The Knoxville Whig

BROWNLOW, HAWS & CO., Publishers.

Holding up the other cheek,
Dropping humbly on the knees,
Cheing lips when dared to speak,
Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1866.

C. S. HUBBARD, No. 74, 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 reestablish 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? Gentlemen? 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 subsequently fruitless of results. Why all this carnage and devastation? 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 reconstruction."

ANDREW JOHNSON ON FAVOR OF DISFRANCHISING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining 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 south hundred and industrious foreigner 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 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 FAVOR OF EDUCATING TRAITORS.

"There are those who have been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has 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 execute them."

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 PRAISES JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Whenever you find a man anywhere posting about the Constitution of the United States, question him as a traitor.—Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1864.

Union Meetings.

On the 24th inst., the last Saturday in this month, Gen. Joseph A. Cooper and John B. Brownlow will address the people of Bradley county, at Cleveland. Hon. Horace Maynard will speak at Cleveland on Saturday, the 17th, and at Knoxville on Monday the 19th instant.

The Recent Elections.

Elections have been held in twenty-two loyal States during the months of October and November, and the issue was whether Congress or the President should be sustained. The President and his party carried the two States of Maryland and Delaware, and their majority in the two States amounts to FOUR THOUSAND VOTES! The Radicals carried the other twenty States, and their majority footed up FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTES! There is a gain of Congressmen on the part of the Radicals, who had five-sixths in both Houses before, so that the President will be powerless for mischief to the end of his term. There never was a party so routed since the formation of this Government, now eighty years of age. Rebuked, defeated and disgraced, what the next move of this rebel organization will be it is difficult to conjecture. The treason of the Southern papers, and the insolent demands of Southern rebel leaders, are weakening them every day, and by the time the next contest comes on for the Presidency, they will not be able to make a respectable showing. Johnson has ruined his prospects by going over to the rebels, and by attempting to destroy the party that made him Vice President. He might have made himself a strong man, and might have led the track for a re-election, with certain prospects of success. But he conceived the brilliant idea of re-constructing the old rotten Democratic party, and with that old pestiferous carcass, he has gone under!

Union Meetings.

In this paper we publish an account of the Union meeting at Kingston, in Roane county. This was intended for publication last week, but there was not room for its insertion.

On Tuesday week, Judge B. R. Butler made a great Radical speech to a large crowd at Blountville, in Sullivan county. On Saturday last several Radical speeches were made at Madisonville, in Monroe county. General Jo. Cooper on this occasion delivered a magnificent and thoroughly Radical speech. The loyal men of Monroe are more incensed at the shameful treatment of the gallant Cooper by A. Johnson than they have been at many acts of this renegade President. The fact is, so far as candor is concerned, we don't regret the removal of General Cooper from the Collectorship of this District. It has been most injurious to "My Policy," and, as a consequence, beneficial to the progress of correct principles. While referring to Union meetings, we will state that some citizens of this place are very much exercised on the subject of what they term "Radical harangues." They say it is altogether wrong in these Radicals to be constantly speaking and exciting the passions and animosities of the people. Such remarks and complaints come from Copperheads and men who attempt to ride both the rebel and Union horse. In spite of themselves and their persistent denial that they are "either Copperheads or rebels, the Copper-Johnson cloven-foot is constantly protruding itself, and the Union foot is never seen.

If there is any wrong in "Radicals haranguing the people," the complaint comes with an ill-grace from the class of men we have referred to, the ardent admirers of Copper-Johnson orators. About the latter class we have something to say, and what we say we don't apply to every man in East Tennessee who has made Johnson speeches. Some of these have not resorted to personal defamation of all who differ with them in opinion, *for the purpose of commending themselves to the favors of, and getting the nomination to office of the rebel-copperhead party of the State.* For this class we entertain a personal respect, and have no desire to make a personal warfare on them. We refer to the large majority of these Johnson speakers. More than twelve months ago, office-seeking, ambitious demagogues, began the attempt, by personal defamation, to bow beat and bully every man in the State who dared question the spotless purity of the intentions of Andrew Johnson. For months this warfare was waged on the stump and through the press, before a speech was made on the other side by any one. Union men were silent, because there were no elections pending, and because conscious of their power, and that the great mass of the people were with them. This silence was construed into timidity. A few months since, after submitting for more than half a year to this personally defamatory warfare, a hot fire was opened upon these hungry seekers after office in almost every county in East Tennessee. By such experienced, fearless and able gunners as Gen. Cooper, Judges Houk, Butler and N. A. Patterson, this fire will be kept up until after the August election. As a result, some men will learn, if they haven't sense enough to see it already, that East Tennessee is not to be driven or bullied into the support of Andrew Johnson, and that "men who live in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones.

THE following is an interrogatory put by a Copperhead to Gen. Logan, during one of his speeches in Indiana, and the answer:

Cop.—"A few years ago, when you was a Democrat, the Republicans called you 'Dirty-Work-Logan;' are you doing the dirty work for the Republican party now?"

Gen. Logan.—"Yes, sir; I am skinning Copperheads, and it is the dirtiest work I ever did, but it has got to be done."

Revenue Collector for the Second District—Removal of Gen. Cooper.

Col. J. T. Abernathy, of this city, Chief Marshal of the procession at the Johnson meeting in Knoxville on the 19th of September, has received an appointment as Revenue Collector of this Congressional District. Col. A. was a soldier in the Union army, and his appointment will be as little obnoxious to Union men as that of any member of the Johnson party. Personally we have nothing against Col. A. On the contrary, we are, and have always been, personal friends. In this appointment, however, we have an evidence of the base ingratitude and malignant spirit of Andrew Johnson. Uncalled, the office which Col. Abernathy has was given by the President to Joseph A. Cooper, of this county, and on the 14th of July the U. S. Senate confirmed the nomination. Soon after the confirmation, Cooper delivered a speech in this city, in which he endorsed the proposed Constitutional Amendments, and declared against reinstating in power the leading traitors who brought on the war. This sealed his fate with the President, though he said nothing personally derogatory of him.

The name of Joseph A. Cooper is familiar to every loyal man and woman in the State. As a private soldier, he fought in the Mexican war. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain of infantry. Without property, a particle of political influence, or influential, wealthy relatives, he was promoted Colonel, and Brigadier General long before the war ended. In a word, Cooper is the most distinguished and popular soldier of the forty thousand Tennesseans who enlisted in the Union army. His bravery and skill, as displayed in commanding a brigade in the Atlanta campaign, and a division in the campaign in North Carolina, where he saw the last armed rebel surrender, elicited the unbounded admiration of his superior officers, and all with whom he was associated. After the Atlanta campaign he was promoted Brigadier General by the lamented Lincoln, on the recommendation of Gen. Rockell, of Indiana, his division commander, and Generals Sherman and Schofield. After Johnson became President, Gen. Cooper was promoted Brevet Major General, and he was the *first* Tennessean to receive promotion at the hands of Johnson. He is a poor man, and knew when he endorsed Congress that he was surrendering an office worth between FOUR AND FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS per year. A few minutes after he made the speech in this city we have referred to, we said to him: "General, you have made a speech which will deprive you of the Collectorship." His reply was worthy the noblest Roman in Rome's greatest day. Said he: "I suppose I have lost my office, and though a poor man, with a large family, I can not be bought with any office in the gift of the President." "Sir," he continued, "I will split rails for twenty-five cents per day sooner than desert the Union party of the country and turn rebel."

The removal of "fighting Jo. Cooper," as the soldier boys call him, is one of the severest blows Andrew Johnson's policy has received in East Tennessee. The indignation of the loyal citizens and "boys in blue" at this infamous treatment of so noble a patriot and soldier, will be sorely felt by Johnsonites in every county in East Tennessee.

Excitement in Roane County.

Wednesday, 31st, and Thursday, 1st inst., were lively days in the glorious Union county of Roane. The Circuit Court was in session, and hundreds congregated at Kingston on this account. Many came thither to hear speeches from Hons. L. C. Houk and J. A. Dougherty, who were announced, through this paper, weeks since, to lift the curtain from the Johnson dynasty at the time and place referred to. On the adjournment of Court at twelve o'clock, the intrepid Judge Houk, of the 17th Circuit, took the stand, and spoke an hour and a half, and until the Court met. Judge Hall presiding. Judge Houk concluded his speech in the street, occupying in all about two hours and a half. The Judge delivered an eloquent and able speech in advocacy of the Radical party, and created an impression damaging in the extreme to "My Policy." In the course of his remarks he made the fur fly from the big dog of the Johnson tan-yard in Roane county. We refer to our old friend Col. R. K. Byrd, of the 1st Tennessee Federal Infantry. Colonel B. has made so many speeches at Kingston (his horse) in favor of Johnson, and "against big buck niggers marryin' white wimin," that the people can repeat all his speeches. His neighbors repeat it more glibly than does the school-boy "Mary had a little Lamb," or "On Linden when the Sun was Low."

We have not space to publish Judge Houk's speech, or Col. Byrd's "big-buck-niggers-marryin'-white-wimin" speech. Suffice it to say, the Colonel became furious over the Judge's excoriation. So much so he told the Judge on the street that he would whip him. The Judge told him to "whip and be d——d, he asked him no odds." Col. Byrd spoke and declared, so we understand, that the class of men who had been in the Union army, and who supported the Radical party, had "never fought any." Major Bowers, who was in the crowd, replied to the Colonel that the statement was a "d——d lie." Said he, "I was in the Federal army, I am a Radical, and I fought as much as you did."

On Thursday, Col. Doughty, of the Legislature, made a thorough and able Radical speech. As in other counties in East Tennessee, the Union ball rolls on triumphantly in Roane.

During the war Col. Byrd was for making "treason odious." We are sorry to see him in such a rotten concern as the Johnson party. We attribute his course to the malady of "nigger on the brain," with which he has been suffering since the Emancipation Proclamation, and his defeat for Congress by Maynard.

Qualifications for a Democratic Congressman.

John Morrissey, the boxer and blackleg, is the "Democratic" candidate for Congress in the Fifth New York district. The Herald republishes in full his great fight with Yankee Sullivan, October 12th, 1858, at Boston Four Corners, a spot of ground claimed or disclaimed by both New York and Massachusetts. The Herald calls it "ring reasoning," and "great debate between Mr. John Morrissey and Yankee Sullivan—knock-down arguments, and qualifications for a Congressman."

The debate lasted fifty-five minutes. Morrissey was terribly punished and badly whipped, but the referee decided him the victor on grounds decided wholly wrong. Here is the account of the last round: Morrissey's face was all battered to pieces, he was weak in the legs, and Sullivan struck him where he chose. "His blows were not so forcible as at first, but yet too much for human nature to endure much longer, and although Morrissey was bearing up manfully, it was evident that he was failing rapidly.—His knees shook and his hands were low and his mind bewildered."

Round 37 and last.—Sullivan came to the scratch very fresh, and opened at once on Morrissey's face, hitting and getting away. Morrissey followed him wildly, and at last succeeded in throwing his arm around Sullivan's neck, and getting his back against the ropes, lifted Sullivan entirely clear of the ground, Sullivan keeping his feet drawn up meanwhile.—The seconds of both parties now rushed to their men, and shut out for a time the view of what was going on. In a moment afterwards the seconds were debating among themselves. Sullivan was striking Gardner and Wilson was fighting with O'Donnell. Morrissey, when next seen, was on his knees, waiting for the seconds to lift him up. The ring was then filled by outsiders, and before they were put out the referee decided that Morrissey had won the fight. This unlooked for decision took everybody by surprise, but the fiat had gone forth, and Morrissey was taken out of the ring. Sullivan remained, calling Morrissey to continue the battle. The referee would not tell when asked by Sullivan's second, why he decided as he had done. Our reporter saw him afterwards, and he said it was because Sullivan was taken out of the ring before he gave his decision. This, however, is a mistake. Sullivan did not leave the ring for some minutes after Morrissey was taken away.

Andy Takes a "Back-Seat."

The people of Tennessee and the Union have heard a great deal from Andy Johnson about "*Rebels taking back seats in the work of re-construction.*" By the elections in all the loyal States of the North, the patriotic millions of the American people have decided that the "back-seats in the work of reconstruction" SHALL be taken, not alone by rebels but by Andy Johnson, the great Apostate and Renegade of the nineteenth Century.

The negroes of Botetourt county, Va., have increased about four hundred since the last census. In all the other country districts of Virginia they have diminished.

Gov. Brownlow's Message.

As was to have been expected, the Johnson papers of Tennessee find fault with, and make war on the Governor's Message. On the other hand it is applauded by the Union Press throughout the country.—Among our exchanges of the Johnson party which objects to and criticises the message is the Nashville *Dispatch*.

In a lengthy but dignified editorial, the Dispatch reviews and endeavors to combat the views expressed in the message. To this end it quotes what the Governor once said on the negro question. The *gist* of the entire article is that the Governor don't occupy the position on the negro question that he formerly did. We would ask the Dispatch if it has not changed its position on this *novel* (?) topic? Three or four years ago it was opposed to emancipation in Tennessee. Now, it declares it supports the President in his *entire* policy of restoration, from his induction into office. The President claims the honor of effecting the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, and boasts he has done more to abolish the "patriarchal institution," than "any man living." Does the Dispatch endorse this part of the President's policy, or is it *only* his pardoning of the leaders and followers of the "Lost Cause," that it endorses? There is no force in this objection to the views of the Governor as expressed in his message.

"Things ain't now as they were was once,
Folks don't think as they used to did then."

There is not one man in the United States in every hundred who occupies the position on the everlasting negro question that he did before the war. The great social and political revolution through which the country has passed has entirely changed the relations of the races in the South and North, and as a matter of necessity men must change with the progress of inexorable and uncontrollable events.

In conclusion, disclaiming the intention of being discourteous in the slightest degree, we respectfully commend to our Nashville cotemporary the adage that, "Wise men change, fools never do."

The Great Southern Route to Washington.

The undersigned, having lately traveled over the great Southern route from Nashville to Washington City, take pleasure in recommending this great thoroughfare to the traveling public. The road itself is in the finest condition, with all the latest improvements in passenger cars and sleeping palaces on all night trains. Their connections are sure. The country over which this road passes is unsurpassed in beauty. The scenery in some places, is unequaled in splendor, and besides, the passenger passes some of the places where the most bloody battles of the late rebellion were fought.—He will find their eating houses well supplied, and the officers of the road courteous to passengers and careful of the safety of all concerned. Upon the score of economy and speed, the traveler will find the Chattanooga and Knoxville and the East Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg, and Alexandria Railroads, just what he desires, taking him through from Nashville to Washington City in forty-seven hours. If he desires comfort, try this road: his baggage will be checked through without trouble to you.

A. M. HUGHES,
J. C. WALKER.

Nashville, November 8, 1866.

Mr. Hughes is a Tennessean, and is now the Commissioner of the State at Washington. Mr. Walker has been long a Circuit Judge in this State. The truth is, the robbing of passengers, and the throwing of trains off of the track in Kentucky, by rebel guerrillas, is driving the travel through East Tennessee, found to be the shortest and cheapest route.

Northern Merchants and Southern Debtors.

A writer in the Richmond Whig confesses, with an ill grace, that Northern merchants have been lenient with their Southern debtors. He says:

We believe that human wisdom cannot get us out of our troubles, and that great distress is inevitable. But let the people themselves feel that the remedy is in their own hands. They must compromise debts, and they are doing so. Abuse the Yankees as we will, but give the devil his due.—They compromise on liberal terms with their Virginia debtors. In the past twelve months many thousand dollars of debt have been paid in New York and Philadelphia at twenty-five cents in the dollar. Merchants this day going on in business have thus discharged their debts. And our people are doing the same. And necessity will compel them to continue to compromise debts, and higher motives will also induce them. Let the Legislature enact every law for their relief which they can pass, but let the people do their duty too. Deeds of trust cannot be avoided. There is no disgrace in making a deed of trust, and they will be made. Let their provisions be fair and just and honest, and public opinion will sustain parties executing them. Creditors must loose, but not all due them; they have some rights. We must practice rigid and self-denying economy and industry, energy, honesty, and frugality will be rewarded with success. Realizing our poverty, we must conform our habits and modes of life to our impoverished condition. The Legislature cannot make money, and tinkering with obligations and remedies is dangerous. Repudiation is an expensive luxury, destructive of credit, on the proper use and regulation of which our future success in a measure depends. We have an assurance of the supply of food and raiment if we "trust in the Lord and do good," and no discharge of our obligations, except honorably, and compensate for the loss of self-respect.

THE Union party in North Carolina is pledged to support the Constitutional Amendment, and the measure is already gaining new friends in the State. The Newbern Times, hitherto a Johnson organ, said recently:

"Nothing, to our mind, is clearer than that Congress has the right to fix the terms of readmission for the Southern States, and as the President's policy seemed to give such general satisfaction, we had hoped Congress would have adopted it at the last session, and that ere this we would have been admitted; but in this we were mistaken. As Congress, therefore, has put forth a policy, clearly having the right to do so—a policy, too, which differs so slightly with that of the Executive—it is reasonable to suppose, and we do suppose, that the President will yet acquiesce, and that these two branches of the Government will yet harmonize on the subject of Reconstruction. One thing is certain, the Congressional policy will succeed in the end, whether the President harmonizes or not. The Raleigh Sentinel, the Governor's organ at Raleigh, says it will not submit to the Constitutional Amendment. Very well, it can do as it pleases about that. It can stand just as stubborn as it likes, but it will stand to a hopeless minority, for the people of North Carolina will ratify it by an overwhelming majority, just as soon as they are convinced it is the best they can do. The truth is, the people have been bamboozled by the quack politicians and demagogues about as long as they can bear it anyhow, and are about ready to take their own matters into their own hands.

SUSTAINING "MY POLICY" IN TENNESSEE.—A Boston gentleman, whose trustworthy character is vouched for by the Tribune, writes to the Secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee as follows:

A correspondent from Spring Hill, Tenn., writes me that "the Johnsonian mail agent has been destroying all the radical papers that pass through his hands on the railroad from Nashville, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala. Congressional speeches with Congress frankis are thrown out of the mail. The postmaster told me yesterday (October 7) that the agent advised him not to send any more radical speeches from his office."

My object in giving you this information is that you may cause some action to be taken, by Congressmen. This barbarism of pro-slavery times should be killed, even though Johnson does see fit to order its continuance or connive at it.

It would seem from this that the "satraps and dependents" of the President are laboring to revive the good old times of pro-Slavery brutality. That is a sort of resurrection that will not be submitted to by the people.

PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE.—Read Dr. Whitter's advertisement in another column.

Withering Exposé of Rebel Methodist Preachers.

We publish below an excellent letter from Rev. J. L. Mann of the M. E. Church. Mr. Mann is the pastor of the loyal Methodists at Greeneville. Every word of his indictment of these Rebel-Conservative preachers is true. But some would say, though true, it is too severe, too harsh. We think not. A few weeks since Rev. James R. Kennedy of the M. E. Church, South, made a publication in which he denounced the Ministers of the Methodist Church North as "horse thieves." Now, this fellow Kennedy is a shining light of Southern Methodism, is President of the Female College at Asheville, N. C., and a leader of the Conservative party. For years he lived in East Tennessee, and is well known to the people. In his communication Mr. Mann employs just the language which should be used in speaking of such a liar, hypocrite and villain as Rev. (!) J. R. Kennedy. Under the impression that Johnson's policy would be adopted, and loyal men crushed, these Rebel-Conservatives, in the Church and in politics, have endeavored to bully, bow beat and crush all opposition to their peculiar views. The time has come to treat these men, and teach them that loyal men are not to be bullied and intimidated. Hear Mr. Mann:

REASONS FOR NOT TREATING THE SCHEMES OF THE REBEL BOLSTON CONFERENCE WITH MINISTERIAL COURTESY.

Not infrequently in the discharge of our ministerial duties, we meet these *reverend gentlemen, fresh* from the fields of rebel GLORY, and invariably we treat them *with profound indifference*. The public may be envious to know the reasons prompting us to such a course, and for the information of all concerned, we append a *few* of the many that we might offer:

1st. We have some *self-respect*, and if we had none, we could not prostitute the dignity of our office to the mean subserviency of introducing *rebel preachers* to the hearts and homes of a loyal people.

2d. We cannot, by any means, either direct or indirect, "give aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement" to any class of persons engaged in open or *secret* opposition to us, our Church, our country and our God.

3d. Because they were vile, bloody and vindictive rebels all through the war, and since its close have brought forth no "fruits meto for repentance," but are persisting in their old habits of rebellion, falsehood and treason.

4th. Because they style the ministers and members of the M. E. Church in this country, "bushwhackers, tories and horse thieves." Such are the epithets applied to them by the Rev. Jas. R. Kennedy, of Asheville, N. C. These *holy* (?) traitors ought to have more respect for themselves than to ask any favors at our hands.

5th. Because they are *constantly, willfully and maliciously* slandering and misrepresenting the purposes of the Church to which we have the honor of belonging.

6th. Because many of them were *Lieutenants*, Captains, Chaplains, Quartermasters, etc., in the rebel army; where some of them did not conduct themselves as christian gentlemen, if *they did demoralize* as incontestent with good morals and ministerial standing.

7th. Because in the dark and memorable days of the rebellion, these men prayed for the *utter destruction* of the United States Government, asking God to scoop the army of the nation from the face of the earth, by the fury of rebels and the rage of pestilence.

8th. Because they wickedly prayed to the Almighty to *wreck and sink* the navy of the United States, and also prayed heaven to direct the *rebel bullets* to the hearts of Union soldiers.

9th. Because they did more to inaugurate and perpetuate the fearful reign of terror that has just passed over this country than all the politicians and demagogues of the land.

10th. Because their wicked influence, wielded in the unholy cause of treason against their country, is now represented in all the graveyards and battle-fields from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, not even excepting the appalling hells of Salisbury and Andersonville, where thousands of Union soldiers were *starved to death!*

11th. Because, in the years 1862-'63 and '64, they expelled honest and good men from the ministry solely because of their loyalty to the Government of the United States, among whom were some of the oldest members of their Conference.

12th. Because at their late session, held at Asheville, N. C., they preferred the awful charge of PERJURY and SWINDLING against *Rev. A. W. Cummings*, one of the vilest of all rebels in any government, human or Divine; and after sustaining those dreadful charges, *suspended* the miserable old sinner for the space of *a whole year*.

13th. Because they virtually prayed that the women and children of their country might be made widows and orphans, and that their husbands, fathers and brothers might die while on their way to join the Union army, and that their bones might *bleach* upon the wild mountains that divided Tennessee and Kentucky.

14th. Because these same *reverend hypocrites* are now among us, with their hands and garments reeking with the blood of our murdered people, offering to preach to the widows and baptize the orphans that they assisted to make.

Finally, we can not and will not fellowship with any set of men who are striving by all means, both fair and foul, and especially by the latter, to build up and perpetuate one of the most *intensely treasonable organizations* now out of perdition. They pretend to be exceedingly loyal, but the only evidence we have of their loyalty to the Government is the rascals they carry, signed by *A. Johnson*, and some of them are now boasting that the time will soon come when they will recover the fine they paid to Union lawyers to procure for them these same pardons, and defend them in the courts against indictments for their treasonable practices. God pity the wicked, deluded creatures!

J. L. MANN.

Greeneville, Tenn., Nov. 12th, 1866.

P. S. Jonesborough Flag and the Nashville Press and Times will please copy.

Tennessee All Right.

A rumor, doubtless started by interested parties, having gained currency that the Fiscal Agent of the State in New York had refused to pay coupons on State bonds, Gov. Brownlow telegraphed and received the following reply:

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

B. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee:—Never refused July coupons, nor any others we are authorized to pay.

R. H. LAWRY,
President Bank of the Republic.

War to the Knife.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner of Tuesday says:

It is plain that this horrid amendment is defeated unless the Southern States yield. Ten States will defeat it. If every Territory now organized were admitted to-morrow as States, eleven States could still defeat any constitutional amendment. Three-fourths of the States must ratify it. There are 41 States and Territories. It is apparent, therefore, that no amendment offensive to our people can be adopted if we have the manhood to oppose it. The Yankees know this, and hence their course. They put out this as a forerunner of worse amendments, if, as they say, they have any worse. Make us degrade ourselves by consenting to this, and we become impotent to arrest what follows.

They find the adoption of this amendment utterly hopeless, and now approach us with persuasion and threats until even for children.

There is a way to increase the number of free States—a way taught by the Democratic leaders.—The traitors seem to be preparing themselves for that territorial condition which may at last be the only method to save the Republic.

A Very Apt Reply.

A soldier of this city, who served with distinction as Colonel of a Michigan regiment, was approached yesterday by an officer who supports Johnson, with a suggestion that, as military man, they ought to pay their respects to President Johnson upon his arrival at Toledo.

"You may, but I will not," replied the Michigan Colonel, "for I have no respect for him."

"But," quoted the Johnsonian, "you will go with us and show your respect for Grant and Farragut, who accompany him, won't you?"

"My dear sir," replied the Colonel, "there once was an old lady who kept a boarding house for laborers. One morning she came across a piece of tainted beef which she purchased cheap and boiled for dinner. It 'smelt to heaven,' and not a laborer would touch it. That evening she sliced and fried it, but it wouldn't do—it still smelt. The next morning she made hash of it, but it smelt louder and louder, when a boarder, who could stand it no longer, spoke his mind: 'Look here, old lady, you may bile it, you may fry it, or you may spile good potatoes by heshin' it with 'em, but *that meat stinks*, and you can't crowd it down me in any shape.' Now," continued the very positive Colonel, "you may take Johnson boiled, fried, stewed, or sandwiched between two as good potatoes as Grant and Farragut, and he stinks. You can't crowd him down me at any price."

The conversation closed quite abruptly.—*Toledo Blade.*

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S report of the condition of the freedmen in Louisiana should silence those who pretend that the negro needs no other protection than that the planter chooses to extend. Sheridan, who is neither politician nor Radical, declares that, now that the crops have been gathered, the freedmen are, to a great extent, discharged by their employers, on slight pretexts, and without obtaining any wages, left destitute for the Winter.—Outrages on the freedmen, are common, and Gen. Sheridan affirms emphatically that "the trial of a white man for killing a freedman is nothing but a farce." To the benefits of the Freedmen's Bureau he bears earnest testimony. No honest, intelligent, unprejudiced mind can continue to believe in the justice of Andrew Johnson's policy of giving the whole South into the hands of rebels in the face of innumerable facts like those which Sheridan has furnished.

A Memphis paper complains of the prevalence in that city of stealing, stabbing and killing, owing to the large and positive increase of negro population.

A new county has been created in Mississippi and called Lee, after the ex-rebel General Robert E. Lee.

A Confederate cemetery is proposed on the battle-field of Shiloh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE RAPID RELIEF OF

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

In view of the fact of its continued use and so universe the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country should be proofed publicly known, we have been restored from sinking and even desperate disease of the lungs by its use. While man lives, its superiority over every other expectorant will be apparent to every observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote 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 settled down into disrepute, this has gained friends by every trial, confirmed 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 the same relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent 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 absolute antidote to purify the blood will find AYER'S CURE, 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. nov8-2m

Mrs. Winslow's Green 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 outraged 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."

Wines

From the LONGWORTH VINEYARD AND WINE HOUSE, Cincinnati. W. F. & 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 legality, are certified by none, either native or foreign.

For sale by W. B. WILSON & CO.

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. 43 Cedar Street, New York.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, TETTER, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. (nyr31-1y)

COLGATE'S MONEY 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. (May1-1y)

MARRIED.

In Knoxville, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, D. D., Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL, and Miss MARY E. SMITH, daughter of E. N. Parham, Esq.

Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Rev. JAMES ARTHUR HUBLE, of the Holston Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss ANNA, youngest daughter of E. N. Parham, Esq., of this city.

At the house of the bride, on the 25th of October, 1866, by Rev. W. B. Rankin, Mr. JOHN C. McLENG, of Mount Vernon, to Miss SARAH E. MORTH, daughter of Russel McBride, Esq., of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANCERY COURT—KNOXVILLE.

Bynum & Roberts, Administrators, vs. Henry C. Ramsey heirs.

THE RESPONDENT, PLEASANT A. Roberts, being a resident of South Carolina, as stated in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, for four successive weeks, notifying said respondent to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, on the first Wednesday of January next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte.

A copy of the order.

November 10th, 1866. (4p6) D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

Thomas Rodgers vs. James Sloane and others.

THE RESPONDENT, WILLIAM G. Swan, being a non-resident of Tennessee, as stated in the bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, for four successive weeks, notifying said respondent, to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, on the first Wednesday of January next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte.

A copy of the order.

November 10th, 1866. (4p6) D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

B. L. W. Mynatt, Administrator, &c., vs. Mary Harbison and others.

THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM, OF Bledsoe, and of Hampton Harbison, deceased, are stated in the bill, to be non-resident respondents, all of whom (what ever may be their ages) are of the State of Tennessee, but where Genesis, is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, for four successive weeks, notifying said respondents to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, on the first Wednesday of January next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

A copy of the order.

November 10, 1866. (4p6) D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

David H. Fortner vs. Anna J. Fortner.

THE DEFENDANT, ANNA J. FORTNER, being a non-resident of Tennessee, as stated in complainant's bill: It is ordered that publication be made in Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, for four successive weeks, notifying said respondent to appear before the Chancery Court of Knoxville, on the first Monday of January next, then and there to make defense to the bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

A copy of the order.

November 11, 1866. (4p6) D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

CIRCUIT COURT—DANDRIDGE.

Second Judicial Circuit, Jefferson county, Tennessee.

A. R. Nash, Sen'r, vs. Rachel Jones.

IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of the plaintiff, in this cause, that the defendant, is either out of the State, or has so absented or concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county, at Dandridge, on the second Monday of December, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demand, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, A. R. McCampbell, Clerk.

November 12th, 1866. (4p)

Supreme Court Opinion.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866.

THOMAS H. COLDWELL, Attorney General and Reporter.

DUERY MORRIS vs. JAMES S. MANALLY.

This bill was filed in the Chancery Court, of the county of Hardin, to enforce the collection of judgment, Jesse Livingston obtained against the complainant as the security of Russell Biggs.

It appears from the record, the complainant became the security for Russell Biggs, on a note executed to Jesse Livingston. A judgment was rendered against him, and his principal for their joint debts, by a Justice of the Peace for Hardin county, the judgment was duly transferred to a Justice of the Peace in Hardin, on the first Wednesday of January, 1860, and execution of the judgment, Biggs died and administration was granted on his estate. The administrator suggested the insolvency and died their bill under the insolvent laws in the county of Jefferson, to which it up. While the suit was pending, Livingston died.

Administration was granted to defendant, and execution issued to Sheriff of Grainger, who levied on a negro belonging to the estate of Biggs, and returned the same to the Quarterly Court of Jefferson. A motion to discharge the levy, and this bill has been filed to enjoin the collection of the debt against the complainant, until the estate of Biggs is wound up and the assets ascertained and credited on the execution. A demurrer was filed to the bill which was sustained by the Chancellor and the bill dismissed, to which ruling we object. There is no error in this decree between the creditor and debtor, who are upon the note or bond, all are practicable, in any one or all, when the principal and security are sued if the principal be insolvent, the security has the right to call on the duty of the creditor by notice, that of the Code, to subpoena the property of the principal, both real and personal, before proceeding to sell the property of the security. Filing the statute in the bill the principal is insolvent, and a bill has been filed in the county of his residence, and the creditor filing a bill, an injunction issued prohibiting all process from selling and disturbing the debtor's property in the hands of the levy upon the state was a violation of the injunction—the transferred and without the authority of law. The principal having no property subject to levy and sale, the debtor cannot be held