THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION FLAG.

THE UNION FLAG.

GEO. EDGAR GRISHAM, Editor & Pub'r
STEPHEN A. HOVELL, Assistant Editor.

"We join no Party which does not carry the Union Flag, and keep step to the music of the Union!"

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.:
Friday, March 15, 1867.

THE UNION FLAG HAS A Larger Circulation than any paper in Upper East Tennessee.

"Treason must be made odious. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; they must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; and after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be reimbursed out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country.—ANDREW JOHNSON, April 1, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. G. BROWNLOW,
OF KNOX.

FOR CONGRESS, 1st DISTRICT,
Hon. R. R. BUTLER,
OF JOHNSON.

FOR STATE SENATOR, 1st DIST.,
Hon. P. P. C. NELSON,
OF WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1st District—Hon. R. R. Butler.
2d District—Hon. J. W. North, Knoxville, Tennessee.
3d District—Dr. J. A. Fason, Liberty, DeKalb county.
4th District—— ——.
5th District—S. B Brown, Nashville.
6th District—Dr. A. W. Hawkins, Dickson county.
7th District—Col. J. J. Roach.
8th District—Gen'l John Eaton, jr., Memphis.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. R. R. Butler. ASST. CHAIRMAN—Capt. S. B. Brown. TREASURER—E. P. Cobb. SECRETARY—Geo. B. B. Thomas.

A Campaign Paper.

We intend to commence the publication of a campaign paper in a few days—price for six months, *One Dollar and twenty-five cents*. All desirous to secure the paper are requested to send in their names at once. To say to the loyal public that it will be straight-out unconditional, unwavering, undeviating Radical Union in its sentiments is superfluous—*they know it!*

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The fearful increase of crime in the United States of late is most convincing proof that the condition of society is growing worse and worse every day. Our civilization, which was *once* an effectual check upon the evil dispositions of the many, is rapidly declining into that utter recklessness, which has no pity for the unfortunate, no charity for the poor, no respect for sex, no reverence for age, which pilloges and fires at the midnight hour, thrusts the dagger, and directs the ball. We are rivalling the most degraded nations of the earth in private dissoluteness, immorality and villainy. Mexico, the land of disorder and lawlessness, need not blush to compare the individual character of her people with those of her sister Republic east of the Rio Grande.

In every section of the country—North, South, East and West, "Auld Nick" is vigorously at work. Not a day but he brings to pass some horrid tragedy, and then silences the indignation it excites by another still more horrible. We scarcely read a sickening narration of a violent outburst of human passion before a supplement of blacker hue claims our eye. The columns of the press teem with the details of robberies, arsons, ravishments, rapes, seductions, family troubles, infanticides, elopements and murders. Crime of every species and phase has become so common, that its occurrence is expected in the natural tenor of events. A perfect callousness is manifested by all, and we are beginning to place a very low estimate on the virtues that beautify and bless human life.

This almost general demoralization is attributable in some degree to the late war, which has returned to private life a population, which was governed so long by a severer discipline that they do not regard the mild restraints of civil law. Every department of life was contaminated with the corruption that engendered the war. Intemperance, the source of inculculable evils, is more prevalent than ever before, and Avarice is filling its rusty coffers at the sacrifice of human happiness and life. Society must be re-organized before a better era will dawn. And to whom, we ask, must this sad state of affairs be attributed? Is it not those who led the way to ruin in bringing about and aiding in the late rebellion? This fact is undeniable—and the perpetrators must, sooner or later, "receive their due compensation of reward."

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Our Greeneville cotemporary, getting tired of the personal controversy, which he began so ungainly some weeks since, came squarely up last week, and, like a true soldier, has made the *amende honorable*, copying the rebuking letter of Gen. Trowbridge from the Knoxville Whig of recent date, with appropriate editorial comments, (saving the *lowslang he refers to*, which could, by no possibility, get lower in the scale of "*slang*" than *his first personal article.*) And we are constrained to acknowledge a portion of his comments as courteous, elicited, we believe, as they were by a kindlier feeling than he has heretofore manifested. Now, all this unnecessary "hubbub" has its origin in the simple fact that we had (*most unintentionally*) offended our neighbor by inveluntarily calling the journal he conducts a *copperhead* paper. Certainly, it was never intended as offence, personally, for we had resolved, *firmly* when we entered upon the discharge of our editorial duties,—and that resolution we conceive to have kept strictly,—that we would keep *personal* matters out of our paper, until forced into such a course by our antagonists. Personalities, generally, are fraught with no good. *Certainly*, we will not submit tamely to be maligned and misrepresented without a proper defense. This, we are told, is the first law of nature, and we claim not to be foreign in our composition from the majority of our fellow-creatures. When basely assailed with what true, honorable, and good men of our country come up boldly and voluntarily and pronounce as utterly false—charged upon us by the corrupt and malicious, for no other purpose than to injure our private character, we feel justified in making this defense.

Our cotemporary still persists in denominating our journal a "*dis*-Union" paper.—But, as he has made one good step in the right direction, we cannot but believe he will see the fallacy of this last mark of disrespect and discourtesy, and like a *true man*, seeking after that which only exalts and ennobles, he will banish these cankering and uncalled for epithets; and "walk worthy of the vocation wherein he is called." If we know our own heart, this is our *whole* desire. "To err is human—to forgive divine."

The above are our earnest and honest sentiments—but they must not be construed into the language of a "vanquished foe." We are ready to enter the battle-field of *right*,—and shall, when necessary, sally forth whenever and wherever our duty calls us. The following is the article referred to:

"Since our publication of an extract from a speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives, by the Hon. Wilson Duggan, implicating our Jonesborough cotemporary in a dishonorable affair, the following letter of Gen. Trowbridge has been published in vindication of the conduct of Capt. Grisham, and as an act of justice to him we publish it with great pleasure. Other statements have been made in behalf of our cotemporary, but we deem that the following letter will suffice to correct any false impression made by Col. Duggan's charge.

"While we cannot stoop to notice the vulgar epithets which our cotemporary of the (*dis*) *Union Flag* is pleased to apply to us, yet we are at all times ready and willing to do him full justice, and to take no mean advantage of his difficulties with other parties."

LETTER FROM GENERAL TROWBRIDGE.
[From the Knoxville Whig of February 27, 1867.]

KNOXVILLE, February 23, 1867.

Col. J. B. Brownlow:

MY DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to a controversey which has arisen between Capt. Geo. K. Grisham and Col Duggan, which is calculated to do great injustice to a gallant and meritorious officer. As I am somewhat familiar with the facts upon which one charge is made, I deem it just and right that I should state what I know about it.

Captain Grisham is charged with appropriating $500 in gold and a gold watch belonging to Peleg Cornell, a deserter from the rebel army. As Provost Marshal of East Tennessee, I had occasion to investigate the facts connected with that matter, and I take great pleasure in saying that I became well satisfied that no blame whatever could attach to Capt. Grisham. If I remember rightly, the facts were correctly stated in your paper of last week. I am satisfied that Capt. Grisham only did his duty, and it is exceedingly unfair and unjust to charge him with any improper conduct in connection with the affair.

In regard to the general character of Capt. Grisham, he certainly needs no endorsement at my hands. Having served in the same brigade with him for some time, I feel that his standing, both as an officer and a man, with all who know him, is such as to need no eulogy from me.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
L. S. TROWBRIDGE.

In this connection we copy the following extracts from our exchanges. It is gratifying to know that good, worthy citizens voluntarily place the vile slanderer in his proper light before the public:

The Patton-Duggan Falsehood and Slander—More Evidence.

[From the Nashville Press and Times, Feb. 22.]

CAPT. GRISHAM.—We have received a communication, with an article, from the Knoxville *Whig*, which we take to be a complete vindication of Captain Grisham, of the Jonesboro *Flag*, from certain charges which were made against him recently, and will publish them to-morrow. Capt. Grisham is doing effective service with his paper in East Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Press and Times, March 4th.]

In the published proceedings of the House of Representatives, a short time since, some very severe personal reflections were made upon the character of Capt. Grisham, the editor of the Jonesboro Union Flag. Captain Grisham stands high among his acquaintances, and has been wholly vindicated by the affidavits of Major S. Hambright, Lieut. Leah and Major Deakins, late of the Tennessee U. S. troops.

The Knoxville Whig, whose editor is personally acquainted with Captain Grisham, makes the following very satisfactory statement. [Here follows Col. Brownlow's article, from the Knoxville *Whig* of the 27th ult.]

[From the Greeneville (Tenn.) New Era, March 2.]

We have known Col. Duggan as a Union man, but like most other men he has his faults and weak points, and as is the case with too many of our public men, their uncontrolled passion for ardent spirits sentiously injures their usefulness. As to Capt. Grisham, actions speak louder than words. He has shown his faith by his works, having acted the part of a brave soldier and officer in defence of our country. He still contends for the principles he fought for, and our acquaintance with him warrants us in saying that he is a gentleman as well as soldier.

We have been informed that Col. Felix A. Reeves was the author of the slang-whang, discourteous attack made upon us some weeks since in the Greeneville Conservative paper. "Is it possible it is you," Colonel, "who have been reared under the kind and parental care of so great and good a man as" Hon. Horace Maynard, "have conspired to" do this wicked thing? Have you, indeed, as soon, forgotten the sacred obligation you voluntarily took upon yourself, that rather than, * * * you would, &c., &c.? If so, we blush for very shame to know the fact—and we shall hesitate long and patiently before we can believe it of you.

A DRUNKEN PETTIFOGGER.

A few weeks since, a scurrilous and abusive article appeared in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (we can't see the *Christian* part) a rebel paper, published by one Dr. McAnally, a man who belongs to that class of hypocritical divines who were the prime instigators of the late infamous and bloody rebellion. This article was not written by the editor of that paper, as ostensibly appears, but was written by a low-down, drunken pettifogger of Jonesboro, whose miserable dissipation and bad conduct has brought reproach upon the cause of religion and an innocent, down-trodden family. This pettifogger, in this article throws out some sarcastic *slurs* against the character of Judge S. J. W. Lucky and Dr. S. B. Cunningham, two of our best and most respected loyal citizens, because they dared to speak out their sentiments in regard to holding a Convention to put down a class of men who are daily, by their undermining schedule, stirring up contentions and strife among our people.

This snager makes some dashes at the Rev. Dr. Drake, also, a most worthy man and much beloved minister of this place, and also a few personal dives at the editors of the *Union Flag*, quite contemptuously. How dare this rebel-sympathizer, steeped in sin and corruption as he is—a drunken sot, who is almost daily borne from our streets in a state of beastly intoxication, covered with mud and filth, with glaring blood-shot eyes and uttering the wildest ravings of profanity—we ask; how dare such a piece of corrupt humanity breathe between his polluted lips the names of Lucky and Cunningham, much less write a scurrilous and vindictive article against them for a vile rebel sheet?

In his false description of the Convention held in this place some weeks since in regard to *rebel preachers*, he appears to be remarkably acute, and thinks he can write, traduce and do as he pleases, and still go unchastigated. But he will find that some of us are alive and have an eye to his movements. What is the *political* character of this McAnaly informer? Is he a Union man? By no possible means! He once boasted that he had tried both the Federal and Confederate governments, and declared he had found the later the better of the two. The truth of the matter is, he has never held one political opinion long enough to know what he is himself. He becomes quite satirical, and compares good, true Christian gentlemen of this community to jackasses. It would be quite a compliment for *him* to be thus compared, but we must submit it would be very disparaging to the ass. This quadruped has been termed by naturalists as the emblem of firmness, and it is well known that McAnally's informant has not as much stability as a sand-hill snipe!

This drunken writer and vascillating traducer of good and true men must be very obtuse in some things, or he would not have written to a disloyal editor of a religious paper, so-called, in Missouri: That State is a loyal State, yet it has within its limits enough of disloyal cut-throats to keep alive and kicking a hypocrtical, pseudo-religious, rebel slang-whanging, political newspaper, through whose columns miserably disloyal cowards may spit their venom at decent, loyal and worthy citizens. There is no respectable Christian minister who would have permitted such a letter to have been published in his paper. Is it not most notorious that the author of this rebel communication, frequently, after having been on a "*big drunk*," and has "called off," essays to lead in prayer? He is, indeed, a fit subject to write to or *for* a rebel paper. He would make a fine check-by-jowl, hail-fellow-well-met, boon companion of Rev. Rebel Col. Fountain E. Pitts, the persecutor of East Tennessees Unionists and "brandy sucker." Is he the (pettifogger above mentioned) not a better judge of *mean whiskey* than he is of religion, loyalty or anything else? Does he not belong to that delectable and detested set of outcasts whose flag has printed very dimly on one side the Stars and Stripes, but on the reverse in bold relief the *Stars and Bars* with large letters in the centre.—"MY POLICY? "Get the hence, Satan!"

N. B.—The man who attempts a personal assault on the editors of the *Union Flag* with the expectation not to be *ventilated*, is either a *fool or a knave*, and very likely *both*. To the *pettifogger* we ask: "How do you like it—*so far as you're gone?*" If you desire to try your hand further, we will give the public your name in full, and other interesting *facts* which have not as yet appeared in print. We are now dealing with a man whom we know. "More anon!"

Another Burlesque.

Last week we published an interesting burlesque from the Nashville *Press & Times*, entitled "A New Gospel." This week we present another and still more laughable one, which we copy from the Bristol *News*. Here it is:

"*For Governor*—Emerson Etheridge! *For State Senate, 1st Dist.*, Dr. W. R. Sevier. *For Representative of Sullivan County*, ——Evans."

That's a rich "gosh." Etheridge, it will be remembered, is the "prominent individual" who was arrested by order of Andy Johnson, while Military Governor of Tennessee, *for disloyalty*. This ticket has quite a sprinkle of friends throughout the State, however, but they belong to that unfortunate class who were misguided by political demagogues and led into rebellion against their country, and it so happens that, by the laws of our Commonwealth, they are, at the present writing, *in hoc statu quo?*—DISFRANCHISED!

The Son of a Noble Union Lady—Will the Government care for Him.

There are but few Union soldiers who were ever stationed at Franklin, Tenn., but have heard of, if not *experienced*, the kind treatment of Mrs. LIZZIE HOFFMAN, latterly, Mrs. Capt. McFall. During the last battle of Franklin, she was particularly conspicuous in caring for and waiting upon the brave sick and wounded Union soldiers, while nearly all the rest of the native women of that place devoted their entire attention to the *rebel* sick and wounded. To her extraordinary exertions and persevering energy many a poor Union boy is indebted for his existence. Day and night did she labor in the cause of humanity, until nature failed, and she sank down with cold upon her lungs which finally took her to an untimely grave. Gen. Bradshaw, the author of the following letter, is one of the many who were wounded at the battle of Franklin, and who is indebted to this worthy and philanthropic lady for his restoration to health. She has left an orphan boy. Can not the Government provide for the education of one who so much deserves the sympathy of all true Unionists every where? Certainly, 'tis but a simple boon for so valuable a life. We trust some action will be taken by those who have it in their power to do a good and charitable deed in memory of the noble dead:

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,
February 7, 1867.

Capt. F. M. MCFALL, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 4th inst., informing me of the death of your wife, is before me. I can only extend to you my heart-felt sympathy in this your great hour's loss. I am sorry! sorry!! Yes, when I look back and know that in looking after and caring for myself and others, that she contracted the disease which took her to an untimely grave. Yet, she was more fitted for a better world. There is many a poor and wounded soldier who will always remember Lizzie Hoffman as his guardian angel, and whose name will always occupy a bright and prominent place in his memory, and be held in love and gratitude for the many acts and cheering words received from her and at her hands, while they were helpless and within the lines of an enemy.

But, Captain, she has left a son behind—an orphan boy of only fourteen. What is to become of him? Our Goverament looks after the widows and orphans of our heroic dead! Our Lyon, Lander, Sumner, McPherson, Wadesworth, Reynolds and others' widows and orphans are provided for and educated at the expense of the government. Will the Government not look after the orphan of one who has saved the lives of, probably, as many Union soldiers as any of the above-named Generals have destroyed. I think the Government will, if this matter is properly presented. I would therefore advise you to see the Congressmen from your State and urge upon them the justice of having JAMES HOFFMAN educated at West Point. The Government owes this to the memories of his patriotic mother, and the wounded and disabled soldiers whose lives have been preserved by her—demand it. See the Governor of your State and get his aid, and have the son sent to West Point. He will make a good soldier and will honor the government that honors the memory of his mother.

Captain, be of good cheer, and remember that your beloved wife is now at peace in a bright and happy land, where disease is felt no more. With great respect, your friend,

R. C. BRADSHAW,
Late Colonel 44th Missouri Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier General.

The Lawyer Test Oath.

The following extract is a part of the concluding argument of Wm. A. Cook, Esq., before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on a motion to set aside the Test Oath which that Court requires from all lawyers who practice before it. The whole argument of Mr. Cook is published in one of the Washington papers, and if it were not for its great length we would gladly republish it. The argument examines and criticises with marked ability the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as rendered by a majority of the judges on the validity of the Congressional oath required of lawyers. And if there is any weight in legal authority, or any force in argument, reason and eloquence, Mr. Cook demonstrates that the five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States committed a manifest error in the result, to which they arrived on the constitutionality of the Test Oath.

It would be well for the young lawyers carefully to read the argument, and the chrystalized fossils of the profession might be projected by its patriotic and eloquent spirit. But here are a few of his strong words:

"I might, if it were necessary, by reference to the journal of the Continental Congress, accumulate retrospective and prospective test-oaths enacted in the days of the Revolution, to-day silent before your honors; but I deem it unnecessary. And why not? If it be necessary to protect the life of the nation to require that oath, go back and touch the doings and feelings of individuals, what ground of objection can be urged to it? What is aimed at? The protection of the nation, the sanctity and purity of the cause; and if that require that the oath travel over the past, grasp the present and leap into the future, the grand controlling purpose requires that each of these distinctive periods of time be covered; and one precedent coming from revolutionary times constitutes a perfect refutation to the modern teachings of an age of rebellion and stupendous crime.

"I might give the oaths required in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. I might give the opinions as I have them here, from Washington. Let me give one. The Writings of Washington, Vol. 3, p. 228. In his letter to Governor Cook, of Connecticut, Washington enumerates the act of that Colony declaring that none should speak, write or act against the proceedings of Congress or their acts of Assembly under penalties of being disarmed and disqualified for holding any offices, and being further punished by imprisonment, as one which met his approbation, and which should exist in other Colonies.

"So that it seems that the illustrious and immortal Washington himself was in harmony with the positions, assumed by us to-day, and I do affirm that wherever there is a pure, intense, earnest love for the United States of America, for the nation, not for its fragmentary parts, but for the Republic—one, indivisible, inseparable, that this class of oaths and tests meet with no objection. It is only as you pursue closely the line of courts and of geography which marks the tread of treason, that these principles are to any especial extent assailed. It is true the Supreme Court has seen fit by a majority to declare that this oath is unconstitutional; but conceding to that court a purity of intention equal to that of an angel on his pathway of light and love, and an opulence and intellectuality, surpassing that of Bacon and Lord Coke, and Story and Marshall, it is a historic fact, however, that they stand on that decision almost alone.

"It is possible, if the Greek teaching be true, that the good and the great hovered over the field of Marathon for ages after that mighty struggle was ended, applauding the deeds of Athens' warriors and heroes—it may be that the martyred President of the nation may, unseen, to-day be gazing on this our work. That President gave the fullness of his sanction to this act: and I am not mistaken, I think, in affirming that, more than one of your honors stepped from the conflict of the nation in that mass of marble where wisdom concentrates to this bench which you occupy to-day; and this principle was sustained throughout the grand struggle. The court, then, is not alone; and if I saw fit—I was about to say, as the giants piled mountains upon mountains, thence to hurl their thunderbolts in the fight of the gods—I might pile authority upon authority to elucidate and sustain these points. But it would, perhaps, be trespassing improperly upon the intelligence and kindness of the court. I ought not, perhaps, thus long to have trespassed upon them; but if your honors could look into this throbbing heart and troubled brain and see the motives that actuate them, you would willingly fling the mantle of forgiveness over my errors; and I cannot well doubt that when you come to decide this question, guided by the act of Congress, exercising your own *inherent* discretionary power, you will declare that the rule which it is proposed to modify shall stand in its original rectitude and purity, and that as God himself placed a flaming cherubim at the entrance of the garden of Eden, so that the guilty culprits might not penetrate its hallowed enclosure so you will allow this rule to stand, your flaming cherubim and sword, declaring that while you occupy those seats, no one who has attempted to convulse and destroy the United States of America, can aid, before you, in the administration of the justice of its laws, or pay their devotions to the altar of justice in your presence."

Major-General Thomas.

Gen. Thomas, commanding the Department of Tennessee, in a letter to the mayor of Rome, Ga., who had asked the release of certain citizens of that place, arrested by Gen. Tilson for displaying the rebel flag, took occasion to express sentiments which will meet a response in every loyal bosom. Replying to the pretense that no disrespect to the government was intended by those who flaunted the rebel emblem, he says:

"The late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels; rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one too, and deserving of punishment; and that traitors have not been punished is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerers. With too many people of the South the late civil war is called a revolution, rebels are called 'Confederates,' loyalists to the whole country are called d—d Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives, and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their society the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Everywhere in the states lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the rebellion and saved the country, will not permit; and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be *met* by decided disapproval."

Vote on the Military Bill in Congress.

The following is the vote on the Military bill, placing the Rebel States under military rule, which passed both Houses of Congress recently over the President's veto. It will be seen that Nathaniel G. Taylor, once loved and respected by this people, but now lost to all true Unionists who put their trust in him, still votes with the Rebel-Vallandingham-Andy Johnson party. Nat. Taylor, this people were *once* proud of you—but, alas! 'tis so no more:

The SPEAKER. The order of the House is that the House shall proceed immediately to vote, under the Constitution on the question. Will the House pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? The Chair could not suspend that vote, even if the hour for taking a recess had arrived, and the Constitution requires that the question shall be taken by yeas and nays.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 135, nays 48, not voting 9; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Delos R. Ashley, James M. Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Reader W. Clarke, Sidney Clarke, Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Cook, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Abner C. Harding, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hooper, Asahel W. Hubbard, Chester D. Hubbard, Demas Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, James R. Hubbell, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Julian, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, George V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marquette, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn, Hamilton Ward, Warner, Henry D. Washburn, William B. Washburn, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, James F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, and the Speaker—135.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Aaron Harding, Harris, Hawkins, Rise, Hogan, Edwin N. Hubbell, Humphrey, Hunter, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Stilwell, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Nelson Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Andrew H. Ward, and Winfield—48.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Culver, Driggs, Kelso, Latham, Samuel J. Randall, William H. Randall, Robert T. Van Horn, Elihu B. Washburne, and Wright—9.

The Tenure of office Bill, vetoed also, was passed over the veto.

The 39th Congress adjourned at noon on the 4th.

The 40th Congress was organized on the 4th inst. Ben. Wade, of Ohio, was elected President of the Senate.

There is no truer Radical in Congress than old Ben. Wade, and things may be expected to go on harmoniously under this old hero.

CONVENTION
Of the Loyal Citizens of Sullivan County, held in Blountville, on the 6th of March, 1867.

At a called meeting of the Radical Union men of Sullivan county, assembled in the town of Blountville, on the 6th day of March, 1867, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate for Congress, to represent the 1st Congressional District of Tennessee, and to make known our preference in that regard, &c., &c.

On motion, C. E. Warren, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James G. Hicks appointed Secretary.

After the Chairman explained the object of the meeting, on motion, James M. Crockett, Sampson Richardson, George L. Yates, John B. Hunt and R. P. Mullens were appointed to draft suitable resolutions for the action of the meeting, who reported the following:

Resolved 1st, That the Honorable R. R. Butler is the choice of the "Radical" Union party, in our county, and we hereby express our preference for him as our standard-barrier in the approaching August election.

Resolved 2nd, That his eminent good qualities and distinguished ability demands the united support of the Radical Union party as their candidate in the ensuing contest.

Resolved 3rd, That we hereby pledge ourselves to give him our undivided support in the approaching election; that we will "use all honorable means to secure the same."

Resolved 4th, That the Secretary furnish the Bristol *News*, Jonesborough *Flag*, Greeneville *New Era* and Knoxville *Whig* a copy of these proceedings with a request that they publish the same; and that the Secretary of this meeting furnish His Honor R. R. Butler with a copy of these proceedings.

The foregoing resolutions were UNANIMOUSLY adopted, after which—on motion—the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

C. E. WARREN, Chairman.
J. G. HICKS, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Republican Caucus Wednesday Night---Impeachment---Congress to take a Recess till the 8th of May.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives was held in the hall of the House last evening, Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, in the chair.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved that the subject of Impeachment be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to sit during the sessions of the House, or in any recess which may be taken.

After some debate, Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, offered as a substitute for Mr. Ashley's motion that the question be referred to a select committee of thirteen, to be composed in part of the seven members of the Judiciary Committee of the late House, now members of the Fortieth Congress.

Both propositions were earnestly discussed, Messrs. Butler, Logan and Shellabarger taking the lead in advocating Mr. Covode's substitute, and Messrs. Ashley, Blaine and Wilson, of Iowa, favoring Mr. Ashley's motion. Mr. Covode's proposition was finally voted down and Mr. Ashley's motion agreed to, without amendment, by a large majority.

After the impeachment question was disposed of, the subject of the adjournment of Congress was next considered.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that when Congress takes a recess it shall be to the 8th day of May next.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved as a substitute the 1st of October next, on the ground that the subject of impeachment would require a long time for investigation.

This was voted down by a large majority, whereupon Mr. Stevens' motion was agreed to, almost by the same vote by which the substitute of Mr. Wilson was lost.

Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, moved that the recess be taken from Monday next to the 8th of May. This was agreed to, by a vote of yeas 57, nays 54.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring that it was not expedient for Congress to take a recess for more than three days at a time. This was disagreed to.

The proceedings, though entirely harmonious, were of a spirited character, the debate taking a wide range on the questions of impeachment and the adjournment, the main subjects brought before the caucus. The most prominent participants in the discussion were Messrs. Butler, Logan, Stevens, Shellabarger Blaine, Wilson, of Iowa, Ashley, of Ohio, and Covode, of Pennsylvania. Strong efforts were made for the appointment of a special committee on impeachment, but the feeling was decidedly against it, the old members being generally in favor of leaving it with the Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions will be introduced in the House to-day to carry out the action of the caucus.—*Chronicle.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Chancery Court at Jonesboro'.

R. A. CONLEY, Administrator of JOSIAH CONLEY, deceased, and others vs. J. S. Burson, and others. In this case, at the November Term, 1866, of said Court, an order was made admitting John B. Duncan (Sr.,) Gurdian of John C. Duncan, John Duncan (sr.,) Marion Duncan, Mathew Edmouston and his wife Mary, Reuben Hamil and his wife Nancy Ann, as defendants in this case, and as it is alleged that they are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they appear at the May Term, 1867, of this Court and defend, or this cause will be taken for confessed. This March 11, 1867.

HENRY ROSS, C. & M.
mar15w4prs fee$5]

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.

HENRY A. MARTIN vs. NATHAN G. COX. The plaintiff, on affidavit, says the defendant is indebted to him, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and having obtained an original attachment against him, returnable before some Justice of the Peace for said County, and the same having been returned before me on the 23d of February, 1867, levied on the defendant's property, it is therefore ordered by me that publication be made for four successive weeks, in the Union Flag, notifying said defendant to appear before me, at my office, in civil district No. 13, Washington County, Tenn., on the 29th day of August, 1867, the same having been stayed until that day, and answer, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte. NATHAN SHIPLEY,
Feb9w4prs fee$5 J. P. W. C.

D. B. WEXLER, Adm'r of JONATHAN WEXLER deceased, vs. James Wheelock. The plaintiff on affidavit says that the defendant is indebted to him, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; and having obtained an original attachment against him, returnable before some Justice of the Peace of said county, and the same having been returned before me on the 23d day of Feb. 1867, levied on the defendant's property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks, in the Union Flag, notifying said defendant to appear before me, at my office, in civil district No. 13, Washington County, Tennessee, on the 29th day of August, 1867, the same having been stayed until that day, and answer, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte. NATHAN SHIPLEY,
Mar9w4prs fee$5 J. P. W. C.

LEE & TAYLOR,
Lynchburg Va.,
Have the Following.

TWO THOUSAND NEW GRAIN BAGS TO RENT to our customers who wish to consign us their grain for sale. LEE & TAYLOR.
15 CASKS MUIR'S ALE AND BIBBERT'S BEST London Porter LEE & TAYLOR.
125 BOXES ADMANTINE CANDLES; 8 BOXES Patent Wax Candles, assorted colors
25 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, WINE OF CHOICE brands. LEE & TAYLOR.
10 BBLS. NO. 1 TANNERS OIL. LEE & TAYLOR.
75 BAGS RIO AND LAGUIRA COFFEE. LEE & TAYLOR.
100 BBLS. CUT LOAF, CRUSHED, PULVERIZED Granulated, Extra C., Yellow and Brown Sugars. LEE & TAYLOR.
60 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHISKEY. LEE & TAYLOR.
10 BARRELS FIZZBAUGH'S PURE AUGUSTA Cf. Rye Whiskey, 10 years old. LEE & TAYLOR.
10 BBLS. LACKEY'S OLD RYE WHISKEY. LEE & TAYLOR.
15 QR. CASKS SHERRY, MADEIRA and PORT WINE, per very choice. LEE & TAYLOR.
25 BBLS. PURE CIDER APPLE BRANDY. LEE & TAYLOR.
15 BAGS GENUINE GOV'T JAVA COFFEE. LEE & TAYLOR.
Feb7w4 Lynchburg, Virginia.

Prices of Uncurrent Money,
BY THOMAS S. MARR

NASHVILLE TENN., March, 8, 1867. The following are the rates paid by THOMAS S. MARR & BROKER, Corner of Union and College streets, Nashville, for uncurrent money. These quotations are liable to fluctuate, but may be depended on a reasonable length of time for remittances to be received by express, if forwarded without delay.

TENNESSEE.			
Bank of Tennessee, old issue	1c	Bank of Fulton " Savannah	1
Planters' Bank	82	" the State of Ga.	1
Union Bank	90	City Bank of Augusta	1
Bank of Chattanooga	18	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	1
" Commerce	par	Mechanics' Bank	1
" Knoxville	65	Mechanics' and Planters Bank	1
" Memphis	par	NORTH CAROLINA	
" Middle Tennessee	95	Planters Bank	1
" Paris	par	Bank of Cape Fear	1
" the Union	par	Charlotte	1
" West Tennessee	45	Charleston	1
Buck's Bank	par	Commerce	1
City Bank	55	Cumberland	1
Commercial Bank	78	Farmers'	1
Merchants' "	par	Fayetteville	1
Northern "	par	Lexington	1
Decoe "	15	Raleigh	1
Bank of Shelbyville	80	Wadesboro'	1
Southern Bank	25	Washington	1
Traders' Bank	par	Wilmington	1
Life and General Insurance Company	50	Yanceyville	1
SOUTH CAROLINA.		Commercial Bank	1
Bank of Camden	60	Farmers' Bank of Md	1
" Charleston	20	Carolina	1
" Chester	15	Merchants' Bank	1
" Georgetown	15	Bank of Rochester	1
" Hamburg	14	Miners' and Planters Bank	1
" Newberry	40	VIRGINIA.	
" the State of S. Carolina	16	Bank of Berkley	1
Commercial Bank	05	" Commerce	1
Exchange Bank	16	" Hawksbills	1
Farmers and Exchange Bank	06	" Richmond	1
Merchants, Bank	15	" Rockbridge	1
Peoples' Bank	35	" Rockingham	1
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	05	" Scottsville	1
Planters' and Mechanics Bank	20	" the Valley of Virginia	1
State Bank	08	" Virginia	1
Southwestern Railroad	36	" Wheeling	1
Union Bank	55	" Winchester	1
LOUISIANA		Central Bank of Va.	1
Bank of America	par	Danville Bank	1
" Louisiana	60	Exchange Bank of Va.	1
" New Orleans	55	Exchange Bank of Virginia	1
Canal Bank	55	Exchange Bank at Lynchburg	1
Citizens' Bank	55	Fairmount Bank	1
Crescent City Bank	55	Farmers Bank of Fredericksburg	1
Louisiana State Bank	50	Farmers Bank of Va.	1
Mechanics' & Traders Bank	35	Farmers Bank of Va.	1
Merchants' Bank	90	Manufacturers' and Farmers	1
Southern Bank	par	Merchants Bank	1
Union Bank	55	Merchants and Mechanics'	1
New Orleans Scrip	90	Northwestern Bank	1
ALABAMA		Southwestern Bank	1
Bank of Mobile	95	Traders' Bank	1
" Montgomery	75		
" Selma	20		
Central Bank	05		
Commercial Bank	16	Gold	1
Eastern Bank	45	Silver Dollars	1
Northern Bank	50	" Halves not given	
Southern Bank	95	Uncertain prices for Quarters	1
GEORGIA.		Halves and