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Advertiser

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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 19, 1868.

Daniel S. Dickinson on Horatio Seymour.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S Dickinson, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institution, in the city of New York, October 8, 1862. As Mr. Dickinson was a life long Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. Seymour's record, the picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those "Conservative soldiers," who at their late convention in New York, committed themselves so unreservedly to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our National flag at Fort Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison, placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other purpose than asserting the supremacy of their country's constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion, and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled, when women sept and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom—when all communication between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the danger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement and consternation and alarm "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as exemplers in such a crisis, he (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double-quick in the direction [laughter,] and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged among us."—[Sensation] There we may suppose he basked, and balanced, and watched, and waited, and turned and twisted, [laughter,] until autumn, when a small lot of defunct, defeated, desperate and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief by entering the field. [Laughter.] They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason as the hypocrite,

"Stole the livery of the Court of Heaven
To serve the devil in."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be grafted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people, should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and parricides and ingrates, through all future time.

This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding place, and he came forth with all the courage of him who, in a conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, while remaining thus ensconced, declared that whether she consented or not, he would look out through a knot-hole in the clapboards so long as he had the spirit of a man! [Great and repeated laughter and applause.] He entered the political canvass, and on the 28th October, 1861, a few days before the election, made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the rebellion and a condemnation of the administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the government. Though abounding with flimsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy of not only notice, but of the severest reprehension, and here it is:

"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save the Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from the government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

What! Place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of slavery! No! Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. [Tremendous cheers and long continued applause. "That's so." "That's the talk." Three cheers.] And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour.—*Sensation.*

In Michigan, recently, thirty five men went into a harvest field to cut grain. About ten o'clock, A. M, no less than sixteen of them had been sunstruck, the majority of whom died under the exposure. Such an instance of wholesale casualty has hardly a parallel in the history of this country.

THE recommendation of General Grant to remit all sentences made by military commissions in the reconstructed States prompts him lenient enough for the most ten-

[illegible] duty to day is to do what Grant or[illegible] Meridan to do at Five Forks, "Push [illegible]

From the Nashville Press and Times of the 13th.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Electors at Large Nominated---Five Hundred Delegates Present.

The State Convention, which met at the Capitol on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of nominating Congressmen and Electors at large for the State, was the largest that ever assembled in the Capitol, and the most enthusiastic.

The business of the Convention was prosecuted with ardor up to half-past eleven o'clock last night, most of the delegates remaining in the hall up to adjournment.

The Convention was called to order at 12 M., by Senator A. M. Cate, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

On motion of Senator Cate, Senator J. B. Frierson was elected temporary chairman. The latter stated the object of the Convention, and counseled prudence and unanimity in the proceedings.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Pearne, of Knoxville.

Senator Cate, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, nominated Capt. Grisham and Colonel David Nelson as temporary secretaries. Agreed to.

Senator Cate moved that the chair appoint a committee on permanent organization, composed of one delegate from each Congressional District.

B. F. Cooke suggested that a committee on credentials should be appointed first, as there were two delegates from some of the counties. Such was the case with Davidson county.

Rev. Dr. Pearne thought it rather out of order to appoint the committee on credentials before the Convention was permanently organized. Let the Convention be first organized, and then the claims of these contestants can be settled in in the usual and proper way.

Senator Cate's motion to appoint a committee on permanent organization was then adopted. The chair appointed the following as the committee:

1st District, D. G. Thornburg; 2d District, Gen. J. A. Cooper; 3d District, Colonel Thomas Waters; 4th District, Col. Wm. Bosson; 5th District, Capt. Joshua Bryan; 6th District, Jesse Taylor; 7th District, Senator John Norman; 8th District, Mr. —— Moore.

S. M. Arnell moved that the convention take a recess until 2 P. M.

R. R. Butler thought that the necessary committees should first be appointed, and be ready to report after the recess.

B. F. Cooke wanted the committee on credentials appointed. He moved that one delegate from each Congressional District compose that committee, to be now appointed by the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Pearne raised the point of order that this body had no right to appoint committees, or proceed to other business before the Convention was organized.

R. R. Butler remarked that this was a convention, not a mob. Business could be greatly facilitated by appointing the committees now.

The motion of Mr. Arnell to take a recess prevailed, and the convention adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 P. M.

Colonel D. H. Thornburg, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the following as permanent officers:

President—Hon. Horace Maynard.

Vice Presidents—1st District, C. J. McKinney; 2d, Judge L. C. Houk; 3d, Senator A. M. Cate; 4th, W. Spence; 5th, Judge H. H. Harrison; 6th, Hon. S. M. Arnell; 7th, D. W. Stillwell; 8th, F. S. Richards.

Secretaries—Col. D. Nelson, Col. J. B. Brownlow, Capt. Geo. E. Grisham, R. J. Hendrick, Samuel Lowry, Thomas White, A. W. Hawkins, Capt. Shaw, Major Wm. Gray.

On motion of Senator Smith, the report was unanimously adopted.

On being conducted to the chair, Mr. Maynard returned his thanks for the compliments thus accorded him. They had not on a matter of great importance, and stood there charged with the responsible administration. In their hands was, for the time being, the control of the State government. Their first duty was to protect the life, property and liberty of its citizens. A government that could not and would not protect its citizens was not a government. He referred to the Koszta affair as an example of the policy, in this respect, of the national government. Whatever there might be to criticise in the British government, there was also much to challenge admiration, and in no respect more than the protection it afforded its humblest citizens.—The Abyssinian expedition was cited as suggestive proof of this. They had to day a serious trouble to settle, and much depended on what was done here to-day. Had they a government in Tennessee, or was it a sham? A grave and reverend Senator had been dragged from his bed and maltreated by unknown outlaws. Gentlemen, these things must not be. While their deliberations were to be conducted with prudence and moderation, he *warned* them, above all things, against undue timidity, where their duty was concerned. He hoped that the proceedings of this Convention would add strength and courage to the General Assembly now in extraordinary session. He was aware of the subtle arts and influences brought to bear upon that body, but he was confident that they would be equal to the emergency. If their deliberations resulted in two things, they would be worthy a monument more enduring than brass: First, that the public faith of the State should be maintained inviolate; second, that the personal security of every citizen should be fully assured. [Applause.]

Senator Cate moved that a Committee on Credentials, to be composed of one delegate from each Congressional District, be appointed by the chair. Carried, and the following delegates were announced as the Committee on Credentials:

1st District, Hon. P. P. C. Nelson; 2d District, L. M. Blackman; 3d District, Senator A. M. Cate; 4th District, Col. Lewis Tillman; 5th District, Col. Frank Hardeman; 6th District, Representative Guy Wines; 7th District, Representative I. Roach; 8th District, J. O. K. Reese.

The credentials of the various contesting delegations were referred to the Committe on Credentials.

Hon. R. R. Butler moved that a Committee on Resolutions, to be composed of one delegate from each Congressional district and three from the State at large, be appointed by the chair. Carried.

The chair announced the following delegates as the committee:

1st District, E. C. Gillenwaters; 2d District, Thomas H. Pearne; 3d District, E. L. Williams; 4th District, James Mullins; 5th District, H. C. Turner; 6th, District, Thomas J. Cypert; 7th District, E. Underwood; 8th District, D. A. Nunn; at large, Hons. R. R. Butler, W. B. Stokes, and S. M. Arnell.

The following communication from Gov. Brownlow was read:

KNOXVILLE, August 10, 1868.

To the President and members of the Republican State Convention to meet at Nashville August 10, 1868:

GENTLEMEN: Being denied the pleasure and the honor of meeting with you in person and participating in your deliberations, I take this method to express to you my hearty sympathy with you and the great Republican party of the nation, of which you are a part.

I congratulate you upon what I deem the certain success of Grant and Colfax—the former the greatest General of the age, and the latter the foremost statesman of the nation in the pending canvass; and I also congratulate you upon the certain utter defeat of Seymour and Blair, the standard-bearers of the party of revolution and of the restoration of the "lost cause."

The conflict is, and is to be, sharp, bitter and unscrupulous so far as our opponents are concerned, but we may well conclude this is their "last ditch," and that beaten here, (as beaten they most assuredly will be,) the threatened temple of our national liberty and laws will stand forth in its integrity unmarred by the strife, and its permanence assured.

In order to secure our triumph and perpetuate our party in Tennessee, it is of the utmost importance that harmony prevail in our councils. At a time like the present a true man would rather sacrifice his own interest and submit to forego his own personal claims than to imperil the success of the cause on which so much depends, by insisting upon them.

When emigrants come to settle in our State, they should be welcomed with earnest cordiality, without stopping to inquire, first, on which side of the Ohio they were born.

Missouri, which has adopted the policy I suggest, and which, more than any other State, has received large accessions of population and wealth by emigration, will give, it is supposed, a larger majority for Grant and Colfax than she did, in 1864, for Lincoln.

Trusting that you will have a harmonious and profitable session, and that when you separate it shall be to return to your homes and work for our noble cause like beavers. I have the honor to remain, with high consideration, yours, most respectfully, W. G. BROWNLOW.

Rev. Dr. Pearne moved that a committee of five on the order of business be appointed by the chair. Carried, and the following delegates were appointed as the committee:

Judge N. A. Patterson, Thompson McKinley, Clay Newland, John A. Edmonson and M. D. Bearden.

It was ordered that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Cordell:

Resolved, That the counties not properly represented by delegates in this Convention be represented by their Senators and Representatives in the Legislature present. Adopted.

By Mr. Tomeny:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the deep sorrow and lasting regret with which the news of the death of Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner, the sterling patriot and unwavering friend of human liberty, has been received by the members of this Convention.

On motion of Judge Houk, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the resolution, and it was adopted.

By Rev. Dr. Pearne:

Resolved, That the Union Republican party of Tennessee most heartily support the nomination of Grant and Colfax—the former the greatest General of the age, and the latter a leading statesman of the nation, whose name and fame are world-wide.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the principles enunciated by the Chicago National Convention of May last, as not only correct and true in themselves, but also as eminently adapted to the present condition of the country, and as furnishing the wisest and surest mode of securing the fruits of the late war in the enlarged liberties and established welfare of the entire nation.

Resolved, That Tennessee will maintain her proud position in the line of loyal Republican States, by a round, rousing majority for Grant and Colfax.

Resolved, That we thoroughly sustain and honor the administration of the Governor of Tennessee—the gallant, fearless and incorruptible hero, Hon. W. G. Brownlow, and we especially approve his calling of the present extra session of the General Assembly for the two-fold purpose of maintaining, inviolate, the credit of the State, and protecting defenseless loyal men from the wanton violence of Kuklux banditti, aided and encouraged by wealthy and influential rebels.

Resolved, That so long as loyalty is a virtue and treason a crime, unrepentant rebels should occupy back seats; and, therefore, we are opposed to enfranchising those of Tennessee until their conduct shall give ample guaranty that it can safely be done.

Resolved, That the sectional proscription which would seek to abridge the rights of the citizens of one State because he was born in another, is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and opposed to the constitution of the United States, and is the essence of rebellion.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Mr. A. S. Mitchell, of Shelby:

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials be instructed to inquire whether the ratio of representation in any district needs revision and readjustment, and if so, that the committee report in what respect such change be made.

A motion by Mr. Mitchell to suspend the rules, so that the resolution could be acted upon, produced considerable discussion. He contended that a change in the ratio of representation was imperatively demanded in the Eighth District. Shelby County, although polling less votes than Tipton, Madison and Haywood counties in the aggregate, was, by the present ratio, entitled to twenty-three votes, while those counties were entitled to fourteen votes. By this means Shelby county exercised supreme political control in the district, and a convention in that district was a mere farce.

Judge Lewis commenced to reply in behalf of the other wing of the party, but a point of order was raised that none of those engaged in discussing the quarrel in the Eighth District were entitled to participate in the proceeding, as they belonged to two delegations which were claiming seats from that district, and they could properly take no part in the discussion until their claims had been passed upon by the Convention. The point of order was sustained by the chair.

The discussion of the question at issue consumed considerable time, and was conducted with a good deal of feeling between the contesting wings of the party in the Eighth District.

The motion to suspend the rules so that Mr. Mitchell's resolution could be acted upon, was carried, and the resolution referred to the committee on Credentials.

Senator Cate, from the Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

REPORT.

Respecting the ratio of representation to be allowed the several counties of the State, your Committee on Credentials argree to recommend the adoption of the same ratio as published in the *Press and Times*, which is hereto subjoined, to wit: [The report here quotes the call of the State Central Committee, under date of May 3, 1868, for a State Convention, making the basis of representation, the same as adopted in the last convention.]

In consideration of that the action of your Convention is delayed, awaiting the report of your Committee on Credentials, your committee have not had sufficient time to carefully examine all the facts presented by contesting delegations, and actuated by a desire to harmonize as much as possible the conflicting elements in Davidson and Shelby counties, would respectfully recommend that the contesting delegations be admitted and allowed to cast jointly and equally the ratio of their respective counties, &c., that each delegation shall cast one half of the vote of that county.

A. M. CATE, Chairman.

Major W. Gray moved to lay on the table that portion of the report having reference to the conflicting element in Davidson and Shelby counties. The motion was subsequently withdrawn, the Major being a member of one of the contesting delegations from Davidson county, and being, therefore, not entitled under the ruling of the chair to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. W. Spence moved to refer the report back to the committee, to ascertain which delegation had proper claims to seats, as far as Davidson and Shelby counties were concerned.

Col. Lewis Tillman said that as a member of the committee on Credentials, he thought the action of the committee right. The committee had tried to act fairly between the contestants. In the report equal representation was offered to these delegations. It would be almost impossible, within any reasonable time, to investigate and decide between the real merits of these claims to seats.

Mr. Singletary moved to lay Mr. Spence's motion on the table. Lost.

The motion to refer was then put and rejected.

The question recurring on the adoption of the report.

Senator Smith contended that the adoption of the report would be a gross injustice to the Shelby county delegation. That delegation had been appointed some weeks ago by a mass convention of the district, attended by over 3,000 Republican voters. The contesting delegation had been appointed last Saturday night, in a small, obscure room, by men such as Fisk, Tomeny and Beavmont, who had been attempting to disorganize the party for more than a year past. Before he had proceeded further.

Senator Cate raised the point of order that Senator Smith was one of the contestants, and was, therefore, not entitled to speak, vote or make a motion, in accordance with the ruling of the Chair, and demanded the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The demand for the previous question was sustained, and the report was adopted.

Judge Barbour Lewis then moved to appoint a committee, composed of one delegate from each Congressional district, to investigate the claims of the contesting delegates from the Eighth District.

Ruled out of order on the ground that the question had been disposed of by the adoption of the report above mentioned.

A rather exciting discussion arose, during which the wing of the Shelby county Republicans, who were led by Senator Smith and Judge Lewis, endeavored to impress their claims upon the attention of the Convention, but were overruled. Finally, Mr. Guy Wines moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Carried, and this action placed the matter beyond further discussion.

At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The first business was the appointment of a committee of five to prepare resolution suitable to the occasion of Hon. Thad. Stevens' death.

Col. Stokes, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Committee on Resolutions respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, that the Union Republican party of Tennessee most heartily support the nomination of Grant and Colfax—the former, the greatest General of the age and the latter, a leading statesman, whose name and fame are world wide.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the principles enunciated by the Chicago National Convention, in May last as not only correct and true in themselves, but also as eminently adapted to the present condition of the country and as furnishing the wisest and surest mode of securing the fruits of the late war in the enlarged liberties and established welfare of the entire nation.

Resolved. That Tennessee will maintain her proud position in the loyal Republican State by a round, rousing majority for Grant and Colfax.

Resolved, That we thoroughly sustain and honor the administration of the Governor of Tennessee, the gallant, fearless and incorruptible hero, Hon. William G. Brownlow, and we especially approve his calling the present extra session of the General Assembly for the two-fold purposes of maintaining inviolate the credit of the State, and protecting defenseless loyal men from the wanton violence of Kuklux banditti and others, aided and encouraged by wealthy and influential rebels.

Resolved, That so long as loyalty is a virtue and treason a crime, unrepentant rebels should occupy back seats; and, therefore, we are opposed to enfranchising those of Tennessee, until their own conduct shall give ample guarantee that it can safely be done.

Resolved, That the sectional proscription which would seek to abridge the rights of the citizens of one State because he was born in another, is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and also to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Republican Union party of Tennessee are desirous to administer the State government as economically, and with a slight taxation as can possibly be done; nevertheless, we are determined to protect our citizens in all their rights, and see that all the laws are faithfully executed, cost what it may; and we respectfully ask the Legislature, now in session, to pass an efficient military bill that will enable the Governor to meet any emergency, trusting, however, that no emergency will arise to call into the field a single company.

Resolved, That while the enemies of the State government are making every effort to destroy the credit of our State, we are determined to sustain the same, believing that the loyal citizens never will permit the proud State of Tennessee to be disgraced and dishonored by repudiation, but will provide ample means to meet promptly all the indebtedness of the State; and we call upon the Legislature, now in session, to pass all needful laws to insure the prompt liquidation of the indebtedness of the State that is now, or may hereafter become due.

Resolved, That when necessity may require the presence of the State militia within any given county, it is the Judgment of this Convention that, if found practicable, the cost of such militia should be borne by the tax-payers of said county.

Respectfully submitted,
W. B. STOKES, Ch'n.

THOMAS H. PEARNE, Sec.

Representative Brown moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate Presidential electors for the State at large.

Before action was taken on the motion, Col. Brownlow moved that two additional members be added to the committee in connection with the death of Thaddeus Stephens.

Mr. Mitchell of Memphis, moved to amend by adding two colored men to the committee.

A compromise motion, adding the Tennessee Congressmen present to the committee, was adopted.

Mr. Singletary offered a resolution strongly opposing the admission of the delegates representing the Beaumont faction from the Shelby District.

The resolution was referred.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of Presidential Electors, voting by counties.

The following names were placed in nomination:

H. H. Harrison, A. L. Mitchell, Barbour Lewis, A. J. Fletcher, D. W. C. Senter, Rev. L. Lowry, A. M. Hughes, T. C. Muse.

Mr. Hudson, of Memphis, before voting commenced, made some remarks about one of the candidates, A. L. Mitchell, declaring, among other things, that he was in favor of enfranchising rebels, and consequently was not a fit man to represent the Republican party of Tennessee. Besides, Mitchell was opposed to calling out the militia.

Col. Tomeny excitedly replied that the statements of Hudson were infamously false.

A scene of confusion here ensued, Tomeny being denounced as a Johnson man.

Col. Stokes said the scenes just witnessed were disgraceful, and must be stopped. Let these rival factions settle their difficulties in Shelby county, otherwise he would move an adjournment until to-morrow in order to let members cool off.

Order restored, balloting commenced for one Elector at a time, the first ballot resulting as follows: Senter, 392; Fletcher, 38; Harrison, 8.

On motion, Mr. Senter was declared unanimously nominated.

A. S. Mitchell withdrew his name, but was refused permission to give his reasons for doing so.

Balloting for second Elector commenced, the vote being taken mostly by Congressional Districts. The first ballot stood: Harrison, 386; Lewis, 10; Fletcher, 37; Muse, 3; Hughes, 48.

Harrison was declared nominated, and the nomination was then made unanimous.

A motion was made that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for the State at large.

Senator Spence remarked that the convention had no right to nominate a Congressman for the State at large, declaring that the population of Tennessee did not justify such action, and that if such Congressmen were elected, he would not be admitted to Congress.

Col. Brownlow thought otherwise, suggesting that the enfranchisement of forty thousand negroes was the ground for the contemplated action.

Col. Stokes said emphatically that if a Congressman for the State at large was elected, he would not be admitted, because the House had already decided the question adversely in a parallel case. Should Tennessee be favored, all the other Southern States would be clamoring for additional Representatives, which the north would certainly not tolerate. Congress will be governed by the last census, and without any regard to negro enfranchisement. It is extremely doubtful if a member elected in this way would even get mileage.

Mr. Wisener concurred with the views of Col. Stokes.

Rev. Mr. Pearne, of Knoxville, took a different view, contending that the State was entitled to an additional representative.

Mr. Tomeny offered a resolution to the effect that the Convention does not deem it expident or necessary to nominate a Congressman for the State at large.

Mr. Cordell moved to lay the resolution on the table.—Lost.

The resolution was lost after a division had been called. The vote stood Ayes 196, noes 1064.

Before any further action was had on the Congressional buisiness the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow, after first adopting the following resolution in relation to the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the scenes of this transitory life, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from Pennsylvania; and,

Whereas, This sad intelligence has been communicated to this Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Republicans of Tennessee, in State Convention assembled, That we deplore his death as a national bereavement, and that we shall ever revere his memory as an eminent statesman, a true patriot and a steadfast friend of human liberty.

Seymour's Honor.

In what did the honorable obligation consist, that made Mr. Seymour declare repeatedly that he could not accept the nomination without personal dishonor? Was it simply that he had stated that he was not a candidate, that he did not desire the nomination, and that he could not accept it, and that if he should accept, after all these professions, it would create the reflection that he was insincere in making them?

If that is all, it would at the worst only give rise to the suspicion that he had refused when he was willing to receive There is no deep and tremendous dishonor about that, even if it were true. But the fact that he did refuse in the Convention, and that the nomination was pressed upon him with a demand which would take no refusal would exonerate him from all suspicion of insincerity in declining.

This was not that which constituted the dishonor. It was that Mr. Seymour had entered into a negotiation to bring in Mr. Chase as the candidate, and that in that negotiation he had pledged himself that he would not be used as a candidate to prevent the nomination of Mr. Chase. And yet he did allow himself to be so used.—This was what constituted the personal dishonor, and he embraced it. He was used to defeat Mr. Chase, after he had pledged his honor that he would not, be under any circumstances.

We remark this is in no spirit of dissatisfaction with the nomination of Mr. Seymour. It is intensely satisfactory to us for several reasons. In the first place, with Mr. Seymour as a candidate, the Democratic party goes into the contest under their true colors. This is an assurance of their defeat. The object of the Chase stratagem was to use a nominal Republican to divide the Republican party, and bring the Democratic party into power. Mr. Chase was to undertake to restore the ascendancy of the Democratic party in consideration of their running him for President.

And who supposes that the Democratic party would change its nature in such an operation? The platform, whether Mr. Chase or Mr. Seymour had fixed it up, would be but a form of words to delude.—It would not have changed the Ethiopian's skin nor the leopard's spots. The game was to bring the Democratic party into power in all departments of the Government for a personal consideration. Mr. Seymour's nomination makes a square contest. And, furthermore, we desire that the Democrats shall nominate their best man. We do not desire that the country shall take the remotest risk of the election of their worst man, for the sake of beating him more easily.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) News, in making an appeal to his subscribers, who are in arrears, to pay up, says; "We hope they will "settle" without delay. Not that we need the money—oh, no! Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and we win our printer's wages at 'seven up.' So it costs us nothing to carry on business. Nevertheless, as a matter of accommodation, and to ease their consciences, we will take what they owe us, if they will send it immediately.

GROCERIES AND COMMISSION.

P. H. GRISHAM,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PRODUCE AND NOTIONS,
A GENERAL SUPPLY STORE,
Removed to TEMPLE BLOCK, opposite the new City Hall,
Market Place, Knoxville,
CALLS ATTENTION OF FARMERS and the city to his facilities to keep all kinds of supplies at lowest prices, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their liberal custom. Pays part cash for Produce.
jan 14tf

C. W. COFFIN. B. I. WILSON. HUGH MARTIN.
COFFIN, WILSON & MARTIN,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Agents for the sale of
ROCKFORD YARNS AND SHEETINGS,
Corner Store, Coffin Block,
GAY ST., Knoxville, Tennessee.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND OFFER to the trade, a general assortment of Groceries such as
Rio Coffee, Java Coffee,
Syrups and Molasses, (from common to best qualities,
BROWN SUGARS, ALL GRADES,
Coffee Sugars, Crushed Powdered and Granulated Sugars
OLD DOMINION NAILS,
ENGLISH AND AMER'CN. BI CARB. SODA,
Manilla and Jute Rope, Cheese, Crackers, Sperm Candles, Star Candles, Candies, Soaps, Raisins,
An Assortment of Grain Sacks,
Tobacco, Cigars, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Canned Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Catsups, Sauces, Preserves, Indigo, Madder, Rice,
MACKERAL, IN KITS AND BARRELS,
Bank Fish, White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Buckets, Tubs,
MEASURES, MARKET BASKETS,
Brooms, Demijohns, Almonds, Wrapping Paper, Smoking Tobacco, Filberts, Walnuts, Brazil-nuts, Pecans, And a great many other articles in our line.
☞ Cash orders promptly filled at the lowest rates.
COFFIN, WILSON & MARTIN.
Dec. 18—1 yr.

C. BAKER RAINE, JAS. W. JACKSON, CHAS. A. JACKSON.
RAINE & JACKSONS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
99 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the merchants and planters of East Tennessee to our market as a favorable one for the sale of their produce. We make cash advances on consignments, render prompt sales, &c. Correspondence solicited, and pleasure taken in rendering advices of state of market, etc., etc.
We refer to Merchants and Banks of Virginia; E P. Bailey, Esq., Cashier, Knoxville, Tennessee; Jos. B. Anderson, Esq., Bristol, Tenn.; W. R. Sterm, Esq., Rogersville, Tenn. Messrs. Dosser & Fain, Jonesboro', Tenn. June 17-6m

KNOXVILLE PORK HOUSE.
McDANIEL & CO.,
PORK PACKERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
THIS FIRM HAVING LEASED AND refitted the
KNOXVILLE PORK HOUSE,
Are now prepared to kill and pack all the hogs that may be required. They will charge the same prices as Cincinnati or Louisville, and hope, by giving the business their undivided attentiym, to give satisfaction.
Farmers and others having hogs to sell, will do well to bring them to this market, as ample arrangements have been made to purchase all the hogs that offer. Provision dealers in the South will find this the best point from which to draw their supplies, and to those wishing to kill hogs for the Southern Market, we can safely promise that they can do as well here as at any other point. Nov 13-tf.

INSURANCE.
JOHN S. VAN GILDER, Agent.
(OFFICIAL.)
Abstract of the 28th Annual Statement
OF THE
PHŒNIX
Insurance Compauy,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.,
On File in the Auditor of State's Office.
ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and due from Agents,	$197,373 31
United States Securities,	120,865 00
Loans on Approved Securities,	153,340 00
New York Bank Stocks,	90,125 00
Hartford Bank Stocks,	242,938 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks,	55,600 00
Bonds—State, City, Rail Road, and Water,	295,250 00
Connecticut State Bonds,	169,000 00
Ohio State Stock,	39,580 00
Accumulated Interest,	4,395 26
	$1,318,587.27

Total liabilities, $124,697 36
Total income for fiscal year, 1,274,925 64
Total disbursements, 1,009,162 80
Total Losses Paid by the PHŒNIX:
$4,162,169.78

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, July 1, 1868.
[This Certificate is not evidence of the payment of the State Tax.]
I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance companies; and I further certify that JOHN S. VAN GILDER, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:
Wherefore, said Phœnix Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Knoxville, Tennessee.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.
Policies issued in the above prompt paying Company by
JOHN S. VAN GILDER, Agent,
aug 12-3t Knoxville, Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
MEN OF OUR DAY:
Containing the Lives of
Ulysses S. Grant, Schuyler Colfax,
and all the leading men of the Nation, (over 50) in one volume.
CAUTION.—Avoid worthless imitations and smaller books with less than twenty portraits and sketches. The only genuine, reliable and complete National Work contains 42 Steel Portraits, over 650 pages, and the lives of over 50 Leading Men. Price very low. Sales immense. Any intelligent man or woman can make $150 to $250 per month. One agent made $300 in five weeks. Send for circular. Address
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo
June 3-3m

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUNE, 1868.
FRESH ARRIVALS!
W. C. INGLES. T. H. JOURDOLMON
W. C. INGLES & CO.
Successors to
DR. JAMES ROGERS and McCLANAHAN & BROOKS,
NO. 48 GAY STREET,
Knoxville, Tennessee,
ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE Stock of
NEW DRUGS
AND
Patent Medicines,
To which they wish to call the attention of the Public. We deal in all the popular Patent Medicines of the day.
ALSO,
Perfumeries, Soaps and other Articles for the Toilet, as Hair Pomades, Renewers and Restoratives.
W. C. INGLES & CO.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Roback's Bitters,
GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS,
RED JACKET BITTERS,
And better than them all, the famous
GAINES' COTTON PLANT BITTERS,
which we confidently recommend to the public as the very best tonic in use.
W. C. INGLES & CO.
Always on hand, a large stock of
WHITE LEAD and PAINTS IN OIL,
LINSEED OILS,
LARD OIL,
TANNERS' OIL,
And the very best quality of
KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.
Painters' Brushes and Materials of all kinds.
W. C. INGLES & CO.
The very best qualities of
LIQUORS, WINES ALE AND PORTER.
For Medicinal Purposes. Also,
Congress and Saratoga Waters.
W. C. INGLES & CO.
We particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants and Physicians to our stock, being assured that we can sell them goods at lower prices than they have heretofore bought them in the Northern and Eastern Markets.
W. C. INGLES & CO.,
june 3-tf 48 Gay street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Chills no More! Dyspepsia no More!
W. C. INGLES & CO.,
GAY STREET, KNOXVILLE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Agents for
GAINES'
COTTON PLANT BITTERS.
The Great Medicine of the Day!
THE PEOPLE OF OUR SECTION—the South—have long felt the need and want of a safe and certain remedy for the cure of Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach. We claim we have it in the Cotton Plant Bitters. Its tonic alterative and antiseptic qualities are of such a positive nature no one can be deceived in its happy effect. They are a fine tonic, and a most delightful beverage and appetizer. A single trial is all that we ask in order to make our assertions good in every particular.
Below we beg leave to present a few (of many thousands) testimonials, showing the beneficial workings of this great medicine.
GAINES & CO., Sole Agents.
15 WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK.
From the Field, Turf and Farm.
January 18th, 1868.
GAINES' COTTON PLANT BITTERS.—Of all the tonics of more or less excellence, so persistently advertised in the Papers, and posted on walls, bridges, rocks, and in every conceivable place, we know of none—and we profess to know something on the subject—to compare with the fragrant Cotton Plant Bitters. As an antifebrile, they should be used in all malarious countries; and the shooter of snipe and marsh birds should never fail to make them a part of his commissariat.
Office of the Agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., 92 Broadway.
NEW YORK, January 5th, 1868.
MESSRS. GAINES & CO., 15 Whitehall St.
GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in stating, that for the past six months I have used GAINES' COTTON PLANT BITTERS in my family, and have found them to be of great assistance in the cure of Dyspepsia, and as a tonic generally.
I sent a few cases to invalid friends in my native city, (Charleston, S. C.,) and they have pronounced them to be an article that has assisted them much; and I am satisfied that as soon as this article is tried in a few more families, your sales in the