KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLATFORM:
The Constitution, the Union, and the Execution of the Laws.

ELECTORAL TICKET:
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner.
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. JAMES W. DEADERICK, of Washington.
2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.
3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
4. N. S. STANTON, of Smith.
5. S. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.
6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln.
7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.
8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.
9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.
10. R. D. NARGISS, of Shelby.

Election Day—8th of November.

The Presidential election will take place on Tuesday 6th of November, in all the States at the same time. We name the fact that there may be no mistake about the time. Let all true Union men be at the polls. Let them see that the Union voters are all there, and that nothing is left untarned to advance the interests of our cause.

Beware of Spurious Tickets.

We have good reason to believe, that a systematic attempt will be made in East Tennessee, on the 6th of November to impose on Bell and Everett men spurious tickets, headed for the "Union and the Constitution." Look well to your tickets, and see that they have on them the Bell and Everett electors, headed with the names of Preston and Taylor, for the State at large—the District Electors following, commencing with Pickenscx and concluding with Nardin.

Speaking During the Fair.

The Bell and Everett Club have arranged to have speaking in town the four first nights of our Fair, and will have speeches from Col. Trigg, Thos. A. R. Nelson, Horace Maynard, John Baxter, Thos. J. Campbell, and others.

Election Tickets for Sale!

We take this method of informing our Bell and Everett friends in all the counties in East Tennessee, that Byram Barry, Esq., of this city, has any quantity of tickets in readiness, and will fill orders at $2 50 per thousand.—Let all the counties see to it that they are furnished in time. Have your tickets early, and distribute them in all your counties.—Don't neglect this matter, as it is troublesome to write to us!

Public Speaking in Knox.

See the appointments of Messrs. Maynard, Cooke and Fleming, for this county. Let them be well circulated, and the people will hear some good speeches!

October Elections.

State elections of importance occur in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, on Tuesday 9th instant. These State elections will show the strength of parties, and in the four last named States, will no doubt result in favor of Lincoln.

Douglas Electoral Ticket.

In one Civil District in this County, the Douglas Ticket will not poll that of Breckenridge. The Douglas ticket will be voted for, more or less in all the counties, and therefore we give the ticket, as printed in the Nashville *Democrat*, the Douglas State organ:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. W. H. Polk, of Maury.
Hon. B. F. Watterson, of Warren.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. James Britton, Jr., of Greene.
2. W. H. Malone, of Campbell.
3. G. W. Bateman, of McMinn.
4. L. H. Caldwell, of Smith.
5. A. Burger, of Cannon.
6. J. W. Anderson, of Maury.
7. Alfonso Cocke, of McNairy.
8. J. E. McCaleb, of Davidson.
9. Wm. F. Caldwell, of Weakly.
10. Hon. W. T. Brown, of Shelby.

Fall and Winter Advertising.

Advertising is always in place, but the Fall and Winter are the best seasons. The dollar the times the more important to advertise, for what little is doing will go into the hands of the business man who advertises. Advertising is the very life of business, and those who neglect it, loose by that neglect, more than they are aware of. Papers circulate more extensively now, than in former years, and more people read them than heretofore. We have long since discovered that a man can't make any thing out of the world, unless he lets the people know that he is in it!

That Political Discussion.

We heard the discussion throughout on Tuesday night, in front of the Court House, between W. G. Brown, on the part of Breckenridge-Yancey, and Jas. W. Hynes, on behalf of the Bell-Everett ticket. Mr. Swan led off in a speech of one hour, and was followed in a speech of similar length by Mr. Hynes, each having half hour in their respondier. They had quite a creditable audience, and were listened to with attention.

Mr. Swan is a man of ability, but did not meet our expectations, and we think we heard him imperfectly. He did not meet the questions at issue, and so directly propounded by his competitor, as to whether a State had the right to secede, and whether he deemed Lincoln's election a just cause for secession? He answered these questions by reading an extract from a letter written by Mr. Fillmore in 1856. He made one statement we were glad to hear him make, and we were the more pleased with it as that *contemptible little puppy*, J. H. Crozier, was present. It was that he regarded Mr. Bell as a pro-slavery man, and not as an Abolitionist, as some charged!

Mr. Hynes made the best political speech we have ever heard him make, and so far as the result is concerned, the friends of our cause were satisfied with the work of that night, and indeed pleased with Hynes' bearing.

Mr. Edwards, of Cleveland, a Douglas Democrat, concluded with some blows upon the Disunionists, and Renegade Whigs, that they did not relish, and thus ended the discussion. It is due to Mr. Edwards to say that he did not thrust himself forward, but appeared on the stand in answer to loud and repeated calls.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.—The annual Session of this body will be held at temperance Hall, in this city, commencing on Thursday, Oct. 25th, inst. As very important business will be brought before this body, it is hoped every Representative entitled to a seat will be in attendance.

A South Carolina Correspondent.

We have received the following epistle from a citizen in South Carolina, which we think is worth laying before the public, and with it we give our reply:

Charleville, S. C., Oct. 4th, 1860.

W. G. Brownlow:—Sir, I have been taking your paper some time, believing you to be honest in your views. But your remarks to Yancey convince me fully you are a traitor to the South, and to your country. As to what you say of the Secessionists that is true. I expect to find you and your followers in the ranks of the Abolitionists, and if so, so help me God, I will kill you the first man. If it should be that we ever meet on the soil of South Carolina, I expect to be one of the number that will give you thirty nine lashes on your bare back, and a coat of tar and feathers afterwards, to heal up the stripes.

If my time is not out, stop my paper anyhow. I make you a present of all you owe me, believing you would steal it if I did not.

Nothing more at present.
John W. Palmer.

Knoxville, Oct. 12, 1860.

Mr. John W. Palmer:—I have your *polite* favor of the 4th inst, requesting a discontinuance of the Whig, to your address, and *kindly* making me a present of "*all*" I owing you. I respectfully decline your *liberal* offer, and enclose you 24 cents in postage stamps, the amount due you for the six remaining weeks required to complete your year.

Your proposal to be "one of a number" who will first thrash, and then tar and feather me, illustrates the *spirit* of the party with which you act, as well as its *courage*. If a *number* of Secessionists will join you, you will undertake to mob me. This is the *argument* of your party, and especially in South Carolina. If you will undertake the task "solitary and alone," furnishing us with reliable proof of your respectability, I will give you an opportunity of carrying out your threats at such time and place as you may designate.

I can, I think survive the shock of your withdrawal from my subscription list. I have a paying list of twelve thousand subscribers—more than any other political paper in this State can boast of—and I can afford to part with every Disunionist on my list, and really desire to be rid of them. And if the world were rid of them, it would be better for the country.

My remarks to Yancey, upon the stand, when he spoke here, are the immediate cause of your withdrawal, and proof to you that you will find me and my followers in the ranks of the Abolitionists. Now, sir, what were my remarks, and what is their true import? The question was, would the election of Lincoln be a sufficient cause for dissolving this Union? I stood forth upon the the stand, by the side of Mr. Yancey, and answered in the following terms:

"Yes I endorse all Bell has said and I go further than he has gone. I am one of a numerous party at the South, who will, if ever Lincoln shall be elected under the forms of our Constitution, and by the authority of law, *without committing any other offense than being elected*, force the vile Disunionists and Secessionists of the South, to pass over our dead bodies, on their march to Washington, to sneer at this Government!"

However offensive the foregoing sentiment may be to Southern Disunionists, I am proud of it, and take nothing back. Our Government is the greatest and the best the world has ever seen. I am, therefore, opposed to dissolving it, because a man not acceptable to me is elected President, and elected upon a sectional issue. The object arrived at by the Disunionists is, that they may *re-open the Slave Trade*. They prefer Disunion with the Slave Trade, to the Union without it; although the Congress of the United States, and the Supreme Court, have declared it to be piracy!

The man who calculates upon a *peaceable* dissolution of the Union, is either a mad man or a fool. I am among those who believe that the Union is not going to be dissolved because the Disunionists have no right to do that thing, they have no power, if the right existed, and there is no *cause* for a dissolution—not even after Lincoln shall have been elected. I even deny the right of secession, and I could here quote from Jefferson, Madison, Everett, Jackson, and others, to show that the right of secession does not exist, but this would extend my letter beyond the limits I have prescribed. The American Constitution, adopted in Convention, and ratified by the States, is higher authority than even these great Statesmen, and that declares:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the *supreme* Law of the Land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything* in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." *Art. 6. Sect. 2*

For argument sake, I will concede what the Disunionists claim, to-wit, that the right of Secession is a "reserved right." Let us illustrate that point. One State has as much right to secede as another. Our Government acquired Louisiana by purchase from Spain, and a round sum of money suppose Louisiana should take offense at some Federal Law, or at the election of Lincoln, and *secede*. What would become of all we paid in the purchase? We paid millions for Texas, and if she were to *secede* what becomes of all that money?

But I am not yet done with this *supposable case* of the election of Lincoln. I will say more than I have said, and I will go on to state my position in the event of his election, and I am free to confess that his chances are now better than those of any other candidate in the field. Should Lincoln be elected, and should he, for instance, recommend the abolition of the slave trade between the States, I shall advocate waiting to see if Congress will sustain him. If Congress will sustain him in the outrage, and violation of the Constitution, I shall advocate an appeal to the Supreme Court, and if that Tribunal sustain Lincoln, I would take the ground that *the time for Revolution has come*,—that all the Southern States should go into it, and I would go with them! Here is where I stand, and where all Union-loving, and law-abiding men are bound to stand, whether they were born North or South.

But Mr. Palmer you say I am a traitor to the South, and to my country. I am willing to compare notes with you, or any man in the Disunion party South. Your idol, Yancey, characterized the Bell men in his speech here, as the *descendants of Tories*. This charge is too base and contemptible to attempt a refutation of it, and no man but a malicious slanderer, would urge it in the indiscriminate terms Yancey did. But how stands the case as between you and myself? I am, as were my patents before me, a native of Virginia. A portion of my relatives on my Mother's side, were in the War of 1812, the second War of Independence, and lost their lives at Norfolk. My father was a "high private" in Capt. London's company from Sullivan county, Tennessee, when peace was made, and terminated that War. My uncle, Wm. L. Brownlow, was a Captain in the United States Navy, died in the service, and his bones repose in the Navy Yard at Norfolk. Another, Alexander Brownlow, was first Lieutenant in the Navy, in that same war, and his bones rest in the grave yard at New Orleans, having died in the service. A third uncle, Samuel I. Brownlow, was a wagon-master under Gen. Jackson, and was in the battle of the Horse Shoe. A fourth uncle, Isaac Brownlow, was an inferior officer under Gen. Jackson, and bore his dispatches from the Creek War to Huntsville, swimming the Tennessee river on horse-back! A fifth uncle, John Brownlow, was an inferior officer in the Navy, and died at sea!

Now, sir, what is your pedigree? You hail from a State which mustered more tories in the War of the Revolution, than every other State in the Confederacy put together. There are, I am free to allow, many Union-loving law-abiding, patriotic, and gallant citizens in South Carolina, and there were during the War of the Revolution, but still, I repeat, it was the resort of Tories, and the home of Traitors, during that dark and trying period of our history. And I have no doubt that your ancestors, on both sides, were operating in the Cypress Swamps, and figured with that illustrious class of robbers who were hunted down by Gen. Marion, the "Swamp Fox," for giving "aid and comfort" to the British army!

I have no doubt there are Tories enough still in South Carolina, and the descendants of Tories, to influence an attempt to go out of the Union, in the event of Lincoln's election. And I think it a great misfortune that the Constitution does not provide some means of letting that State out peaceably! As matters stand, she will have to be *thrashed into her!* It will not, however, become necessary to send an army in South Carolina, if she should attempt to *secede*. Let the Government blockade her ports; and then let all mail communications with the State be closed, and she will herself propose liberal terms of compromise!

I resided in South Carolina in 1832, when *Nullification* raged, and when the *Ordinance* of the Nullifiers was put forth, which called for the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson. I took sides in favor of the General Government then, as I do now; while the Churches were enveloped in the smoke of faction, and many of the Ministers, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, volunteered to support the "Ordinance," and preached expressly on nullification, declaring that it was both *scriptural* and *right*. They received new commissions to "go into all the world and preach *Nullification* to every creature;" and like the deluded followers of Mahomet, they carried the *Alcoran* of Nullification in one hand, and the sword of vengeance in the other.

The nullifiers throughout the country, in that memorable day, distinguished themselves by wearing a cockade on their hats, made of *blue* ribbon. The *boys*, not free from the apron strings of their mothers, had these badges displayed in bold relief, and in the true style of chivalry. A vast number of the common people left the country, as they will do again, not feeling exactly willing to fight the battles of demagogues and designing leaders.

It is plain to be seen, that the same spirit of disloyalty to the Union which prevailed there in 1832, is now working in the hearts of the Breckinridge unbelievers, and a similar fate awaits them. Nullification has been attended with the worst of consequences in all ages. In the garden of Eden, our first parents were induced by the devil, in the form of a serpent, to *nullify* the laws of God; and believing it to be a "peaceful remedy," they made the dreadful "experiment." Cain, in the case of Abel, *nullified* the law of God, and he was branded in the forehead as a traitorous murderer. The nation of Jews who perished in the siege of Jerusalem, were all nullifiers. So were the rebellious inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah. And the Antediluvians, for their *South Carolina Policy*, encountered the very Devil, in the days of the Flood! And the King of Egypt, in trying to carry his "Ordinance" into effect, lost his life in the Red Sea! And had the South Carolina Nullifiers gone a little further with their scheme of secession, Old Hickory Jackson would have drowned them in the Harbor of Charleston! Indeed, Gen. Scott was ordered to the port of Charleston with the regular army, and the writ of old Jackson was in the hands of the United States Marshall, for the arrest, with a view to hang the leaders of the rebellion. Knowing this, they came to terms, and a compromise was effected.

And by way of admonition to all Disunionists, I conclude this epistle in the language of Holy Writ: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers, for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God, whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the *Ordinance* of God, and they that resist, shall receive to themselves damnation."

W. G. Brownlow,
Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

Judge Berrien on Edward Everett.

In 1843, Mr. Everett was before the Senate for confirmation as Minister to England, and the charge of unsoundness on the Slavery question was made. Judge Berrien, the able Senator from Georgia, voted for Everett, and in a printed address to Georgia afterwards, thus defended his vote, and Mr. Everett!

"He was an early, I believe the earliest, and certainly one of the most decided advocates, on the floor of Congress, of the South, of their exclusive right to determine the question for themselves, when to the astonishment of the more timid or more prudent of his Eastern brethern, he declared his readiness to shoulder his musket in defence of them."

The Whigs of that day, headed by Thomas and Stephens, justified Mr. Berrien in his vote, and in his defense of Mr. Everett. Now, the advocates of Breckinridge, the Kentucky *emancipationist*, urge this old exploded charge against Everett, and seek to cheat the people of the South into the support of a Disunion ticket!

The Kansas Nebraska Bill.

We have not heard a Breckinridge-Yancey speaker since the canvass opened, who has not denounced Bell for his vote against the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and urged it as proof that he was unsound on the slavery question. And yet, at Charleston, and in Baltimore, the very men who procured the nomination of Breckinridge denounced it as a vile deception, a foul cheat, and a damnable humbug! Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, so characterized it, and said it ought to have been kicked out of the Senate! Their papers, all over the South, have denounced the same bill as a cheat, and a swindle, and the cause of all the troubles that surround that party. This they are doing with a view to detract from Douglas, the author of the Bill. And still, they object to Bell for not voting for it, and for charging *six years in advance*, what they charge, since the facts have come to light!

☞ Hon. Wm. L. Yancey made a speech at Knoxville, and, as a matter of course, came in contract with W. G. Brownlow, the living embodiment of modern blackguards. We are surprised that Mr. Yancey noticed him at all.—*Oxford (Miss.) Mercury.*

The contemptible creature who edits the Mercury, and perpetrated the foregoing paragraph, is one *H. E. Stephenson*, and is of that class of rascals against whom we have directed our artillery, for the last 22 years of our editorial life. To enable the reader to appreciate his fling at us, we will briefly state who he is. He was in Kansas during the rows gotten up by old John Brown, and was only distinguished for the skill with which he kept out of fights! He was a Journeyman Printer before that, and returning to Mississippi, bought out a Printing office, on a *credit*, incurred it for its full value, *and managed to get it burned up*—claimed the insurance, pocketed the money—and bid his creditors go to the Devil!

Most assuredly, the public would be surprised to find us notice the scoundrel after this.

Eastern Division Fair.

The Fair of East Tennessee, authorized by the State, opens one mile east of this city, on Tuesday 16th inst., and the indications are that the exhibition will be excellent. The stock ring and the exhibition of fruits will be greater and finer than heretofore. The crowd in attendence, from day to day, should the weather continue favorable, will be large.

The Bank of East Tennessee—the Suit Decided by the Supreme Court—Complainants Successful!

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the great suit against the Trustees of the Bank of East Tennessee, was announced this week, by Milligan, Special Judge, in lieu of Judge McKinney, rendered incompetent from the fact that one of his relatives was one of the Complainants. We give below the Opinion of the Court, and it will be seen that we have gained the suit, and there is no other appeal for the Trustees, who will be required to disgorge.

The case was argued before the Court, on behalf of the Complainants, by John Baxter, W. F. C. Humes, and in behalf of the Trustees, by James R. Cooke and John H. Crozier. The Court has sustained the decision of Judge Lucky, and gives the note-holders all that the Chancellor had decreed in their favor. The account ordered by the Chancellor, will now be taken by the Clerk and Master, and a sale of the real estate Bank property will be had and its proceeds will be applied to the redemption of the issues. It will be some time before the note-holders can realize what is due them, or will be awarded under this decree. We name this fact for the information of some five hundred persons who have filed their issues under us. There are, in all, issues in the suit, amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars.

We will simply state, that in the argument of the cause by Cooke, he made some ill-natured flings at the Editor of this paper, as he does on all occasions where there is an opening. We allow him this privilege, as an offset to our abuse of him. We never speak of him, in public or in private, in any other terms than those of reproach—denouncing him as a *scoundrel* and a *coward*. We have so spoken of him for the last ten years, and expect to continue that course, in his case during our natural life, be that long or short. His reflections were upon that class of men who buy up the issues of Banks and institute suits of this kind. We deem it only necessary to state, that the Court fully sustained us on all the points, and decided against Crozier's points and harangues.

By way of information to the public, we will take this occasion to state, that the most *colossal swindle* connected with the circulation of the issues of the Bank of East Tennessee, was perpetrated by the *adroit broker* of this man Crozier, while connected with the Trader's Bank. He made a pile out of it, as agent for the circulation of its worthless issues, and then absconded to Texas. There is, however, a suit in this same Court against him, which will probably be decided in a few days. If *John H. Crozier* desires a theme upon which to discourse eloquently in opposition to villainy, he has only to take up his brother's connection with this Bank, and with the mining bonds of the State, as Comptroller!

Brownlow, Ross and others, vs. Lyon, and Ramsey, Trustees and Others.

On the 10th of December, 1856, the Bank of East Tennessee failed, and made an assignment of all its effects to Thomas C. Lyon, and George G. Ramsey, two of the defendants in this cause, for the benefit of its creditors, and noteholders. On the succeeding day, William M. Churchwell, the President of the Bank, and its principal stockholder and owner, assigned to the same Trustees, Lyon & Ramsey, all his private real estate in and around the city of Knoxville, to secure and save harmless certain creditors, and endorsers therein mentioned, and, in the language of the deed, "to take up the notes or issues of the Bank of East Tennessee, and save harmless the *bona fide* note-holders, so far as it may be done," the deed is made. Now, therefore, the said Lyon and Ramsey, have hereby conferred on them the full power and authority to sell and convey either at public or private sale, any part or parcel of the foregoing described property, and to sell for cash in hand, or on short time, as may best subserve my interest or the beneficiaries in this trust; and they may in their discretion pledge or mortgage, any part or parcel thereof so as to raise funds for the redemption of the issues of the Bank. And inasmuch as the real estate herein conveyed is large and valuable, and would be depreciated by putting it into market at once, my said Trustees are hereby invested with discretionary power, as *to the time* of making sales, provided, however, that this time shall not extend beyond the period of two years, within which time this trust shall be entirely closed. I hereby confer upon said Trustees discretionary power as to the mode, manner, and time of making sales and giving notice. Out of the proceeds raised, they shall apply the same to the redemption of the issues of the Bank, and to the payment of the Checks due the Ocoee Bank, first, as may seem most advantageous to the Bank and the beneficiaries in this trust, retaining, however, enough fully to discharge said time Checks. They have, also, authority to complete any unfinished buildings on any of said property, if in their judgment the same will be enhanced in value, and rendered more marketable thereby, and also, to employ and pay an agent, if necessary, to assist them in the management of the property. Said Trustees are also authorized to retain all necessary expenses incurred by them in the discharge of this trust, and also a fair and reasonable compensation for their services. As the debts of the Bank of East Tennessee are discharged, and its issues redeemed by the proceeds of the property herein conveyed, the same shall be entered as a credit on the stock bills in the Bank of East Tennessee."

1. Under this state of facts, various questions are submitted for our determination. Among which is, the authority of the Trustees to prefer certain creditors, depositors, &c., over the general creditors; and we are of the opinion that no such authority is legitimately deducible from the trust. This court has repeatedly held, that a debtor may prefer one creditor over another; but even this preference must be declared on the face of the assignment at the time of executing it; and he can not reserve to himself, or transfer to his assignee the right to declare future preferences, or to change the order of preferences already given, or to give preference at the assignee's discretion.—Burrell on Assignments, 142.

This rule is inflexible, and although, in this case, it is declared in the assignment of the Bank, that the Trustees shall have as full and ample power as the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of East Tennessee, possess themselves, in the management and control of the affairs of the Bank, it is no where indicated, that the Trustees have the authority, at their own discretion, to prefer one creditor over another without the consent of the other beneficiaries. But on the contrary, their power is limited to the exercise of a discretion in the reduction of the effects of the Bank to their possession, and when so reduced, to apply them as in the trusts directed—to the creditors and note-holders."

It follows therefore as a corollary, that as the Trustees have exceeded their authority, and acted in derogation of law, that they will be held liable to the complainants, and other note-holders, embraced in the assignments, to the extent of the *real*, not the fictitious difference, between the sum received by the preferred creditors, and the sum to which in the final distribution of the entire trust fund, they may be entitled.

2. It is further alleged that as the complainants probably obtained the notes of the Bank, upon which their Bill is predicated, at a heavy discount, they should not be held to receive more than they gave for them. This proposition, cannot be maintained. When the Bank put her notes in circulation, she is presumed to have received value for them, and by her charter, she was bound to redeem them in gold and silver, when presented at her counter, and it cannot change her original undertaking, whether the holder purchased them at their nominal value or less. The Bank is alike bound, in either event, for the amount called for on the face of the notes, and can have no abatement of that sum.

3. It is further insisted in argument, that as the two "Stock Bills," amounting together to the sum of $370,544,10, endorsed by George W. Churchwell, and now in suit at law, passed under the assignment to Lyon and Ramsey, who in accepting the trust, stipulates for delay to the principal debtor, and thereby discharged the endorser. However sound this position may be in law, it is not in our opinion, sustained by the facts of this case.—These is no delay stipulated for in the sense of the cases of McClung and Wallace vs. the Union Bank—9. Hum. 98, and Lea vs. Dozier—10, Hum. 447. Here the Trustees may sue immediately, and reduce the whole trust fund as rapidly as possible to cash. The fact that they are required "to entirely close" the trust within two years, does not prevent them from proceeding under it immediately.

We cannot, therefore, on this ground, discharge the endorser, but leave him to settle his rights at law.

4. As the Chancellor has directed an inquiry with reference to the $100,000, "Stock Bill," we do not feel called upon under the facts now before us, to arrest it, or to intimate an opinion as to the authority of a Banking Corporation, or its officers, in failing city, circumstances to destroy its capital, or as to the alleged liability of the Trustees, for failing to send this Bill forward for demand and protest. The account as to this matter will be taken as ordered by the Chancellor, and when all the facts are elicited, the question of liability can then be determined by him.

5. The inquiry into the liabilities of William M. Churchwell, as directed by the Chancellor, will be proceeded with. But so far as the account relates to the Trustees, they will only be charged, if at all, with the value of the property sold at the date of the sale, and not at the price for which it may have been sold on East Tennessee money.

The decree of the Chancellor will be affirmed with the modifications herein declared, and the cause remanded, to the end that the creditors who have received more than their just proportion of the trust fund, may be brought before the Court and the question as to whether they are not liable to refund, in exonoration of the Trustees from personal responsibility determined by the Chancellor. The costs of the cause will be paid out of the fund.

Milligan.

The Pennsylvania Elections.

The State Elections were held in the Keystone State on Tuesday last, and the returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by fifteen thousand of a majority. There were but two candidates in the field for Governor, Foster, Breckinridge-Yancey Democrat, and Curtin, Republican, nominated by what is there termed the People's Party. While this result is encouraging to Lincoln, it is by no means an index to the strength of parties in the State. There were, in the City of Philadelphia alone, three thousand votes for Curtin, that will not be given to Lincoln. This election only proves the *weakness* of Breckinridge, and the cause of Disunion. Foster had to carry Breckinridge, and all the odium of Buchanan's corrupt Administration, and these constitute a *load* no man can bear up under. The combined Opposition could have elected Foster, but the Administration party were notifying them that they would claim his election as a Breckinridge triumph. This accounts for his defeat.

Morality of Buchanan Office-Holders.

A case of sure interest came off in the Circuit Court of Union county, last week, Judge Brown presiding. It seems that one *William Hurst*, some years ago, killed a man in Claiborne county, and fled from justice, and after an absence of ten years returned, and from various causes the witnesses disappeared, and he worked out of the difficulty. Hurst took up with a woman of ill fame, but being the widow of a deceased soldier, she was drawing a pension. He declined marrying her, because in that event, she would loose her pension. He came with her into Maynardsville, in Union county, and thereupon a *Doggery*, of the low-down order, and *James Buchanan* gave him the office of Post Master, and this he associated with his doggery, keeping anything but an orderly house, and carrying on after the most approved style of the shinning Democracy.

Still living with his *dulcinea*, in violation of law, the vigilant Attorney for the Commonwealth, Col. Thornburgh got after *Hurst* for *whipping* his wife, to whom he became united in wedlock, and he was found guilty. The Judge sentenced him to three months imprisonment, and his lawyer appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case will be acted on, probably the present week. Mr. Thomas, the Breckinridge Elector for this District, defended Hurst, and as an argument with the Court not to imprison his client, urged that the public interest would suffer, as no one could open or head out mails. To this, the Judge replied that that was the look out of President Buchanan, and that the laws of Tennessee, under which he acted, made no provisions for such cases!

Another case of this Buchanan-Breckinridge morality is this: The "San Jacinto," a Government vessel, captured, on the 8th of August, at the mouth of the Congo river the "Storm King," a piratical slaver, having on board 609 Africans. This vessel sailed from New York in April, and her captain, a *Mr. Lockett*, when taken as a prisoner, confessed to the officers of the "San Jacinto" that he had *bribed the United States Marshal* with $1,000 to let him depart from Sandy Hook in April! Was there ever such an Administration as that of James Buchanan's? It does really seem that the Buchanan Democracy hunt out this class of villains to fill the responsible offices of the country. East, West, North and South, the corruptions, thefts, forgeries, and briberies, of this villainous Administration, loom up in colossal proportions!

Removal—New Goods.—T. J. Powell has removed to his new Store room, (a few doors South of the Post Office) which has been built expressly for a general jobbing business, and is one of the best and most convenient business houses in the city, and withal the neatest, where he is in daily reception of a new and attractive stock of Fall and Winter Goods. It is only necessary for us to announce his removal and that his new goods are extensive in variety—rich in style, and at prices to suit the times. Call and see his stock, and the neatness and beauty of the arrangements of his House, for his varied stock of goods. Advertisment next week.

To the Queen of England.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1860.

Madam Victoria:—My apology for addressing you this letter, is my great concern for the young and rising generation, whether of my own, or the Mother Country. You have a promising boy in this Country, who goes neatly attired in a black coat, light pants, and white hat, usually wearing a beautiful rose-bud in the bosom of his coat. He looks very well, except that he is growing rather fast, and bids fair to be a monster in size, if he is not taken back to the Royal Park in Windsor, soon, where there will be a stop put to this stall-feeding of him, and drenching him with Champaign Wine. Our people are great fools in their worship of *sprigs of Royalty*, and are liable to make foreigners of distinction think they are "some pumpkins."

This affable ece of roses, who bows so gracefully to ladies of rank in this country, I see has been on a visit to the tomb of Washington, in Company with the President and his Cabinet, on board the Steamer Harriet Lane. When they dropped anchor, the steamer lowered her boats, and your *boy* stepped in the first launch, stationed himself at the stern, and seizing the tiller ropes, steered the the boat ashore in sailor-like style, having in the boat with him the President and his niece, Miss Lane, a large and fleshy Pennsylvania girl, bordering upon the age of an old maid! This was all well enough, and showed that you had given the boy good and wholesome lessons before sending him abroad.

When he reached the tomb of Washington, he was disappointed to find so much simplicity connected with the last resting place of one of the greatest and best men that ever lived, and whose glorious deeds as a Warrior and Statesman have won for his memory the veneration of all nations of the world! The Royal visitor and his noble retinue did not know what to make of this simplicity, and hence when the Marine Band struck up a solemn dirge, your boy planted an *acorn* close the tomb, and his Uncle, the Duke of Newcastle, stood with his head uncovered, and shed a few unbidden tears. In honor of this the British flag was hoisted on the ship as she returned to Washington. Explain this to your dear boy, on his return, and tell him this simplicity, and the compliments paid to the Royal visitor, is simply a way we have of doing up things in this Republic.

The young man has behaved himself very well in this country, with the exception of keeping bad company at Washington. He was associated with *James Buchanan* and Attorney General *Black*, men of decidedly bad characters in this country. My fears are, that your boy will take to *lying* and *stealing*, after associating with these men. Indeed there are symptoms of bad morals in some of his movements. When he first came here he called himself the *Prince of Wales*, but since he has been keeping the company of these corrupt functionaries at Washington, he has changed his name to that of *Baron Renfrew*. It is the practice of the Democracy in this country, when they have robbed the public Treasury, or stolen the monies of a Bank, to travel under assumed names. Your boy is falling into these bad habits, which you must correct as soon as you get him back to the Palace of Windsor!

Baron Renfrew, *alias* Prince of Wales, will not return to Great Britain with a favorable report of the condition of our political and domestic affairs. One object I have in addressing you this letter, is to explain this thing to you, and guard you against being unfavorably impressed, by the accounts your boy may give you. His tour in this country, happened at a time of the most intense political excitement, and the utmost confusion of the peace and harmony of our people. Beside, he kept company with the worst class of American citizens—with the *Buchanan Democracy*. The better class of our people would not call to see your son while he was in the society of these bad men. I declined visiting him alone on this ground, or inviting him to my house, and I know that the same considerations induced the talents and decency of our country to give him the cold shoulder. Please explain these points to him, and to the Diplomatic Corps in London, that they may not think hard of my seeming neglect, or my failure to leave my card according to etiquette.

When your illustrious son returns to England, he will give you a false account of the *anti-slavery* feeling of this country. He was among the Abolitionists and Republicans of the North, and of the District of Columbia, and saw but little of the glorious, stilly, and harmonious workings of our "peculiar institutions." Please set him right on this subject also.

Accept my kindness, and share them liberally with Prince Albert, and your numerous responsibilities. In the event of Bell's election to the Presidency, I may spend the next four years in London, as Minister to the Court of St. James. Then, and in that case, I will do myself the pleasure, and you the honor to call on you in person.

Your most obedient servant,
W. G. Brownlow.

"Brownlow for Disunion."

We see it stated in a Mississippi paper, that one of the Breckinridge orators in that State, read a *garbled* extract from one of our speeches with Payne, at Philadelphia, two years ago, to prove that we advocated Disunion. We heard one townsman, Jo. Lewis, one night, in front of the Court House, attempt to prove from the same book, the same ridiculous charge, but we took no other notice of it than to laugh at the absurdity.

We delivered five speeches, and Payne five, and they are bound in one volume, in the order in which they were delivered, and from first to last, we opposed Disunion, as these speeches will show for themselves. In our fifth and last speech, we take up the subject of Disunion, and on page 271, we thus conclude:

"The opposers of the South, by these *ultra* measures, seek to drive us out of the Union, that they may appropriate to themselves, when war comes, if come it must, the army and the navy, and the contents of the national treasury! But we of the South intend to fight you in the Union, not out of it! And when your *blue-bellied Yankees* come South, with "Sharp's rifles and Holy Bibles," to seize upon our slaves, let me say to you, that they will not find themselves in *Kansas*!

Why I ask? Abolitionists at the North are ignorant of the South in all material respects. Those only who reside there, or who have travelled extensively through the Southern States, know their people, their soil, climate and capabilities. Cast your eyes to the "sunny South," my countrymen, and what a glorious prospect meets the view! Search creation round, and where do you find a land that presents such a scene for contemplation!—Look at our institutions, our agricultural and commercial interests; and above all, and more than all, look at the gigantic strides we are making in all that ennobles human kind!

Yes, gentlemen, ours is the land of chivalry, the land of the muse, the abode of statesmen, the home of oratory, the dwelling-place of the historian, and of the hero; the scenes of classic recollections and of hallowed associations lie south of Mason and Dixon's Line; and when the South is prostrated, (which God in His mercy never intends,) the genius of the world will weep amid the ruins of the only true true Republic ever known to civilized man!

In saying this, I am not for separating from the North, or dissolving the Union. I am willing to live and die for America, as she is, and has been; but America without the South, and blight, ruin, and decay come upon us; and we bid a long farewell to the last remnant of earth's beauty, and the light of heaven!

Who can estimate the value of the American Union? Proud, happy, thrice happy America! The home of the oppressed! the asylum of the emigrant; where the citizen of every clime, and the child of every creed, roams free and untrammelled as the wild winds of heaven! Baptized at the font of Liberty, in fire and blood, child must in the heart that thrills not at the name of the American Union!

When the old world, with all its pomp and pride, and discomforts, shall be cursed with oblivion—when thrones shall have crumbled, and dynasties shall have been forgotten—may this glorious Union, despite the *mad schemes of Southern fire-eaters and North Abolitionists*, stand amid regal ruin and national desolation, towering sublime, like the last mountain in the Deluge—majestic, immutable and magnificent!

In pursuance of this, let every conservative Northern man, who loves his country and her institutions, shake off the trammels of Northern fanaticism, and swear upon the altar of his country that he will stand by her Constitution and laws! Let every Southern man shake off the trammels of division and nullification, and pledge his life and his sacred honor to stand by the Constitution of his country as it is, the laws as enacted by Congress, and interpreted by the Supreme Court. Then we shall see every heart a shield, and a drawn sword in every hand, to preserve the ark of our political safety! Then we shall see reared a fabric upon our National Constitution, which time cannot crumble, persecution shake, fanaticism disturb, nor revolution change, but which shall stand among us like some lofty and stupendous Appenine, while the earth rocks at its feet, and the thunder peals above its head!

Contemplating our country and her Northern foes, a specimen of whom is here before us, may I not exclaim with the poet:

"Country—on thy sons depending,
Strong in manhood, bright in blooms,
Hear thou not thy pride-bent coming,
Shrouded in the unbroaded tomb?
Rise—on angle gladness smiting
Rise—like sound of God like bells—
And, if possible not imploring,
Sweep the spoiler from the earth."

Letter from Gov. Hunt.

We publish the following letter from Gov. Hunt, of New York, because of its encouraging news, as it regards the Fusion Ticket in that State.

Lockport, Oct. 1, 1860.

W. G. Brownlow, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have been absent for most of the time for a month, going from county to county, to address our people in support of the Union Electoral Ticket. This must be my apology for so long a delay in replying to your letter. It has been necessary for me to labor at home, and to decline all other invitations to visit other States. Under other circumstances, it would have given me great pleasure to have proceeded to Tennessee to attend your Mass Meeting, in compliance with your request.

Gen. Barrow has been with me, addressing our people with good effect. It is a severe contest in New York, but we feel confident that we will carry the State.

Yours truly,
W. Hunt.

A Fradulent Pension.

We are informed upon good authority that a very black and ancient old negro slave in this city, is drawing a pension from the Government annually, and has been doing for years, and that her white owners get the money, who, themselves, by no claims to a pension for any service rendered at any time. How is this? A slave is not entitled to a pension. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a slave is not a citizen of the United States. What is the District Attorney after? What is the Pension Agent about? We understand that they know all about the case, and they are intensely Southern in all their feelings, and have the highest veneration for the decisions of the Supreme Court!