UNION FLAG.

VOLUME 3. JONESBOROUGH. TENN. FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. NUMBER 19

THE UNION FLAG

Jonesboro', Tenn. Sept. 27, 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.

Terms of Advertising.

1 square, 10 lines or less (minion,) each insertion.	$2,00
Each subsequent insertion	75
1 square two months	7,00
1 " three "	10.00
1 " six "	15.00
1 " one year	20.00
½ column one month	15.00
½ " two "	20.00
½ " three "	25.00
½ " six "	35.00
½ " one year	50.00
⅓ " three months	40.00
⅓ " six "	55.00
⅓ " one year	75.00
1 " three months 25 (squares)	60.00
1 " six months	90.
1 " one year	140.

☞ ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES—For Municipal offices, $3 00; County $5 00; State, $10 00.

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.

POETRY.

No Slave beneath the Flag.

No slave beneath that starry flag,
The emblem of the free!
No fettered hand shall wield the brand
That smites for Liberty!
No tramp of servile armies
Shall shame Columbia's shore,
For he who fights for Freedom's rights
Is free forevermore!

No slaves beneath those glorious folds
That o'er our fathers flew,
When every breath was dark with death,
But every heart was true!
No serfs of earth's old empires
Kneli 'neath its shadow then;
And they who now beneath it bow
Forevermore are men!

Go tell the ashes of the braves
Who at Port Hudson fell:
Go tell the dust whose holy trust
Stern Wagner guards so well:
Go breathe it softly—slowly—
Whenever the patriot slave
For right has fled, and tell the dead
He fills a FREEMAN'S GRAVE!

Go tell Kentucky's bondsmen true,
That he who fights is free!
And let the isle fill every gale
That floats o'er Tennessee!
Let all our mighty rivers
The story southward pour,
And every wave tell every slave
To be a slave no more!

Go tell the brave of every land,
Where'er that flag has flown—
The tyrant's fear the patriot's cheer,
Through every clime and zone—
That now no more forever
Its stripes are Slavery's scars;
No tear-drops stain its azure plain,
Nor dim its golden stars!

No slave beneath that grand old flag!
Forever let it fly!
With lightning rolled in every fold,
And flashing victory!
God's blessing breathe around it;
And when all strife is done,
May Freedom's light, that knows no night
Make every star a sun!

THE CLARION OF WAR!

What Andy Johnson Intends to Do!

We copy the following from the *Washington Chronicle* of the 18th inst. It is significant:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1867.

General Grant openly expresses his opinion that the reconstruction measures of Congress are just and necessary, and will prevail over all opposition. On this subject he has not now, and never had, the slightest reserve. The same is true of every military commander in the South. To argue that such a judgment is better than that of J. S. Black, Heister Clymer, Fernando Wood, and C. L. Vallandigham, would be simply to insult the people; and yet it is precisely these latter who are asking you to take their word and to reject the testimony of Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Thomas, and Schofield. These soldiers have tried all the remedies.—They were originally inclined to treat the Southern people on the conservative system. They examined the patient for themselves, and they have come to the conclusion that the disease was a disease of radical virulence it could be cured only by radical means. Most of them reached this judgment after they had been betrayed into believing that the measures of Congress were harsh and unjust, and several of them only yielded to it when they were forced to realize that bad faith and cruel ingratitude were the chronic characteristics of the Southern politicians. President Johnson, almost *alone* among the men who voted for Lincoln in 1864, and without the aid of a single Union soldier of high repute, rejects these eminent authorities, and, backed by the Copperhead leaders of the North, insists that the measures of Congress are unconstitutional and null, and openly prepares for their overthrow, for the purpose of forcing the rebel States back into the national councils with all and more than all their former power. The duty of the people at the coming elections is to decide which is right—Congress, backed by the verdict of the generals who led our armies to victory, or Johnson, backed by the Copperheads, who acted as the rear guard of the rebel forces all through the war. The New York *Herald*, of Friday, purported to foreshadow his purpose in an elaborate despatch from this city, the effect of which was to convulse and consternate the whole business world. This despatch, denounced as sensational, is now believed to be a fair resume of all of Andrew Johnson's late conversations; and, as if to prove its genuineness, *it has never been denied by Andrew Johnson himself, or by any of his rebel organs* Its likeness to the *Ledger* despatch of October, 1866, shows how carefully the dark conspiracy outlined in the 22d of February speech of the same year, has been kept in view. The substance of the *Herald's* development is as follows.

"He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on 'conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.' He holds that a mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery, nor other high crime or misdemeanor. He holds, therefore, that he cannot be impeached, suspended, or removed from office.

Congress insists he can. Then, he considers, Congress places itself in an attitude of revolution. It thus violates the Constitution by attempting to usurp the executive power, and must be put down. How will it be done? The President, acting for the best interest of the country, and deeming the safety of the Republic *will issue a proclamation prorogueing Congress, calling for an election of new members, and invoking the aid of the people to sustain him.* This, I am assured, is the view the President takes of the impeachment muddle, and the way he will act should the occasion arise.

Under the Constitution the President has the power to prorogue Congress only in case of a disagreement to adjourn. But in a great public emergency, where the life of the nation is at stake, the President considers the exercises of extraordinary powers justifiable. *Moreover Congress, by assuming unconstitutional powers, and attempting to destroy the Executive, disqualifies itself, is no longer a lawful Congress, but a body of usurpers and traitors.* As such they have no rights the Executive is bound to respect, and the Executive will deal with them accordingly. The President's theory is that they first inaugurate revolution by attempting an act subversive of the Government, and upon them will rest the responsibility of any strife or confusion that may follow.

At the same time the Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, writing, doubtless, under the same inspiration, published the following:

The President has been often advised and urged by the peace Democrats, (so-called,) or "Copperheads," as called in the Radical slang, to perform some grand *coup d' etat* by which the people would be at once awe-struck and delighted, and thus save himself from the disgrace of causeless impeachment and removal without resistance. It was even suggested that he would disperse this Fortieth Congress last July. But he was not then up to the mark. There was no stuff in the whole Cabinet for any energetic movement. Beside, the President does not always act upon the theories which he adopts. He may, however, if properly supported by those around him, announce in a proclamation at an early day, or before the meeting of Congress, that it is his constitutional right and duty to see that the Constitution, as the supreme law of the land, shall be preserved inviolate, *and that as the acts of Congress are unconstitutional, they are null and void, and shall not be further executed.* An issue will thus be made between the President, who stands on the Constitution, and the Rump Congress, which body is "hanging on the verge of the Constitution," and claims, in fact, to "act outside of the Constitution."

The President must of course, have as an adviser and advocate a bold strong man before he can thus set Congress at defiance. Mr. Seward would oppose his new position. *But Judge Black is quite ready to support it with the utmost ardor and ability.* The State Department will be offered to Judge Black, and he will accept it with the utmost confidence in the justice and also of the success of his views.

That Andrew Johnson will precipitate this revolution, if the people at the coming elections vote for the Copperhead ticket, is believed by every gentleman with whom I have conversed since my arrival in Washington, and I have mingled with many of the highest rank and authority. The consummation of the plot seems to be left almost entirely to himself. Every pure patriot stands aloof from him. *He has no counsellor in his Cabinet*, and so he advises only with the men who fomented the rebellion and calumniated himself. Every member of his Cabinet, with the possible exception of poor Mr. Welles and *pro tempore* Binckley, waits for a dismissal, and the clerks in the departments discuss his plans as they would discuss the actions of a lunatic. Many good men, unable to account for proceedings so at war with all faith and law, openly declare him insane.

It is a very simple question, therefore, for the people to decide: Shall this infuriated madman be encouraged by their votes or not? One would suppose such a question very easy of solution, admonished, as they are, by the exultant calculations of treasonable Copperheads, and by the terrible warnings of the business barometer. But Andrew Johnson thinks differently. He thinks the people are ready to destroy themselves simply to gratify his savage nature. We shall see. OCCASIONAL.

Speech of General Cooper, at the Border States Convention.

The presiding officer then introduced to audience Gen. Cooper of Tenn as his own long tried friend and neighbor, and one who had arisen from the ranks to the position of General in the Union army. [Loud applause.]

General Cooper said that he was lately from the command of what was known in Tennessee as "Brownlow's militia." The Rebels there did not call them State militia, but only Brownlow's militia, and he thought the name was good enough. There was only about seventeen hundred of them, all told, black and white, but he could say, as was said during the war, "the colored troops did nobly." These Rebels had talked of the negro as an inferior race, and that they could be controlled, but in Tennessee the colored men couldn't be bribed and could not be scared, but voted just as they pleased. [Applause.] The people of Maryland and Delaware need not be afraid to trust them. In Tennessee the State Government had been reorganzed after a plan designated by Andy Johnson, who after being the originator of the scheme, concocted a plan to break it up, and in the elections that had been held to fill the places of the bolters from the Legislature they had done justice to the colored man, and he had voted, and voted nobly And they had trusted him on the battle-field they could trust him with the ballot. Tennessee had given thirty thousand Union majority for the Union ticket in August last, and had elected almost the entire ticket. In one part of the State, where the Rebels were largely in the majority, about 2500 or 3 000 colored men had been hindered from voting, because the Rebels had said to them, "If you vote we'll kill you," and a colored man didn't like to die any better than a white man. When the next President came to be elected, Tennessee would give 70,000 majority, with her leading Rebels disfranchised, and her colored men enfranchised. In East Tennessee, where he came from they had in June 1861, given 20,000 majority against secession, and in August last after the Union men in those parts had been shot, stabbed and hung by these miserable Rebels they had given the same Union majority, and with colored votes. He was in favor of the Union as they could get it, and not as it was when traitors were on the floor of Congress and a portion of the United States were sold as chattels in the market. (Applause.) He wanted free speech, a free press, and a free country. These rebels talked about free speech. What would have been done with a man who stood on this spot in April, 1861, and lifted up his voice in favor of the Union? He would have been hung. If they now had all the money that had been spent in legislation for the benefit of slavery a railroad could be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and equipped, and a schoolhouse could be built in every township in Tennessee. But that money was now spent and gone. That time was now played out when a Southern man could say, "You're a Yankee, you can't come here to poison the minds of my niggers." (Laughter.) He was not now talking for the benefit of Tennessee, because there they had now passed Rubicon, but for the benefit of Maryland and Delaware, and he would tell them to go home and work and give the colored man the ballot. It was not enough to sit idly still and say "Well, he ought to have it."

Tennessee had elected William G. Brownlow as Governor, and he would tell them why this was done. When Andy Johnson and Ed. Cooper had succeeded in inducing sixteen members to bolt from the Legislature and keep it without a quorum, Governor Brownlow had issued writs for new elections in the district of each bolting member, and so filled up a quorum and passed a constitutional amendment and placed our members in Congress. Some people said that Brownlow was a bad man. He had his own style, so had every man, and he had a right to it. Brownlow's style was to fight these Rebels and traitors. [Applause.] Many men in Tennessee had voted for Brownlow because they knew him to be a cool and sagacious man, and that the State had prospered under his management. Etheridge once met my friend here, Maynard, and struck him, but he made him get back to his hole pretty fast. The people of East Tennessee had taken Maynard and made him speak wherever they wanted him to. To secure the ballot to the colored man they must all work. Talk to your neighbor, let him talk to his neighbor, and make proselytes. In Tennessee they could take care of themselves, unless the race that the Republican party had for years protected should go against them. Cries of "Never, never." We must keep our pickets well out and see that no man sleeps on his post. Don't falter now. They had some regular troops in Tennessee under command of General George H. Thomas. [Applause] These Copperheads had tried very hard to kick up a row beween these troops and the State militia, and had most gloriously failed. "Old Pap Thomas" had said that he would stand by the regular militia of the State because it was a part of the regular State Government. In the laws of Tennessee there were new sections prohibiting the colored man from holding office or sitting on juries but that would be repealed this winter. There was not a Rebel or Copperhead elected to the State Senate, and only two to the House of Delegates.

Some of these men raised the cry of nigger equality, and if you went around into the kitchen you would see the features of these very men reproduced in the faces there. [Laughter.] Then they said that they could buy a negro's vote with a pint of whiskey, and that had been tried in Tennessee and had failed.

Rev. Henry W. Keys of Thennessee, said that a Rebel had offered him $5,000 for his vote, and his friend Daniel Watkins had been offered $2,500 for his.

General Cooper resumed, saying that in the first instance he had been in favor of letting slavery alone, but when the time he had said "let him go," and when it came to the question of putting the colored man into the army he had consented because he believed he might as well be fighting in the Union army as in the field raising provisions for the Rebels. (Applause.) He would again tell them all to go home, and work, and to stick to their candidates, and if they were defeated to get up and try it over again In Tennessee the Union League had counted noses and marked them all down, and their enemies had tried hard to make a split among them but failed. Some people had said that this Union League was an awful organization. He knew that he had taken no greater obligation in joining the League than he did when he first enlisted under the Stars and Stripes: If a man wasn't a Union man he had no business there, and if he was a Union man it would do him do harm to be there. (Long continued applause.)

The Senatorship.

The duty will devolve upon the next session of the General Assembly, of electing a United States Senator, to fill the place of Judge Patterson, whose term of service expires the 3d of March. 1869. We hear of as many as a half dozen prominent men of the Republican party, whose claims for Senatorial honors will be urged. Any one of them will make a Senator acceptable to our party, and we trust that a choice will be made without getting up any strife. Fortunately the law of Congress, requiring the election, gives no time for creating a heated contest. The Legislaturs is required to hold the election on the *second Tuesday* after they organize, which will be about the *ninth* day of the session; and they hold it separately in each House. It they fail to agree on the same man, they meet the next day in convention, and ballot from day to day until a choice is made. What the loyal people want, is a Senator raised in the Republican faith, and they want him elected without any strife on contention.—*Knoxville Whig.*

☞ A cure for lock jaw is sent to us by a correspondent. He states that a man in Washington, D. C. who had been suffering from a closed jaw for more than three months, and who was so far gone that his case was despaired of by more than twenty physicians, was cured by an old woman, who made repeated applications of spirits of turpentine to his face and neck. Our correspondent adds that this person is now pursuing his business as usual, and vouches for the truth of the above statement.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

An Italian Youth Avenges his Mother.

A curious case of retribution took place the other day at a country seat near Gratz, in Austria. The proprietor of this country seat, *Baron Prangen*, had, in 1849, been a Colonel in the Austrian army, and the Chief of the Military Police at Verona. In that position he had displayed extraordinary cruelty, and had repeatedly inflicted severe corporeal punishment on prominent ladies of the Italian aristocracy. Among other instances, he caused the punishment of the verges to be administered to the young Countess Rovina, who had been arrested for concealing a young relative of hers, a member of the Revolutionary party. The sentence was carried into execution with unheard of brutality. The Countess was stripped almost naked, tied to a bench in front of the military barracks, and whipped unmercifully by three Croats, in presence of a large crowd of jeering soldiers. The poor lady was almost crazy with shame and indignation at this infamous outrage; and the speedy death of her husband, an officer in the Sardinian army, brought about her death a few months after the horrible scene in front of the barracks at Verona. She left a young son, two years of age. When the boy grew up, and heard of the cruel fate of his mother, he made a solemn vow to avenge her. A few weeks ago he repaired to Baron Prangen's country-seat, and struck him several times in the face, in presence of a number of witnesses, for the purpose of compelling him to challenge him. The challenge was sent, and the young Italian had the choice of weapons. He chose Turkish sabers, in the use of which he had, by long practice, acquired particular skill. When the duel took place, the Italian told the Austrian who he was, attacked him furiously with the formidable saber, and hacked him almost to pieces. The authorities only heard of the horrible affair after all was over.

☞ It is ascertained from official sources that since April 15th, 1865, about 8,000 pardons have been granted by the President. This includes some of the rebel foreign ministers' members of the Confederate Cabinet, Governors of Southern States, and upwards of nine hundred brigadier-generals, with a due proportion of rebel major-generals. Major Estill, chief of the Pardon Bureau at the Attorney General's office, has had on file for the past two years about four hundred applications for pardons from persons who were engaged in the rebellion, and not pardoned by the proclamation of May 29, 1865, by the proclamation of Saturday, about one hundred of these persons are pardoned, but the other three hundred come within the exceptions and of course their cases like others similarly situated must be separately considered.

Death of a Nashville Candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Abraham Myers, an old citizen of Nashville, and one of the candidates for Mayor of that city, lost his life on Saturday, at Louisville. He was stopping at the Crystal Palace building and going out upon a porch he leaned against the banisters which gave way and he was precipitated to the brick pavement below, a distance of some fifteen feet. He fell upon his face, and his skull was so badly fractured that he died in a few moments.

Land Surveys in Nebraska.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received returns from the surveyor general at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, showing that that officer had closed a contract for the survey of lands in Hall and Buffalo counties, Nebraska, in the vicinity of the Fort Kearney military reservation.

The commissioner has directed the surveyor general to respect the reservation by causing the lines of the public surveys to be closed upon the limits of the same as surveyed by order of the War Department in 1859, embracing an area of ten square miles, and the islands in the Platte river for fifteen miles above and below the fort.

☞ The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says that General Thomas, who was recently in that city, "has an exceedingly poor opinion of the fitness of the State officers elect, and thinks that their proper place is a private station He did not make any speeches to the negroes, but he did say to some of the citizens, whether they wanted it or not, they had to accept negro suffrage, and that the State might as well confer it upon them at once and without more ado. He also had a word to say about those battle flags at Frankfort, and he did the rebel officials the honor to say then that they would respect those emblems of the national honor and added very significantly that if they did not would be made to do so.