

UNION



FLAG.

Brownlow, W.G. 55

VOLUME I.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1865.

NUMBER 32.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

At King's Old Corner, Opposite the Lamar House.

GOODS of every Description for sale at REDUCED RATES!

J. H. FESSENDEN & CO.,

Corner Gay and Cumberland Streets, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

EATING HOUSE AND STORE.
PETER H. GRISHAM & Co.,
—GAY STREET—
Knoxville, Tennessee.
j2-2m

DR. C. WHEELER,
Physician and Surgeon,
AND EXAMINING SURGEON
FOR PENSIONERS.
Appointed October 24th, 1865.
OFFICE in John H. McClain's Law Office,
MAIN STREET,
JONESBORO', TENN.
oct1865 if

J. TATE EARNEST, M. D.
Having Located in Jonesboro', offers his
Professional Services,
To the Citizens and those of the Surrounding Country
OFFICE,
On Main Street, under Keen's Pho-
tograph Gallery, between the Stores of
S. Guggenheim and Lynn & Fair.
oct1865 if

WM. M. GRISHAM,
Attorney at Law,
Jonesboro', Tenn.
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION
OF CLAIMS for Citizens and Soldiers,
their relatives and friends.
OFFICE in Court House.
[sep1865]

A. J. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Collecting Agent,
JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS
of Hawkins, Greene, Washington,
Carter, Jefferson, Johnson, and Sevier;
also, in the State and Federal Courts
at Knoxville.
j2-15.

FELIX A. REEVE,
Attorney and Solicitor,
GREENVILLE, TENN.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE COURTS
in the Counties of Greene, Washington,
Carter, and in the Federal and Supreme
Courts at Knoxville.
j2-15.

DR. M. S. MAHONEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
Cherry Grove,
TENNESSEE.
[May 19-ly]

JACOB M. ELLIS, M. D.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE
Citizens of BUFFALO RIDGE and surrounding
country. OFFICE at the Residence of Samuel M.
Hunt, Esq.
aug1865

DR. WILLIAM HALE,
OFFICE at Residence of H. B. Hale, Esq.,
Buffalo Ridge, Washington Co.,
TENNESSEE.
[sep29y1]

Wm. Bond,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER,
AND Commission Merchant,
Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.
may 26-6m

JOHN O'NILE, J. K. P. HALL,
Late Captain 17th I. Late Q. M. 4th
S. C. I. Tenn. Gar.

O'NEILL AND HALL,
OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE UP STAIRS,
PROSECUTE CLAIMS AGAINST THE
Government for property taken by and
for the use of the Army.
Bounty for Two Years' Service;
Bounty for Wounds, and Soldiers Dis-
charged under General Orders; Back-Pay
and Bounties proffered for Soldiers, and
for the Friends and Relatives of deceased Sol-
diers; also Pensions for Fathers, Mothers,
Widows, and Minor Children; Commutation
for such as have been Prisoners of War;
Prize Money;
HORSES LOST
while in the service, etc.
Special Attention paid to making out OFFI-
CERS' MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY
PAPERS, AND TO THE COLLECTION OF
VOUCHERS.
Sept. 15th.

A. W. HOWARD,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Circuit and Chan-
cery Courts of Greene, Washington,
Sullivan, Hawkins, Jefferson, Sevier, and
Cock Counties and Supreme Court at Knoxville.
Office near McDowell, McLaughly & Co's,
Old Stand, Main Street,
GREENVILLE, TENN.
oct. 27 ly*

East Tennessee Land Agency,
COOKRILL & SEYMOUR,
Real Estate Agents,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
WILL attend to the Purchase, Sale and Ex-
change of Real Estate. We have com-
pleted arrangements to offer our lands in the
Eastern and Northern Markets, and have un-
exampled facilities for disposing of Farms,
Town Property, Mills, &c. on good terms.—
Western land exchanged for land in East
Tennessee.
Office corner Gay and Main Streets,
dec1865

DR. J. S. RHEA,
DENTIST,
JONESBOROUGH, TENN.
Dec. 8, 65

WM. HARRIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Boots,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, ETC.**
Gay St, 2 doors North
of Cumberland,
Knoxville, Tennessee.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. j2-15

J. L. ROSS,
Public Auctioneer,
Jonesboro', Tenn.
oct 1 1864

United States Sanitary Commission
Claim Agency.
Claims for Arrears of Pay and Bounty, Pen-
sions, Commutations of Rations, &c. &c.,
collected without charge.
THOSE wishing to avail themselves of
the advantages of this Agency, must
apply before the 1st of January, as no new
claims will be received after December 31st,
1865.

CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Local Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
dec1865 j1

JOS. R. MITCHELL & Co.
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Deal in Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, and Gov-
ernment Vouchers.
Collections in all parts of East Tennessee
promptly attended to.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Cowan & Dickinson,
Col John Williams, A. G. Jackson, Knoxville,
Park Bank, John Parker, (Cashier Florida
Bank,) Lawrence, Baldwin & Co., (No. 70
Wall Street,) Alexis Bregg, New York,
George W. Hayward, Wilson & Burns, Balti-
more,
Chambers, Stevens & Co., R. M. Pomroy,
Cincinnati.
W. F. WILSON. H. HOERN.

W. P. WILSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Gay and Church Streets,
Coffin's Block,
Knoxville, Tenn.
Post Office Box 154. nov10-6m.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
JAMES A. DILLWORTH
WOULD respectfully inform his old
friends and the public generally that he
has just returned from the EASTERN MAR-
KETS, where he selected a choice lot of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
In fact, every thing connected with a first
class Drug Store.
Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Sta-
tionery, Perfumery, Coal Oil,
Lamps, &c. &c.
Prescriptions filled by a practical Druggist
Call at the Sign of the Gilt Mortar mid-
dle door, Deaderick's Block, Jonesboro' rid-
ge.
JAMES A. DILLWORTH,
nov 24 of. Druggist.

JAS. L. WHITLOW,
House, Sign, Fancy & Ornamental
PAINTER,
Paper-Hanger & Upholster.
WOULD respectfully announce to THE
Citizens of Jonesboro', and vicinity that he is
preparing to do all kinds of Painting—House, Sign or
Ornamental, Paper-Hanging, &c., at the shortest
notice, and on reasonable terms. All orders left with Capt.
Gardner, Union Flag Printing Office, Jonesboro', Tenn.
will be promptly attended to.
dec 1865

Investments in New York.
PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE INVEST-
MENTS in New York, can have their
business transacted by us, through our reliable
correspondent in that City.
JOS. R. MITCHELL & CO.,
Knoxville, Tenn.
dec. 8.]

Adjoining the Custom House,
Knoxville, Tenn.
H. H. HIGDON,
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Groce-
ries, Family Supplies, Dye Stuffs, &
c. A full supply of superior Goods on
hand. may 26-6m

STORE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT JONAS'S DEPOT.
ONE of the best locations in town for a first class Mer-
chandise establishment. Persons desiring
to invest capital in a thriving place will do well to
call on the undersigned.
C. T. DEAR,
oct22

THE UNION FLAG.

Jonesborough, December 22, 1865.

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.
No attention will be paid to orders for the
paper, unless accompanied by the Cash.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 50
per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first
insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance.
Half a column will be made to pre-
vise advertisers.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING
HYMN.
BY EDWARD F. NOVELL.
Praise the Lord, O, ransomed nation!
Praise him all, from sea to sea;
He hath built a firm foundation,
On the rock of Liberty!
Fidelity was our best endeavor,
Till we turned from wrong to right;
Gloom had shrouded us forever,
But for Heaven's redeeming might!
Then with praise sing God's praises,
Now, and through all coming time:
Love which maketh standard raised,
Merits gratitude sublime!
Hope and trust, at length victorious
Over trembling doubt and fear,
Call for rapture, holy glories,
Living faith and constant cheer.
Infinite Jehovah! aid us
While we in Thy favor stand,
To remember Thou hast made us
A regenerated land!
And, while time shall with us linger,
May we love the Just and Right,
Seeing Freedom's guiding finger
Pointing toward eternal light!

THRILLING ADVENTURES
OF
Lieut. George W. Douglass,
OF THE EIGHTH EAST TENNESSEE INFANTRY
THE RENOWNED UNION SCOUT AND
PILOT.
[COPYRIGHT SECURED.]
CHAPTER XVIII.
I reached Oakland in safety, and from
thence, I proceeded on foot to Gallipolis.—
My feet becoming quite sore from traveling,
I succeeded in getting transportation on board
of a Government wagon. At Gallipolis I
found my comrades expressed great joy to
see me, and many were the expressions of
surprise uttered when they heard the story
of my capture and escape. I reported to Col.
Cook, and related all that had occurred to me
while a prisoner, at which he seemed greatly
elated.
After resting several days, I was detailed
to go on an special scout by General Geo. W.
Morgan. The preliminary arrangements were
made and the march commenced. Three
days' hard riding brought us to the "Red
House" in Caney Valley, Virginia. Here we
stopped twelve hours, for the purpose of rest-
ing our horses, which were well nigh exhaust-
ed. This delay was very unfortunate, as I
had predicted. I even suggested the danger
of such a course to the Captain commanding
the scout, but he followed his own counsel.
On the following day, about ten o'clock, A.
M., while passing through a narrow defile be-
tween two lofty hills, we were suddenly fired
upon from ambush. Our situation was ex-
tremely precarious. To attempt to fight a
largely superior force under such disadvan-
tages, would have been the height of folly—
as the firing seemed to come from every point
of the compass. To retreat, was the only al-
ternative, and that was found to be a failure
as we found nearly a regiment of infantry
had closed in our rear, ready for our recap-
ture. The Captain ordered us to charge the
line, but they stood as firm as the eternal
rocks that reared their lofty peaks on either
side of us.
In the outset, several of our brave boys
fell to rise no more, and many were wounded,
among others, myself. I received a musket
ball in the back of the neck, which, though
a flesh-wound, and but slight, gave me a great
deal of pain.
Finding the rebel line impregnable, our
Captain ordered us to fall back, just in time
to escape the next volley poured into us by
the enemy. But there was no retreating in
that direction as we perceived the other party
forming a line across our narrow way, and
making ready for our reception. A halt
was made, and some of the officers proposed
to dismount and try them on foot—but the
superior numbers of the enemy forbid such a
hazardous proceeding. A spirit of gloom
seemed to take possession of every one of
our brave boys—reluctant to yield, seeing no
chance of escape.
A hasty consultation was had among the
officers, when it was agreed to make an un-
conditional surrender. Whereupon, the Cap-
tain commanding threw up a grain sack in
token of surrender. We were fired into sev-
eral times after having surrendered. A rebel
officer was then seen to approach from the
western end of our corporation, and after
giving orders to his men to cease firing, re-
ceived our surrender. We were then march-
ed back to the "Red House" where we were
placed under guard, and kept there for two
days. On the morning of the third day, the
rebels all left but two who had been placed

in immediate charge of us as guards. We
knew not what course they intended to
pursue in regard to our disposition. The coun-
try was not held peculiarly by either side
at that time, and we expected to start on the
march to Richmond every moment, and were
surprised at the delay.
It was about ten o'clock that we heard in
cessant firing to the North of the place of our
imprisonment. The guards became restless,
and finally went to one side and consulted.
Some of our boys seemed to apprehend mis-
chief—fearing they would be slaughtered to
prevent being re-captured; but I told them
they need not fear any such result—that we
would soon be relieved by our friends, and
for them to maintain their fortitude and cour-
age. The firing, however, longer, and time would
unfold a new state of affairs.
It was not more than an hour after the in-
cident occurred above related when the guards
took up their arms and left us to our fate!

We immediately consulted among ourselves
to learn what would be the best course to
pursue, and all resolved to strike out, in all
possible haste, for the nearest Federal camp. Be-
ing entirely unarmed, we were compelled to
take the forest paths as our safest route, and
thus avoid being re-captured by the prowling
bands of rebels, who were ever on the
alert. Our wonderful deliverance from a long
and tiresome march to the Confederate Cap-
itol, and a terrible prospect of long imprison-
ment, produced the most happy effect upon us
all—re-invigorating and reanimating each
to such a degree that not a word of complaint
escaped the lips of a single member of our
little band, and we made excellent headway
in our march.
Fortunately, nothing serious befel us on our
route, and we succeeded in reaching our com-
mand in four days from the time of our rebel
leisure; and felt extremely grateful to our re-
liguards for the part they had taken in our de-
liverance.

When we reached camp, we found the East
Tennessee boys in great distress. They were
settling about in little squads, looking very
gloomy indeed. We, of course, felt a great
desire to know the cause of this state of af-
fairs, when we were informed that the East
Tennesseans were not to be recognized or
countenanced. Old men, as well as young,
were seen with tears streaming down their
care-worn faces, and the sad, sad exclamation
could be heard from their quivering lips
—my family in East Tennessee is starving! and
we are here treated as enemies, while we
have sacrificed every thing for our country's
cause.

On the following evening the East Tennes-
see soldiers assembled together and stacking
their arms on the banks of the Ohio river,
passed resolutions to the effect that they would
fight no more, unless they were regarded by
those in authority with more respect and at-
tention. Our uniforms were in tatters, and
we undoubtedly presented a most humiliat-
ing aspect.

The next day a superabundance of quar-
termaster stores were furnished us, and in the
evening orders were received to prepare rat-
ions for a five days' march. On the follow-
ing morning we were ordered aboard a
steamer, and proceeded to Cincinnati, where
our sick were disposed of, after which we
proceeded down the river to Nashville, Ten-
nessee.

When we landed on Tennessee soil, our
East Tennessee boys were scarcely able to
contain themselves—they were informed that
they would soon have an opportunity to en-
ter the contest which was to determine wheth-
er the Union or the Rebel forces were to hold
and occupy the land of their nativity. All
seemed eager for the fray.

Our stay in Nashville was prolonged only
forty-eight hours, when we were ordered to
the front, at Stone River, to take part in the
great impending battle, then about to take
place. Our march from Nashville was attend-
ed with much suffering, especially among the
infantry—the weather being intensely cold
and severe. But every soldier seemed to be
elated by the hope of success—and an early
prospect of re-union with their families and
friends from whom they had been separated
so long—and although faint and exhausted,
they would rally their courage with renewed
efforts.

After reaching the main body of our forces
stretching across the Murfreesboro' pike, we
were ordered to prepare for meeting the en-
emy. A general engagement was hourly ex-
pected, and all the paraphernalia necessary to
such an event—such as erecting hospital tents,
and in front of which were to be seen long
lines of ambulances, and wagons filled with
hospital stores, &c., were being pushed for-
ward with the greatest alacrity. The enemy
were then strongly entrenched in the town of
Murfreesboro', extending their lines as far as
Stone River.

On the 31st of December, 1862, the great
battle of Stone River took place, in which the
Regiment to which I belonged took a promi-
nent part. We were thrown upon the ex-
treme right wing of the army, and appeared
to be where the heaviest of the fighting took
place. Upon that day our regiment made
eleven charges, and carried our points seven
times. At the close of the first day's battle,
we came out of the contest with seventy-
three men killed and one hundred and eighty
wounded—from this an idea may be formed
of the severity of the struggle.

Of the various incidents of this sanguinary
and hard-fought battle, which occurred to
myself and friends, I will take occasion to
speak in a future chapter.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

To the East Tennessee Loyalists.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In my message
to the Legislature, the first week in
October, I urged the importance of
conferring upon the FREE PEOPLE OF
COLOR the privilege of testifying in
courts of justice. I stated this fact;
that as our laws now stand, a free col-
ored man may be deprived of his life
in the presence of an hundred colored
witnesses, whose lips are sealed in the
courts. I urged that our juries and
judges would be intelligent men, the
exclusive judges of the weight of tes-
timony, and as such, they would take
into consideration the character of the
witness, both for honor and intelli-
gence. I had three reasons for re-
commending this measure, and these
still satisfy my mind that I was right.

1. The thing is right in itself, and the
dictates of virtue, patriotism, huma-
nity and religion, say give the col-
ored man this showing.

2. It would do away in Tennessee,
the necessity for a "Freedman's Bu-
reau," a tribunal foreign to our Con-
stitution and domestic laws; necessari-
ly arbitrary, and which must be pre-
sided over, in many instances, by in-
experienced military men, who have
no law knowledge, and but little if any
judicial experience. I know then, as
I know now, that the Government
having emancipated the slaves, it
would protect them by Congressional
legislation, and that the "Bureau"
must become a permanent institution.

3. I felt confident that the passage
of such a law would satisfy the col-
ored people and the country, and that
the indiscriminate right of suffrage
would not be exacted of us; whereas,
if we should fail to concede to the ne-
gro the right to testify, Congress
would grant it for us, and with it the
right of suffrage.

A law to this effect has passed
the Senate, but the chances are that
it will be defeated in the House. If
lost, it will be killed by the loyal votes
of East Tennessee—the members cor-
rectly representing the sentiments of
their constituents. This I knew when
I pressed the measure in my message;
but I believe the honest, patriotic peo-
ple were mistaken as to their own best
interests—I think so still, but time
will show.

The rebels clamor for the right of
testifying and voting, and Union men
are ready to concede the right, on the
account of the color of their skin. One
fact alone should settle the question as
to the rebels—that is, for four years
they did all they could to destroy the
Government. For this they should
not be allowed a voice in its affairs.—
One fact alone should settle the ques-
tion as to the blacks—for four years
they did all they could, by giving in-
formation and fighting, to save the
Government. And, but for their color,
the part they took in the rebellion
would give them the right to testify
and vote. The voice of prejudice says,
hold them back. The voice of reason
and justice says, take suffrage from
the enemies of the Government, and
give it to its friends. If the States will
not do this, Congress has the power,
under the amended Constitution, to do
it, and will and ought to carry it out.
As to the powers of the National
Government, what shall be the rela-
tions between itself and those who
have been in rebellion against it, and
between itself and those it has made
free in order to put down the rebellion,
and save its own existence, so much is
conceded by all who advocate reorgani-
zation on any plan, from the Presi-
dent's experiment down to the fire-side
suggestion, that there is no necessity
for claiming more than is conceded.

If, in restoring the governments of the
revolted States, the National Govern-
ment may say that rebels who take
a prescribed oath may vote; that oth-
ers more guilty of treason shall not
take this oath, and shall not vote;
then it enacts a law regulating suff-
rage. And if it can enact such a law,
there can be no limitation on its power,
under the amended Constitution.
It can say that some white men may
vote and others may not; it can also
say that some black men may certify
and vote, and others shall do neither.
Even rebels will acknowledge the cor-
rectness of the doctrine of Alexander
Hamilton, in that he has affirmed—
"EVERY GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO CON-
TAIN IN ITSELF THE MEANS OF ITS OWN
PRESERVATION." The same Federal
theory stated above, was enunciated
by Abraham Lincoln, when he de-
clared that—"THE PARAMOUNT IDEA
OF THE CONSTITUTION IS TO PRESERVE
THE UNION."

This theory is sound, and I hold
that our nation contains in itself the
means of its own preservation, and
those means should be put forth by
the men in authority. I, for one, deny
that eleven States of this Union, and
millions of its people, may renounce
the authority of the Government; and,
by an appeal to arms, defy its
power; and, on the failure in the trial
of arms, resume the power they had
so violently renounced, and hold and
exercise it in defiance of the nation.—
The States, whether in rebellion or
otherwise, do not possess absolute, un-
controllable sovereignty. The Na-
tional Government does, and it can,

make war, and make peace. The
States are political bodies, existing
under the Constitution, and subordinate
to the sovereign power of the Na-
tion; permitted by it to exercise such
functions as are pointed out—say such
as the punishment of crime, the ad-
ministration of justice, and to regu-
late municipal affairs, and for other
purposes, having the power of taxa-
tion.

The National Government may gov-
ern the seceded States with or with-
out the forms of State elections. If
it choose to have elections, it has the
right to prescribe the qualifications of
electors; and it may make suffrage
limited or universal. The seceded
States have no such rights until they
come up to the requirements of the
National Government, and until the
States have destroyed their separate
governments. As communities of
people, as States bounded by geo-
graphical lines, and having certain
limits, the rebel States are in the
Union, and have never been out; but as
governing powers, they are not in the
Union, for as such, in their efforts to
overthrow the Union, they have them-
selves been destroyed. And the Na-
tional Government is bound by every-
thing, political and sacred, to hold and
control the rebel States in a manner
that will secure the safety of the loyal
people in those States, and of the
whole nation. The Government can-
not allow itself to be destroyed by
hostile votes any more than by hostile
armies, and if an abuse of the elective
franchise under the Constitution be-
comes the means of endangering the
Union, safety must be sought in the
adoption of the maxim enunciated by
Hamilton and Lincoln, already quoted.

In the Southern States the recent
elections have shown that men who
had damaged the Union most re-
ceived the most votes. The repudiation
of the Federal debt and the payment
of the rebel debt, are alike popular
with the men now engaged in re-or-
ganizing the government of the South-
ern States. The restoration of slav-
ery is hoped for, and it is looked to in
the voting and conversation of the
original rebels.

The National Government will hold
the South by military power, as it
ought to do, until the people have so
far come to themselves as to heartily
repent of the guilt and spirit of the re-
bellion, and afford proof of their re-
pentance. Every consideration affect-
ing the interest of the country, and the
happiness of generations yet unborn,
requires that the rebels shall not be
restored to power. And if we are
hasty in anything, let it be in doing
justice to the friends of the National
Government. If we delay in any-
thing, let it be in giving pardons to
leading guilty rebels, and power to
the organized enemies of the Nation-
al Government.

I have deemed it my duty to say
this much by way of explanation to
the loyalists of East Tennessee, and
by way of letting them know what is
to come upon the country, by what I
believe to be the necessary legislation
of Congress. And in order to reach
them, I will publish this brief address
in the Union papers of East Tennes-
see. I have no selfish objects in view.
I have no purpose to run for any office
after my term of service expires; and,
until then, if my life is spared, I shall
do my duty, without looking to the
effect of my acts upon my popularity.
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.
November, 30, 1865.

Personal Incident.
Horace Maynard was standing in
one of the hotels the other day, when
a tall Tennessean approached him,
"How do you do Col. Maynard, I'm
delighted to see you looking so well,
sir."
"I ought to recognize you, sir, I
presume, but I don't."
"Why, Colonel, you ought to re-
member me. You've met me often
enough in Nashville, where I live."
"Yes, Sir," responded Maynard, in
his coldest and snailiest manner. "I
lived in Nashville two years. I was
attached to the administration of
Andrew Johnson. I passed about
the streets daily; but if I had been
a Jew covered with the most loath-
some leprosy from the crown of my
head to the sole of my foot, I
couldn't have been more studiously
avoided and abhorred by you citizens
of Nashville!"
The pardon seeker didn't think it ad-
visable to ask Mr. Maynard to take
charge of his case.

It is stated that Gen. Butler's name, which
was placed on the list of unemployed Gen-
erals for muster out by General Grant's direc-
tion was stricken by President Johnson as
soon as the list was submitted to him for r-
vision.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A most serious ac-
cident occurred to Dr. Hillman on Friday
night last, near Morrilton, while attempt-
ing to jump off a train while in motion,
by which he was thrown under the cars and
both legs crushed and an arm broken. He
was conveyed to this city and placed in the
Franklin House, where he had both legs am-
putated by Drs. Frazier, McIntosh and Rog-
ers. Knoxville Whig.