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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1866.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

If public affairs, both State and National, were not unsettled and disturbed, I might not, upon your reassembling under your own resolution, deem it my duty formally to address you any communication. But the rapid succession of important events, constantly affecting the public interest, demand, in my judgment, that I should recommend to your consideration such measures as I judge expedient.

The year now rapidly drawing to a close, may be said to be in the main a year of peace and plenty. Yet, while a few evil-disposed and turbulent politicians have sought to disturb the repose of the people, and a few riots and crimes have disgraced certain localities, the great body of the people have quietly pursued their peaceful avocations.

Abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the husbandman, and the general business of the country has greatly improved—so much so that our people appear to be rapidly approaching that degree of prosperity which blessed them in former years.

For these blessings, already realized and in prospect, we should return thanks to an overruling Providence.

At your extra session in July last, in the face of the direct opposition of the Federal administration, and in defiance of its power and patronage, you ratified the pending Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The loyal people of the nation have approved the wisdom and applauded the fearlessness of your course; and the Congress of the United States signified their approbation by at once admitting to their seats your chosen representatives; thus restoring to our State all the rights and relations that had been lost or disturbed by the rebellion of our people. True, you have been abused and denounced by the President and his present followers; while those who endeavored by revolutionary acts to destroy your organization have been honored and rewarded; yet you have enjoyed the approbation of your own conscience, and received the plaudits of the patriotic of the nation, and may well go on in the even tenor of your way, guided alone by a sense of duty.

Having in this distinguished manner affixed the seal of your approbation to this amendment, it is proper that you should mould your legislation to their spirit and design.

While it is true that this amendment leaves with the States, as heretofore, the regulation of the elective franchise, it is equally true that they encourage the enfranchisement of all loyal male citizens of whatever color. Our own State, for instance, under the operation of the amendment, without the enfranchisement of the colored citizens, will have but six representatives, which, with impartial loyal suffrage, it is estimated that she would have nine, thus increasing her power in the councils of the nation fifty per cent.

In my message addressed to you in October, 1865, the subject of colored suffrage is discussed in all of its bearings. Upon a careful review of that paper, I still approve the sentiments therein expressed, and respectfully refer you to them.

An eventful year, however, has passed since it was written, and while unforeseen events have happened, contingencies therein contemplated have also occurred.

The colored race have shown a greater aptitude for learning and intelligence than was expected, and by their good conduct and steadfast loyalty have rapidly won upon the good opinion and respect of the white race; while the late rebels, under the encouragement of the President, have shown less disposition to return to true loyalty than was hoped for.

These manifestations have occasioned a rapid advancement of the national sentiment in favor of impartial suffrage.

In the message to which I have alluded, while candidly admitting that "negro voting cannot run my natural prejudices of caste," it is yet stated that "there is a time of their I would be willing to see vote at once." The opinion is also expressed "that negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the rebellion; and that the time would come when it would be proper and right," but that the time had not then come, the great objection being to "the immediate and indiscriminate enfranchisement of the negroes;" but it is directly inferred in the message to which I refer, that "if rebels are to be restored to the rights of the elective franchise, let us no longer deny those political rights to the late slaves who have been faithful among the faithless." I still adhere to the opinion that "all this great outcry against a negro voting is any contingency, comes from a lingering sentiment of disloyalty in the South."

In all the States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, the rebels have been fully "restored to the rights of the elective franchise," and even in our own State, under a somewhat stringent suffrage law, a large number of disloyal persons are unscrupulously allowed to vote.

Whether the time has come when it is "proper and right" to confer the ballot upon the colored race, or whether that time is approaching at which that sacred right shall accrue to him, are questions demanding your earnest consideration and final decision.

The admirers and followers of the President cannot, with any show of consistency, oppose the enfranchisement of the negro.

In an authorized and approved statement of his opinions, made public by his direction, long since his accession to the Presidency, he declares that if he were "in Tennessee he would endeavor to introduce negro suffrage." He declares that he would begin with three classes of negroes to be admitted to vote at once. "Those who had served in the army; those who could read and write; and those having a property qualification of $300 or $250."

Thus by a system not very gradual, he desired to extend the privileges to the entire race.

If what is termed the Radical party in the Legislature shall agree with the President and his followers on the question of negro suffrage, it would seem that an excellent opportunity for agreement and conciliation on a vexed question will be presented, and that the negro may be enfranchised with celerity.

As for myself, while I have confessed to those of caste, resulting from education and life-long habits, I am free to say that I desire to act in harmony with the great body of the loyal people of the Union.

I think we should not, without great and controlling reasons, never ourselves from that great national party whose wisdom and courage saved the life of the nation, and rescued the loyal people of Tennessee from the hands of the oppressor.

The Franchise law, passed on the 3d of May last, is not yet fully in operation. Registers have been appointed in all of the counties of the State, but many of them have not completed their labors and made their reports.

As fast as they have done so, I have ordered elections in compliance with the provisions of the law.

I am happy to state that the Registers have been generally faithful and firm in the discharge of their important duty.

Except in the city of Nashville, the late special elections seem to have been held substantially in accordance with the law.

In this city, I am informed that but few of the Judges and Clerks of election, and none of the successful candidates, complied with the law by taking the important oath set forth in the 6d section. It will be your duty to provide a remedy for similar violations of the law in the future.

You are fresh from your constituents, and have had better opportunities than I have had to observe the operations of the law. As your session progresses, you will learn still more of its workings. As no future Legislature can act upon this vital subject, it will be your duty to perfect the law with the utmost care.

This law was not passed from vindictive or malevolent motives, but in self-defence to protect the loyal people from oppression and the State from ruin.

The spirit and genius of republican institutions demand that every citizen should be allowed to vote who may do so consistently with the safety of the government. If there be classes disfranchised by the present law, who are worthy of the privilege, you should restore them; and if there be those enfranchised who are unworthy, you should restrict them. If your are satisfied that by reason of time the disfranchised class will become good citizens by learning to respect loyalty, you may fix a limit to the operations of the law by naming some day in the future when the provision shall wholly or partially cease. At all events, you should, before your final adjournment, see, if possible, that the law is such as to bear no further amendments.

THE THREATENED STATE REVOLUTION.

I have already alluded, with pleasure, to the general disposition of the masses of our people to pursue their peaceful avocations, and not for the sad experience of 1861, I should feel no apprehension that they could be again betrayed into revolutionary movements. But, as what has happened once may, from similar influences, occur again, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that disloyal newspapers, together with unprincipled and designing stump speakers, have been uniring in their efforts to set on foot a scheme of State revolution. These speakers and writers argue and predict the overthrow of the State Government, and some of them have fixed a limit, in days or months, to its existence, declaring that "the work shall be done." Many of the delegates returning from the great political conspiracy which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th of August last, declared publicly, and at secret meetings of their cliques, that they had seen and conversed with the President, and agreed with him upon a programme for the overthrow of the State Government. At Knoxville these agitators were, for a time, out-spoken, and apparently determined. At Nashville similar characters called a Convention to meet there for the avowed purpose of initiating a revolution. Either because the people of the State did not sympathize with the movement, or because they feared the displeasure of the nation, they postponed their meeting from time to time, and finally gave it the appearance of a common political gathering. It is true there men are not the fighting men of the late rebellion. They are, for the most part, those who, after encouraging the strife, skirked all danger, in order to look after their pecuniary interests. And such would doubtless be their course again if they could succeed in involving the people in war. The present cherished design of these men is, by force, to prevent the enforcement of the existing Franchise law, and to secure for themselves the control of the State Government at the ensuing August elections. As they declare that they are sustained in their designs by the acting President of the United States, and as I have reason to apprehend that this latter declaration is true, I call upon you to provide for any emergency that may arise. So far as my duties may be involved, I do not intend to tamely surrender to an illegitimate State government, no matter by whose countenance it may be set on foot. But as the arms of the State disappeared from the Capitol during the rebellion, and there is no military organization anywhere in the State, and no funds provided by express enactment for the defence of the lawful authorities, I call your attention to this state of affairs, and to the present million laws, and invoke your prompt and decisive action. I recommend that you authorize the enlistment of a few regiments of loyal militia to be armed, and held as minute men, subject to the call of the Executive, to suppress insurrection or protect the ballot box. If sufficient provision be made, the Executive pledges himself to see that the law is sustained, be the consequences what they may.

THE JUDICIARY.

At the risk of being considered importunate, I again call your attention to the absolute necessity of increasing the salaries of our Judges. An enlightened and impartial judiciary constitutes the bulwark of civil liberty, and there never has been a time in the history of the State when such a judiciary was of such vital importance. It is a pleasing, but shallow view of the subject, to say that ambitious lawyers should accept judicial positions and perform laborious and expensive duties for honor alone, or even from patriotism. These halcyon days, if they ever existed, are past. It is true that in our first efforts to restore law and order, many of the best jurists in the State did render their services and accept positions on the bench. They were actuated by patriotic and self-sacrificing motives and by the reasonable hope that their salaries would be increased, at least in proportion to their personal expenses. Disappointed in this, and having done what they considered their share of the public burden, many of them have resigned, and others have only been prevailed upon to continue in office by the members of the bar and their clients. In the exercise of the appointing power, I have experienced the utmost difficulty in finding suitable persons to fill the vacancies as they have occurred, nor will I say that I have always succeeded. Gentlemen of the bar, while they admit that they owe something to the public service, conceive that their families have a still higher and stronger claim upon them. Nearly all of our Judges have long and fatiguing journeys and hard labor to perform, attended with heavy expenses and privations, and for a salary that is barely sufficient to defray their actual outlays, much less to compensate them for loss of time and business. As it is possible that most of these offices will soon be filled by election, and as under the Constitution, their salaries cannot be increased during the time for which they may be elected. I once more, finally and earnestly invite your attention to this subject, involving as it does, the vital rights and interests of every citizen of the State.

THE HERMITAGE.

I refer you to my former message and my official report concerning that fine estate, which is now the property of the State, known as the "Hermitage Farm." The Legislature of 1865-6, purchased this estate out of respect to the memory of its former illustrious owner, at the cost of $48,000, and incurred a debt of that amount by the issuance of its bonds, which debt, now amounts to about $60,000. Since the purchase, the interest of the State in the property has been wholly neglected. The present occupants have enjoyed it without being called upon for a single dollar, either for rents or repairs; nor have they volunteered to repair the dwelling, fences, or even the tomb itself. It would seem that the use of such a magnificent estate by private individuals would compensate them for keeping it, at least, in some sort of repair. But the entire property presents a dreary aspect of dilapidation and neglect. As I do not understand it to have been the object of the purchase to establish a State charity, I recommend the sale of the property as a measure due to the State, and satisfactory to the tax payers and to meet in part the debt incurred in its purchase.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

I refer you to the report of the Superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. Under the efficient management of its present able officers, this noble institution of charity proves to be an honor to the State and a blessing to its unfortunate inmates. It is proper that I should call your attention to the fact that there are at the Institution, a number of pay patients from the Southern States, whose bills have not been met for four or five years. The accounts of the parties who placed these patients in the Hospital, have been regularly made out and forwarded to them repeatedly. Some have replied that they were unable to meet them, while others have treated these calls with silent contempt. The outstanding debt due to this Institution, in items of this character, now amounts to nearly $40,000. Many of these patients were sent here through pride, and a desire to have them far removed from their homes and families.

It is not just that our people should be taxed to support the unfortunate of other States, especially when the presumption is that their relatives are able to defray their expenses. Such a course would be a departure from the rule that our charities should begin at home. I recommend that the relatives of these unfortunates, be once more notified, and if no settlement is made within a reasonable time, the patients be conveyed to their homes at the expense of the State, and turned over to their families.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The condition and workings of our Penitentiary system will command your attention. Recently the number of convicts has been rapidly increasing, and will soon, probably, exceed all former calculations. This was to be expected, as resulting from the demoralization of war and the remission of the colored race to the penalties of our criminal code, instead of the summary treatment applied to them when slaves. But I apprehend that these penalties have not been impartially administered. The violent prejudices and high passions engendered by the war have not so far subsided as to secure fair juries, in many cases that most sacred right—an impartial verdict. From information derived from numerous and reliable sources and actual investigation, it appears that in some localities discharged Federal soldiers and colored defendants have a poor showing, when once arraigned before those against whom they lately fought or by whom they were claimed as property. These classes and others equally obnoxious, are convicted with alacrity, and generally sentenced to the maximum punishment allowed by law. I feel that I am warranted in the estimate, that twenty-five per cent. of the convicts now in the State prison, are there on account of the color of their skin or their antecedents as Federal soldiers or active Unionists, or at least who would not have been thereof they had had different antecedents or a different color. I am pained to make this statement, seeing no adequate remedy. The courts can and should do much to prevent such wrongs, and the Executive may occasionally afford partial relief by the exercise of the pardoning power. But the trial by jury is a sacred constitutional right with all its faults, is probably the best form of trial that can be desired. Whether additional safeguards can be thrown around this great institution, and whether it may not be well to enlarge the power of the Courts and to prescribe the duties of the Attorney Generals in relation to the doubtful verdicts, or excessive punishments are questions submitted to your gravest consideration. To relieve the State Treasury of the immense burden of the costs of petty prosecutions, I recommend that some of the milder classes of petit larceny and other minor felonies be reduced to misdemeanors, and tried under what is termed the "on all fours law," so is now done by the ordinances of some of our cities.

Resulting from the condition of things I have mentioned, there are now pending in the Executive Department, about seventy applications for pardon. The greater part of the applicants are discharged Federal soldiers or negroes, and there is great uniformity in their complaints. I have caused a number of cases to be investigated, and though averse to the exercise of the pardoning power, a few have been on my library, some of whom were proved to be entirely innocent. But it is impossible for the Executive to investigate all these cases, in person or through others. Most of the petitioners have no relatives, efficient friends or counsel, and the result is that the merits of their cases are unascertained. I recommend that a committee of your own body, or of enlightened citizens, be appointed to take charge of the whole subject, investigate every case, and make reports for the guidance of the Executive. If the Legislature shall adopt this suggestion, prompt action is respectfully invited, as he will feel it his duty to order such investigations, however laborious and unsatisfactory they may be.

HOSPITAL.

In 1859, an appropriation was made for the establishment of a State Hospital, at Memphis, and Trustees were appointed, valuable grounds purchased and buildings erected. Appropriations have been since made from time to time for its support. The grounds are beautiful, and by the appreciation of real estate, have become of immense value.—During the war, the property fell first into the hands of the one belligerent and then the other.—Its restoration to the State has been recently proposed by the military authorities, but for the want of an appropriation for its support, no action has been taken upon the proposition. I recommend an inquiry into the rights of the State in this institution and be such action as the condition may require.

In this connection, I invite your attention to the fact, that certain humane and enterprising citizens of Knoxville, have undertaken by private donations to establish a Medical Hospital in that city. Three valuable acres of land, well watered, and in a desirable locality, within the corporate limits of the city, have been donated by deed, and as much as thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500 00) in money has been contributed. The parties are not able to complete their noble enterprise in a style worthy of its design.

The interests of the State, as well as of humanity, demand that it should not fail. As the subject is worthy of your consideration, and as that division of the State has received comparatively but little from the State in aid of public charities, I recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum—say five or ten thousand dollars—either in money or bonds, to the establishment of the institution contemplated.

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

It may be necessary for you to look into the management of the assets of the Bank of Tennessee, now in process of liquidation. Complaints as to this management have reached me, but whether they are well founded or not, I have no means to determine. But I will mention the fact that I hear of no suits being brought against those who thoroughly plundered the Bank during the war, though the plunderers and their sureties appear to be accessible by writs.

The act passed in February last, to wind up and settle the business of the Bank, entrusts the work of liquidation to six directors, nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The act further provides for an assignment of the assets with a view to protect the collection and distribution from vexatious suits and costs.

The assignment having been made, defects in the working of the law are manifested.

It is left uncertain whether the Directors have any further control over the assets after the assignment or whether by the assignment their powers and duties are not transferred to the assignee. As clauses in the old Charter of the Bank of Tennessee, which are unrepealed, prohibit the compensation, in any form of the Directors for services rendered, doubts are entertained as to whether the present Board can be paid as the law stands for time and labor bestowed upon the assets. They are really not Directors, though so termed in the act, but commissioners or agents, not for ordinary banking, but for collection and settlement.

The law should be amended so as to prescribe the duties and powers of the assignee and the Directors, and so as to allow compensation for such services as have been or may hereafter be rendered by the Directors.

EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

When the military authorities turned over the railroads of the State to their owners, the different railroad companies were compelled to purchase largely of the rolling stock and supplies belonging to the Government—their own having been captured during the war. Large debts were thus incurred, some of which are already pressing upon the companies for payment. Most of these roads had large claims against the United States, which they had a reasonable hope would be credited to them.—But in this they have been disappointed. As to the East Tennessee and Virginia, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads, the Government seems inclined to extend no indulgence whatever. The President of the former Company has been notified, from Washington, that the Government would take possession of his road about the present time, and similar notice is expected as to the latter. Such a step will be a great misfortune to the companies, and to the interests of the State. It will disable them from meeting the interest on their share of the State debt, which will have to be paid by taxation on the people or the creditors of State be postponed, which every Tennessean will deplore. The commendable spirit with which you have come to the rescue of the railroads of the State, and the ability with which you have restored and sustained the State credit, emboldens me to ask of you still further exertions in behalf of the same great interests. I recommend the appointment of commissioners, to urge a settlement of accounts with the General Government, and, if need be, the extension of further State aid to said roads. The State has already invested in the two roads I have mentioned, over four millions ($4,000,000) of dollars. They are main trunk roads, and will ultimately repay every dollar the State may loan them, so that the path of both interest and duty is plain. I further advise that the four per cent. of a sinking fund, required on all the roads of the State be reduced to two per cent., as this will be ample.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL CITIZENS.

I must again call your attention to the subject of remunerating loyal men for their losses they sustained by the Federal army. We have able and efficient representation in Congress, and I propose that you lay the subject before our Representatives and Senators, and urge their immediate action in behalf of these just and pressing claims.

EMIGRATION.

It was our fond hope that, upon the restoration of peace, the termination of slavery, and the establishment of civil government, a tide of emigration would set in to this State from the Northern States and from Europe; that men of capital and enterprise, attracted by our mild and healthy climate, fertile soil, magnificent scenery, pure and abundant water, would come among us and aid in the rapid development of our vast resources. Our disappointment is attributable to the intolerant and proscriptive spirit of a large portion of those lately in rebellion. With them every Union man is an "abolitionist," and every "abolitionist" an enemy, to be proscribed, despised, and driven from the country. I attribute the violence of these political disloyalists to the lenient policy of the President, who constantly holds out to them the prospect of being restored to power at an early day. The treatment of the few who have brought their families and means among us, has been such as to engender a feeling of insecurity of life and property, a sense of social isolation, and a consciousness that they are liable, at any time, to be expelled from the country.—Some good citizens, men of enterprise and capital, have actually returned to the Northern States, in consequence of ill-treatment.

It is to be hoped, however, that these passions and prejudices will wear away, and common sense resume its sway; that as the power and influence of the President, now so rapidly waning, shall cease to stimulate their vain and foolish hopes of supremacy in the country, they will see the great advantages of not only treating immigrants with common decency, but of encouraging them to settle among us. It is to be hoped that they will soon learn that their former contracted and sectional ideas, can never again prevail, and that they will soon fall into the great radical line of equal rights to all men in all sections of our great country. Hoping and believing that a better spirit will soon prevail, without going into details, I recommend that you extend every encouragement within your constitutional power to immigration. Agencies may be established and paid; companies to facilitate immigration may be incorporated with liberal charters, and material aid may be extended to the foreigner, to enable him to journey to our borders. One company has already been incorporated and organized, at the head of which is the illustrious hero of Tennessee. The Company is composed of public spirited citizens, who also make it a business enterprise. They have a capital of one million dollars, paid in, and have already purchased ——— acres of land, and design to sell to immigrants, in small farms, and on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment. I recommend this Company to your care and encouragement, if they ask for additional privilege.

SOLDIERS AND REBEL SUITS.

Stimulated by the spirit of rebellion, and encouraged by the administration at Washington, a revolutionary faction in the representative branch of your body have twice succeeded in reducing the House below a quorum, by withdrawing from their seats or by refusing to attend its sessions, thus endangering the existence of the Government itself. Such conduct shows that the official oath of such members is not a sufficient guarantee for their good conduct when under the influence of Presidential intrigues.

At the instance of disloyal men—enemies of the State and National Governments—malicious suits have been brought against the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a portion of the members, for attempting to enforce a plain provision of the Constitution. While I do not doubt the power of less than a quorum of either House to compel the attendance of members, I recommend that the constitutional provision on this subject be amplified by enactment prescribing the mode and means of exercising that necessary power. While it is your peculiar province to punish those who insult the dignity of the Legislature of Tennessee, and obstruct its useful action, I may be permitted to recommend as duty to yourselves, to your country and posterity, that you protect the faithful men who to persistently uphold the Government against all such violent and malicious suits, and that you summarily punish the guilty agents concerned in these indignities. The very existence of the law-making power is involved in this affair, and should not be treated lightly.

Prompted by a similar spirit of rebellion and nullification, writs of mandamus have been sworn out to harrass and annoy the Commissioners of Registration, and to defeat the operations of the "Franchise law."

Bills of injunction have been filed against those entrusted with the duties imposed by the Metropolitan Police law, intended to preserve order and prevent crime in certain large cities of this State.—White County Courts, in defiance of the law, have refused to levy the necessary tax to carry out its provisions.

All of these proceedings are but the out-cropping of that rebellious disposition which, for four years, set all law at defiance.

You have the power, and it is your duty, to meet these movements by such legislation as cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued by designing men.

RELIANCE UPON CONGRESS.

I am happy to announce to you, officially, that since your last adjournment, while the President had not only abandoned us, but, as I have reason to believe, was contemplating the overthrow of the State Government, the Congress of the United States, by Joint Resolution, have solemnly recognized it, and declared it to be the lawful government of the State of Tennessee; and have admitted our Representatives and Senators to their seats, and our whole State has resumed all its relations to the American Union.

In the struggle which yet awaits us, we can look alone to the great body of the loyal American people to sustain and protect us. In this connection I congratulate you and the country on the recent triumphs at the ballot box in the loyal States of sound national principles as represented by Congress, over the lawless policy of the President. The victory was obtained by the Union people over a party consisting of a combination of rebels at the South and traitors at the North, sustained by the power and patronage of the President. As it was decided in the field in the great military struggle, that this nation shall live, so it has been decided at the ballot box that loyal men alone shall govern it. The great heart of the loyal people is in sympathy with us; and they will require their representatives to sustain us against the assaults of rebels at home or the usurpation of an unworthy man for President.

The loyal people in advance of their leaders, have declared that the Government shall not pass into the hands of its enemies, and that the people of the rebellious States, who labored for four years to destroy the Government, shall not be restored to fellowship in the Union without proper guarantees for the future safety of the country.

It has been, moreover, determined at the ballot box in the loyal States, that the loyal men North and South shall be protected; that the basis of representation throughout the Union shall be equal; that leading and malignant traitors shall not hold office; that the doors of Congress shall not be opened to blood-stained rebels, merely because the President so orders; and also, that the President has no right to set up a policy in opposition to the policy inaugurated by the representatives of the people—in short, that "traitors shall take back seats," and "treason shall be made odious."

This the sky brightens to the loyal man of the nation, so recently cast down by the afflictions of war. During the dark days of the rebellion, their enemies laughed at their calamities. Since peace came, a faithless Executive sought to betray them into the hands of these same enemies.

But the right has triumphed. Those great trials and afflictions which endured for four years have worked out for the Republic "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The late great struggle exhibited her immense power and vast resources, and placed her where she will stand throughout recorded time, in the front rank of the naval and military powers of the earth.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

November 6th, 1866.

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EDUCATION.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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 22d, 1867. Drawing, music and modern languages, extra.

For Circular, with full particulars, address the Principal,

Rev. D. F. WILLIAMS,

oct13-4tm Chattanooga, Tenn.

JONESBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

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

TUITION PER SESSION.

Reading and Spelling, $7 00
Same with Primary Geography and Arithmetic, 10 00
Other branches, (except Music and Rudiments), 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, 40 00
Embroidery, for 20 lessons, 7 00
Instrumental Music, 50 00
Vocal Music, Gymnastics, Greek, Latin and French free.
Boarding in good families from $8 to $9 per week.
For particulars and Circulars, address

J. C. FOTE, President,

aug29-3m Jonesborough, Tenn.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WINTER SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 15th, 1866.

Tuition, $20 per year.
Room Rent, $5 per year.
Board in clubs, $8 per week.
Board in families, $10 to $12 per week.

THOMAS W. HUNT, 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. R. C. WILSON, 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, $5 00
Academical Department, 10 00

W.M. BESKELL, President,
JAS. ROBERTS, Sec. & Treas.
JAS. C. LITTRELL,
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JAS. H. GOWAN,
} Board of Trustees.

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

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, 93 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 competent corps of Teachers in the family of the Principal, who will exercise a watchful care over the moral cultivation and improvement of the pupils.

The Academic Year will commence the 13th of September, and continue forty-two weeks, with a vacation of two weeks in each. For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. P. Mason, (formerly Mrs. Mason & Thomas, Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.)

REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Stiles, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Dr. Ferris