The Knoxville Whig

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO., Publishers.

Looking up the other cheek,
Stumping heavily on the knees;
Quiting lips when fearful to speak,
Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1866.

C. S. Hyatt, No. 54 Broad Street, Boston, Mass., is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for this paper in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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 to Reconstructed.

"In calling a convention to remake the State, who shall remake and remodel it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his money to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all the 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 unspeakable vain. Why all this carnage and desolation? If this last treason might be put down and traitors punished, 'Liberty Day' that freedom shall take a fresh root in the work of reconstruction."

Andrew Johnson to Favor or Disfranchise Traitors.

"I say that the traitor has caused to have arisen, and in raising the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he commenced his rebellion against the Government. We say to the peaceably and straight-forward citizen, who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so cautious about designers, who voluntarily renounce their allegiance to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a particular hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be confined to a severe school before he is restored to citizenship."

Andrew Johnson to Favor or Disfranchise Traitors.

"Have no one who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, capture houses, warehouses, and destroy property, and I will give you a million. Would President of the United States I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1801 when Aaron Burr. I would have him arrested, and if convicted, within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God I would execute him!"

Andrew Johnson Favors Confiscation.

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

Andrew Johnson Speaks at Nashville.

"Whenever you find a man anywhere pitching about the Constitution of the United States, spit in his face, he is a traitor."—Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1864.

Governor's Message.

We have no words of praise to bestow upon this document, as it speaks for itself, and speaks in tones that no one can misinterpret. It is a strong political document, and will be perused with pleasure by Union men—disapproved, of course, by rebels, and by all who are in sympathy with treason. A perusal of the message will show that the Governor is behind no citizen in his devotion to the interests of East Tennessee, her railroads, her wants, and to remunerating her citizens for losses sustained by the war. We are able to bring it out on the same day of its delivery to the Legislature, and we presume that no matter we could furnish, at this time, would be of more interest to loyal readers.

More Radical Triumphs.

The result of the elections for members of the Legislature has been a greater Union triumph than the most sanguine friends of the cause anticipated. As our readers are aware, the vacancies in the General Assembly were created by the expulsion of the slaves of Andrew Johnson, who failed and absolutely refused to prevent the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. In Smith, Bedford and Henry, were all the remaining Radicals have to vote for. Butler Peyton is defeated for the Senate by Patterson, Radical. In the District district of Sumner, Smith and Mason, Clements, Radical, is elected. In Carter and Hamilton counties, in East Tennessee, the Radicals are elected by large majorities. The "Moses" of the colored race, other Andy Johnson, failed again once and for enough Legislators to prevent a quorum of the General Assembly. Defeated at home and abroad, Andrew Johnson is a political outcast, whose name will be remembered only to be despised in the Judas Iscariot of the nineteenth century.

Death of M. P. Gentry.

The Hon. M. P. Gentry died near Nashville, on the 2d inst. Col. Gentry was a brilliant orator, and was one of the most fascinating stump speakers Tennessee has ever produced. For eight or ten years he was a member of Congress, and while quite a young man in the State Legislature. In 1855 he ran for Governor against Andrew Johnson, and was beaten just two thousand votes. Gen. W. T. Haskell and many others of the Whig leaders could have beaten Johnson beyond a doubt. In the canvass, Johnson blackguarded and brow-beat his competitor from one extremity of the State to the other. Had Col. Gentry dealt with A. J. as Haskell or T. A. R. Nelson would have done, he would have beaten him. At the commencement of the war, Col. Gentry was a Union man, but after secession he went into the rebellion, and was elected to the first regular session of the Rebel Congress. He spoke but a few times in the Rebel Congress before he became disgusted with the whole concern, as he has said, and has since lived in retirement.—Gentry was a kind-hearted man, possessed of social qualities of the highest order.

Progress of Southern Unionism.

A rebel paper of Alabama says:

"Elliott, the Representative from Rutherford county, has gone home, bag and baggage to Brownlow."

In commenting on the above, the Cincinnati Gazette gives a pretty merited compliment to the ability of Mr. Elliott, and truthfully portrays the situation in this State, and the effect of the President's treachery. The Gazette says:

"As Mr. Elliott is one of the ablest members of the Tennessee Legislature, in fact the very ablest of all those who opposed the passage of the amended Franchise law of that State, which prohibited certain classes of disloyal citizens from voting, the above announcement is a gratifying piece of intelligence.

"The Union men of Tennessee are making progress in the face of discouragements that would have crushed those actuated by less lofty and patriotic motives than they. And this fact shows the vitality of that sentiment of loyalty which, at the close of the war, pervaded so many thousands of minds in the South, but which the Administration did everything to repress.

"Those who are fully aware of the tone of opinion in the South, just after the military power of the rebellion was overthrown, compared with that which prevails there at present, can realize how much we have lost by the treachery of Andrew Johnson. Had it not been for his unfortunate and perfidious attitude, there would to-day be a powerful Union party in every one of the seceded States."

A Great Rebel Failure.

The rebels at Nashville, and a few pretended Union men, met in council on Saturday, 27th ult., and held the long-promised Convention, which was to have inaugurated a new State Government, and disposed of the Radical party forever and ever. The "ground-swell" came off, and there were 86 persons present, all told! It was a State Convention, and had long been heralded to the country. After some week speaking, and the adoption of some windy resolutions, they adjourned to meet again at night.—Night came, and with it 75 persons, and all parties retired in order. Thus was papers represent it as a disgraceful failure. So it is now in East Tennessee. They can't get up a respectable meeting, in point of numbers, at any point in this end of the State.

Dear Brow.—About the nearest style of Executive appointments to office ever made, is the appointing of those who have been rejected at the polls at elections in their own districts. Mr. Johnson has taken up the business, and he will have plenty of it. He talks so his background way, of "dead locks," but what locks can be deeper than candidates whom the people have rejected? And they would make a very dead clack of him if they had the chance to use or his, although in life he could not be accused of any well-formed proclivity for water.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Johnson Union Soldiers.

Very few of the soldiers who fought for the preservation of the Union support the policy of the traitor from East Tennessee, Andrew Johnson.—Forty-nine fiftieths of all who do vote discharged from the army for desertion, disloyalty or theft. About two per cent. of those who support Johnson were brave, honest men, and good soldiers, but now deluded, and support Andrew Johnson because they do not understand the merits of the controversy between the President and the loyal men of the nation. The remaining class belong to Andrew Johnson's "Bread-and-Butter-Brigade," and are entirely destitute of principle. Many of them belong to the regular army, and profess to believe in Johnson in order to obtain promotion in the army. Others who do not desire promotion in the army, seek lucrative offices in civil life, and to secure this, "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning." We are led to these reflections by seeing an article in an insignificant, dirty little paper in this State, eulogizing the Johnson Federal soldiers. This Johnson paper eulogizes Jim Shanklin, F. P. Blair, Junior, and G. A. Custer, as men who "were ever foremost in the fight" for the Union, "and shed their blood in behalf of the Union."

Now, it is a lie that either one of the parties named ever shed a drop of blood, or was wounded in fighting rebels. Shanklin entered the army as Colonel, was soon made a Brigadier General, and is now drawing the pay of a Major General. Custer, according to the Richmond Examiner, (a Johnson paper,) is a "ringwitted, rotten-cravated humbug." He was never wounded, but during nearly the entire war has suffered (?) for the Union by drawing a Brigadier and Major General's salary. His testimony, under oath, a few months since, was as Radical as any man's could be. This was before the evidence was made clear that Johnson was a traitor to the Union party. Since then Custer has twice changed his politics. He was a Captain in the regular army. To get promotion he made Johnson speeches. He received it in the shape of a Lieutenant Colonelcy. Now he comes out Radical, to induce a Radical Senate to confirm his appointment. His commission from the President is worthless unless the Senate confirms the appointment. We predict it will not be confirmed. The confirmation of such an unprincipled wretch and spaniel would be a disgrace to the army.

As to Blair, he has been somewhat from his early youth. He never had any principle, and supported the Union party only because he thought it would pay him. He entered the army as Brigadier General, was speedily promoted Major General, and has suffered (?) four years by drawing large salaries. At no time did he ever receive a scratch or wound from a shot, sabre, bayonet, pistol, gun, or any other implement of war.

Gen. Blair supports Johnson only because he wants office. The Johnson papers say that "while the majority of Ex-Federal soldiers are Radicals, the majority of the prominent officers are Conservative." This statement is not true, but we would not care if it were. These Brigadier and Major Generals are governed by selfish considerations. The private soldiers and subordinate officers by patriotism. Give to these men, the private soldiers and subordinate officers, and Johnson is welcome to the fag ends, the Generals. Thank God, the humble soldier has as many rights in this Government as the Major General. Thank God, he cannot be bought or driven by Andrew Johnson and his traitorous associates.

More of the Conspiracy.

The following letter, the signature of *Judah Peter Benjamin* attached to it, discloses more of the conspiracy against Gov. Brownlow.

Confederate States of America,
War Department,
Richmond, 10th December, 1861.

J. C. Ramsey, C. S. Dist. Attorney, Knoxville, Tenn.

Sir—Your letter of 7th inst. is received. I thank you for the information it contains, and shall reserve your suggestions for proper consideration.

I should be obliged to you if you would give me an account of the circumstances of Brownlow's arrest, &c., at your earliest convenience.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. Benjamin,
Secretary of War.

Gov. Brownlow was cast into prison on the 6th of December, 1861, and on the next day this moddlesome and dastardly villian, Oliver Ramsey, wrote the glad tidings to Benjamin, the Jew chief who was expelled from College in Hartford for stealing money and jewelry out of the trunks of his fellow students! It seems from the letter of Benjamin, that Ramsey made some important "suggestions" in regard to Brownlow. What were those suggestions? Col. Maloy testified in court, in Brownlow's damage suit, that the conspirators met Ramsey in his law office, on Gay street, and discussed at length the case. They proposed to dispose of Brownlow in three ways—one was to keep him in prison until the close of the war; a second was to hang him; and a third was to turn him loose, and let the rebel soldiers dispose of him! The scoundrels who participated in these discussions in the "dark hole of Calcutta" on Gay street, were J. C. Ramsey, John H. Crozier, W. H. Sneed, Rob Reynolds & Co. Whilst in the jail, Brownlow and others were shot at several times by the rebel guards, both inside of the jail and from the outside. They pretended that their muskets fired accidentally. They were instigated to fire by such dasterdly villains as held these meetings in Ramsey's office.

Breaking up Brownlow's business, which was then profitable, they were not content to cast him into a dreary prison, to the dead of winter, but they forced his wife and children (one of them sick) out of the county, via Fortress Monroe. And now he is called upon to remunerate these scoundrels, and be at peace! Never! Before he will again confide in one of them, he will see them where, in the language of Milton, "cold performs the effect of fire;" where, as Pollock has it, "gravitation shifting, turns the other way."

Gov. Brownlow proposes, at the close of a short winter session of the Legislature, to return to his house and take hold of the Knoxville Whig, as chief Editor, and show up these villains, and a still meaner class of robbers and assassins who are in sympathy with them. He is not able, physically, to take the stump, but he claims to be able to write.—Whether he has the nerve to write out the private, public and political records of a set of malicious rascals who have been sneaking him publicly and privately, a few brief winter months will disclose.

Ratings of a Copperhead.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican seems to be at war with all parties. Its editor is either a very ignorant or vindictive man. We incline to think he is both. Who are Democrats in his estimation? Both Johnson and Brownlow appointed Democrats to office on the bench and elsewhere. Brownlow appointed no *Lotter Day Democrats*—no disloyal Democrats. But so the rebuttal of the Republican:

Andrew Johnson is more responsible than any other living man for his reducing into our politics the violent and proscriptive policy which threatens trouble in Maryland, Tennessee and Missouri. While Military Governor of Tennessee, he not only secluded rebels and rebel sympathizers from suffrage, but every man, however loyal, who would not forswear his democracy, and in that State under Brownlow the same rule prevails, and a democrat, no matter if he has always been true to the Union and fought for it, is deprived of suffrage under the pretense that he sympathizes with rebels.

The Cincinnati Gazette thus takes off the President. The blows are truthful and well directed:

And we may further observe that in the case of a conflict between the State Court and the Tennessee Legislature, when a disloyal Judge undertook to call to account the General Assembly—the General Court of the State—Mr. Johnson did not regard any decision which made it the duty of the Executive of the United States to support the regular Government of the State, nor did he regard the provision of the Constitution which makes the application of the Governor of the State prerequisite to the sending in of the United States forces to put down insurrection in a State; but in violation of these he ordered Gen. Thomas to sustain the Judge against the Governor and Legislature.

And in the case of an insurrection in Louisiana, to massacre the people for exercising their constitutional right to assemble peaceably to deliberate on their affairs, Mr. Johnson did not abide by any decision in the Dorr case which bound him to protect the constituted authorities, nor did he obey that provision of the Constitution which subjects the intervention of the United States military forces to protect a State against insurrection, to the call of the Governor; but in palpable violation of both, he deposed the Governor, and ordered the military to interfere against the constituted authority.

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The Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

A GRAND DRAMA OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The following splendid description of Warren Hastings' Impeachment scene at Westminster Hall, February 13, 1788, was contributed to the Edinburg Review in 1841, by the most elegant writer who has lived in England, T. B. Macaulay. The extraordinary situation of the President of the United States—the almost certainty of his impeachment by Congress—gives the incident a particular interest at this time. Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, was one of the greatest Englishmen and most skilful rulers of his age, thus differing widely from the American culprit; but in natural cruelty of disposition, unscrupulousness of expedient, and headstrong audacity, he is not unlike the other.—His trial lasted ten years; Johnson's will be more expeditious; and if the latter shall find no Edmund Burke to impeach him with ear-splitting vehemence, the echoes of a feeble orator will gather forces and volume as they traverse the hills and valleys of Freedom.

The High Court of Parliament was to sit, according to forms handed down from the days of the Plantagenets, on an Englishman—accused of exercising tyranny over the lord of the holy city of Benares, and the ladies of the princely house of Oude. The place was worthy of such a trial. It was the great hall of William Rufus; the hall which had resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty kings; the hall which had witnessed the last sentence of Bacon and the first abolition of Peers; a hall where the eloquence of Strafford had for a moment awed and melted a victorious party inflamed with just resentment; the hall where Charles had confronted the High Court of Justice with the placid courage which had if it redeemed his fame, Napoleon military nor civil pomp was wanting. The avenues were lined with grenadiers. The streets were kept clear by cavalry. The peers, robed in gold and ermine, were marshalled by the heralds under Garter King-at-Arms. The judges, in their vestments of state, attended to give advice on points of law. Near a hundred and seventy Lords, three-fourths of the Upper House, as the Upper House then was, walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The junior baron present led the way—Lord Heathfield, recently ennobled for his memorable defence of Gibraltar against the fleets and armies of France and Spain. The long procession was closed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of the realm, by the great dignitaries, and by the brothers and sons of the king. Last of all came the Prince of Wales, conspicuous by his fine person and noble bearing. The gray old walls were hung with scarlet. The long galleries were crowded by such an audience as has rarely excited the fears of the emulation of an orator. There were gathered together, from all parts of a great, free, enlightened, and prosperous realm, grace and female loveliness, wit and learning, the representatives of every science and of every art. There were seated around the queen her fair-haired young daughters of the house of Brunswick. There the princess saw great kings and commonwealths graced with adulation as a spectacle which no other country in the world could present. There Siddons, in the prime of her majestic beauty, looked with emotion on a scene surpassing all the imitations of the stage. There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres; and when, before a tribunal which had still some show of freedom, Tacitus thundered against the oppressor of Africa. There were, side by side, the greatest painter and the greatest scholar of the age. The spectacle had allured to it visible from that seat which has preserved to us the delightful forebrands of so many written and unlettered, and the sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. It had induced Burke to suspend his labors in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of eruditions—a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with injudicious and indigent ostentation; but still precious, massive and splendid.—There appeared the voluptuous charms of her to whom the hair of the throne had in sacred plighted his faith. There, too, was she, the beautiful mother of a beautiful race, the St. Cecilia, whose delicate features, lighted up by love and music, art has rescued from the common decay. There were the members of that brilliant society which guided, criticised, and exchanged repartees, under the rich peacock hangings of Mrs. Montague. And there the ladies, whose lips, more persuasive than those of Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election against palace and treasury, shone round Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire.

The charges and the answers of Hastings were first read. This ceremony occupied two whole days, and was rendered less tedious than it would otherwise have been, by the silver voice and just emphasis of Cowper, the clerk of the court, a near relation of the amiable poet. On the third day Burke rose. Four sittings of the court were occupied by his opening speech, which was intended to be a general introduction to all the charges. With an exuberance of thought and a splendor of diction which more than satisfied the highly-raised expectations of the audience, he described the character and institutions of the natives of India, recounted the circumstances in which the Asiatic empire of Britain had originated, and set forth the constitution of the Company and of the English Presidencies. Having thus attempted to communicate to his hearers an idea of Eastern society as vivid as that which existed in his own mind, he proceeded to arraign the administration of Hastings, as systematically conducted in defiance of morality and public law. The energy and pathos of the great orator extorted expressions of unwonted admiration even from the stern and hostile Chancellor; and, for a moment, seemed to pierce even the resolute heart of the defendant. The ladies in the galleries, unaccustomed to such displays of wit and fancy, carried by the solemnity of the occasion, and perhaps not unwilling to display their taste and sensibility, were in a state of uncontrollable emotion. Handkerchiefs were pulled out, smelling bottles were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard, and Mrs. Sheridan was carried out in a fit. At length the orator concluded. Raising his voice till the old arches of Irish oak resounded—"Therefore," said he, "I with all confidence been ordered by the Commons of Great Britain, that I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanors. I impeach him in the name of the Commons House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honor he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert. Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all!"

Educational Convention.

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

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

The entire press of the State please copy.

Thos. W. Humes, President.
Jno. F. Spence, Secretary.

Letter from Washington.—In this paper we publish a letter from the Capital. It was intended for publication last week, but was received too late. Nothing, in interest, is lost by this delay. We ask all the readers of the Whig to give it a careful reading. It is an unanswerable argument, by a loyal Georgian, against the policy of East Tennessee's Benedict Arnold, Andrew Johnson.

Published Every Other Week.

Letter from Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1866.

Mr. Brownlow—In writing about Andy Johnson's policy of reconstructing the Southern States, we find it not only unjust, but absolutely impracticable on any other theory that that of surrendering the State and National Governments into the hands of the unrepentant and their tools; or be governed and controlled by a party of men who met at Philadelphia as representatives of the Nigger Convention. President Johnson demanded ten virtues—demands now—his whole party of Copperheads and Rebels demand instant admission of Southern Legal Representatives to Congress. If they would define what they mean by Southern Legal Representatives—if they mean truly loyal men, such as those who have always been loyal, supported the Government in good faith, having never doubted their allegiance to the General Government, nor willingly acquiesced in the legality of the legal rebel government, and gave all the aid in their power to sustain the authority of the Federal Government in the Southern States; then the enemy is plain, and given by the rebels themselves. There is but a Congressional District in any State (Georgia) where a truly loyal man, with such a record as I have named, that could or can now be elected to any public office or station whatever, under the workings of Andy Johnson's policy. Is it reasonable to suppose that the President and his intelligent party of Copperheads and Rebels are ignorant of this fact? Let those who can, look at the practical workings of their policy. The President answers for himself, and tells us what he means by his Southern loyal representatives. In the ten or fifteen States through which he has recently traveled, he everywhere proclaimed that the late rebels were penitent, submissive, and truly loyal, and everywhere denounced the Congress—the men who sustained the Government against rebellion, and disloyal men North and South. Hence, he has not left the people in doubt as to what he means by loyal representatives. His policy installs Monton, the Mayor of New Orleans, the murderer of more than two hundred Union men, and supports him in his wicked deeds; while the gallant General Sheridan has denounced him, and furnished the proof that the Johnson official Mayor of the captured city was the author of the cold blooded murder of more than two hundred loyal men, many of whom had carried the old flag through shot and shell, and lived to fall by the hands of Andy Johnson's tools, in sight of its peaceful folds. Johnson's policy means the repeal of the Civil Rights bill, and the loyal last cent. It means the restoration of R. E. Lee's property to his family. It means that the bogus Judge Hemmen, the pirate, and Forrest, the guerrilla, shall have seats in Congress, and counsel with the brave defenders of the Union of the States as to whether or not appropriations shall be made to pay the expenses of a decent burial place for the bones of our national defenders, who redeemed the soil under which they now lie with their hearts loyal blood. Johnson's policy means that the credentials of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and all others now lying on the tables of Congress and Senate of the United States, shall be accepted, and Stephens & Co. admitted to seats in that honorable body, before their hands are dry of its blood. Johnson's policy means that Jefferson Davis shall return to the Senate to make laws to govern the people whose government he tried for four years to destroy. It means more than all this. It means the restoration to office and power of the old Democratic party, with Andy Johnson as its leader, as sported by every guerrilla and bushwacker, every thief and murderer in the land.

This, Mr. Editor, is no "fancy sketch," but the practical deduction of the working of Andy Johnson's reconstruction policy. If this is not the legitimate and inevitable result of the policy of Andrew Johnson, will Andy's Union friends in Tennessee, (if he has any,) such as the Honorable Ed. Cooper, please let the public know what Johnson, Stephens, Davis & Co's policy does mean, and explain to the people what he and his allies mean by "Southern Loyal Representatives?" If your Tennessee Johnson men refuse to tell the public what they mean by supporting his policy, the people have, and will tell them again in November, that this government is not founded on the basis of opposition to its loyal citizens, not in fancy dreams, but in eternal principle, carrying it to its own bosom the pledge of success, being founded and rivetted in the hearts of the American people, and so firmly fixed that no party, whose principles are founded in treason, and its machinery worked and run by Copperheads and traitors, can ever effect a lodgment in this Holy Temple—the American heart.

Yours, very truly,
G. W. Ashburn.

Private Medical Advice—Read Dr. Whittier's advertisement in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the dangers of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from shutting and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what medicine to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have had their names to certify the unparalled usefulness of our remedies but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an effectual medicine to purify the blood will find Ayer's Cura. Sar. Sarsaparilla the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

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. novtfdw

Mrs. Winslow's Queen Hair Restorer.

This admirable preparation is a most efficient remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. By its faithful use, gray hairs, which have long usurped the throne will disappear, and hair, the natural color, soft and glossy, will resume its office, and be a "crown of glory," a "joy forever."

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W. P. & F. P. Anderson, Proprietors.

Golden Wedding,
Sparkling Catawba,
Dry Catawba,
Isabella, &c.

These celebrated Wines are furnished at much lower rates than imported goods, and for purity and hygeine, are unrivalled by none, either native or foreign.

For sale by W. E. WILSON & CO.
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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 experiment, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York.
sep8-3m

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 WHEATON & BOTTS, 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 to the skin upon the skin.—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 6ddl-1y

MARRIED.

On Sabbath, October 7th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. M. A. RULE to Miss H. E. TROUTCH, all of Knox county.

On Thursday, October 18th, 1866, near Corbett, Knox county, at the residence of the bride's father, Lieut. J. H. WILLIAMS to Miss M. J. WHITE.

On Sabbath, October 28th, at the residence of the bride's father, near Maryville, Mr. JOHN LUCAS to Miss ANN ROACH.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Latimer, by Rev. J. P. Milburn, Mr. JOHN BARBER to Miss SARAH C. GARTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM.

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First door North of Post Office, Gay St.,

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Wm. A. Shall, Jesse M. Moore, Chas. W. Pitch. novtf

NOTICE.

THE TENNESSEE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 3d of November, prox.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

R. S. JOCELYN, Sec'y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS, ON THE 15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, the Home Bank made an assignment of all its effects, both real, personal and mixed, to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank, which, when, said Bank is indebted in various amounts to divers persons unknown to the undersigned.

Now, therefore, all creditors of said Bank are hereby notified to present their claims against said Bank to us for adjustment, on or before the 5th day of May, 1867.

S. S. HARNSBERGER,
JOS. A. MARRY,
novtfdw Trustees, Knoxville, Tenn.

CHANCERY COURT—JACKSBORO'.

Wm. H. Smith and J. L. Emery, Administrators of John Kincaid, deceased, et al., vs. S. S. Kincaid, et al.

IN THIS CAUSE, IT APPEARING from the allegations in the bill, which is sworn to, S. S. Kincaid, John Kincaid and H. H. Kincaid, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, Tenn., requiring the said defendants to appear at the regular term of the Chancery Court, to be held for the county of Campbell, at the Court House in the town of Jacksboro, on the 3rd Monday in December next, then and there to make defense, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd S. HART, C. & M.

Wm. Morrow, Administrator, vs. Walter A. Bell, et al.

IN THIS CAUSE, IT APPEARING from the allegations of the bill, that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, notifying the defendants to appear and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte, at the next term of the Chancery Court of Jacksborough, Campbell county, Tennessee, at the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd D. HART, C. & M.

A. S. Lindsay and R. S. Wheeler, Executors of Wm. Gatty, deceased, vs. Robert D. Campbell and Mary Woodson.

IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS in the bill, that defendant, Campbell, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, notifying the defendants to appear and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte, at the next term of the Chancery Court of Jacksborough, Campbell county, Tennessee, at the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd D. HART, C. & M.

CIRCUIT COURT—JACKSBOROUGH.

In the 17th Judicial Circuit.

Attachment.

Sallie Brogan vs. George Gibson.

THE DEFENDANT BEING A NON-resident of the County and State, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Jacksborough, on the third Monday of December next, then and there to make defense, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd T. J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Attachment.

Carter Lawson vs. George Gibson.

THE DEFENDANT BEING A NON-resident of the County and State, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Jacksborough, on the third Monday of December next, then and there to make defense, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd T. J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Attachment.

John R. Hunter vs. Lenny Brown.

THE DEFENDANT BEING A NON-resident of the County and State, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court at Jacksborough, on the third Monday of December next, then and there to make defense, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd T. J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Attachment.

Eliza Bowman vs. George Gibson.

THE DEFENDANT, GEORGE GIBSON, being a non-resident of the County and State, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be held at the Court House in Jacksborough, on the third Monday of December next, then and there to make defense, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

November 7th, 1866. 6pd T. J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Supreme Court Opinion.

Knoxville, Tuesday, September Term, 1866.

THOMAS H. COLDWELL, Attorney General and Reporter.

HUTCHINSON vs. THE STATE.

Habeas from the Circuit Court of Polk county. Error to Rockcastle, of the Nine Years' Term, by which he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of five years. A motion for a new trial having been made and overruled, he prayed an appeal to this Court, which was granted, and the bill of exceptions was signed, and the cause transferred to the same Court, where it was argued, and the judgment of the lower Court was reversed, and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court of Polk, for a new trial, and the defendant ordered to be set at liberty, on his own recognizance, in the sum of $1,000, with Jesse Hutchinson, his security, in the sum of $500, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of Polk, to answer the charge of the indictment against him, and to abide the judgment of the Court thereon, and not depart without leave of the Court.

The defendant was indicted at the October term, 1865, of the Circuit Court of Polk, for the offense of "Grand Larceny," in the stealing of a mare, the property of Jesse Hutchinson, and upon his plea of not guilty, was tried and convicted, and his punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was filed, and overruled, and the defendant prayed an appeal to this Court, which was granted, and the bill of exceptions was signed, and the cause transferred to the same Court, where it was argued, and the judgment of the lower Court was reversed, and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court of Polk, for a new trial, and the defendant ordered to be set at liberty, on his own recognizance, in the sum of $1,000, with Jesse Hutchinson, his security, in the sum of $500, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of Polk, to answer the charge of the indictment against him, and to abide the judgment of the Court thereon, and not depart without leave of the Court.

The bill seeks to explain the sale of the land, and to enforce the lien of the judgment at law.

Pending the bill, one John Tolbert filed his petition, praying that he may be made a party to the bill, and that the sale, which leave to answer. This application was allowed by the Chancellor, and then joint answer filed by which it appears, that on the 15th of August 1865, Patton Howell transferred to Tolbert, in trust, to secure the same land, the identical land in which the complainant seeks to enforce the lien of the judgment at law, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, which it is alleged are due and unpaid, to the defendant, Tolbert, the beneficiary in the trust. A copy of the deed of trust is exhibited with the answer, from which it appears it has been duly registered, on the 21st of August 1865, and on motion, the Chancellor dismissed the injunction, and thereupon the other defendants demurred to the bill, setting up the claim of Tolbert, and insisting that the sale of the land under the trust deed transferred to him, within twelve months had elapsed from the rendition of the judgment in favor of Massengill before the filing of complainant's bill, and

Held: That if by law the lien of the judgment still existed, the remedy by *fieri facias*, at law, was clear and unembarrassed, &c.

The Chancellor construed the demurrer, and dismissed the bill, from which there was no appeal to this court.

There is no error in the ruling of the Chancellor in dismissing the bill, and the decree of the Chancellor must be affirmed.

The interest which Howell held in the land sought to be subjected to the complainant's judgment, was a vested right, the legal title to which was in the defendant in the judgment, was in Polk, the trustee and under senior lien of the lien, the judgment would not bind the property in the hands of the debtor, unless within sixty days from its rendition, the issuance of the execution and its delivery to the officer, and the transfer of the execution to the county where the land situate is situated. This was not done, and in the interest which constituted the lien of the judgment, was transferred to the trustee, and by the sixty days elapsing, the interest in the property passed to the trustee, and was beyond the reach of the complainant's judgment.

But on the hypothesis that the lien subsisted, it is certainly lost by lapse of time.

The lien of a judgment at law, as a debtor in equity, is not in any fixed sense of the term, a species of hypothecation, and it cannot be held to be encumbered within the meaning of the statutes, and the act of 1801, repealed particular therein.—The case is a bar to the alleged right of a purchaser to recover in an action, under the lapse of a certain time, specified in the statute, and the act of 1801, repealed the act of 1787, which gave a party may sue for and recover a right of a purchaser, on the other hand Judge Story, in Story's Equity, section 606, is not in contradiction either of the act, or of the rule, but it is simply a right to follow the property until the bona fide purchaser has paid or discharged.

The law affords the remedy to en