The Knoxville Whig

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Twiddling up the other cheek,
Drooping humbly on the knee;
Closing lips when dared to speak,
Will not do in times like these.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1866.

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Johnson's Policy in 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

"In calling a convention to restore the State, who shall recover 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 its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled, all the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been won with the dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why 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 TREAT OF DISFRANCHISING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in waging 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 poor 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 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 TREAT OF CONSPIRING TRAITORS.

"There are those who have been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take out 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 1806 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 ON TREAT OF CONSPIRATORS.

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

ANDREW JOHNSON ATTACKED BY HIMSELF.

"Whenever you find a man anywhere praising about the Constitution of the United States, spot him. He's a traitor.—Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1858.

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 created for the 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.

Impeachment of the President.

"A Radical" sends to the Harrisburg Telegraph the following impeachment of Warren Hastings by Edmund Burke, and asks "What would Burke have said if he had been called upon to impeach Andrew Johnson?"

I impeach Warren Hastings, Esquire, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I impeach him in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, whose parliamentary trust he has betrayed.

I impeach him in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain, whose national character he has dishonored.

I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose laws, rights and liberties he has subverted, whose properties he has destroyed, whose country he has laid waste and desolate.

I impeach him in the name and by the virtue of those eternal laws of justice which he has violated.

I impeach him in the name of human nature itself, which he has cruelly outraged, injured and oppressed, in both sexes, in every age, rank, situation and condition of life.

Says the correspondent of the Telegraph:

Warren Hastings never attempted to subvert the government of his native land; he never publicly travelled round the country he ruled over in the character of a drunken buffoon; he never chased his friends prize-fighters and the keepers of faro banks; he never encouraged rebel ruffians to murder the friends of the Government; he never egged on villians and cut-throats to burn down school-houses for the poor.

No More National Banks.

We are to have no additional National Banks. The full amount of bonds upon which, by the limitation of the law, currency can be issued, has been received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Three hundred millions of dollars is the sum specified, and in order to prevent parties ambitious of starting new banks from procuring disappointment for themselves, it is announced that no further deposits of bonds will be received. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

We have thus reached the limit of the expansion of the currency, and it may be assumed that we are at the topmost point of high prices. As the legal tenders are being retired at the rate of four millions a month, and other amounts are being reduced by the operations of the Treasury, it will follow that henceforth the amount of currency in circulation will be constantly decreasing. The only chance for a contrary state of affairs is that Congress may, at the next session, increase the amount of banking capital. No doubt efforts will be made to that end, but the Secretary of the Treasury will be opposed to them, and it is doubtful whether a majority of the members of Congress will be willing to ratify the scheme.

Speech of Stokes.

Hon. W. B. Stokes spoke in the Capitol at Nashville last Thursday night three hours and five minutes. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and Stokes spoke in an eloquent as wide manner, and was often and enthusiastically cheered. He told the audience that a man representing a Congressional district, laid off by the present Legislature, having drawn his pay, or intending to draw it, and having taken, or intending to take the Congressional test oath, had made a speech in Lebanon, in which he had denounced this State Government as unconstitutional, the Legislature as logus, and charged the members with perjury. A voice called out, "Name the man," and Stokes repeat, "Hon. B. Campbell is the man, and I have his speech as reported by the Copper-Johnson paper of his own town."

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

A Rebel Paper on a Conservative Convention.

The Memphis Bulletin is one of the most ingenuously devoted Andrew Johnson journals published in this State. Notwithstanding this, it is disgusted that the prize fighter and brute, Morrissey, (who was once indicted for burglary,) should be made a leader of the Conservative party. Morrissey's election to Congress, by the Johnson Conservatives, is commented on by the Bulletin as follows:

"It is a fact above that participantly may to be have a people that this fellow Morrissey becomes the representative of a body of men claiming to be decent and conservative. To what base use do parties lend themselves! Admiring Greeley's transcendentalism and his preference of philosophy to common sense, we would never vote for a universe like Morrissey even to defeat the greatest philosopher of the Tribune."

Dupree, and other editors of the Memphis paper, were rebels throughout the war, and wore the "gray jacket" of rebel soldiers. Daily they denounce and villify all advocates of negro suffrage, yet they declare they would "never vote for a universe like Morrissey even to defeat" Horace Greeley, one of the leading advocates of negro suffrage.

Such zealous supporters of Andrew Johnson are these ex-rebel soldier editors, that we doubt whether partizanship would not blindly carry them to the support of Morrissey against an advocate of negro suffrage. Nevertheless, it is creditable to them to declare they would never, even to beat an advocate of negro suffrage, support for Congress a manager who has sunk so low in the scale of humanity as John Morrissey, one of the shining lights of Johnson Democracy.

While such slimy, filthy reptiles, faro dealers and broken-nose prize fighters as Morrissey are elected to Congress by the Johnson party, we hear in East Tennessee that the "Conservative party embrace the respectability, decency and statesmanship (!) of the country."

Corrupt, false-hearted, unprincipled, office-seeking demagogues in East Tennessee, have the audacity to tell the people that the so-called "Conservative party embraces all the respectability and integrity of the country, while the Radical party is made up of the scum of society (as they term it) and bushwhackers, fools and thieves." None but a traitors mind would conceive the thought, and none but a slanderous tongue give utterance to it.

A pretty set of devils to prate of their own respectability and talents, and denounce as fools and bushwhackers the large majority of the people of East Tennessee.

Effects of President Johnson's Policy in North Carolina.

In the Northwestern Christian Advocate of November 7th, a Methodist paper published at Chicago, Illinois, we find a letter from Dr. Thos. H. Pearne, written on the 13th of last month at Asheville, N. C. Dr. P. is the Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church for this District. In speaking of the people of Asheville, the Doctor says:

The people here are decidedly hostile to the Union. They freely speak of Union men as tories, and the flag—our own starry banner—has been repeatedly pulled down and treated with indignity. When it was first hoisted here after the surrender, and a company of U. S. troops were here to defend it, some of the citizens went across the streets rather than walk under it. This was remedied by its being stretched across the streets. While it was thus suspended, I am informed that a Methodist preacher and his wife (Southern, of course,) were about to drive under it, when discovering it, his wife objected to being under the flag, and the minister, turning his horse around short, broke his buggy. I have been here now a week, and am about as much an object of prying curiosity and remark as an elephant would be in a menagerie. That "Yankee preacher," "Black Republican," "Negro Suffrage" man, 'Radical,' "Abolitionist," are the terms used in describing me.

Missionary Appropriations for 1867.

I. Foreign Missions	$308,674
II. Foreign Populations	94,800
III. Indians	4,600
IV. American Domestic	448,100
V. Third Class Missions	38,554
VI. Contingent	38,000
VII. For Missionary Advocate	16,000
VIII. Incidental Expenses	15,000
IX. Office Expenses	20,000
X. Churches in the South	70,700
XI. Missions in the Irish Conference	5,000
Total of appropriation for 1866-7	$1,030,978

The above are the figures and the aggregate of the appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its late session in New York, and which closed on the evening of the 13th inst.

The Bishops of the Church expressed their concurrence in the action of the Committee and Board in the following beautiful and eloquent terms:

Having carefully examined the various appropriations made for the missionary work in 1867, as reported by the General Committee with the Committee of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, we are pleased to express our concurrence, also our own approbation of their action.

We are specially grateful that the second Centenary of Methodism commences so auspiciously, and that the eye of the Church is still fixed upon the whole world as its parish. We think that the Church will cheerfully respond to the advanced movement, and we trust that the average of one dollar per member will be contributed for this glorious cause.

We invoke the benediction of God upon the Committee and upon the Board of Managers, whose deliberations have been characterized by wisdom and fraternal love, as well as upon the officers who administer the affairs of the Society.

May the great Head of the Church pour of His Holy spirit upon the pastors and churches of our Zion, and cause the ensuing year to surpass all preceding ones in the advancement and triumphs of His Kingdom among the nations of the Earth.

[Signed]

T. A. MORRIS,	E. S. JANES,
L. SCOTT,	M. SIMPSON,
E. R. AMES,	D. W. CLARK,
E. THOMPSON,	C. KINGSLEY.

New York, Nov. 13, 1866."

The foregoing document speaks for itself, and shows the resources of the Methodist Church. Last year the appropriated one million, and this year increase the amount thirty-one thousand. As much as $39,700 is appropriated for the new Conference in the South, and at least an equal sum comes from the Church Extension Society to aid in erecting houses of worship.

Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty.

After our paper was made up and ready for the press last week, we received the Nashville papers containing the bill introduced by Mr. Kerchival, of Lincoln county, to repeal the present franchise law, and grant universal suffrage and universal amnesty. In a word, give all the rebels and negroes with the ballot. This proposition was promptly laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 29. East Tennessee, Radical and Conservative members voted against the bill in solid phalanx. The Conservatives from Middle and West Tennessee voted as unitedly against laying on the table. From this it is evident the Legislature will not agree to pardon Isham G. Harris, and admit his cohorts to the ballot-box on any terms.

How Copperhead Majorities Grow in New York.

The New York Herald of the 6th lets into the secret of a part of the large increase of the Copperhead vote of that city in the following paragraph:

There are from five to ten thousand rebels, who, having taken up their residence in New York, may vote to-day, while, if they had remained in the South, they would have been disfranchised, or their votes would have no value politically. We need not be surprised, therefore, that so many Southerners came to this great metropolis, or to other parts of the North, for a permanent home. They are Americans still, and do not feel here the disabilities suffered at the South in consequence of the rebellion. But by and by the tide will turn. When the South becomes fully restored, there will be a great migration of Northerners, as well as a return of the Southern people to that section of country. In the meantime, this is the refuge of the rebels, where they can vote and be free from the disabilities they labor under in the South.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal, responding to the question whether the ten Southern States will have a vote in the next Presidential election, says: "We suppose they will, or know the reason why." They know the reason now just as well as they can know it then. The electoral votes will be counted in the session of 1869 by the Congress just elected—in which the Southern States have no representatives. Nor can they have representatives there unless they are admitted to seats by a vote of that Congress itself, and over two-thirds of its members are pledged against their admission unless they adopt the Constitutional Amendment. The South declares they will not adopt it—it would seem to follow that they will not, therefore, have a vote in the next Presidential election, as things stand now.

Assuming that they "know the reason why," what does the Journal propose to do about it?—N. Y. Times.

FOR SALE.—A second hand Rockaway Carriage and Harness, all in good order. Apply at this office.

An Eloquent Speech.

Ozora P. Cary, of Ohio, delivered a speech in Troy, New York, on the eve of the recent election in that State. From the Troy Times, we extract a couple of passages of his eloquent and powerful address. Speaking of the late rebellion he said:

"Our brothers, fathers, sons have not made their forced marches, languished in our hospitals, died in battle, starved in prison pens, simply to preserve the integrity of the Republic and maintain the supremacy of our Northern civilization. They were vindicating the immortal, the divine truth asserted in the Declaration of Independence, eye promulgated by the Almighty, of the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. We had made merchandise of God's teachings, we had insulted the cross of Him who by dooying manhood to millions of those for whom he died; our statesmen had proclaimed that this was a white man's government; our legislators had declared it a crime to teach a black man to read Christ's sermon on the mount; our judges had decreed that in this Republic a man with a dark skin had no rights which a white man was bound to respect; ministers of the everlasting Gospel maintained that slavery was the normal condition of the African, or that his manhood was a mere political question with which the pulpit had nothing to do. And thus the sublime and divine truth that each individual of every race, color and clime had an equal right with all others to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, was repudiated. But the jewel truth of the divine right of manhood, not of kings, came over in the Mayflower with the simple-hearted Pilgrims, and like the little stone cut out of the mountain without hands, is to fill the whole earth. Our boys in blue have exhibited a heroism and performed deeds of valor unparalled in history.—God was with them, for they were striking chains from the limbs of His children. The blood they shed was sacred, for, like Christ, they died that manhood might be disenthralled. The ground where they fell is holy, for the martyrs of liberty consecrated it with their blood. The martyred Lincoln, the murdered Lyon, Wadsworth, McPherson and their three hundred thousand comrades, died that down-trodden, oppressed, buried humanity might have a glorious resurrection—that this nation, the favorite child of Divine Providence, clothed with new vigor and beauty, might be given over to a purer and higher civilization, as a bride adorned for her husband. The salve of the nation's claim in this war will be treasured and guarded by the affections of all Christendom. In after years, when this vast continent shall be peopled with five hundred millions of intelligent, liberty-loving happy people, when it shall become the garden of the Lord, and when this nation shall be the evangelizer of the world, the disenthralled and enfranchised of all lands will scatter flowers and drop tears of gratitude upon the tombs of our fallen heroes, and their names will be held in everlasting remembrance. Then the leading rebels in the South and their Copperhead allies in the North will be remembered only to be execrated forever."

At the close of his eloquent speech of three hours, he addressed the young men who were about to cast their first vote, as follows:

"Young men, with which party do you propose to identify yourselves? Will you enroll your names with the party of freedom and progress; the party that stood by the four millions of freedmen in the struggle for the rights of man; the party that voted supplies and poured out its treasures to sustain armies and navies such as the world never saw; the party that gave Lincoln the second time to be inaugurated as commander-in-chief; the party that throughout the long and terrible conflict never faltered; the party that has written for the admiration of mankind the brightest page of history in the world's annals? Will you sustain that Congress that proposes to secure national citizenship to every native-born man, woman and child of whatever color or nationality, that hereafter the declaration, 'I am an American citizen' shall be a passport to favor throughout all the lands, as the expression will embody all that is suggestive of liberty, equality and justice? Will you sustain a Congress which proposes to base representation in the National Legislature upon the people to be represented, that Congress that says that the national debt incurred in crushing out the rebellion shall be paid to the utmost farthing, and that not a farthing of the rebel debt shall ever be paid—that Congress which has resolved that the sons of thousands of limbless soldiers of the Republic who have returned to their homes, shall be pensioned, and the widows and orphans of the three hundred thousand who return no more shall be protected, honored and supported?—Or will you vote with that party which has gathered into it, as in one great reservoir, all the treason of the North and South—that party the leaders of which, during all the long years of the war, said 'not a man, not a dollar to preserve our nationality'—that party, the leaders of which denounced the boys in blue as 'hirelings' and 'dogs,' and refused them the right of suffrage in the camp, in the field and hospital—that party, the leaders of which jeered at rebel victories and mourned over rebel defeats—that party, the leaders of which denounced the great and good Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, and nerved the arm of the assassin who took his life—that party, the leaders of which, after four years of strife, slandered the dead and insulted the living soldier, by solemnly declaring in National Convention that the war was a failure—that party, the leaders of which exerted themselves to discredit the money and bonds of the Government by proclaiming their issue unconstitutional and their promise to pay worthless; that party, the leaders of which organized conspiracies in the North to murder Governors, seize armories and arsenals, release rebel prisoners and destroy by fire and sword and pestilence the property and lives of our citizens; that party, the leaders of which welcomed and piloted the infamous Morgan and his band of guerrillas through Indiana and Ohio; that party which inaugurated a reign of terror in New York city in 1863, by burning orphan asylums, rapine and murder? Will you, young men, embark your political fortunes with a party which to-day advocates the immediate admission to the halls of Congress of men whose hands are yet wet and dripping with the blood of our slain heroes; of men who when ministering in our offices under oath to support the Constitution were plotting its destruction—men who have added perjury to murder and treason to perjury—men who have distinguished themselves in rebel Congresses, and rebel armies, and rebel navies by their act of inhumanity and barbarity—will you support a party who propose to admit to our legislative councils the very men who were abetting the starvation of 60,000 of our sons in Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville? Are you ready, young men, to identify yourselves with all the guerrillas and highwaymen and bloody persecutors of Union men at the South, whose only crime is love of their county and fidelity to its flag? There is not a robber, pirate or murderer in all the South, from Jeff. Davis to Semmes and Quantrell, who would not vote for Hoffman and the whole Democratic ticket, if they had access to your ballot-box. Will you, young men, so cast your first ballot as to give to those men the control of our armies, the direction of our navy, and place in their hands the various departments of the Government? Let your first venture upon the political sea be right, and your voyage will be prosperous and long.

For nearly three hours General Cary entertained the vast audience with a speech of great eloquence and power.

(From the Union.)

The Northern Elections.

Mr. Johnson has now seen the groundswell of popular indignation of which he has so unwarmedly discovered since February last. It has not, indeed, been quite of the kind which he predicted; in fact, the popular tide on which he counted so much has overwhelmed him and all his schemes. The conductor of the train, as Mr. Seward so felicitously termed him, has found out that the train has run over him, instead of his having run away with it.

The elections are now over, and it is possible to state with tolerable clearness the aggregate results. They are well worth attention. The following table shows the majorities given in all the Northern States this year, in round numbers:

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN NORTHERN STATES, 1866.

Maine	27,500
New Hampshire	4,500
Vermont	22,000
Massachusetts	60,000
Rhode Island	5,000
Connecticut	500
New York	10,000
New Jersey	4,000
Pennsylvania	17,000
Ohio	43,000
Indiana	14,000
Illinois	60,000
Michigan	30,000
Wisconsin	25,000
Iowa	40,000
Minnesota	10,000
Kansas	15,000
Nevada	1,000
Oregon	500
California	15,000
	405,000

The same States gave Mr. Lincoln, in 1864, a smaller majority, even including the soldiers votes. Excluding these, his majority in the North was less than 300,000; and with them it was only 395,000. Moreover, the Republican majorities in November are relatively larger than those given in October; and the largest majorities are given in the same polling the fullest votes.

This is the most decisive and emphatic victory ever won in American politics. Not only is the majority the largest ever given in the same section of country, but it is given upon the largest vote ever polled. In every State which has voted this fall, except Vermont, Massachusetts and California, (in which last only county officers were chosen,) more votes have been recorded than at the last Presidential election. Such an event has not happened at any election intermediate to the choice of a President for twenty-eight years. The vote of 1838 exceeded that of 1836, simply because the Presidential election of 1836 went almost by default. But the election of 1864 drew out a heavy vote; yet it has been outdone this year. Under all the circumstances, this is an unprecedented occurrence, and it demonstrates that the elections this year have stirred up the nation more thoroughly than any that have ever before taken place. Nothing could add to the weight, the force, the earnestness, the intensity of this determination of the people. The prodigious majorities of New York and Brooklyn in the other direction, amounting to nearly 80,000, have only served to show the tremendous force of the country districts, which have given 72,000 majority for Congress—a gain of nearly 34,000 over Mr. Lincoln's majority in 1864.

What, then, is the meaning of this impressive popular demonstration? It is not surprising that upon this point there should be some diversity of opinion, since the battle was fought upon different grounds in various places. But we think that all reasonable men can unite upon a few leading points as at least forming a portion of the verdict.

The first point which has unquestionably been passed upon is, that the people will not trust the South, or its ally, the Democratic party of the North, to rule in our Government. The second is, that the South shall not be restored unconditionally to its privileges in the Union. The third is, that Congress, not the Executive, is to name the conditions of restoration. The fourth, that the conditions already proposed are abundantly liberal to the South. A large majority of the successful party undoubtedly favor universal suffrage, but that question has been left by the people to the decision of Congress. If the terms already proposed by Congress are rejected, we are well satisfied that the country will sustain it in any course it may adopt to secure equal suffrage throughout the South. The readiness of Illinois to accept and enforce the judgment of Congress upon this subject, whatever it may be, appears to us as clear as the desire of Massachusetts for a judgment in favor of equal suffrage.

The conceit of the man who, supposing themselves to be leaders of the people, undertook to transfer the Republican party to Mr. Johnson, or at any rate to rule it if they could not control it, has received a terrible rebuke. The places in which Messrs. Seward, Rendall and Doolittle live have all largely increased their majorities for the Republican party; while those in which Messrs. McCulloch and Browning live have largely reduced their Democratic majorities; and all the States from which these gentlemen come have gone heavily against their policy.

The future action of the President under this decisive defeat is, of course, a matter of general speculation. Every present indication points to an obstinate continuance of his recent policy. He still makes removals and appointments in the interest of the Democratic Conservative party; and his latest utterance half indicates that he looks upon the popular verdict as one founded upon "passion and prejudice," which must be speedily modified. No one is better qualified by experience to judge of passion and prejudice than Mr. Johnson, for they are the staple of his own political sentiments. But some third might suggest to him that the "prejudices" of the people may possibly last as long as his own; and that their "passions" may be too strong to allow of their waiting for a settlement of the great national problem until 1869, which is the earliest period at which Mr. Johnson's policy can, in his own conceit, have any chance for success.

The Republican party holds power by a new tenure, having received such marks of public confidence as have never been given before to any party in this land. No party was ever before so nearly betrayed by its leaders, and none ever here betrayed so well. The Whig party was overwhelmed in 1848 by the treachery of a President totally destitute of personal strength; and was killed in 1852 by the lukewarmness of its President and the defection of Mr. Webster's friends. The Republican party has faced the whole power of its own Administration, the influence of its most overrated statesman, the machinations of its most wily politician, the timid counsels of its alarmed friends, and has successfully defied them all.

John Bright and England.

Macaulay used to say that the next great convulsion in his country would be the contest between Parliament and the People, as in 1645 it was between the Parliament and the King; and the speeches of John Bright seem to announce the approach of that contest. His present movement is the most significant political event in England since the revolution of 1688. It is the suggestion of an actual, although not necessarily a forcible, revolution. English statesmen and political philosophers hitherto have agreed in recognizing the balance of classes as essential to British stability. The objection of certain liberal papers, like the Spectator, to Mr. Gladstone's bold claim of the suffrage, a few years since, for every innocent and intelligent man, was that it tended to throw all political power into the hands of one class, and thereby to destroy the sacred class organization. This was also the argument of Mr. Lowe, in his famous Parliamentary speeches which Mr. Bright constantly and bitterly reviles. Mr. Lowe made his speeches offensive by declaring that the class to which this controlling power was to be given was the most ignorant and vicious class in the country.

John Bright says that the government of the balance of classes has failed; that its historical tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; to concentrate the ownership of land in a few hands, and to exclude the great body of the population from political power. He proposes that an appeal be taken from the governing class to the nation; and that the nation govern itself. This means nothing less than the disappearance of King, Lords and Commons—the end of a monarchy, and the erection of a republic. It sends a shiver through the kingdom, where traditions are sacred by reasons of their moss and mould, if there be nothing else to endear them. It sets all England to thinking of Hampden and the Tennis Court, and the flight to Varennes; and already one quivering letter-writer thinks that John Bright may yet cause the London mob to cry a la lanterne, and to take to hanging Mr. Lowe and his adherents.

The striking fact of the situation is, that the movement is confined entirely to the laboring, unenfranchised class. The middle class holds so far aloof as the aristocracy. Indeed, the aim of the middle class in England is to amass money enough to buy land, and so to aristocratize itself. John Bright may be said to head this unenfranchised and landless class, which is the vast numerical majority against all the other classes, the political power, and the impregnable traditions of the monarchy. The foreshadowed contest is tremendous. But, Mr. Bright's demand is not forcible revolution. He asks the governing class merely to consider history and human nature, and to be warned in time. Dogged resistance he wishes them to see is sure destruction. Yielding and yielding more and more they may indeed at last yield the very British system itself, but better that than an earthquake which will shatter every thing. Shall we learn nothing? he earnestly asks. What is the part of common-sense but to see what is unavoidable, and adapt ourselves to it?—And what is statesmanship but common-sense making laws?

We rank John Bright's movement in England, in its ultimate scope, with the vindication of popular government in this country and the prostration of the Austrian empire.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Second Jackson's Battle of New Orleans.

The following is the dispatch of General Baird to Secretary Stanton, which Johnson's organ at Washington says was not shown to him nor answered, and upon which it charges upon Stanton the responsibility of the massacre, which it has for this purpose decided to have been a great crime, although Johnson, in his funeral circuit, justified it as fit discipline for those who, in a rebel State, were so radical as to be loyal:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28, 1866.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect by the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

[Signed] A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major General.

This was two days before the Convention. It is claimed that if Secretary Stanton had answered this dispatch, or if he had shown it to Johnson so that he could have answered it, the riot would have been prevented. What answer would he have given? What course would he have ordered that would have prevented the riot? Gen. Baird had communicated that he had warned the Lieutenant Governor and Mayor Monroe that he would not permit the arrest of the members of a peaceable convention. Would Johnson, if he had secured this dispatch, have ordered him to permit or prevent the arrest? We have seen what he did without receiving it. The Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General and the Mayor gave him the same information, that Gen. Baird had notified them that he should not permit the arrest, and they got a reply from him putting Gen. Baird under their orders.

What more could he have done if he had received Gen. Baird's dispatch? It is not claimed that Johnson would have acted different. This attack upon Secretary Stanton is based upon the theory that the arrest of the Convention would have prevented the "riot"—as the Johnson organs call that which was a premeditated murder. But Johnson did order the military to be subject to Herron and Monroe and the Lieutenant Governor, in the operation which they and he chose to call an arrest, but which he knew to be illegal, and this was the license to the murder. It is not pretended that he would have reversed this if he had sent the order directly to Gen. Baird, instead of through Herron and Mayor Monroe. And Johnson's organ, the Republican, maintains that it was his duty to subordinate Gen. Baird to Herron and Monroe just as he did. It says on this head:

"The Constitution of the State of Louisiana was the only local law recognized or known to the United States, and the officials who held office by its title were the only lawful representatives of order and authority of which this tribunal had cognizance. The armies and the navies of the United States were there to uphold and sustain these authorities, and for no other purpose.'

Superseding the Governor and calling the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General the State authorities, that is just what Johnson ordered and Gen. Baird obeyed. All that these so-called local authorities asked was that the military should keep hands off. They got Johnson to put the military under their control. They did not ask any support from it, and they knew that no matter how absolutely it was under their orders, it would not do to bring the military upon such a scene as they intended to enact.

Mayor Monroe told Gen. Baird he did not need his assistance. His force was competent to carry out the operation, which he called an arrest. Under Johnson's order Gen. Baird could not prevent it, nor could he massacre it till they called on him. This order licensed the massacre. Gen. Baird became lieutenant to a leader of organizing men by the police, and the rebel mob which cooperated with them. He has declared that the Mayor and police could have stopped the riot at any moment by simply refraining from killing. Johnson's order gave the conspirators the power to remove military intervention to make way for the premeditated massacre of the Convention. It made him responsible for this monstrous crime. The desperate after thought admits the nature of the crime, and has the fidelity of all falsehood in convicting Johnson of the responsibility.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

No One Man Indispensable.

The following eloquent extract from the last letter of Thomas Hughes, Esq., author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," in the New York Tribune, teaches a mournful lesson to human ambition, by proving that no one man is indispensable in the course of human affairs and that he is longest remembered who dies fighting for the right side:

We have passed this week the first anniversary of Palmerston's death, which took place on October 27 of last year. The world certainly does slide with a rapidity in our day, and it is instructive, if not encouraging, to see how she continues to spin around in her course without any apparent discomposure at the disappearance of eminent statesmen. We are already half delivered of a reform bill; the East is in a blaze, and Bismark has absorbed the best part of Germany in the name of "the nationalities"—an idea which was foolishness, to say the least, for the last of the Lord Liverpool and Canning school of statesmen. Doubtless there are few men who leave much real mark behind them, but it is nevertheless startling to think what a large place Lord Palmerston filled in the stage of Western Europe only thirteen months ago, and to look round and see and feel already no trace of his influence left among us. After all, it is only what the world is pleased to call the fanatics—that small and much-enduring band of whom she is not worthy, whose sepulchres she builds after having hounded them to death—who win in the great game, and score deeply on the great dial plate of history.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1866.

The Senate met, Speaker Frierson in the chair.

Mr. Nelson presented the petition of J. S. Boone and E. S. Cox, of Washington county, in regard to the distruction of their property in 1864, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

Mr. Thompson also presented a bill to protect assets in the hands of executors and administrators. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also a bill to amend the practice in Chancery Courts in certain cases, authorizing the Clerks and Masters to grant writs of injunction, attachments, etc. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also to regulate the mutual rights of husband and wife, or either, who own land or other property, dying intestate, leaving neither children or grand children; the survivor shall take by inheritance to exclusion of all other persons. Also empowers a married woman to devise or give by testament, to whom she may please, without the consent of her husband, all property she may have inherited or received by gift prior to her marriage, or which may be conveyed to her by deed of gift after marriage. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Nelson introduced a bill authorizing the county court of any county by a two-thirds vote of their members to issue coupon bonds for any indebtedness of the county. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brown presented a bill for the relief of the bondholders of the State, as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That whenever any of the outstanding bonds of the State of Tennessee shall have become impaired in marketable value by irregular or improper indorsement, or from being improperly filled up, or from partial defacement or mutilation, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue to the holder a new bond of the current series in lieu of such bond so impaired in marketable value, taking up the bond in lieu of which such new bond may be issued; *Provided*: That the books of the Secretary of State and Comptroller shall show that the bond so taken up and received was regularly issued, and the State is bound to provide for its payment, and provided that such bond is not so mutilated as to destroy its identity or binding character.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That, upon the issuance of any new bond under the preceding section of this act, a receipt for the said new bond shall be given upon the books of the Secretary of State, in which the transaction shall appear, and the Secretary of State shall deliver the old bond or bonds to the Comptroller, taking his receipt for the same, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to proceed at once to cancel such bond or bonds in the same manner that the paid bonds of the State are now by law required to be canceled.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the holder of any of the outstanding bonds of the State, which may be without coupons, or which may be printed with type or not engraved, may receive, under the provisions of this law, new bonds of the present series falling due in 1892, in lieu thereof; *Provided*, That the first coupon attached to the new bond so issued, shall fall due at the same time that the first interest may be due upon the bond so taken up and received. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Smith presented a bill to loan the Memphis and Ohio and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads the sum of $200,000 and $150,000 respectively, to aid in putting those roads, depots, etc., in more effective repair.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, inclosing the report of the Trustees of the Bank of Tennessee.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the admission of Mr. Colville, member elect from Warren county. The House adopted the report, and Mr. Colville was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Shultz introduced a bill to protect Anderson Academy, by prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the neighborhood. Passed.

Senate bill extending the civil and criminal laws of the State to every person, regardless of color, was rejected.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21st, 1866.

Mr. Bosson, from the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means, reported in favor of the passage of the bill introduced yesterday, for the relief of the bond-holders of the State.

Mr. Cypert presented a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners, learned in the law, to revise and codify the laws of the State.

Senate bill, to incorporate the Holston Conference of the Methodist Church, was taken up and passed.

Senate bill, to incorporate the German Insurance Company, was passed on its third and last reading.

Senate bill, for the relief of Spencer Henry, came up on its third reading. On motion of Mr. Muse, the report of the committee was concurred in, and the bill was rejected.

Senate bill, to incorporate the Tennessee Mutual Life Insurance Company, on motion of Mr. Smith, was recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

HOUSE.

Mr. Smith, of Hardeman, presented a memorial from the officers and directors of the Tennessee Colonial and Immigration Company, soliciting a loan from the State to the extent of half a million of dollars, to enable the company to more successfully prosecute its work of turning the tide of immigration to Tennessee. It also asks for thirty thousand dollars, besides, to meet current expenses.

Mr. Clements introduced a bill providing for the protection of the ballot-box, by preventing employers from controlling the votes of their employes.—Passed.

The bill to protect Anderson Academy passed second reading.

A circular from Robert Gibson, of Louisville, addressed to the Governors and Legislatures of the Southern States, proposing a scheme for promoting foreign immigration to the South, was read.

A bill providing for the increase of the fees of Sheriffs was lost.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22d