follows:

"His 'confidence' must have received a rude shock as the 'returns came in to him from the War Department.' He has lived among flatterers, office-beggars, jobbers, Copperheads, apostates, and rebels, and breathed an atmosphere heavy with lies.—Any man who would dare to tell him the truth would be denounced by his satraps and courtiers as a Radical who deserved to be hung. Hence he has fed on untruthful information and fattened on falsehood.—When he went to bed, after hearing that his Copper-rebel scheme was crushed in Pennsylvania by 18,000, buried in Ohio under 50,000, smashed in Indiana by 15,000, and pulverized in Iowa by 35,000 majority, and that only twelve Copperjohns had been elected to his Congress out of sixty members, he must have enjoyed as delicious slumber and pleasant dreams as he had in March, 1863, out at Silver Springs."

European News.

ENGLAND.

The Times says, certainly no political movement has for a long time attracted so much attention as was proved on Monday by the collecting together of so great a multitude in order to discuss and support the principles of the Manhood Suffrage Association, which has been established in Leeds.

The London Star says 15,000 persons were present. Many speeches were made and resolutions passed. Mr Bright made a powerful speech.

About 1,200 English volunteers have availed themselves of the invitation to the Brussels *fetes* and for outbound. Lords Lindsay and Bury are in command.

Lord Cowley will continue as embassador at Paris for some months.

The cholera still continues in London and in the north.

Three ships have arrived at Nikolsevski, from Hamburg, with material for the Russo-American telegraph. The entire material is in excellent condition.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur denies that the Emperor and Empress will go to Pampeluna, in Spain. Alarming reports are current in Paris concerning the health of the Empress of Mexico. Gladiateur won easily the French grand prize.

ITALY.

The ratified treaty has been sent to Vienna with 35,000,000 of florins in treasury bonds in payment of the indemnity.

RUSSIA

Thirty-four persons are compromised by the disclosures at Karakazoff's trial—one has been condemned to death and fifteen to exile in Siberia.

AUSTRIA

The Emperor has decided to renounce the title of King of Lombardy and Venetia.

PRUSSIA.

The law of incorporation of Frankfort with Prussia has been solemnly promulgated. The Prussian flag was hoisted and large crowds assembled at the Romerberg. The inhabitants remained quiet. Similar royal patents taking possession of Nassau and Hesse Cassel were solemnly promulgated at Cassel and Wiesbaden.

SPAIN.

The capture of the steamer Tornado by Spain is expected to be amicably settled between Spain and England. The Tornado's papers appear to have been of a suspicious character.

TURKEY.

Apprehensions are entertained of a rising in Thessaly and Epirus. Reinforcements have been sent to the latter place. Candia is expected to be pacified by the 18th of October.

HANOVER.

The patent annexing Hanover to Prussia was promulgated in Hanover October 6th. The ceremony was accompanied by salvoes of artillery and bell ringing. The patent declares the annexation to be one result of the righteous war in which Prussia was engaged. It demands obedience to Prussian authority, and promises protection to Hanoverian subjects. The annexation is declared to be necessary for the reorganization of Germany; and the patent assures the Hanoverians that Prussian acquisitions are gains to Germany.

The Ex-King of Hanover having fulminated his protest against the annexation, now relieves all the former subjects from their former oaths of allegiance. The Frankfurters protest against being annexed to Prussia. On the transfer of Venetia immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, which is expected directly, the fortresses will be handed over to Gen. Leboeuf, as follows: Peschiera, Mantua, Legnano, Verona, Palmanova, Venice, and the province of Venetia. Gen. Leboeuf will transfer each to its municipality as he receives it. It is not probable that the French flag will be hoisted at all.

AUSTRIA

PRAGUE, October 25.—The Emperor of Austria has reached this city, and has met with a highly favorable reception from the people and officials.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, October 25.—King Victor Emmanuel will make his formal entry into the city of Venice on the 7th of November.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The Sultan of Turkey has formally recognized the Hospodar, and given him a reception at his palace.

JAPAN.

LONDON, October 26.—There is a report current here that the Tycoon of Japan is dead.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 26.—Great anxiety is felt in France in regard to the condition of the Lyons workmen.

SWEDEN.

LONDON, October 26.—The London Globe, in an editorial, alludes to the design entertained by the Courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb the Kingdom of Denmark.

MEXICO.

PARIS, October 26.—The condition of the Empress Charlotta is described as being hopeless.

The Emperor Maximilian will probably return in the Austrian frigate which was recently dispatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is said that twenty war steamers will leave for Mexico in November to bring home the entire French force now in that country.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANADA.—A terrible fire occurred in the city of Quebec, on the 15th day of October, destroying about two thousand five hundred houses, including seventeen churches and convents.—The loss of real property between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. The number of persons rendered houseless is estimated at eighteen thousand.

TERRIBLE GALE.—Turk's Island, on the 30th of September, was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over eight hundred houses and their contents. Twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons crippled and otherwise injured. Over three thousand persons were rendered houseless, penniless and almost naked. The whole laboring portion of the colony is in the most deplorable condition.

The public schools, armory, jail, quarantine, hospital market, and all the government outbuildings were blown down. The government house and public offices were shattered, and 120,000 bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve island crafts were lost, with twenty of their crews.

At Salt Cay the ruin was equally severe. Five vessels went ashore.

At Cockburn Harbor the ruin is quite as great. Scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the destitute.

INTERESTING SUIT.—An interesting suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court of New York, by Mr. Calvin Lewis Robinson, against Mr. Etheldred Woodward.—Both parties, at the outbreak of the war, were residents of Jacksonville, Florida.—Plaintiff claims that in March, 1862, the defendant headed a gang who burned up a large quantity of property belonging to him, and now sues to recover its value.—Woodward was arrested in New York city, and held in $5,000 bail. A motion is now made to vacate the order of arrest. The case will be argued before Judge Clark, in the chambers of the Supreme Court.

About ninety-three years ago, one Anneke Jane leased part of her property to Trinity Church, New York, and she made several bequests to be paid out of the property.—About one-half of her property was left to Jacob Edwards. The property is now worth $30,000,000. It is said that several of Edwards' heirs now reside in Ohio, and two in Indiana, about eight millions being due to each. Jacob's son served as a Baptist minister for fifty years without pay, and his son also was a Baptist minister for over thirty years. There are supposed to be, in all, about one hundred heirs, who, if they get their dues, will receive about $300,000 each. It is about time that the church did something for them.

There does not seem to be any probability that the arch traitor, Jeff Davis, will be brought to trial for his crimes for some months to come, at least not until next spring. This is shown by a correspondence between the President and Attorney General. The Circuit Court, it is said, cannot meet in Richmond next month, and in December there will be no opportunity. A despatch says that process from the State courts cannot reach him, and darkly hints at the possibility of pardon or a release on parole by Andrew Johnson.

Gov. Wise thinks West Virginia is the illegitimate child of a political rape, but the infant is certainly doing finely. She contributed one more rattling blow on Andrew Johnson's political skull yesterday, which, with those that are to follow in November, will be liable to make him see more than his favorite "thirty-six" stars.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union.*

FENIAN COLONEL TO BE HUNG.—The Buffalo Courier of the 25th, says it has received a special despatch from Toronto, which states:

"Colonel Lynch, a Fenian prisoner, is to be hung on the 13th of December.

"Great excitement prevails over the sentence, but the people seem to concur in it, and will oppose any attempt at a reprieve.

"Rev. Mr. Lumsden is to be tried to-morrow."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE QUICK 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 Miasma 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, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hypochondria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This Cure expels the poison from the blood, and then cures themselves. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but is the cheapest and moreover perfectly safe. 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. Our dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesale and retail by E. J. SANFORD & CO. sep28-3m

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,
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEKES & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. July11-6m

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin.—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 8ddl-1y

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Ford, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. LAZARUS H. OSBORN and Miss LIZZIE SEAY, all of this city.

COUNTY COURT—KNOX COUNTY.

NOTICE TO GUARDIANS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

THE ATTENTION OF GUARDIANS of Minors, &c., in Knox county, is called to the fact that the law requires them to make annual settlements with the Clerk of the County Court, and to renew their bond biennially. Administrators, on the lapse of two years from their appointment, are required to make settlements, and annually thereafter, until the administration is closed. In future the law will be strictly enforced in these cases.

WM. RULE, Clerk.

SALES.

No. 77.

300 ACRES in Blount county, three miles from Maryville, 250 acres under cultivation; several good springs; plenty of fruit; comfortable house and barn; a fine location and good farm. Price six thousand dollars.

No. 79.

8 Town Lots and a Hotel in Maryville; Hotel has sixteen rooms besides office, dining room, and kitchen; stables, &c. This house has a fine custom. Price two thousand dollars for the whole.

No. 80.

210 ACRES in Blount county, 100 acres improved; frame house, barn, &c., in tolerable condition; farm well watered. Price thirty-five hundred dollars.

No. 81.

260 ACRES in Blount county, five miles from Maryville, 100 cultivated; a fine barn; comfortable log houses; good orchards of selected trees; several springs. Price forty five hundred dollars.

No. 82.

469 ACRES in Blount county, 125 acres improved, fourteen miles from Maryville; soil good; a fine location, on good road; good frame house with ten rooms; a water-power; good orchards, &c.; a desirable property, an excellent location for tavern or store. Price nine thousand dollars.

No. 83.

268 ACRES in Blount county, five miles from Maryville, 100 cleared, part creek bottom land. Price eleven dollars per acre.

No. 84

125 ACRES in Blount county, seven miles from Maryville, 40 acres cleared rich land; three springs; good water-power; no price fixed; can be bought low.

No. 85.

5,040 ACRES mountain land in Blount county; fine grazing land, and plenty of corn. Price one dollar per acre.

No. 86.

120 ACRES in Blount county, four and a half miles from Maryville, 75 acres cultivated; all good buildings; fine orchards of selected fruit; good water, &c. Price twelve dollars per acre.

No. 60.

195 ACRES in Knox county, four miles from Knoxville; a rich rolling farm; would make a fine fruit farm; a young vineyard of 1,000 vines; nearly 2,00 young fruit trees; a fine water power, good timber, &c. Price thirty-five hundred dollars.

No. 61.

400 ACRES in Knox county, two miles from Concord, 150 under cultivation, all line soil; good frame house of six rooms, barn, stables, and other dwellings; plenty of apples and peaches. Price eighteen dollars per acre.

No. 62.

256 ACRES in Jefferson county, five miles from New Market, 125 under cultivation; good buildings. This is a fine farm. Price twenty five dollars per acre.

No. 64.

154 ACRES in Greene county, three miles from Henderson's Station, one half improved; good timber; two dwellings; all necessary buildings; fine springs; good meadow; plenty of fruit of all kinds; a fine little farm. Price twenty-five hundred dollars.

No. 65.

200 ACRES in Knox county, on Beaver Creek, on a good road; a good frame house and other buildings, and is a highly improved farm. This is land of the first quality. Price ten thousand dollars.

No. 68.

146 ACRES in Washington county, on Nolychucky river, eight miles from Jonesborough, ninety acres cultivated; a good farm generally; rich soil; prudence well. Price forty five hundred dollars.

No. 75.

243 ACRES in Blount county, 130 improved; a good farm; good water-power, three springs, comfortable frame house, fine yard and garden; a fine variety of fruit. Price five thousand dollars.

No. 50.

250 ACRES in Greene county, near Limestone Station, 150 acres improved; good land; lies on Nolychucky river; some river bottom; three good springs; two orchards; a two story frame house, barn, stables, &c. This is a good farm. Price thirty-five hundred dollars.

MUNSON & SEYMOUR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, WANTED!!

THE NAME OF EVERY YOUNG man in the South who is interested in a Business Education, to read the prospectus of a School of more than usual merit, situated in Poughkeepsie, New York, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and which will be found in Harper's Weekly. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Sept22-2t Box 101, Nashville, Tenn.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD CO.

AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Stockholders of East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, at Knoxville, on the 30th day of November, 1866, it was ordered that the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders be held at Jonesboro', on Thursday, 29th of November, 1866, at which a Board of Directors for the ensuing year are to be elected.

JOHN REYS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDING A Brick Court House for the county of Fentress, Tenn., will be sold to the lowest bidder at Jamestown, in said county, on Monday, December 24, 1866. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
I. W. GAUGH, Director.

PEACH STONES WANTED.

FOR WHICH I WILL PAY 50 CENTS per bushel of 56 pounds, delivered at my store.

HENRY AULT, Knoxville.

CHANCERY COURT—TAZEWELL.

R. P. Cloud vs. John Denny and wife, et als.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING that the defendants, John Denny and wife Nancy Denny, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, as shown in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Court at Tazewell, on the second Monday of April next, then and there to defend said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. A copy of the order.

October 31, 1866. JAMES R. EVANS, C. & M.

W. S. Stone and S. C. Brown vs. John Denny and wife, et als.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING that the defendants, John Denny and wife Nancy Denny, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, as shown in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Court at Tazewell, on the second Monday of April next, then and there to defend said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. A copy of the order. JAMES R. EVANS, C. & M.

October 31, 1866. 4pd

CHANCERY COURT—HARRYVILLE.

Susan G. Healy vs. Thomas and Samuel Healy.

IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS of the bill that Thomas and Samuel Healy, William Ryan and Wm. T. Haines, respondents, are non-residents of the State or so absconding that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said respondents to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at the court house in Maryville, on the second Monday in December next, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

W. C. FICKENS, C. & M.
October 31, 1866 4pd By E. GODDARD, D. C. & M.

Seth Thomas Clock Company vs. Hiram Bogle, and others.

IT APPEARS FROM THE ALLEGATIONS of the bill that L. L. Gladden & Co., and George A. Caldwell, respondents, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, or so absconding that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig notifying said respondents to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Maryville, on the second Monday in December next, to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

W. C. FICKENS, C. & M.
October 31, 1866 4pd By E. GODDARD, D. C. & M.

CIRCUIT COURT—TAZEWELL.

ATTACHMENT.

John N. Ellis vs. Samuel Williams, Isaac Walker, Thos. Campbell, Hawkins Campbell, C. T. Rice, Thomas Henderson and F. L. Lanham.

IN THIS CAUSE THE PLAINTIFF having sued out an attachment against the defendants, for the sum of two thousand dollars, returnable to the Circuit Court of Claiborne county, and that they are absconding or concealed themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge of our Circuit Court to be held for the county of Claiborne, at the court house in Tazewell, on the second Monday in January next, and defend said suit or the same will be set for hearing ex parte as to them.

October 31, 1866 4pd J. N. TRESCE, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT.

Milley Lawson vs. William Parkey and Henry Fugate.

IN THIS CAUSE THE PLAINTIFF having sued out an attachment against the defendants for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, returnable to the Circuit Court of Claiborne county, and that they are absconding or concealed themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge of our Circuit Court to be held for the county of Claiborne, at the Court House in Tazewell, on the second Monday of January next, and defend said suit or the same will be set for hearing ex parte as to them.

October 31, 1866 4pd J. N. TRESCE, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT.

Eliza H. Williams vs. Thos. Henderson, F. L. Lanham, Thos. Campbell, and Hawkins Campbell.

IN THIS CAUSE THE PLAINTIFF having sued out an attachment against the defendants for the sum of five hundred dollars, returnable to the Circuit Court of Claiborne county, and that they are absconding or concealed themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Whig for four successive weeks, notifying them to appear before the Judge of our Circuit Court, at a court to be held for the county of Claiborne, at the court house in Tazewell, on the second Monday of January next, and defend said suit or the same will be set for hearing ex parte.

October 31, 1866 4t-pd J. N. TRESCE, Clerk.

Supreme Court Opinion.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY TERM, 1866.

THOMAS H. CALDWELL, Attorney General and Reporter.

HARVEY RICHARDSON vs. THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1. The plaintiff in error, was prosecuted at the July Term, 1866, of the Criminal Court of Carter county, upon an indictment for injury to a slave: a trial and conviction was had at the March Term 1866; a motion was made for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment; which was overruled; a fine of $50 was imposed, from which he has appealed to this court.

It is insisted in behalf of the defendant in error, that, "The court erred in refusing to arrest the judgment and quash the presentment because although at the time it was made, the act prosecuted an offense, yet at the time of trial, there was and could be no such offense under the Bonds of Peace."

Slavery had been abolished by a Constitutional Amendment, and all laws recognizing a state of slavery, were "*per force*" repealed previous to the trial and conviction of the prisoner. It is insisted on behalf of the plaintiff in error, that the repeal of sections 2,477 and 2,478, under which the presentment was framed, by the provisions of section 49 of the Code, the repeal of a statute does not effect any right, which accrued, any duty imposed, and penalty incurred, or any proceeding commenced under or by virtue of the repealed statute." This presentment was a proceeding commenced before the repeal of the statute creating the offence and falls under the provisions of section 49 of the Code. The repeal of sections, the repeal of statutes, creating an offence, as effectually obliterates it from the Statute Books as if it had never been enacted and it was considered as a law that never existed, except as to those cases that were commenced and determined before the repeal.—Mat Gen. 455, Bailey v. Ex. 1 Lit. 227 and 228. The Code by which persons were prohibited from selling spirituous liquors to a slave, without permission in writing from the master, if any doubt existed of the repeal of the amendments to the constitution, were expressly repealed by the act of the Legislature passed ——— 1866, by which all laws and parts of laws relative to slaves are repealed.

The object and intention of the Legislature, in the passage of sec. 49 of the Code was to provide by general law against the prosecution of offenses which had not been prosecuted, the repeal of a statute would defeat the jurisdiction of the court, where rights had vested, costs had been incurred, &c.—The Legislature having made no exceptions, in the section, as to criminal cases, we can not depart from the language of the act in view of the object and embrace all proceedings commenced under a statute. We are therefore of opinion section 49 of Code is a repeal of the common law principle. The prosecutment having been found before the repeal of the statute, was a proceeding commenced, within the meaning of section 49 of the Code, and the conviction and judgment were proper, and are affirmed.

SHACKELFORD, Judge.

A true copy. Test: M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

JUDGES—SAM MILLIGAN, JAMES C. SHACKELFORD, AND ALVIN HAWKINS.

THOMAS H. CALDWELL, Attorney General and Reporter.

SUMMERS AND WIFE vs. JAMES WILSON and others.

It appears from the record in this cause, William B. Wilson died in 1839 or 1