The Knoxville Whig

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Treading up the other cheek,
Dropping meekly on the knees,
Crying lips when dared to speak,
Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1866.

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Johnson's Policy in 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

"In calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and reconstruct 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? Is this to be so, that 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 unmemorable ruts. Why all this carnage and desolation? 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 TREASON AND 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 conspired his overthrow and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the more honest 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 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, had taken a partisan 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 IN FAVOR OF RESTORING TRAITORS.

"Now one who has been engaged in their conspiracy, 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 ON EXILING.

"Wherever you find a man anywhere proving adverse to the Constitution of the United States, spot him; he's a traitor.—Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1866.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding the Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Spies and informers.

An influential friend of the President at Washington, recently hunted that the President had friends in every county and town in Tennessee, who were posting him up as to the saying and doings of men. Indeed! And who, pray? Radicals will talk out and speak of "Me" and "My Policy" just as they think proper to speak. All they ask is that the reports made by these spies and informers shall not be followed up by the visits of so many Bilbos Bombs. The Radicals can submit to have their official heads taken off, but they don't want to be shot through their natural heads. So far as this paper is concerned, its columns show what it has to say.—It is for Congress and the country, and against rebels and rebellion. It is for placing loyal men on guard, and for having loyal men govern the country.

WELL DONE, ILLINOIS.—Returns from 80 counties show a Radical majority of 50,000, and it is expected to reach 60,000—a gain of 36,000 in two years. If Johnson will perform another tour through the State, the Radical majority will get up to ninety thousand. The Radicals have two-thirds in both branches of the Legislature. Never was a party so beaten as this Copper-Johnson party has been in all the loyal States. Legislatures against them—Governors against them—Congressmen against them—soldiers against them—and the people against them!

Georgia and Texas.

Under the advice of Andrew Johnson, the rebel Legislatures of these rebel States have indignantly and ostentatiously refused to adopt the Amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress as a basis of settlement and reconstruction. The Georgia Legislature adopted a resolution declaring the present Congress an illegal, unconstitutional body. A pretty set of fellows to prate about the Constitution. Nineteen out of twenty of the members of this Legislature were original and active participants in the effort to overthrow the Union and the Constitution which they had sworn to support. Let these rebels continue to spurn the generous terms submitted by Congress, and they will soon be compelled to accede to other and more unpalatable exactions. We think they will persist in their treasonable course. "Those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is an old proverb applicable to the Southern adherents of Andrew Johnson.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

French Opinion of the United States.

He was no blunderer who first said figures are eloquent.

Oh! All you Governments throughout our Europe, ponder well the following brief dispatch which we received only a few days ago from New York: "The public debt of the United States has been diminished by fifteen millions ($15,000,000) of dollars since the 1st of September, 1866." Think of that! Fifteen millions of dollars are equivalent to 75,000,000 (seventy-five millions) of francs, and that vast sum has been paid by the great and free American people in but little more than a year, and just after the conclusion of a war—and such a war! That nation had not loaded itself during long years of peace heaping up useless materials to accumulate crushing budgets. But when the hour of the nation's need came, the nation stamped upon its free soil, and brave armies were called up and equipped on the instant.

Oh! Yo European things, and Kaisers and people, after all, the same Yankees have some good stuff in them! Instead of paying off seventy-five millions of francs, in this one year, which European Government is it that has not in the space of three years heaped up such and such a debt? Which European Government has not in the space of three years finished away such and such credit to at least that amount? Show us that European Government and we will take off our hat to it!

Andrew Johnson Protects the Rebel Murderers of New Orleans.

The people of the civilized world are familiar with the circumstances attending the "atrocious massacre of the 30th of July, in New Orleans. On this day, in this Rebel-Johnson city, three hundred and fifty loyal white and black men were foully, cruelly murdered by rebel citizens and ex-rebel soldiers. Three law abiding, loyal citizens were slaughtered without the shadow of a pretext, unless it be criminal for citizens to assemble peacefully to discuss public affairs. It is not criminal so to do, according to the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana. Yet according to the Constitution of the United States, which Andrew Johnson professes to love and revere so much, the freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed. The kind of speech which these loyal men had assembled to give utterance to, is not the sort to please Andrew Johnson. It was condemnatory of the President's wicked and insane policy.

From the Macon (Georgia,) Telegraph, a rebel-Johnson paper, we extract the following:

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.—It is stated on very good authority that the President has ordered Gen. Sheridan not to make any arrests under Grant's famous order, which affects forty-four persons accused of committing murders on the 30th of July, at the time of the Convention riots in New Orleans.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. In a few lines, volumes are written in condemnation of the course of Andrew Johnson. From the President's action in this case, in refusing to allow the great soldier and patriot, Sheridan, to arrest these rebel murderers, the loyal men of the South have evidence as to the *kind* of protection!! they can expect from Andrew Johnson. It is the protection the lamb receives from the wolf. That the President should protect these rebels from punishment, is not at all surprising. *The riot was instigated by Andrew Johnson, and it is meet he should shield the rioters from the penalties due their crimes.* Andrew Johnson will and should be impeached, if guilty of another such crime as his participation in the New Orleans massacre of Union men.

Progress of Southern Loyalty.

The difficulty of reconstruction in the South is not in the place of policy proposed by the President or Congress, but in the great *moral defect* inherent in the very souls of the rebels. All who entered voluntarily into the rebellion are public criminals, and there is not one of them who has not, according to the laws of every civilized nation on earth, forfeited his life, to say nothing of his property and privileges. And yet, these men are more exacting and more insulting than loyal men. Take for instance the case of *Henry A. Wise*, whose whole history, as connected with the rebellion, has been one of perjury, insult and crime, requiring either punishment by death or expulsion from the country, or perpetual imprisonment. Recently, in a cemetery of rebel troops, amid thousands of unchanged rebels, he thus eulogized, as martyrs, the victims of their crimes against the life of their country:

"A mourning people," he began, "meet in the midst of graves, the dust of which is more sacred than that of kindred, to do homage to the virtuous, and commemorate the deeds of their heroes. Rose, in their sacred soil now generating in these graves, assure us that the moral power of the universe will forever overcome all evil and malignant forces. The buried are now immortal, while we survive to suffer. Their names and deeds need no monument; no hostile hand can strike them now. Eternity has sealed their testimony to the truth, and time's testimony will not permit human history to be perverted to their shame. Their death only proved that they were preferred of heaven when they fell. We now need their examples more than during the war, and have need to heed them more. If we needed Gideons to bear us through the flaming of the red-hot war, we need more than a Moses now to bear us up in dungeons of defeat, and lead us out by ways that prove us worthy of the great trials with which our honor is intrusted. The Captain of our Salvation was conquered; he died that the cause might live; and from that day to this the blood of the martyr has been the seed of the Church. So with the seeds of truth on earth. The truths for which we fought yet live. While waiting for their resurrection or their coming, in this hour of darkness and of doubt, to all who, recreant, would abandon faith, the Stonewall example strongly and firmly speak."

Was there ever such an example of unrepentant treason saved from the gallows by public clemency, thrusting its salacious insults in the face of the loyal millions? These leaders are incurably deluded, and hence their secret organizations in the South. If we get into a foreign war, these men will rise up against the Government.

General B. F. Butler.

The noble patriot whose name appears above is more misrepresented and slandered by the lying editors and orators of the Johnson party than any man living. Though thus abused, no man living or dead has ever furnished a particle of evidence that Gen. Butler has ever been guilty of a dishonest or dishonorable act. All said against him is vile slander, and nothing more. The vials of rebel vituperation and spitbat are poured out upon him because few men living have dealt treason and Johnson treachery more effective blows than he. This is the "extent of his offending—nothing more."

The Macon (Georgia) Telegraph, and other of our Copperhead exchanges, are in ecstacies of joy that he was hissed and insulted by the Five Points thieves, burglars and murderers of New York city. As an admirer of the unswerving patriotism of this great man, we too rejoice that such Democratic thieves as inhabit the Five Points of New York manifest hatred of Gen. Butler. It is the most satisfactory attestation that he is a patriot and gentleman. By a majority of five thousand votes, Gen. Butler has been elected to Congress. The electors who supported him are the virtuous, intelligent and liberty-loving people of Massachusetts, who would not permit New York Democratic burglars to black their boots. The Copperheads who attempt to blacken his character are like those silly savages who let fly their arrows at the sun, in the vain hope of piercing it, but unheeding, the great luminary rolls on in its eternal pathway, shedding light and animation on all the world.

Heavy Republican Majorities.

The election of the 6th inst. spoke, in thunder tones, the sentiments of the people of thirteen States. Eleven of these have declared, like those in October, in emphatic terms, their devotion to the principles so nobly maintained by Congress. It is amusing to look at the majorities, as they come in increased so greatly, and to hear the bitter utterings of the disloyal. The following are some of the latest figures:

Massachusetts (majority)	70,000
New York (for Governor)	15,000
Michigan	27,000
Illinois	60,000
Wisconsin (Legislative ballot)	25,000
Minnesota	10,000
Missouri	25,000
Kansas	12,000
New Jersey	5,000
Nevada	1,000
Total in ten States	250,000

Was there ever a party so crushed out since the organization of parties. In New York the Republican Congressional majorities foot up 40,000. The defeated party had better "swing round the circle" again! Rather, they had better take side with the Union, and against the rebellion.

An excellent photographist is the Hon. I. J. Stewart of Maryland. For proof of this we publish below his delineation of the character of Andrew Johnson. It was given by Mr. S. in a lengthy but elegant and able speech he delivered to a large crowd in Baltimore on the 12th inst.

Mr. Stewart has always been an unflinching patriot, and is the successor of Henry Winter Davis in the leadership of the loyal men of the district represented by the lamented Davis in Congress.

In referring to the unparalled insult offered the American people by the elevation of Andrew Johnson, that he could make himself DICTATOR of this country provided he dared to do so. Mr. Stewart said:

"He, the man whom the loyal people of this country picked out of the mud—a drunken tailor—rude, boisterous, vulgar, boastful of his origin while ashamed of it, lifted for the single virtue of supposed patriotism, because it was exceptional in his station, from the lowest condition in life to the highest position in the State—he must boast to the world that he could have made himself Dictator. His recreant tongue should have cloven to his mouth before he spoke that word. It was a traitor's heart that suggested it, a traitor's mind that conceived it, a traitor's lips that uttered it. He owed no gratitude—he has returned no treasons. He has betrayed his promises; he has broken his pledges; he has forsworn to-day his word of yesterday, and will unfaithfully to-morrow what he has done to-day. His life is a lie; his success a curse; his position a disgrace. He stand by impeached, that we may insult it as a crime for Presidents to be."

A Case of Conscience.

Mr. Simon Burgin, an aged man residing in the vicinity of Nashville, presented Thomas Wade, a Federal soldier, upon a charge of horse stealing, and in November, 1865, Wade was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Mr. Burgin is on his death bed, not expected to live, and has made application to the Governor for the pardon of Wade. His reason is, that he doubts the guilt of Wade, thinks him innocent, and is not willing to die leaving an innocent man in prison for nine years more, and an aged mother and helpless family dependent upon him. In response to this noble sentiment, the Governor let the innocent soldier at liberty. And he thinks it more than probable that he will pardon out many more Federal soldiers imprisoned because they were in the Union army.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LINE OF THE SOUTH.—We learn that the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, embracing the roads from Norfolk to Memphis, have adopted a fast through freight schedule. By this arrangement, freights are only transferred once between Norfolk and Memphis. This is a move in the right direction, and we are pleased to learn under this new schedule, the business of the roads is increasing. Large shipments of cotton are going North on this route. With one end of this line resting on the banks of the Mississippi, and the other end terminating at Norfolk—one of the best and finest harbors on this continent—we see no cause why this line should not become the great artery by which the products of this vast extent of country will reach the seaboard. To those who have labored to perfect this new arrangement, we hope that prosperity and success of the enterprise may more than meet their expectations.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—There are 117 Radical Congressmen elects to the 40th Congress, out of the whole representation of 182, showing that "My Policy" is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Two-thirds of 183 are twice 54, so that the power of the vetoe is destroyed. The country indorses the action of Congress, and this is a decision from which there is no appeal. The North now has a standing army of 400,000 of a loyal majority, and they will not only maintain it, but increase it. The judgment rendered in October has been reaffirmed in November. The whole argument was heard, the President took the field in defence of his policy; and the States, as jurors, decided the case. Let the verdict be respected, and let the sentence of the State be carried out.

A FILTHY SHEET.—No one of the filthy papers in Tennessee is so forward in the work of maligning the Governor as the Republican Banner, the *final* of the political prostitutes of Middle Tennessee. In all conflicts between right and wrong—honor and shame—truth and falsehood—patriotism and treason—the Banner is certain to be on the side of vice, error and sin. Owned by traitors, conducted by pliant tools, no manly teachings can be expected from such a source.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

NOVEMBER 12th, 1866.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Speaker Frierson in the chair.

On a call of the roll ten members answered to their names.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

NOVEMBER 12th, 1866.

The House met at the usual hour. Mr. Speaker Heiskell in the chair.

The roll was called, and forty-three members were present.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Speaker Heiskell presiding.

The following newly elected members were qualified and took their seats: John Anderson, of Hamilton county, Isaac A. Taylor, of Carter, David Brewer, of Benton and Humphries, and R. L. V. Sghmitten, of Dickson.

On motion of Mr. Moss, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Speaker Frierson in the chair. The roll was called and fifteen members were present.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866.

The House was called to order at nine o'clock, 61 members answering to their names.

Mr. Thornburg, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the admission of Mr. Wright, member elect from Sumner county. Mr. Wright came forward and was duly qualified.

THE DECEASED MR. LEWIS.

A communication was read, signed by G. M. Fogg and A. V. S. Lindsley, announcing that the funeral of the late Mr. W. B. Lewis would take place on Thursday the 15th inst., from Fairfield, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature have learned with profound regret of the death, on the 13th inst., of the Hon. Wm. B. Lewis, late a member of this body; a citizen venerable in years, zealous in labor for the public interests; distinguished by the faithful discharge of duty in responsible positions in the service of the country, both civil and military, and esteemed in all the relations of life; one whose conduct as a legislator was governed by convictions of duty, and whose demeanor to his fellow members tended to soften the asperities of conflict, and inculcate a spirit of moderation. It is therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Major Lewis the State has lost a citizen who in his life illustrated the highest traits of human character, and has left an example worthy to be emulated by all who cherish a patriotism which knew no sectional line, and an integrity in public station above reproach.

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives tender their sympathy to his family and to the immediate community of which he was so long an honored and venerated resident; and that they attend his funeral on to-morrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the journal, and an engrossed copy be transmitted to his family.

Mr. Speaker Heiskell introduced a bill, which passed its first reading, requiring Revenue Commissioners to report the number of mules in their respective counties.

The Senate bill appropriating a certain amount for the purpose of erecting a marble monument in memory of the late President Lincoln was recommitted to the committee.

The message of the Governor was received and read. On motion, five thousand copies in English and two thousand in German were ordered printed for the use of the House.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

SENATE BILLS

Senate bill appropriating the Hermitage property to the National Government, to be devoted to the uses of a military academy, passed its first reading, after the adoption of an amendment reducing the extent of land appropriated to fifty acres. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Thornburg, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the admission of L. M. Thrope, member from Henry county. The House sustained the report, and Mr. Thrope was duly qualified.

HOUSE BILLS

The bill providing for the payment of rent to the owner of the house now used as an asylum for the blind was laid on the table.

SENATE.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1866.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Speaker Heiskell in the chair.

On a call of the roll seventeen members were present.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Bonon presented the credentials of Mr. H. S. Patterson, Senator elect from the counties of Smith and Sumner, and, upon his motion, the same were read.

The Senator elect then came forward, when the oath of office was administered to him by Speaker Frierson, and he took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the regular message of Gov. Brownlow, which was read.

Mr. Nelson moved that the message be transmitted to the House; that the subject matter of the same be referred to the appropriate standing committees, and that three thousand copies in English and two thousand in German be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Powell moved an amendment, which Mr. Nelson accepted, providing that the number of copies printed in English be five thousand. Passed.

HOUSE.

NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

The House was called to order at nine o'clock, 61 members answering to their name.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Richards to amend the charter of the city of Memphis, which passed its first reading. Other bills, private and comparatively unimportant, passed on first reading.

Senate bill No. 108: To expedite the distribution of the effects of banks which have or may make settlements among their creditors, passed its third reading.

THE JUDGE PRESTON CASE.

Mr. Mullins said that the day on which Judge Preston should have appeared before this House had passed, there being no quorum present on that day. It was only right now that some action should be had. He would therefore offer the following resolution:

That the following members of the House be appointed a special committee to take into consideration the case of the Hon. Judge F. N. Preston, for his interference with the organization of the House at its extraordinary session in the month of July last; and that said committee report to this House such action as they may deem just and proper in the premises: Smith of Hardeman, Ware, Norman, Thornburg, Doughty, Duggan, Elliott, Wilson, Blackburn and Walters, of Wilson.

The name of Mr. Mullins being added as chairman of the committee, the resolution was adopted.

SENATE.

NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

The Senate met, Speaker Frierson in the chair.

The Speaker presented a petition from the German citizens of Nashville, praying for an amendment of existing laws so as to encourage immigration to the State. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Smith presented a Senate Bill to dispose of the Hospital and Hospital grounds belonging to the State, in the city of Memphis, which passed the first reading.

Mr. Senter offered joint resolution No. 1 as follows:

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has invested in the East Tennessee and Virginia and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads over four millions of dollars; and,

Whereas, When the military authorities turned over those roads to their owners, the companies were compelled to purchase largely of the rolling stock and fixtures, thus incurring large debts; and,

Whereas, The Government is pressing the collection of their heavy debts, notifying the companies of its purpose to take possession of the roads; and,

Whereas, The companies have claims, after all just credits are given for the use of these roads by the Government; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That a Commissioner, on behalf of this State, be appointed by the Governor to proceed at once to Washington with books and accounts, to act in conjunction with two other Commissioners, appointed by Presidents Brunner and Galloway, and effect a final settlement.

Be it further resolved, That the Commissioner on the part of the State be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services, to be approved by the Governor, and that the Comptroller issue his warrant for the same, after said services shall have been rendered.

On motion of Mr. Senter the rule was suspended and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment, providing that a Commissioner be appointed to act in conjunction with any Commissioner that may be appointed by any of the railroad companies of the State, to make settlements with the Government for all the roads in the State. On a division the amendment was lost by ayes, 8; noes, 11.

The resolution was then adopted, and on motion of Mr. Senter was transmitted to the House.

A message was received from the Governor and read, transmitting a communication from the Governor of South Carolina in regard to valuable machinery belonging to the State of Tennessee, which was removed to South Carolina during the rebellion, and stating that he would deliver the same to a duly accredited agent of the State of Tennessee.

Transmitted to the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

Mr. Bonon offered a joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the State as Superintendent of Public Schools, to withdraw twenty-three bonds of the State of Tennessee from the Bank of Tennessee, the officers of the Bank being satisfied that these bonds belonged to the School Fund. Passed.

Mr. Bonon offered Senate resolution No. 4 as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the State report at the earliest moment to the Senate, specifically the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury of the State for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1866, and that he also further report the delinquencies (if any) of the collectors of the revenue, including clerks of the courts and all others authorized to collect revenue for the State for the year ending the 30th of September, 1866. The rule was suspended and the resolution passed.

Mr. Frazier presented a bill to amend the charter of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

Mr. Powell presented a bill to incorporate the Boliva Methodist Conference. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

HOUSE.

A bill to prevent minors from playing at billiards, and imposing a penalty on billiard-table keepers when found permitting minors to play. Passed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Inman, providing for the establishment of a hospital at Knoxville.—Passed.

The bill providing for an appropriation for the relief of deceased Union soldiers came up on its third reading.

Mr. Clements moved that the word "white" be stricken out of the bill, the object of the amendment being to extend its privileges to black as well as white. A lopted by ayes 33, noes 29.

A bill providing for the remuneration of the loyal citizens of this State, who may have suffered by the war, passed its second reading.

A bill to prevent illegal voters from holding office in the State, passed its second reading.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Tennessee, November 15th, 1866.

As a Christian people, it is our duty at all times, and should be our pleasure, to return thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the countless blessings which he is constantly bestowing upon us; and being a time honored custom, it is more appropriate now, as the year is rapidly drawing to a close.

Therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, do recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November, inst., be set apart and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God for another year of prosperity, in the return of seed time and harvest, and the increase of the ground; for having driven from our borders the deadly pestilence which we all so greatly feared, and in our National relations for having kept the minds and hearts of the great body of the people true and steadfast. These blessings have all come from the Lord our God, and call upon the people of this State for gratitude, praise and thanksgiving. Let us, therefore, on the day appointed, assemble in our houses of worship to honor and praise the Lord.

Done at the Capitol, in Nashville, this 19th day of November, 1866, and the 91st year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor: W. G. BROWNLOW.
A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war, that was so recently among us, has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquility has improved, sentiments of reconciliation have largely prevailed and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas.

These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in his temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a king forever; those that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn his way.—The Lord shall give strength to his people, and the Lord shall give to his people the blessing of peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of October, in the year 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

DISTRIBUTIONS.—We would call attention to the opinion of one of the leading papers of Canada on this subject:

Most of our readers have no doubt read some of the numerous advertisements of Gift Enterprises, Gift Concerts, &c., which appear from time to time in the public prints, offering most tempting bargains to those who will patronize them. In most cases these are genuine humbugs, but there are a few respectable firms who do business in this manner, and they do it as a means of increasing their wholesale business, and not to make money. From such firms, it is true, handsome and valuable articles are procured for a very small sum, and what is more important, no one is ever cheated. Every person gets good value for his dollar; because, as we have stated, it is intended to act as an advertisement to increase their ordinary business.

We have seen numbers of prizes sent out in this way by Sherman, Watson & Company, of Nassau street, N. Y., and there is no doubt that some of the articles are worth eight or ten times the money paid for them, while we have not seen or heard of a single article which was not fully worth the dollar which it cost. But this is only one of the exceptions of this rule, for as a general thing the parties engaged in this business are nothing but clever gentlemen.—*Saturday Sun, Montreal, C. E., Jan. 11, 1866.*

Romance and Tragedy.

HOW A WOMAN WRECKED A MAN.

The following romantic and tragic story is from the New Orleans Times:

"Nearly a year ago one of the first merchants in the city met and joined a woman of English birth, whom he believed to be a widow.

"His advances were favorably received, and after many happy hours passed in pleasant converse the gentleman at length declared his passion. To his surprise and chagrin, the lady, with many tears, informed him that her husband was not dead. A long story of unkindness, neglect, maltreatment, and a separate maintenance was related. The fair one, with the utmost frankness, went into all the details of her wretched existence, and ended by hoping a divorce suit, then pending, would terminate in her favor. The gentleman, encouraged by the confidence, and eager for the possession of such a treasure, insisted on her at once departing for England, and bountifully supplied the lubricating material for the rusty machinery of the courts. The journey was made, and in the course of a few weeks the bagatelle of $12,000 expended.

"Not many moons elapsed ere the lover was favored with the most tender epistle, conveying, in the postscript, intelligence of another draft for $10,000, which he would of course pay on presentation. The business of the law proved exceedingly expensive. Two more drafts for $10,000 each were forwarded to this country and promptly paid. The gentleman becoming alarmed at the enormous drain on his purse, ventured to remonstrate, and begged the lady, if possible, to conduct the business with more economy.

"The communication in reply, dated at Paris, quietly informed him that the suit had been decided against her, that she was tired forever to the object of detestation, and that although she could never forget the disinterested friendship of the kindest of men, they must never again meet on earth.

"The unhappy gentleman, maddened at his folly, and crippled in business by the immense outlay of money, ended his existence by his own hand. Long after this tragedy the real creator of it presumes again to address the man she so wronged."

ALL LOYAL.—One of the results of yesterday's election in this city which ought to be gratifying, is the proof that everybody is loyal, that they always gloried in the success of the Union and supported the Government in all it war measures for the suppression of the rebellion. We beg nobody will ever say anything more about oaths—iron-clad or otherwise. When men who have heretofore been ranked as "Southern sympathizers" swear that they gloried in Lee's defeat, and rather liked to see a colored Union soldier whip a Rebel soldier than otherwise, we think there is no use in further swearing.—*Baltimore American.*

Our Railroad Troubles.

The adoption, by the Legislature, of the resolutions offered by Mr. Senter, at the suggestion of the Governor, to be found in our Legislative report, will secure a speedy settlement of the difficulties existing between the Railroads of East Tennessee and the Federal Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

In vain is the field of its ravages more and more extensive are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming 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 when solicited 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 for admiration 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 those relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalled excellence 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 alterative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S CHERR. EXT. 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 R. J. SANFORD & CO. nov7-4m

Mrs. Winslow's Queen Hair Restorer.

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

Wines

From the Longwood Vineyard and Wine House, Cincinnati. W. F. & F. F. 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 bouquet, are unrolled by none, either native or foreign.

For sale by W. P. WILSON & CO. sep7-4m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar Street, New York. sept-4m

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 in STAMPS or POSTAGE, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. july21-6m

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin.—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 8mth1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proclamation by the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, November 10th, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTIES of Anderson, Bledsoe, Bradley, Blount, Claiborne, Campbell, Cumberland, Fayette, Hardin, Hardeman, Hamilton, Johnson, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Montgomery, Morgan, Marion, Monroe, Madison, Overton, Obion, Polk, Rhea, Sullivan, Sevier, Tipton, Wayne, Washington, White and Weakley—Greeting:

The Commissioners for the registration of voters in your respective counties, having officially reported the completion of said registration, you are hereby commanded to open and hold an election at all the places of holding elections in your counties, where vacancies may exist, on the 5th day of December next, after giving the notice required by law, for the election of officers to fill all vacancies that may be officially known to you to exist in your several counties whether in Civil District, Municipal or County offices, and due return thereof make according to law.

{ SEAL. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on the 10th day of November, 1866.

By the Governor: W. G. BROWNLOW.
A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y of State.
nov12-3t

CIRCUIT COURT—KNOX COUNTY.

SITTING IN SESSIONS.

S. D. Ross vs. Matilda Williams et al.

IN THIS CAUSE, IT APPEARING TO the Court, that the defendants, Charles Williams and Abner Williams, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, or so absented or concealed themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring said defendants to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court to be held for the county of Knox, at the Court House in Knoxville, on the 2nd Monday of February, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to the bill filed and demand of the plaintiff, or the same will be ta