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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1866.

Johnson's Policy in 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

"In calling a convention to remove the State, who shall represent it in establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? To be to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destiny? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our noble soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been a useless sacrifice, all the glorious victories won by our noble soldiers will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been made with slaughtered heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why will this mockery and delusion exist? 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 IS FAVOR OF DISFRANCHISING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the men, traitors and incendiaries 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 substantially 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 IS FAVOR OF REMOVING TRAITORS.

"There are those who have engaged in these conspiracies, who have trod upon our flag, who have given instructions to take our men, make orphans, widowers, and cook-meals, and I will tell you what I think. Were I President of the United States, I would go to 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 hang 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 ABUSES HIMSELF.

"I believe you find a man anywhere speaking about the Constitution of the United States, spit him; he's a traitor.—[Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Knoxville, September, 1864.

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 ——. 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 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 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, or 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 of 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.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Tennessee Teachers' Association, at its Annual Meeting, Nashville, Nov. 14, 1866, by its President, REV. THOMAS W. HUMES.

It is no less, in this nineteenth century, and in the land of Christian civilization, for any one to stand up in the capital of a great State, and before an Association of Teachers and an enlightened audience, to discourse or to declaim upon the importance of education. For the truth of the proposition is so generally admitted that argument or rhetoric in its favor would seem to be superfluous. But unfortunately there are too many, who, while they profess with their lips in this admission, appear to have no earnest desire for the promotion of education in its higher stages among the people, and are unwilling to contribute to make any serious efforts in its behalf. They are content with pronouncing it, according to current phrase, to be a good thing, and leave to others the advocacy of its claims and the diffusion of its blessings. It is a lamentable fact that the uneducated adults of our own State, uneducated even in the primary branches of knowledge, are to be counted not by hundreds or by thousands, but by tens of thousands. Tennessee has much in its past history to which its children may revert with an honest self-congratulation. Men have sprung from her who have been eminent as civilians, as soldiers, as orators, jurists and statesmen. Her history has been nobly endowed by nature with a fertile soil and a genial climate, with noble rivers, majestic forests and abundant mines. The character of its people is, in more than a few respects, worthy of appreciation and praise. Frank, hospitable, sincere, generous and brave, they have the capacity under wholesome influences for uplifting the State, in every point of view, to a high position among its sisters of the Union. But the comparison must be made, with grief or even with shame, that they have sadly failed to give that attention to the training of the mind and the acquisition of knowledge of the useful and beautiful in those things deserve, and which they must possess in order to the elevation of any people.—But the time has come for a change of mind and conduct in this subject. We have now entered upon a new era in the history of our country. In whatever light we may regard the recent past, and however our views of its events may be modified by our particular stand-point or our personal peculiarities, it is for all men confessedly true, that we have turned a new leaf in the book of our destiny. In a political sense, we have crossed the rubicon.—We have upreared a dark gulph, irretrievably separating us from the old things which have passed away. Behold, all things are become new. Upon the vista of an inviting future, fortile in new things, a new social condition, new opportunities for progress in commendable ways, new hopes of excellent blessings, and with them, if we are rightly disposed, are new capabilities for proving ourselves equal to the time and the occasion. This is no period for the indulgence of idle grieds or worse than profitless murmurings; it will lose for mischievous animosities. If there be any who cannot say that 'the winter of their discontent is now made glorious summer by a son of York,' still they have reason, with such alert mind and energy as they may to adapt themselves to circumstances. For others, who are more than satisfied with that situation, who have little cause and little disposition to repine, but who rather felicitate themselves upon the transition that has occurred, and gladly present itself with calm and impressive mien of devoting their faculties actively for the furtherance of such directions, and towards such ends, as will best advance the real prosperity of the Commonwealth. It were well on all hands that our citizens and laborers as citizens be not spent in the struggle for merely material advantages, or in hurtful strifes and variance; but that they be given to the work of building up the people in manly virtues, and in knowledge of the good, the true and the lovely, and of calling into exercise the powers of the State to compass all praiseworthy and beneficent ends. Especially do the people of the State need to be awakened and spurred up to diligence in the cause of education. True men, after struggling through a river of discord and trouble, of bloodshed and desolation, and reaching the further shore, where they meet, not indeed with plenty, flowers, sunshine and all comfortable or pleasant surroundings, but at least, with freedom and order and peace, will make it a chief subject for their consideration, what are their deficiencies and how they may be remedied? As on a certain memorable occasion was said by a distinguished American statesman and orator: "When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally awaits himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course."

Now, whatever may be the other faults and deficiencies of the people and State of Tennessee, this is an obvious and prominent one—the lack of a diffused education. But this want must be felt by them in some degree corresponding to its reality, in order that proper remedial agencies be sought out and made effective. There can be no strong and earnest desire for a particular benefit, when the popular mind is not thoroughly persuaded of the greatness of its own need, and that the proposed object is especially worthy of attention and effort. It is the sick man convinced of his illness and of the advantages of a healthy condition, who applies for medical advice and accepts the means of cure, even though they are more or less unpalatable. The fact of this, our deficiency as a State, is not new, nor has it been in former years without publication or comment. More than a quarter of a century ago, it was made, in the course of a Congressional debate, a theme of just reproach against Tennessee, by a Representative from New Hampshire. Again and again has it been spoken of, in a friendly spirit, by wise and patriotic men of our own State. But unfortunately, nothing has been done effectively to cure the evil. There have not been wanting able and faithful men and women who have devoted themselves, not unfrequently in discouraging circumstances, to the instruction of youth in our schools, academies and colleges. The Doaks of Washington, Lindsley of Davidson, Coffin of Green, Estabrook and Foster of Knox, Anderson of Blount, and many others, venerable names, some of whom have filled very humble spheres of labor, but all of whom were worthy and useful in their day and generation, as teachers of the young, have accomplished a great and good work. Let us not suppose that they wrought in vain. They have served as pioneers to the men who should come after them in the same line of labor. Through the before untrodden woods, they have blazed the path, which others, in after years, following on, should widen and shape and construct into a highway, upon which the farmer and the merchant may transport their grain and goods, the traveler may journey and the jaded citizen recreate himself with exercise. In many (not all) of these instances, however, the good work has been done under the auspices, not of the State, but of various Christian denominations. The great body of the people have heard, perhaps, of the appalling deficiency as an aggregate, in regard to education, they have quietly consented that a valuable interest is neglected, and that there is something wrong in public affairs, which needs to be mended, yet after all, they and their fathers had little or no mental training and scientific knowledge, and their success in life, humble and unambitious as might be that life, has been commensurate with their desires and expectations. Why should they now cast an implied reproach upon their ancestors and themselves, and be anxious to confer upon their children as a precious boon, as an inheritance more valuable than lands or money, that which they and their fathers never enjoyed, and the want of which they never seriously felt? Far be it from us to say a word in depreciation of the sterling worth of men of departed generations, who were more or less unlettered and lacking in zeal on this behalf. They had hardy virtues, which may be missed from the refined civilization of the days hereafter, and be then remembered with admiration and pride as a former glory. In some cases, circumstances forbade their acquisition of learning, and in others failed sufficiently to encourage it. And,

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

But it is no dishonor to them and their memories to urge now the diffusion of sound learning among their descendants. Their deficiencies are no reason for our remissness. They rather constitute a motive with us to diligence. If we sought to attach an exaggerated importance to scholastic acquirements, the attention which they gave to other affairs of life, and the common sense they often manifested in dealing with the relations of things, might serve to point an argument against our injudicious estimate of the value of education. But we do not offer to pursue such a line of conduct. We urge the desirableness or the necessity of instructing the mass of the population in the rudiments of learning, in order to their intelligent and faithful performance of their duties as citizens and men,—in order to the preservation of their liberties, and the enjoyment of their privileges. The higher branches of knowledge will have, we sincerely trust, a multitude of students, instead of, as in former years, a few; but still they will be a standard of attainment only for those who have the aptitude and desire, the means and opportunity for a more thorough course of study. Besides, circumstances have changed. Even should we admit that the greatly defective education of the people heretofore, was well adapted to them and their period; still we occupy a new position and have different surroundings. The wide-spread ignorance of the past might be forborne with and overlooked in its day. There were times of religious ignorance in the Old World, which we are told God winked at, but after Christ came His commandments went forth to all men everywhere to repent. And whatever we may think and say concerning the lack of education which has hitherto existed among the people of this State, plainly enough it cannot now be perpetuated without positive and it may be lasting disgrace. It will not do for us of this day, supinely to sit down and fold our arms in the face of this great destitution. This modern king—the people—should awake upon his throne to the importance of the occasion, of its demands and opportunities, lest he prove unworthy of his trust, as other royalties now discarded and obsolete, have shown themselves to be. But of such unhappy, disastrous result in this case, we indulge no fears.—The people, we have confidence, will awake. The true and capable friends of education, moved by a wise and generous enthusiasm, should make it an object of special endeavor, to inform the public mind to persuade it to action and inspire it with zeal upon this subject. Were one-half of the sum of effort bestowed to this end, that is expended in other directions pertaining to civil and political affairs, but a few years would elapse, before a Free School would be established in every Civil District of the State, with its well-furnished school-house and its intelligent, skilful teacher. And from these schools would come forth the youth, with which to fill the benches of Academies and the now thinly occupied halls of our Colleges and Universities.—These last can only thrive as they ought, when and where Common Schools flourish. Lakes and seas must be fed with the waters which spring out of valleys and hills, or pour forth from the clouds, flow down on the bosom of the earth in brooks and rivers.

But it may with propriety be asked, where amidst all the past apathy of the majority of the people upon this subject, have been their representatives and legislators, the Curators of public welfare? Is it not their office and their duty to lead public sentiment upon all civil matters of vital or serious importance pertaining to their sphere? and where the popular mind is blind or indifferent when it should be alive and active, to arouse and enlighten it prudently, to correct wrong opinions—to create and diffuse such as are sound and wholesome, and to prosecute all laudable undertakings within their province, according to the ability of the State? Unquestionably this is true. Not altogether, then, upon the people, rests the blame, that so large a proportion of them are to-day without an elementary education, and that the school system of the State has never been placed upon a firm and broad basis, and made judicious and efficient. It is true that in previous Legislatures, there have been members who were imbued with a just sense of the duty of the State to the people on this subject. But they have been too few in numbers or too weak in influence, to initiate successfully better methods than had before obtained and to carry them into operation. It is to be hoped that the day has passed away forever, when a proposition to establish Normal Schools will be received in the General Assembly of Tennessee, as it is said to have been some years since when made by the Representatives from Wilson, not only with disaffection but with ridicule. It is gratifying to think, that we may look with confidence and hope to the present and succeeding Legislatures for the consideration of this subject, and for a wise, liberal and comprehensive policy. With safety may it be averred that a portion of the people, by no means small, expect as much, of this and future General Assemblies. The popular mind is already, to a good extent, impressed and alert in regard to the education of the children of the State. The disposition to improve the opportunities of instruction which are now afforded, is stronger and more general than has heretofore existed; and the Legislature will not need to anticipate the public will and sentiment greatly or at all, in doing whatever it may and can to diffuse sound learning throughout the Commonwealth. It is an end worthy of combined and sustained endeavor, to confer upon every child a good education—which Edward Everett, honored be his memory! has said, consists in knowing how to spell, read and write, and being acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic, with perhaps something of geography. Not that a perfect education does not include the knowledge of other things, nor that such knowledge is undesirable. Far from this. But that these few attainments constitute a good education. And they are within the reach of all the young, even of the poorest among them, be such what providence and kith, as the State Government is able to afford.

The trite proverb is true: "Ignorance has its legion of evils." What we need then is, "Intelligence," as Matthew Arnold would inculcate upon the British public by the use of a word from the Teutonic. "In Berlin," he tell us, "they oppose Geist or intelligence as the English and French might say, to Ungeist, and think that the great matter in the world is the victory of Geist over Ungeist—the victory of reason and intelligence over blind custom and prejudice. The easy and quick triumph of Prussia over Austria, we may infer, was not attributable after all solely or chiefly, to the needle gun. The struggle was between Intelligence and the lack of it. Intelligence won the battle for Prussia, for the North Germans, it is said, have the best educated middle and low classes in the world. Prussia, homogeneous in population, with her admirable Common Schools and System of General Education, has sprung forward to one of the foremost places among European nations; whilst Austria, whose people have had most imperfect light and knowledge—uneducated Austria, composed of various and disunited nationalities, has fallen to the position of a second or third rate power. Intelligence and reason, then elevate a nation and give it strength and a capacity to live, and to do what is true and just and merciful, what is good and pure and lovely.—But to this end I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that, it must be a Christian Intelligence, sanctified to the service of the King of Kings, or if you please, bathed and hallowed by the Gospel of our Redeemer and the holy influences of His Spirit. All civilization that is of worth and shall survive, must be Christian. Not Theistic, as men of high mental culture, but of perverted wisdom, of our own time would teach us. Not Pantheistic, merging God into the universe of His Creation and making the universe God. Not Rationalistic, stripping Christianity of half its vestments of grace and truth, ignoring its historic features and thrusting it more and more away from the reach of plain people of common sense, into the region of myth, fable and cloud-land. It should be civilization under the influence of a Christianity not denuded of essential truth nor yet encrusted over with mediæval errors, superstitions and idolatries, but as held and taught and handed down to us in its purity and simplicity. And so, all genuine Education at this day must be in like manner Christian, if it be available for good, really and permanently. It were vain, indeed, to attempt, in this free land, to thoroughly dissociate Education from the wholesome influence of the religion of Christ, exerted through its legitimate channels. Thomas Jefferson after his manner, thought to do so in the working of the University of Virginia, and Stephen Girard made the effort after his manner in the College that bears his name. But in both cases there has been practically a failure. The Spirit and Truth of Christianity are not to be suppressed or excluded by artificial barriers, any more than they are dependent upon artificial protections and support. They will go abroad over the earth, pervading it with supernatural life and light, and giving peace and joy to the hearts of all men who sincerely receive them. Knowledge, in the love of the good and the true, and praise-worthy, is desirable. Thierry said, (Believe me, there is no earthly happiness equal to the delicious pursuit of knowledge.) But the trained mind, possessed of knowledge, in the love of the evil, can work the greater mischief. It is something more than mere intelligence, that we need. Education is indeed the hand-maid of religion, and true religion encourages and promotes sound learning. They should not be disowned, neither should they be confused together. Each has its own proper sphere. They should move harmoniously to the same excellent end.

But how shall the children of the State be instructed without Teachers? The Ethiopian Eunuch as he journeyed from Jerusalem in his chariot, was asked by the Christian Evangelist who met him and heard him reading aloud from the prophet Isaiah, whether he understood what he read. He gave a pertinent answer, which is for all time and all countries. "How can I except some man should guide me?" It is necessity for the neophyte that he should have a Teacher in order to learn. There have been men useful or eminent in their line of life, who were, so to speak, self-taught. But such cases are rare. They are exceptions. The general rule is, that one cannot understand except some man should guide him. But there are difficulties in the way of its operation. There is an impulsive of instruction and a conceit of intuitive wisdom in many minds, which prompt them to spurn the helping hand of the faithful Tutor and prevent diligence and process in ascending the Hill of Science. Then, again, the attraction of gravitation to get on in the world, proves too great for the newly entered student; and he quickly leaves the Academic Hall with its quiet duties and pleasures, and joins the crowd in the busy affairs of life to carve out his fortune as best he may. Added to these is the want of capable and skilful Instructors of youth. This is largely attributable to the low estimate commonly made by the public, of the value of a good education and of the relative importance of the office of a Teacher. No doubt there are persons engaged in the work of Instruction, who are of little moral and mental worth; just as there are in all departments of human labor. But unquestionably it is true that as a body the Teachers of the land are not only earnest, faithful and persevering in their work, but they eminently contribute to the public welfare, to adorn society and to render human life more fruitful of happiness. They should be honored accordingly; and being held in just esteem for their good work and personal virtues and fidelity, they should not, as quaint Mr. Fuller said, they often were in his day, be disheartened from doing their best with the miserable reward which in some places they receive, being Masters to the children and slaves to the parents; but should be fairly or liberally sustained from the material abundance which their learning assiduity are in no small degree the means of creating. That done, the young men of the land will be found willing or eager to devote themselves to the work of Teaching, as they are thoroughly prepared for it in the Normal School or otherwise. They will espouse and follow it. They will not so often, as the same homely writer expresses it, use the profession of Schoolmaster only as a passage to better preferment—to patch the rents in their present fortune till they can provide a new one and betake themselves to some more gainful calling." But they will make it the business of their life, for richer, for poorer," in the love of training the minds and forming the characters of youth and of imparting to them knowledge of the useful and the beautiful. And the people—the people themselves—will reap the consequent benefits of elevating the profession of Teaching into just and wise consideration and of honoring the faithful and capable Teacher.

Law and Order in East Tennessee.

In no other part of the South is there so general industry and obedience to the laws and security of life and property as among the loyal people of East Tennessee. The same patriotic feelings which inspired those noble men and women to resist secession even unto death, prompt them after the overthrow of that hell-begotten monster, to cultivate the arts of peace and establish law and order. More school houses and churches are being built and more pure and undefiled gospel is preached to-day in East Tennessee than in any other district of the South, with equal population. The railroad now in rapid process of construction, which will soon place East Tennessee in a few hours ride of the Ohio river, together with the loyal character and martial reputation of its people, will soon cause a great rush of immigration into that division of the State, and its numerous streams will soon resound with the din of factories and mills, giving employment to many thousands of well paid operatives.

In consequence of its resolute Republicanism and its decided support of Governor Brownlow, and its indignant repudiation of Andrew Johnson, East Tennessee has been the target of rebel and Copperhead calumny, everywhere, and slanderous reports fabricated by unprincipled rebel newspapers, have worked greatly to the hurt of her interests abroad. So far as its feeble ability went, no newspaper has been more to blame than the Knoxville Commercial, which has lost no occasion to represent its section as the theater of continual outrages committed by Union men. As a striking instance of those slanders and their utter baselessness, we quote the following extract from the Knoxville Commercial of the 4th inst., which thus convicts itself out of its own mouth. After stating that Mr Napier, cousin of Lord Napier, of the English Parliament, had purchased a splendid farm near Newport, Cocke county, East Tennessee, it says that Mr Napier stated he had been advised to keep away from Tennessee—that a man's life and property were neither of them safe there. He had abandoned the idea of coming here until, as he expressed himself a Providential chance threw him into the company of a man from New Orleans, who formerly resided in East Tennessee. He advised Mr. Napier to visit this region, and particularly the French Broad Valley, giving him a just description of the bold streams, fine water power, rich river lands, and the bold beautiful scenery of her mountains, all of which, said he, secured just what I was seeking—Therefore, contrary to the advice of every business friend, and contrary to the judgment of those who should best know, said he, "I came to East Tennessee, and I thank God for it." The Commercial very stupidly adds that it gives the conversation to show the people that Tennessee has message that have done the State, and particularly East Tennessee, an incalculable amount of damage.

"Particularly East Tennessee!" And pray who mined and set afloat those monstrous fabrications about the lawlessness of Union men in East Tennessee, besides the friends and organs of Andrew Johnson? We are glad to record at last an admission that the storm which have prejudiced East Tennessee abroad, have proved to be black calumnies on investigation.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

THAT miserable old bigot, Guy. Sharkey, says that he is utterly opposed to negro suffrage, partial or impartial, in any shape.

From the Toledo Blade.

NASBY.

The Amnesty Proposition—The Inhabitants of the Cross Roads Made the Victims of a Cruel and Heartless Hoax.

CONTRABAND X ROADS,
(which is in the State uv Kentucky,)
December 3, 1866.

I never was so elevated nor never so cast down in my life as last nite, and the entire Corners was ditto. The circumstances uv the case wuz as follows: Me and a party uv friends wuz splayin draw poker with a Noo York commercial traveler, I believe they call 'em, a feller with a mustash and side whiskers, which comes South a talkin secesh and a sellin goods. He made some inquiries about the standin uv the dealers at the Corners, and wuz, after sed inquiries, exceedingly anxious to sell 'em goods for cash. They wanted 'em on ninety days time, and on this they split. He agreed with 'em in principle—he drank to Jeff. Davis and damned Linkin liberally—but on the cash question he wuz inflexible and immoveable. To while away the time, the choice spirits, him included, gathered in the Post Orfis to enjoy a game uv draw poker. There was me and Square Gavitt and Deakin Pogram and Elder Slathers and Noo York drummer. We played till past the witchin hour of 12 M., when grave-yards yawn and ghosts troop forth—when the Noo Yorker suckumd. His innocent, unsoosned bowels hadn't been oblitated up to the standard uv Kentucky whisky, which now or we drink it, is pizen to foreigners. The Deakin and Elder grabbed the stakes wich was onto the table, and rifled his pockets on the suspichin that he was a Abilishnist, and rolled him out, and while in the very act, Pollock, the Illinoy store-keeper, cum rushin in, asking us of we'd heed the news.

We answered yooninimously that we hadn't.

"I'm just in from Louisville," sed he. "I jist rode over from the station. Louisville is in a blaze uv glory!"

"What," sed I, "hez Sumner killed Thad. Stevens and imediately committed suicide?"

"Nary, ess he," but Johnson and Congress hev come together on the bases of yooniversal amnesty, which wuz proclaimed yesterday, to be followed by yooniversal suffrage as soon ez the South kin conveniently do it. They hev met and embraced on Horace Greeley's plan."

Deakin Pogram bust into a hysterical laff, and in his joy handed me the proceeds uv his explorashun uv Noo Yorker, and like a blessed old lunatic broke for the mootin-house. In a moment or two the bells pealed forth their joyous notes, and in a minit more the half-dressed villagers wuz seen emergin from their respective domiciles in all styles uv attire. A few minits sufficed to make them understand wat wuz the occasion uv the uproar, and a more enthousiastic population never woke the echos. After five minits had rolled off into eternity, there was a bonfire blazin on the north side uv the square, the sed bonfire being a nigger school-house which the Freedmen's Commishn had erected, and wich our enthousiastic citizens had in the delirium uv their joy set fire to. It was emblematic. The smoke ez it rolled to the South methawt assumed the shape uv a olive branch—the cry uv the nigger children wich coodent escape, symbolized their deserted condishn, and the smell uv them ez they roasted wuz like unto incense, grateful to our nostrils.

An informal meetin wuz at wunst organized by the lite of the burnin skool-house, to wich Deakin Pogram addressed himself. He remarked that this wuz a solemn occasion, so solemn, indeed, that he felt inadequate to express the feelins wich filled him. His mouth wasn't big enough to give vent to his mite, though if he didn't he'd bust. "Wat are we met for to-nite, my friends," said he, "wat calls us together? Wherefore these sounds uv joy—wherefore this fire, and wherefore is Bascom sellin likker at half price? Becoz we are rehabilitated—that's what we are. Becoz the North has gone into the olive branch bizness agin, and we hev wunst more our rites. We are annexated. We kin vote—we kin go to Congress—we are agin citizens uv the great Republic!"—

Pollock, the Illinoy store-keeper, riz and begged permission to say a word. He protested agin these doins. He understood, altho'rdin to Horris Greeley's plan, that yooniverral suffrage was to follow yooniverral amnesty. Why then this makin John Rodgerses uv the niggers? Wuz the South agoin to act in good faith?

Deakin Pogram replied: The South never yit broke plighted faith exce when she cood make nothin by so doin. At this present junktur uv affairs he presumed the South wood extend, not presisely universal suffrage to the negroes, but the way wood be opened to em. Such a mass uv ignorance cood never be trusted with the ballot without preparashun, and to prepare em wood be a overturnin the Kentucky theory, that the nigger is a beast, and the Northern Democratic idea that the nigger wuz cust by Noer and doomed forever to be a slave.

The gentleman from Illinoy will towmst perceive the fix we are in. They aint fit for the ballot now, and if we make em so, it overturns our theory, wich we can't do. Still we propose to be just to em. We shel give sich uv em the ballot ez are sufficiently intelligent, and we shel not put the standard too high neither. We shel give every one of em the ballot who is able to read the Greek testament fluently and pass a credible examinashen in Latin, embroidery, French, German, English Grammer, and double entry book-keeping. The path to the polls wood be open to em. Uv course we cant be expected to tolerate school-houses for em, cos that would raise em above their normal condishun. Also, their must be proper regulashens controlin em, for we dear sir, they are mere infants, and their tottern steps on the road to freedom needs directin.—Society is a compromise in wich every one resigns so much uv his persnel liberty ez the good of the hull may demand. We count ourselves the hull, and the resishin uv persnel liberty must come from them.

"That nigger," sed he, pintin to one wich the joyous citizens wuz stringin up to Bascom's sign post, "that nigger is a resistin his persnel freedom for the good uv the hull. No doubt in his heart he mutmurs, and of the cord wich is chockin him cood be loosened, he would repine. It is rough on him, but the superiority uv the Caussashin race must be—My God! its wun uv my niggers! Stop! Bascom, stop!" ejaculated the Deakin, but it wuz too late. The nigger wuz already black in the face and had ceased to kick, and the Deakin, heaven a sigh, perceded:

"We shel scrupulously regard their rites. They shel hev the rite to buy land, and be in all respecks like us soon ez they can be trusted. Till then they will hev to be restrained. There must be laws prohibitin em from receivin more than $15 per month, that they may not become blooted aristocrats and pampered sons uv luxury—the proper development of the country, and likewise the payment of the Confedrit debt, requires manual labor, wich we was never adjucated to do, and therefore the good uv the whole requires that they shel resign their personel liberty so far ez to be confined to the plantashns onto wich they hev engaged to labor. they may religiusly do it, wich is clearly necessary, for you see of I hire a nigger in January, I must not be exposed to the chance uv his leavin me in July. But what more kin they want? They are free to a great extent ez the good uv society will permit. We shel give em qualified suffrage, fair, uv course, wich is just, the qualifications ourselves, and bein valocable members uv society, hereafter we shel care for em so long ez they are healthy, good Lord, why will these cusses persist hangin able-bodied niggers when there's so many old ones around, good for nothin but to celebrate with? and to save another one uv his former servants the Deakin closed abruptly.

It is unnecessary to recount the further doins uv the nite. There wuz a school-house and church, recently erected, burned with some skore or sich a matter uv young niggers in em, wich wus to young too be of any yooss, save one girl, wich wuz nearly white, and almost fifteen, wich ought to hev been reckoned, and five, of I counted korrectly, able-bodied men and womin wuz hung. Bascom sold out his stock entirely, and by three A. M., the entire inhabitants uv the Corners wuz a layin around the square, in fortons.

There wuz a bitter awakenin to this scene uv festivity. At a little after 1, while the Deakin, the Elder and myself wuz in Bascom's, trying to get an assinger, and the best we cood do wus to pour a quart uv water into a barrel wich hed bin emptied, and roll it around and thus flavor it. Captain McPeiter, late uv Morgan's cavalry, cum in from Louisville. Eagerly we asked him the confirmation of the tidins, when he informed us that it wuz a hoax—that no sich thing had been done, nor wus Congress in enny sich a noshun. Pollock dropped in, and when I reproached him with his deoplicity, he assured that it wuz a hoax, but he hoped we'd excuse him. He had a cravin desire to see whether, if amnesty and suffrage should be adopted, how far we'd go in the latter direcshun. He wuz satisfied, and honestly hoped we'd forgive him the pleasant jest. He'd made the Corners lively for one nite, any how. I wuz too profoundly disgusted to reply to the wretch.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(wich is Postmaster.)

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NOTICE.

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By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. D. JOURDAN, Sec'y.
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