From the Knoxville Register.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

To the People of East Tennessee.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared, in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d Sept., 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the result of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of war, they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinions as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remain unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other public occasions, I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain, the right of *revolution*.—On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar, or other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best constitution and government in the world. But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which, in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States, without distinction, of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were Abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendriaism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances, that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major-General Jones, you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not, then, a sense of private and present wrongs, blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But if, through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such, as with the blessing of providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and, with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; but "the last link is broken" that bound me to a government for which my ancestors fought, and, whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage unexampled in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries of contest to engraft upon the British constitution; a right for which our fathers steruly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American constitution. He has called armies into the field, without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military Dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent; and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and every thing else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the Middle Ages.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

Knoxville, 3d October, 1862.

The following correspondence is published in the Mississippian of the 23d:

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 21, 1862.

Major General Gideon J. Pillow, present:

It has been represented to me from reliable sources, that at a gathering of the citizens at Clarksville, Tennessee, in February last, you made use of language directly reflecting upon me as a soldier and an officer, as connected with the defence of Fort Henry.

A proud consciousness of having performed my whole duty to my government, will not permit me to allow my name to rest under even a breath of censure. You will therefore be kind enough to state in writing, whether or not I am to consider your remarks made at Clarksville, as intended to reflect upon my conduct as an officer or a soldier.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brig. General, P. A. C. S.

General Pillow's Reply.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 21, 1862.

Brigadier General Tilghman, C. S. A.:

Your note of to-day, stating that you had been informed that I had made use of remarks in February last, reflecting upon you as a soldier and an officer, in conducting the defence of Fort Henry, is received.

In reply, I state that at the time and place referred to, I made a few brief remarks expressive of the conviction then upon my mind, that the works at Fort Henry were prematurely surrendered.

This conviction was formed from information which I then believed to be true. Subsequently, and while at Fort Donelson, I received from Major Gilmer, engineer on duty with you, at Fort Henry, and present during the assault on that post, a statement of facts and of the circumstances connected with its defence, which satisfied my mind that my first information was incorrect—and that the work could not have long withstood so vigorous an assault. It is proper to say that when my remarks were made I had no unkind personal feelings toward you, but were the result of a conviction based upon erroneous information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Brig. General C. S. A

Anticipated Battle near Louisville.

Heavy Skirmishing Going on.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 3d inst., has been received here. It contains a dispatch from Louisville, dated the 2nd inst., which states that information has just been received to the effect that the Federal army are drawn up in line of battle, twenty-one miles distant, on the Bardstown road. Heavy skirmishing is going on and a battle is anticipated.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2.

A company of partizans yesterday drove the Yankee pickets at Flat Rock back to Nashville, killing several. Flat Rock is three miles from Nashville.

A Nashville dispatch of the 30th says the steamer Forlorn Hope was captured a few miles below there, on Sunday, by the rebels.

The impression in Nashville is, that Gen. Bragg has taken Louisville.

Speculators have cleaned out all the goods and stores between Louisville and Nashville. No more need come.

There is no doubt about the starving condition of Nashville.

Latest from the North and Europe!

Nothing Later from the Potomac Army.

A Battle Progressing in Kentucky.

&c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, October 6.—The New York Herald of the 4th has been received.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

Dispatches from Louisville mention the report that a battle was progressing at Mount Washington, reports of musketry being heard in that direction.

Buell's immense wagon train had arrived at Louisville.

Four days later news has been received from Europe by steamer at Cape Race. Garibaldi has written to the American Consul at Vienna, that as soon as his wound has healed, he will satisfy his desire to serve the American Republic.

There has been no material change in gold or exchange in New York.

The Herald says there is not the least abatement in the speculative fever which prevails in Wall street.

Confederate Victory near Corinth.

The Enemy Driven from Every Position.

Our Loss Supposed to be Heavy.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—An official dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn, dated Headquarters near Corinth, Oct. 3d, P. M. says: "We have driven the enemy from every position, and we are now within three quarters of a mile of Corinth. The enemy are huddled together about town, with some on the extreme left, trying to hold possession. So far all is glorious, and our men behaved nobly. Our loss, I am afraid, is heavy. It is now nearly night. Lovell's and Price's troops have our thanks."

ANOTHER REPORT.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—Passengers by this morning's train report that Gen. Price's command attacked the Federals on the 3d near Corinth, driving them from every position. Loss heavy on both sides. No particulars.

Later From Corinth.

MOBILE, October 7.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupilo, the 6th, 9 A. M. says that there was nothing reliable from Corinth since Van Dorn's dispatch.

A courier who arrived to-day says that one fourth of our troops drove the enemy from and occupied their entrenchments, but afterwards were forced to fall back from the town.

Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday from points above here.

The fight must have been most bloody.

A courier is hourly expected from the scene of conflict.

Gen. Edward Price, an exchanged prisoner, and son of Gen. Sterling Price, reached here to-day, having left Memphis the 1st.

He represents the enemy forty thousand strong, with seventy pieces of artillery, strongly posted at Corinth.

They are fully advised of our movements, and anticipated an attack from Van Dorn and Price.

Sherman, at Memphis, knew their exact whereabouts.

A dispatch from Louisville says that the larger portion of Gen. Buell's army has moved towards the interior of Kentucky, in several columns, and over different routes.

Funeral Notice.

No preventing Providence, I expect to preach, on Sunday next, the 12th inst. at the Poor Valley Church, 14 miles west of Abingdon, near the North Fork, the Funeral of young Mr. ONEY, who was killed whilst on picket duty at Laurel Hill, in June, 1861. GEO. R. BARR.

$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 11th day of September last, by a squad of the Lousiana Tiger Riflemen, under the command of Capt. White, the barrels of a fine double-barreled Shotgun. The barrels of the gun were broken off, and the breech remained. I will give the above reward for the barrels, and $25 for the apprehension of the man who was wounded by Capt. White on the day of the theft.

Oct 10, 1862—3t SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Property for Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, on the first day of October Court, his Dwelling House, near the Abingdon Depot. It occupies the site of his late Hotel, and is a good point for business. The buildings are a comfortable small new Brick House, containing four rooms, a large new Stable, Ice House, &c. The lot contains half an acre, and has an excellent well of water on it. JACOB RODEFER.

Oct. 10, 1862—2t

Plow Points, &c.

THE undersigned has for sale at his residence, 1½ miles west of Abingdon, a number of Plow Points and Landsides.

Oct. 10 1862—3t E. WRIGHT.

50 GALS. Spirits Turpentine, and 1,500 pounds Spanish Whiting.

Oct. 10, '62. T. G. McCONNELL & Co.

3000 LBS. Bar Iron.

T. G. McCONNELL & Co.

Oct. 10, 1862.

Raw Hides Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 1 to 500 Raw Hides, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash or grain.

He will tan hides for one-third. His work will be warranted to be as well done as it can be anywhere. JAS. DOWELL,

North Fork, Washington Co., Va.

Oct. 10, 1862—tf

Announcements for Judge.

☞ We are requested to announce WILLIAM B. ASTON Esqr., as a candidate for Judge of this (17th) Circuit. Election Thursday 16th October.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN W. JOHNSTON Esq. as a candidate for Judge of this (17th) Circuit.

☞ We are also requested to announce Col. JOHN A. CAMPBELL of Abingdon as a candidate for Judge of this Circuit.

MARRIAGES.

In this vicinity, on the 4th inst., by Rev. G. R. Barr, Mr. WILMIAM CLARK and Miss LUCINDA C. BLACKARD.

OBITUARIES.

[Communicated.]

"Friend after friend departs!
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end.

Were this frail life our only rest,
Living, or dying, none were blest!"

It may be truly said at the present time, that "death is abroad in the land." Aside from the casualties of war, the inroads of death among our acquaintances and friends at our homes have been mournfully numerous. Death, however, is not the grave. To the christian, death is victory. 'Tis the Saviour's legacy. "Death is yours:" 1 Cor. iii, 22. To those whose souls are imbued with the love of the beautiful, of the true, of the holy, what an accomplishment of its highest aspirations does death bring with it! Where is the sting? Not in the leaving of the cares and perplexities, the toils and privations, the sins and sorrows of earth. Then why fear death? The one who *lives* prepared for death is no subject of the King of Terrors.

These thoughts have been suggested to the mind of the writer, on hearing of the death of Miss LIZZIE L. CRAIG, with whom he had enjoyed an acquaintance for a number of years past. She died at the residence of her father, Col. Wm. Craig, Knoxville, Tenn., on the 9th ult, aged about 21 years. She possessed a mind of great energy and remarkable vivacity, which had been enriched by useful cultivation. Her attention was early awakened by the call of the Saviour, and she "chose that good part which shall never be taken away." Her life afterwards was strongly marked by a consistency of christian character, evincing a predominant desire for the acquisition of divine knowledge, and a constant purpose to make herself useful, and to minister to the wants of those around her—the law of kindness always being the ruling trait in her disposition. In such an one, where piety was deep and active—"a well of water springing up unto everlasting life"—the messenger of death would find her ready, and hence we witness the triumph of victorious grace! Her death was eminently happy.

Her affection and kindness as a daughter, sister and friend, will long be embalmed in the memory of her kindred and friends.

Oh, sweet be her slumber, where spring's early bloom
With the brightest of blossoms shall garland her tomb;
Where the bird of the green-wood shall pause on the wing,
To warble at twilight, its soft vesper hymn.

Yes, sweet be her slumber, when morn's golden beam
Shall smile on her pillow, but wake not her dream;
Where softly the moonlight will gild her lone bed,
And bright winged angels will watch o'er the dead.

Strike louder your harp-strings, ye spirits of love!
Oh, sweet be her welcome to regions above;
Her soft voice of music the strain shall prolong,
While answering angels repeat the glad song.

Oh, weep not, dear mourners! repress that deep sigh,
For she has not left you; her spirit is nigh,
Your guardian angel, with heavenly love
To watch you, to guard you, and meet you above.

Oh, yes, happy spirit! we'll meet thee again,
Where there's no sadness, no parting, nor pain:
We'll meet thee in heaven, united to raise
Our notes of thanksgiving, our tribute of praise.

Eden's Ridge, Sept. 29th, '62. * * *

☞ Knoxville Register please copy.

Died, at the residence of her parents in this county, on Friday morning, the 3d inst., Miss FLORENCE MALLICOTE, aged 20 years. Her last disease was Typhoid fever, which, though long and painful, she bore with that meek patience and unmurmuring confidence characteristic of the pure and holy in heart. She was a lovely creature, as pure and artless as she was lovely, possessing a mind above the ordinary cast, and a most amiable and benevolent disposition. She had "remembered her Creator in the days of her youth," was a member of the M. E. Church, and adorned in her young life the doctrines she professed. The cherished flower of the household, the favorite of her associates, and the friend of the needy and distressed, her death has created a void in both her family and neighborhood, that long years may fail to fill. A few hours before her death she attempted to sing that beautiful hymn "There is a land of pure delight," but was exhausted at the close of the first verse, and fell asleep to sing it at her awaking among the angels.

Died, in this place, on the 6th inst., FRANK, infant son of Mr. James Haines, aged 16 months.

Died, in this county, on the 7th inst., CHARLES, son of Mr. William Crowell, aged 6 years.

150 PLOW Points No. 4
100 " " 3
12 Mouldboards for Premium Plows, No. 4
12 Land Sides for Premium Plows, just to hand. T. G. McCONNELL & Co.

Oct. 10, 1862.

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

JUST received and for sale a hogshead of best Brown Sugar. Call soon if you want any. It is going fast. Wm. M. G. SANDOE,

Sept. 26th 1662—tf.

6 HHDS. Sugar and 2 Bags Rio Coffee.

B. F. MANTZ.

Friendship, Aug. 1, 1862.

Call and Examine our Stock.

AT great trouble and expense we have secured a good supply of Indigo, Copperas and Extract of Logwood, Foolscap and Note Paper, and Envelopes;

Pens, Pencils, Ink and Wafers;
Shears, Scissors, Pocket and Table Knives;
Pins and Needles, and a large stock of School Books, Slates, Copy Books, Sponges, Satchels, &c., &c.,

Also "The Partizan Leader—a novel; and an Apocalypse of the Origin and Struggles of the Southern Confederacy."

"The Seven Day's Battles in front of Richmond."

"Cavalry Tactics"—Illustrated.

The Maps of Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Besides a very extensive variety of almost every thing in our line.

GEO. R. BARR & Co.

Abingdon, Oct. 3, 1862.

Tax Notice.

HAVING unavoidably been delayed in getting the Commissioners books to make off my tax tickets, I respectfully and earnestly urge upon the people, (and all true men will respond at once,) to come forward and pay their taxes. Money is plenty, and it is important to the State that her Revenue should be promptly paid.—Soldiers are not exempt as seems to be the mistaken impression in the country, and I hope that their friends will come forward and pay their taxes, as many have their money in their hands.

WM. KING HEISKELL,

Sept. 26. 1862—4w *Sheriff W. C.*

Light Artillery Company.

A FEW more recruits (non-conscripts,) wanted for a Light Artillery Company, to serve in Maj. Gen. John B. Floyd's "State Line."

Those wishing to join, will communicate with Capt. J. A. August at Wytheville, or with me at Abingdon, Va. JNO. W. BARR,

Sept. 12, 1862—tf Lieut. Va. Forces.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Abingdon, on the night of the 24th inst., a coal-black medium sized horse, with a wart over the left eye—only mark remembered. He may have tried to make his way back to near Jonesboro,' Tenn., where bought. Any one finding said horse, will be amply rewarded by bringing him to the undersigned at this office, or notifying him of his whereabouts. Said horse had on bridle and saddle when he left.

B. F. WYLY, Capt. Co. E,
9th Ga. Battalion Artillery.

Oct. 3, 1862—5t

NOTICE.

ALL who are in arrears with Stewart, Byars & Co., and Henritze & Stewart, are respectfully requested to come forward and pay their accounts to the undersigned, in whose charge they are left for collection, and whose delicate health makes it desirable to those interested, to have the debts paid and the business closed.

As money is so abundant as to be frequently offered without interest, this call can be easily responded to, and it is hoped this will be done by all during this month.

Those who have claims, will present them for payment.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the evening, appointed for settlement.

T. S. STEWART.

Abingdon, Va., Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE VA. & TENN. R. R. Co.
Lynchburg, Sept. 18th, 1862.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING—The adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Lynchburg, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. H. HUGHES, Sec'y.

Appointment of Proxy.

Know all Men by these Presents: That we, the subscribers, being Stockholders in the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Company, do hereby constitute and appoint
our true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent each of us in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said company, when we are not personally present, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as each of us could give or do if we were personally present.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of , 186

Witness, } [Seal.] [Seal.] [Seal.]

"Proxies to represent stock in their general meetings shall only be valid for years from the date [illegible] the company [illegible]

Sept. 26, 1862—3w

VIRGINIA, Scott Co.,

To the Clerk of the Co[illegible]

WE, James O. Wood, Robert L. Williams, E. H. Quillin, three freeholders of said county, that by virtue of a warrant directed by Ezekiel K. Herren, a Justice of the county, we have this day, on our oaths, appraised three hogs taken up by Nathan Smith on his land as estrays, and assess the value of the said estrays at thirty dollars. The said hogs are black spotted, one a barrow, one a spade sow, and one an open sow—two are marked with a swallow fork in each ear, and an underbit out of the right ear, and one unmarked—no brand—about two years old.

Given under our hands this 12th day of September, 1862.

J. O. WOOD,
R. L. WILLIAMS,
E. H. QUILLIN.

A Copy.—Teste,
JAMES L. SHOEMAKER, Clk.

Sept. 26, 1862—4w

Wanted,

ALL the Flax seed in the country. The highest market price paid in cash on delivery. No Wool Carding after the 15th of October.

Sept. 26, 1862—1m T. P. CLAPP.

CASTER Oil, Copperas, Percussion Caps, &c.

B. F. MANTZ.

Friendship, Aug. 1, 1862.

5 BARRELS Tanners Oil.

T. G. McCONNELL & CO.

August 22, 1862.