UNION FLAG.

VOLUME 2. JONESBOROUGH, TENN. FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867. NUMBER 44

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and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at
KNOXVILLE.
Office formerly occupied by Jas. W. Deaderick—below Keen's Gallery.
Jan. 18th, 1867tf

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AND
COLLECTING AGENT,
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WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF Greene, Washington, Carter, Johnson and Sullivan counties, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at
Knoxville.
OFFICE, front room of Dr. Armstrong's residence, main street, East of Court House.
Feb. 23, 1y.

A. W. HOWARD,
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WILL practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Greene, Washington, Sullivan, Hawkins, Jefferson, Sevier and Cock Counties and Supreme Court at Knoxville.
Office near M'Dowell, M'Ganghey & Co's. Old Stand, Main Street,
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Collecting Agent,
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WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES of Johnson, Carter, Washington and Greene. Also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Feb 23, 1y

CYRUS A. ROYSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor,
AT LAW,
Office at his residence, 3 miles West of Limestone, Washington County, Tennessee,
s29-1y

MEDICAL.

DR. GEO. H. CROSSWHITE,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Washington county. Office and residence on Cherokee, four miles South of Jonesboro', on the Asheville road. [je22m6

DR. WILLIAM HALE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at the Residence of H. D. HALE, Esqr., Buffalo Ridge, Washington County, Tenn.
sept 29 1865

D. J. GIBSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office, Main Street, opposite the Court House,
Jonesborough, Tennessee,
WHERE HE MAY BE FOUND IN THE day-time, and at his Residence on Lees-burg St., in the west end of town, at night.
Nov16tf

DR. C. WHEELER,
Physician and Surgeon,
AND EXAMINING SURGEON FOR PENSIONERS.
Appointed October 24th, 1865.
OFFICE in John E. McKin's Law Office, MAIN STREET,
JONESBORO', TENN.
Oct18 1865 tf

DR. J. S. RHEA,
DENTIST,
JONESBOROUGH, TENN.
Dec. 8, tf

Stove, Tin, Brass and Sheet-Iron
WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he has taken charge of the
TIN ESTABLISHMENT
JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE,
Formerly carried on by WM. COFFMAN, and is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as
ROOFING,
GUTTERING, AND
REPAIRING,
At short notice.
COOK AND HEATING STOVES,
Of the best quality, and as cheap as can be bought in East Tennessee. I ask a liberal patronage from the Public, and hope to merit the same by prompt and honest dealing.
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OWEN A. LEE, late Lee, Rocke & Taylor. J. OTEY TAYLOR, Late Lee, Rocke & Taylor.
LEE & TAYLOR,
(At the old stand of Lee Rocke & Taylor,)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Fire Proof Building, 105 Main Street, on the Basin, near Va. & Tenn. R. R. Depot,
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.
Will give particular attention to the Sale of all consignments, such as
Tobacco, Wheat Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter,
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY
Attend promptly to goods consigned to be forwarded, and keep always on hand an extensive assortment of GROCERIES LIQUORS, WINES, &c., &c. Aug. 3.

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Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 Broadway, New York.
THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the World's Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the Gold Medal at the American Institute, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty five years, and is the maker of over eleven thousand piano fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte.
[aug17—1866—2yH&P

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WE HAVE NOW AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand every variety of
LUMBER,
consisting of POPLAR, PINE, OAK, WALNUT, CHERRY, &c., which we will deliver at our Mill near Johnson's Depot, or at any point on the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, on liberal terms.
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W. P. WILSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Gay and Church Streets,
Coffin's Block,
Knoxville, Tenn.
Post Office Box 154 nov. 10—6m

1866 PHILADELPHIA, 1866
WALL PAPER,
NEW FALL STYLES,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Always in Store a large Stock of
Linen and Oil Shades.
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MUNSON & SEYMOUR.
Real Estate Agents.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.
WILL attend to the Purchase, Sale and Exchange of Real Estate. We have completed arrangements to offer our lands in the Eastern and Northern Markets, and have unexampled facilities for disposing of Farms, Town Property, Mills, &c., on good terms.—Western land exchanged for land in East Tennessee.
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dec8tf] Knoxville, Tennessee

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JAS A. DILLWORTH, Druggist,
SIGN OF THE GILT MORTAR,
JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE.
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
LAMPS, (of all kinds,)
OIL, PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS,
PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS,
In fact everything connected with a FIRST CLASS
DRUG-STORE,
PURE WINES & BRANDIES,
For Medicinal purposes.
STATIONERY,
SPECTACLES,
BRUSHES, &c.
Articles of nearly every Kind and Description.
JAS. A. DILLWORTH.
Apr0'66tf

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FRANKLIN HOUSE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
If you want Good Fare.

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COFFIN & WILSON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for the Sale of Yarns and Sheetings of the
Rockford Manufacturing Company,
WILL attend strictly to the sale of Corn, Hay, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c. Particular attention paid to filling orders for all kinds of Produce or Merchandise,
Coffins Block, Gay Street,
(Near the Baptist Church,)
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,
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JULES JARED'S
"EMAIL DE PARIS.'
THE NEW BEAUTIFYER OF THE SKIN.
TESTIMONIALS FROM CELEBRATED LADIES.
This secret of beautifying the skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Rene, they honoraly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freckled skin both the texture and color of whether appearing as freckles, tan, morphew, moth, or black-worm specks, and is especially successful in smoothing out the marks left by SMALL POX.
The agents of "L'Email de Paris" most confidently submit to the public the earnest endorsements of such distinguished ladies as SIGNORA RISTORI, M'le FELICITA VESTVALI, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, LUCILLE WESTERN, Mdm'e PONISI, Mrs. EMMA WALLER, LUCY RUSHTON, NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES, Miss AGNES PERRY,
and many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.
The Beautiful Lucille Western says:—
I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lily-white, with the great and peculiar advantage of total harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and beauty of the skin.
The Magnificent Vestvali says:—
I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin cool and smooth.
Miss Maggie Mitchell says:—
I have tried the skin beautifier, "L'Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness to the complexion.
"Jared's Email de Paris" is used as a delicate beautifier of the skin for Theatre, Saloon or Ball Room, by the most refined and scrupulous ladies; producing all the beautifying effects of rouge and lily-white, without their vulgar glare or injury to the skin.
Sold by all first-class Druggists, Perfumers and Ladies' Hair Dressers.
L. Isabeau, 822 Broadway; Demas Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co., New York, and Eugine Jouin, 111 South Tenth street, and Johnston, Holloway & Cowdes, Philadelphia, Agents.
JARED & RENE, General Agents and Importers, N. Y. [nov23 1866mosd.

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CORN SHELLERS,
STRAW CUTTERS
&c., &c., &c.,
Just arriving, and which we offer at Manufactures, prices, with only the freight added. We will always be ready to fill orders immediately for these articles.
FOWLER & GIBBONEY.
feb15w4

THE
PHILADELPHIA
PRINTING INK
MANUFACTORY,
Established in 1804.
The subscriber (successor to Charles Johnson, formerly Johnson & Bonsal, celebrated Printing Ink Manufacturers of this city) would respectfully inform Printers and the trade generally that, after numerous experiments and years of the closest personal application, he has succeeded in producing an Ink that will defy all competition for quality of black and such, that some of the leading Printers of this city find it unnecessary to "hang up" their printed work, when the paper has been slightly wet. By the introduction of his New Improved Patent Steam Mill, his Ink will be found to have no equal for fineness of grinding, and with the agency of his Patent Lampblack, he offers a black or greater density and sharper line; any other Ink heretofore made in this country.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Book and News Inks, Varnishes, &c., and is prepared to fill the largest orders at the shortest notice.
Your order is respectfully solicited. Proprietors of Country Newspapers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan30—y1 CHARLES ENEU JOHNSON.
Tenth & Lombard Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE UNION FLAG.

Jonesboro', Tenn. March 22, 1867.

G. E. GRISHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms.

The UNION FLAG will be published every Friday Morning, on the following terms:

One copy, per year,	$3 00
Six months,	2 00
Single copy, 10 cents.	

TERMS FOR CLUBS.

To a Club of Five subscribers, each,	$2 75
To a Club of Ten, subscribers, each,	2 50
To a Club of Twenty subscribers, each,	2 00

No attention will be paid to orders for the paper, unless accompanied by the CASH.

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1 square, 10 lines or less (minion,) each insertion,	$2,00
Each subsequent insertion,	75
1 square two months,	7,00
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1 " three months (square)	60,00
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JOB-PRINTING, of all descriptions, neatly executed.
All communications tending to personal agrandizement or emolument will be charged the same as advertisements.
Advertisements and Subscriptions continued unless arrearages are paid and ordered to be stopped, and they will be charged for accordingly.

[From the Knoxville Whig.]

FALSEHOODS CORRECTED.

The editor of the *Episcopal Methodist*, (Richmond, Virginia,) and the editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, both organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are sorely exercised about the purchase of the Athens Female College property, by loyal Methodists. They denounce the purchase as a *fraud*, and the *purchasers as grand thieves and rascals*, because, forsooth, they obtained the property "for less than half its worth." I desire to call attention to several of their errors and misstatements.

My article, about which they makes so much splutter, is as follows:

"AN IMPORTANT RESULT REACHED.—The Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session last May, appointed a Committee authorized to locate and establish a College. After careful and long attention to the subject, and unavoidable delays, they have at length purchased the Athens Female College property at Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee. The building is a large, three-story brick edifice, and the twelve acres of land on which it stands, adjoin the village of Athens. The whole is well adapted for the purposes of a College, and is worth probably $20,000.

The Female College was under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It became involved, and it was sold for its debts. Rev. E. Rowley, D. D., now President of the New Albany Female College, Indiana, was the principal auditor. It was sold to him under an order from the Chancery Court. In due time the sale was confirmed, and Dr. Rowley conveyed the same at the price he paid, although he could have received much more from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. By his true co-operation and the aid of liberal citizens of Athens, we have secured this valuable property for less than half its worth.

Concerning all which, the editor of the *Episcopal Methodist* says: "The cause of congratulation here is, that one religious body has got possession of the property of another, *for less than half* its worth." From this beginning, the aforesaid editor proceeds to call the writer and the Methodist Episcopal Church all sorts of hard names. No epithets are too vile, no severity of speech and spirit too sharp and biting, to describe his estimate of our offense herein. A few plain words will suffice to dissipate into thin air his intense objurgations. The College property in question *was not the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when it was purchased by us.* Nor does my statement above insinuate or imply any such thing as affirmed by the editor. From my statement—and it is every word true—it will be seen, 1st, that the Female College was—i. e. had been—*under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.* It is not alleged that it was, therefore, *the property* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It may or it may not have been. I do not undertake to decide which.

2d. It is equally obvious that whoever may have had ownership in it prior to its sale by order of the Chancery Court, when it was sold to Dr. Rowley, *and the sale was confirmed, it became his property*, whether he paid little or much for it. To those who know the law in such cases, it is hardly necessary to say that the Church, South, or any other party, had the right to bid for the property—it was sold openly, after due publication, and at public outcry—and even after the sale so made, they had the right, at any time before the sale was confirmed, to ask and demand the re-opening of the sale and another competition for the property. This the Church, South, did not do, in the first or second instance, but they permitted the sale to be confirmed without availing themselves of these rights in the case.

3d. After it became Dr. Rowley's property, he certainly had a right to sell it to whom he pleased and for what amount he pleased, or even to give it away. We bought it of him, paying him his price for the property. Is there anything wrong in all this? Is there a business man—Christian or otherwise—who would not have done precisely as we did? True, we considered the property *to us, and for our use*, worth much more than it cost; yet it does not follow that Dr. Rowley wronged himself, or others or that we wronged any one—when he sold and we bought the property at his price. Suppose he had sold it to us at one-eighth of its value, and made a donation to us of the other seven-eighths of its price, had he not a perfect right to do it? Suppose he was offered two thousand or three thousand dollars more for it from the Church, South, than he sold it to us for, had he not a right to donate that or any other sum to the Methodist Episcopal Church?

4th. In view of the fact, that while the property was under the patronage of the M. E. Church, South, *it became hopelessly involved*, is it not evidence of good judgment and sound discretion, that he chose to sell to us at less price, and especially when it is considered that he must have known that selling it to us was a guarantee both of its success and loyalty? Results, these, of which he could have had no assurance; but the contrary, had he sold to the M. E. Church, South, instead of to us.

The misrepresentations of these editors are as follows: In stating that we got the property of the M. E. Church, South, for less than half its value. We did not obtain the property of the M. E. Church, South, at all, much less at half price. This statement, then, is *unqualifiedly false!* Second, in representing that we had used "sharp practice" in getting the property. The property was procured in a straight-forward, legal way, according to law, and no advantage was taken of any one. This representation is, therefore, *false.*

So also are all the implications and allegations of fraud and roguery. It is very easy to bandy epithets and call hard names. If the reverend editors of those Christian papers find satisfaction and pleasure in heaping abusive terms on us and on our Church, they are welcome to do so. But when they utter false and lying slanders, we shall take leave to refute the falsehoods and brand them as they deserve. THOMAS H. PEARNE.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 8, 1867.

The Secretary of War has decided that every bounty claimant shall be regarded as having served to the end of the war, who enlisted for three years and was mustered out with his organization, because the services of the latter were no longer required by the government, and as being, therefore, entitled to additional bounty.

[From the Knoxville Whig.]

"Bargain, Intrigue and Corruption" in High Places.

Several months since it was published as a rumor that David T. Patterson, son-in-law of the President, and a Senator in Congress from this State, had received a BRIBE from the Collector of the port of New York, in consideration of his having procured for him that office.

Herewith we publish a letter on this subject just received by Governor Brownlow, from as reliable and responsible a man as there is in the country. That the development he makes is literally true we have no doubt.

The evidence herein contained of the profligacy and personal corruption which sits enthroned in the Executive Mansion of the Nation is a sad commentary of the times on which we have fallen. The cheek of every Tennesseean, of whatever party, should blush for shame that such a creature as David T. Patterson, occupies the exalted station once filled by Jackson, White and Grundy.—Fortunately for the honor of the State, the majority of the Legislature have washed their hands of this breathing, walking mass of personal corruption by instructing him to resign.

The sum of FORTY THOUSAND dollars is considerable money to pay for *one* office, and this may appear incredulous to some of our readers who are not acquainted with the character of the office of Collector of the port of New York. For their information we will state that the fortunate recipient of this office could pay $100,000 for it and then make a handsome fortune out of it in a couple of years.

We will not longer detain our readers by comment. The letter explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1867.

Dear Governor:—I see by the papers that your friend, Senator Patterson, declines resigning. Why should he resign? Is it not a nice thing to be U. S. Senator, even if he *does* misrepresent his State?

I, Besides,

"'Tis a very fine thing to be the son-in-law
Of the very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw"—

of the White House.

Then, again, the office is a *paying* one.

When the House Committee had Mr. Smythe, Collector of the Port of New York, on the stand, a few weeks ago, the very awkward fact came out that he had paid Senator P. the sum of *forty thousand dollars* for procuring the office for him.

Again, I ask, who wouldn't be Senator and son-in-law, with such pickings? Who would be fool enough to resign because, forsooth, a pack of "nigger worshippers" preferred the request?

Compliance with such a request, from such a quarter, would be absolutely ridiculous. Besides, my dear Governor, you must bear in mind that at the time you elected the Senator, you were *all* a little weak in the knees. Negro suffrage, for instance, was tabood—utterly scouted. But we all live and learn.

There's that other beauty of yours, Col. Taylor. *He's* a nice man—*he is.* I am one of a party who made up a purse of $1,000 for him in '63 or '64, when he lived for a time in the little town of Haddenfield, N. J. He represented himself as absolutely poor, and as a "fugitive Unionist from East Tennessee." The scoundrel! Now he is aiding and abetting the very men he was then engaged in denouncing.

This little yarn about Senator Patterson's financial operation although not yet made public—and never may be made public—is *true*, beyond the possibility of a doubt. No doubt Senator Fowler, or Col. Stokes "list to speak," they would confirm the statement,

Does not this account for the wholesale pardoning of counterfeiters, forgers and other *monied* men? Not that I suppose for a moment that the Senator profited by it—nor *Andy*—O, no, far be it from me to insinuate any such thing. They are "honorable men," and it would be such a shame to strike such a nice "Billy Patterson" as this. In fact, I think it was very wrong in that "Nigger" Legislature of Tennessee to ask their distinguished fellow-citizen to resign, and feel sure they never would have done so if they had the least idea that he was getting on so well in the world, and had as "*good a thing of it*" as he undoubtedly has.

Very truly, yours,
MALCOM P. MILLER.

General Thomas and the Presidency.

Major General George H. Thomas has written the following letter to Senator D. W. C. Senter, at Nashville:

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that you were actuated by friendly motives when you introduced the resolutions in the Union Convention of the 22d ultimo, at Nashville, nominating me as the choice of the Union men of Tennessee for next President of the United States, I have felt free to acknowledge my high appreciation of your friendship as well as of the complimentary manner in which the resolution was received and adopted by the convention. But, being fully aware of my disqualification for the high and responsible office for which I find myself nominated so unexpectedly, I cannot think for one moment of allowing my name to be used in connection therewith. Having been educated as a soldier, and served for many years in the army, I am better qualified to continue my duties as a citizen of the United States in that department of the Government than in any other. I therefore have to request that you will make known my sentiments in the matter to the citizens of Tennessee. I remain, truly, yours, GEO. H. THOMAS.

[From the Knoxville Whig, March 13th.]

Great Freshet—Heavy Loss of Property—Deluge of Waters Unparalleled in the History of the Country.

Never in the history of the country has such a deluge of waters covered the land as did here during the past week. The rain fell in torrents, at short intervals, for four days and nights, which, together with the melting snow from the adjacent mountains, has swollen the different streams of waters throughout the whole country to such an extent as has never previously been known. The Holston at this point is higher than has ever been known by the oldest inhabitants, being, from the most reliable information we have been able to gain, about seven or eight feet higher than it was in the great freshet of March, 1791.

The losses to the people throughout East Tennessee by the flood are very heavy. Messrs. L. J. and C. W. Coker have sustained a very heavy loss, consisting of machinery and lumber. Their extensive establishment near Parks' ferry, on the Holston, which was almost new, was carried away, consisting of a saw mill and grist mill. They also lost at the same place about six hundred thousand feet of lumber.

The steam saw mill of C. W. Park was almost entirely swept away, and their valuable machinery destroyed.

The valuable machinery at the mouth of first creek, the property of S. T. Atkin, which has been run by Messrs. Gasper & Davis, as a sash, blind and door factory, was carried away, entailing a heavy loss on the owners, and one of much importance to the entire community, it being the only establishment of the kind in the city.

The old red warehouse which stood on the bank of the Holston here, was carried away, and sailed majestically down the river, no doubt the largest "craft" that has ever gone down the waters of the Holston.

The bridge over the Holston at this place, built by the military authorities, and since purchased by the county, after standing up nobly against the waves for full twelve hours longer than was expected by its most sanguine friends, was finally compelled to yield to the irresistible power of the maddened billows, and gave way, to the sorrow of the entire community.

The Main street bridge, over first creek, at McClanahan's mill, was almost entirely destroyed. The Cumberland street bridge, over the same creek, was kept to its place by the energy of Judge Jones, but is very much damaged.

Numerous dwelling houses were carried away, and many others seriously damaged.

The news from the surrounding country, though at the present writing (Monday morning) very indefinite and uncertain, is of the most distressing character. It is said that not a single mill of any kind is left standing on Little river, while dwelling houses, barns, out-houses, and property of every description on the river, is entirely destroyed. French Broad river, it is said, has been fifteen feet higher than has ever before been known by the oldest inhabitants.

The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad has been seriously damaged by heavy slides, but will, we presume, be in running order soon.

No trains have been running for several days on the East Tennessee and Virginia, and East Tennessee and Georgia roads, but at present we are unable to say to what extent they have been damaged, other than the loss of Strawberry Plains bridge, mentioned above.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Hiwassee covered the greater portion of this village, and was within twenty-three inches of the Railroad bridge at that place.

FROM THE RAILROADS.—We are happy to say that, though this road has been seriously damaged, the energetic officers of the road have made arrangements whereby travel will soon be resumed over it. The steamer "Mary Bird" has been employed to convey passengers from McMillians Station to Strawberry Plains, and in a few days the travelling public can pass over the road with comparatively little delay.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Road, whose officers know no such word as fail, will also at once have arrangements whereby the mails and passengers will be passed over the road as usual to Dalton, Ga. The damage to their road is heavy, but no bridges have been taken away.

FROM KINGSTON.—Judge Hall and others came up on Monday morning from Kingston, where they had been attending Circuit Court, last week, and they bring the same story of destruction that we are hearing from almost every direction. A portion of the village has been taken away, and other portions very much damaged, while the loss of grain, fencing, and every kind of moveable property, is unparalleled.

FROM CONCORD.—We have it from the most reliable authority, that the loss of grain, stock, and improvements in the neighborhood of Concord, will amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars. Farmers, who a few days ago had their thousands of bushels of corn, have not a bushel left.

Profits of a Garden.

A correspondent of the *Northern Farmer* says that having been frequently told by farmers that much gardening would not pay, He thought he would test the matter with a certain piece of ground. The expense of soil, labor and manure was $24 50. The return in various products was $58 78.

Edgar Cowan, the Andy Johnson Copperhead, has been rejected by the U. S. Senate as minister to Austria. That was a good job, *certain!*