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The Knoxville Whig

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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 30, 1866.

Andrew Johnson in Favor of Holding Seceded States as Provinces.

From the Philadelphia Press.

On the 18th and 19th of December, 1860, Andrew Johnson discussed the question that is now most prominent before the American people, in an elaborate speech on the state of the country, which was delivered in the United States Senate. He directed his attention at that early day, when the overt acts of secession were commencing, to a consideration of the legal status of States which seceded from the Union, and he arrived at the conclusion that, by such a suicidal movement, they would *relapse into their original condition as Territories*, our Government retaining an indefeasible right to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces as long as its interests could be promoted by such a policy. No radical in Congress has ever dreamed of advocating the thorough obliteration of State rights which this speech predicted as the natural and logical punishment of attempts to withdraw from the Union. His reasoning, as will be seen by the following extracts, was peculiar; but on the particular point of the mutual relations which should exist between the Federal Government and such seceding States as it might reconquer, the Andrew Johnson doctrine of 1860, rigidly enforced at this time, would justify an iron rule over the whole South for as many years as we chose to exercise it. The Congress upon which he has lavished denunciations simply because it has insisted upon an accurate investigation, and upon guarantees for future security, has been a thousand times more lenient to the States which inaugurated a war whose horrors and extent no one could have foreshadowed five years ago, than the President, in advance, declared they should be. No contrast can be more striking than that which exists between "my policy" of 1860, and "my policy" of 1866.—The punishment prescribed for secession in the former as pointedly applied, by way of illustration, to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, was to treat States attempting it as conquered provinces. But now we are told that the work of reconstruction must be completed with inconsiderate haste, because, after conquering the rebellious States, we have no right to hold them in a semi-territorial condition even long enough to provide effectually against new schemes of dangerous traitors.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON IN DECEMBER, 1860.

But, sir, there is another question that suggests itself in this connection. Kansas, during the last Congress, applied for admission into this Union.—She assumed to be a State; and the difficulty in the way was a provision in her constitution and the manner of its adoption. We did not let Kansas in. We did not question her being a State; but on account of the manner of forming her constitutions and it provisions, we kept Kansas out. What is Kansas now? Is she a State or is she a Territory? Does she revert back to her territorial condition of pupilage? Or, having been a State, and having applied for admission, and been refused, is she standing out a State? You hold her as a Territory; you hold her as a province. You prescribed the mode of electing the members of her Legislature, and pay them out of your own treasury. Yes, she is a province, controlled by Federal authority, and her laws are made in conformity with the acts of Congress. Is she not a Territory? I think she is.

Suppose the State of California withdraws from the Union. We admitted her. She was territory acquired by the United States; by our blood and our treasure. Now, suppose she withdraws from the confederacy; does she pass back into a territorial condition, remain a dependency upon the Federal Government, or does she stand out as a separate government? Let me take Louisiana, for which we paid $15,000,000. That was a territory for a number of years—yes, a province. It is only another name for a province. It is a possession held under the jurisdiction of the United States. We admitted Louisiana into the Union as a State. Suppose we had refused to admit her; would she not have still remained a Territory? Would she not have remained under the protection of the United States? But now, if she has the power to withdraw from the Union, does she not pass back into the condition in which she was before we admitted her into the Union? In what condition does she place herself? When those States, which were at first Territories, cease their connection with this Government, do they pass back into the territorial condition? When Florida is going out, when Louisiana is going out, and those other States, that were originally Territories, go out of the Union, in what condition do they place themselves? Are they Territories or States? Are they merely on probation to become members of this confederacy, or are they States outside of the confederacy?

[He then quotes the famous Ostend manifesto, expressing his full approval of its doctrines, and declaring that whenever the public safety requires the acquisition of any territory outside of our own "we should have a right, without regard to money or blood, to acquire it."]

If Cuba is to pass into the hands of an unfriendly power, or any power inimical to the United States, we have a right to seize and to hold her. Where is the difference between the two cases?

Where does this carry us? We find that this doctrine was not only laid down, but practised, in the case of Florida. Suppose Louisiana was now out of the confederacy, holding the key to the Gulf, the outlet to the commerce of the great West. Under the doctrine laid down by these ministers, and practiced by the Congress of the United States, would not this Government have the right, in obedience to the great principle of self-preservation, and for the safety of our institutions, to seize it and pass it under the jurisdiction of the United States, and hold it as a province subject to the laws of the United States? I say it would. The same principle applied to Florida. The same principle would apply to South Carolina. I regret that she occupies the position that she has assumed, but I am arguing a principle, and do not refer to her out of any disrespect. If South Carolina were outside of the confederacy, an independent power, having no connection with the United States, and our institutions were likely to be endangered, and the existence of the Government imperilled by her remaining a separate and independent power, or by her forming associations and alliances with some foreign power that would injure our free institutions, I say we should have a right, on the principle laid down by Mr. Mason, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soule, and upon the principle practised by the Congress of the United States in the case of Florida, to seize her, pass her under the jurisdiction of the United States, and hold her as a province.

Appointment of Commissioners.

The following appointments for Registration under the Franchise Law have been made by the Governor, and Commissions forwarded:

Calvin Adkins, Anderson county.
F. A. Henigar, Bledsoe county.
Wm. Godsard, Blount county.
Lemuel Duggan, Sevier county.
W. W. Hollinsworth, Claiborne county.
Alexander McNabb, Cocke county.
Major A. Tipton, Carter county.
Perry O. Dowdy, Fentress county.
Charles Gass, Greene county.
Pleasant Lowe, Grainger county.
Nelson Campbell, Hawkins county.
Hugh C. Alexander, Hamilton county.
Lewis Nichtke, Morgan county.
Col. Nat. Witt, Meigs county.
J. R. Leonard, Monroe county.
John McGaughey, McMinn county.
Wm. P. Lowry, Roane county.
Wm. Morgan, Sr., Rhea county.
A. C. Shipley, Sullivan county.
Daniel McWilliams, Sequatchie county.
John M. Cordell, Scott county.
La Fayette Huddleston, Union county.
S. E. Griffith, Washington county.
R. A. Donnelly, Johnson county.
Joseph French, Jefferson county.

THE BEST CIGAR only Five Cents, at the Cheap Tobacco Store on Gay and Street.

Will Andrew Johnson Hang Hiester Clymer?

The Wellsboro (Tioga) Advertiser states some facts which we commend to the consideration of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We copy:

But these skeptics go still further. They say, here in Pennsylvania, that Andrew Johnson is laboring to defeat General Geary and to elect Hiester Clymer. Fortunately Mr. Johnson's utterance give us an antidote to this skepticism. In the speech last quoted Mr. Johnson said:

It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the Government. Hence I say: "The halter to intelligent, influential traitors." [Loud cheers.] But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deluded into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency; I would say return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. [Great cheering.]

So, according to Andrew Johnson, Robert E. Lee, Joseph Johnson, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard, Wade Hampton, Henry A. Wise and hosts of other armed leaders of rebellion, were not the *greatest* traitors; but the men who, at home, expended their means and exerted all their power to overthrow the Government. If Hiester Clymer did not expend his means and exert all his power to give aid and comfort to those who were trying to overthrow the Government, who, pray, did? We affirm, and no man can successfully deny, that he did do this very thing. More than this, we can prove it by the admission of at least two copperhead papers which advocate his election.

What follows? What but the conclusion that, if Andrew Johnson ever gets a chance, he will hang Hiester Clymer and four-fifths of the Copperhead leaders? If the President is a man of truth, if he never changes, he has passed sentence upon Hiester Clymer and his associates, and will hang them if they ever come up for sentence.

Fortunately, too, we are able to quote Andrew Johnson's utterances directly in favor of General Geary, for on the same occasion he said:

In the midst of our rejoicing, we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their Government might triumph. We cannot forget them, when we view the many bloody battle-fields of the war, the new-made graves, our maimed friends and relatives who have left their limbs, as it were, on the enemy's soil, and others who have been consigned to their long, narrow houses, with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood.

Does not that settle the question? The President is too old to change, you know. He so declares for himself; and there, as you cannot fail to see, he commits himself to the support of Gen. Geary.

But some declare that the President is about to play the autocrat, and rule by virtue of the one-man power feature of the Constitution. Fortunately, we can come to his rescue from this aspersion. On the same occasion he said:

But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government? No! I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people.

We appeal to our "radical" friends to say if we have not met them at every point with utterances of the President which put their skepticism to flight? We do not say that the President will not pardon traitors; but we give his own pledge that he will not. We do not say that Hiester Clymer is a worse traitor than General Lee; but we give the President's words to that effect. We do not say that Mr. Johnson will support General Geary, but we give his own words, which fairly show where his sympathies are.

However, most public men will bear watching.

The Merchants' Bank Failure.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows in relation to the recent failure in that city:

Washington, May 15.—While the late closing of the Merchants' National Bank of this city was a swindle rather than a failure, in the technical sense of that word, yet it will doubtless lead to the exposure of certain practices which are possible under the present rules regulating National Banks. It appears from the investigation into the affairs of this bank that Comptroller Clark is now making, in connection with the War Department and Paymaster General Brice, that interest at the rate of four per cent. was paid upon the balances of all disbursing officers and Government agents who deposited funds there, and that this, in all cases, went into the pockets of those making the deposits. Mr. H. A. Risley, Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, is credited on the books of the bank, as thus far examined, with four hundred dollars interest money, and Paymaster Paulding a dozen times with sums varying from eight hundred to a thousand dollars each.

Hobbs, who was the Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department proper, had twenty-five thousand dollars on deposit in the bank. His sole use of funds consists in paying the clerks in the Treasury building, and there could be no possible necessity for having money in this bank. His payments were all made in his own room, where was a safe sufficient to hold all his funds.

The whole transaction has been a swindle upon the great scale; and a strange feature of the case is, that Government officials, high in position, were assured of the unsoundness of the concern months ago. The drafts of the bank were persistently refused in New York by one house over a month since.

As a specimen of how matters were managed, the case of an officer of a Massachusetts regiment, recently discharged, is in point. Upon the final settlement of his account, this officer received Colonel Paulding's check for five hundred dollars, which he presented at the counter of the bank. At this time Col. Paulding's deposits were very large. The officer to whom the check was presented began to count out the amount in one dollar bills and fractional currency in small packages. The officer objected, saying that as he was about starting home, he could not conveniently carry the money in that form, but that he desired to have it in large bills. These, he was told, were not on hand, but they could give him one fifty and a draft on New York for the balance. This he took, but on reaching New York and presenting his draft, it soon came back to him protested. Several officers and men of this and other regiments were served in the same manner.

A Curious Statement about Santa Anna and Secretary Seward.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette makes the following statement, upon his own responsibility, no doubt:

It is known that Santa Anna came to this country through the influence of Secretary Seward.—Santa Anna was expected last week, Friday, at which time, it will be remembered, it was telegraphed over the country that Mr. Seward had gone to Auburn; but the non-arrival of the steamer Georgia, upon which Santa Anna was, delayed his trip until Saturday; but still the vessel did not come.—On Sundsy Santa Anna was announced. On Monday Mr. Seward, accompanied by his private Secretary, went in a private car to Jersey City, reaching Taylor's Hotel in that city at daylight on Tuesday. He registered his own name unofficially, and his Secretary, upon being requested to register, declined. Several men from Elizabethport, where Santa Anna's party is stopping, reached the hotel at a very early hour, and were in waiting for Mr. Seward. The interview lasted for some time, and, from the description given of one party, he is believed to be Santa Anna himself. Mr. Seward left Jersey City at 11 A. M. the same day for Auburn. This is the second attempt that has been made to get Santa Anna into this country since Mr. Seward's interview with him at St. Thomas last winter. The first effort failed, although a vessel was sent specially for him. Upon the last occasion he was given to understand that if he expected to accomplish anything he must come here at once, because matters were in such a shape that further delay would be fatal to the proposed plans, whatever they were. Santa Anna's devotion to the liberal cause is believed to be an arranged blind.

The Great Emigration from Ireland.

The increasing emigration from Ireland has already been noted. A late number of the Pall Mall Gazette observes:

"Although labor is scarce and wages high in every part of Ireland, the exodus to America is rapidly on the increase. From Cork alone an average of fifteen hundred embark weekly, and from the other Irish ports the migration to the New World, by way of Liverpool, is proportionately rapid. The master wish of every Irishman belonging to the lower-middle and lower class seem to be to leave his country forever, an object which the Irish *paterfamilias* seek to attain by sending forward across the Atlantic his hardiest and most promising sons and daughters, provided with all the money he can raise, to earn more for the transport of the rest of the family. In this way not only an immense amount of labor, but also an immense amount of specie is daily lost to Ireland, and acquired by America. The young and the industrious, the flower of the population, depart; the old, and the feeble, and the sickly remain behind, awaiting impatiently the transmission of means to follow. It is deplorable that this should be so, but so it is."

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR.
THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR.
At the Cheap Tobacco Store on Gay and Street.

Union Meeting in Chattanooga.

The unconditional Union men held a meeting in Chattanooga recently, and adopted resolutions which give forth the ring of the true metal. We copy from the Chattanooga paper:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this meeting composed of the Union men of Chattanooga, that it is necessary to combat certain principles which we deem inimical to the proper government of our country, and which seem likely to gain supremacy unless successfully opposed; and whereas, the present condition of our country is such that it becomes the duty of all men who have the good of the Nation at heart, to exert every effort to prevent a repetition of the horrors of the recent war which drenched our fair country with blood, and made a desolation and a grave yard of its most productive portions. And whereas, it seems that all this bloodshed has failed to convince certain parties who still clamor for the success of treason, that ours is the best and most liberal Government in the world; and whereas, *honesty* and modesty alike would dictate that those who are now the objects of Executive clemency should wait, at least until their works show their earnestness before they assume the right to decide who shall govern them, and by what laws they will be governed; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the sentiment of President Johnson when Military Governor of Tennessee, "That traitors should be punished and treason made odious."

Resolved, That we unite with our brother Radicals of Tennessee in a feeling of esteem for and confidence in those two unflinching patriots and statesmen, Charles Sumner and Thad. Stevens, who have defended them in Congress against the calumnies of their enemies, and that we tender the heartfelt thanks of the Union men of Tennessee for their efforts in connection with the Union party of Congress to establish a policy by which, in the language of our late President, alias "My Policy," "Traitors may be punished and treason made odious."

Resolved, That we cordially endorse His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, and tender him the eternal gratitude of a thankful people.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Arnell for his efforts in favor of the Franchise and Metropolitan Police Bills, and we hereby tender him the thanks of Hamilton county for his official services as a Representative of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of the Union party in the Legislature of Tennessee.

Resolved, That the ex-rebels of Tennessee, who, by their own acts, voluntarily renounced the principles of the elective franchise, and freely took up arms to destroy a Union, to which they only returned when all their efforts had failed, have thereby forfeited all claim to American citizenship, and are only in the Union as reconstructed traitors and paroled prisoners.

Resolved, That we indorse the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of Chattanooga on the evening of the 11th inst., in support of the Metropolitan Police Bill, and hereby tender our thanks to that meeting (whose proceedings were published in the Press and Times) for demonstrating that there is a truly loyal opposition to Copperhead supremacy in our Municipal Government.

Resolved, That we feel it to be the paramount duty of all citizens to make every effort to harmonize the discordant element of society, and we appeal to those who feel themselves aggrieved by existing laws, to submit quietly till such time as they can effect a change through the ballot box.

Resolved, That we are pained to hear the use of such expressions as "D——d Yankee, Abolitionist, nigger worshipper, submissionist," and others of like import, not now applicable to any class of individuals, nor are they conducive to good order and friendly feeling, and we earnestly appeal to those who make use of them to desist, and honor and obey their contract with the Government, by which they secured the right to return to an allegiance which they had voluntarily abandoned, with the avowed intention never to return.

Resolved, That we, the Union men of Hamilton county, knowing the boundless, though undeveloped wealth of our country, and seeing the necessity of enterprise and capital among us, cordially invite capitalists and business men from all parts of the country to come and settle with us, and we hereby pledge all who do so, our protection and encouragement.

An Infamous Speech.

On the anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death, at Richmond, Henry A. Wise, one of the reconstructed rebels of Virginia, made the following infamous speech. It is from a bold, out-spoken man, who says what he thinks, but it reflects the feelings and sentiments of the rebels of the South generally, many of whom lack the courage of Wise:

"I don't know that I am a prisoner. [Laughter.] I am bound by no chain. I have a pass to go where I please upon the soil of my native land. At least Gen. Grant says so. I may be arrested, but I wanted no man living to tell me whither I might go.—[Cheers.] I have the proud satisfaction of saying that I fought until we had won the privilege of being paroled. [Applause.] There is no authority here or elsewhere to arrest me or to stop my mouth, so long as I obey the conditions of that parole; and upon that parole I shall stand so long as I live.—[Applause.] You call me a prisoner of war. If a prisoner at all, I am a prisoner of peace. Among the last shots fired by infantry at Appomattox were those fired by the troops that I had the honor and pride to lead; and there at Appomattox peace was brought about.

"You call the cause lost; it is not lost. If it is lost, the cause of civil liberty is doomed, for it, too, is lost. There was a Paradise lost and a Paradise regained, and there will be a Paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilled is too precious. I should not believe in God if I did not believe that a special providence would yet give victory to and secure the triumph of civil liberty in this country.

"One thing can be said, there was one man who could not be driven to do that which he did not consent to do. As long as one man in this Commonwealth—[a voice, "What Commonwealth?] What Commonwealth? There never was but *one* Virginia. But I tell you, Old Virginia is not at home. She will come back some of these days, and then the devil take the hindmost. I am watching, and will tell her when she comes what has been done in her absence. I'll say, "Mamma, your children did not do that. It was done by imposters and pretenders." Again I say, there is but one Virginia. They have taken and are wielding her powers. If I am a traitor, let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor, why don't they try me and hang me? I have lost my lands and property, but I would clean boots on your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. If I had triumphed, I should have favored stripping them naked. [Laughter.] Pardon! They might have appealed for pardon, but I would have seen them damned before I would have granted it. For myself, the boot being on the other leg, I take the oaths! I ask no pardons! [Prolonged cheers.] I give you that brigade—the old, the lasting, the enduring Wise Brigade. [Cheers and applause.]

Decisions of the Tennessee Supreme Court---Contracts Based upon Confederate Money Void.

We learn that the business of the Supreme Court was finished yesterday. The case of Humes, administrator of Stoner vs. Ward, &c., was decided in favor of the complainants. A good deal of interest has been felt in this case by persons who have been dealing in Confederate currency. Stoner borrowed from Ward, in the early part of 1862, about $12,000 in Confederate currency, and gave his note for the amount to Ward, and to secure the note gave a deed in trust on the lot on which is the Senate House on Jefferson street. The debt fell due, and was not paid, and therefore the trustee advertised, and was about to sell the house and lot. Stoner being dead, the administrator filed a bill in chancery to enjoin the sale, alleging that the note and deed in trust were void, for the reason that the consideration of the same was Confederate currency.

The Court held that the note and trust deed were void, and ordered the same to be cancelled, and the trustee to be perpetually enjoined from attempting to sell the house and lot.

The Court also decided that it is not necessary to the validity of writs and other process in judicial proceedings in the courts of the States, that the internal revenue stamp prescribed by the acts of Congress should be affixed to the writs of process; that the Government of the United States has not the constitutional power to require stamps to be affixed to process issued by the State Courts. The opinion was proposed and read by Judge Alvin Hawkins, and is spoken of by the bar as marked by great learning and cogency of argument. The decision was made in the case of the Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Vanderville.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Playing Cards.

Cards were invented in 1391 by Jacquemin Grongenmour, to amuse King Henry VI., of France, who at that time was mad. The ace was made the best card in the pack, being derived from the French word "*Argent*," signifying money, and to show that a king could not get along without it, as a menial card backed by the ace would triumph over a king. The kings were called David, Alexander, Cæsar and Charlemagne; the queens were named Argine, Rachel, Palles and Judith; the varlets or knaves represented the squires to the king, and were named Launcelot, Ogier, Renard and Hector; the tens, nines, &c., represented the foot soldiers. The ace of clubs was so named and formed to represent a clover leaf, and to signify to the king that a good general would always encamp his army where pasturage was plenty. The ace of spades represents the halberts carried by the foot soldiers; the ace of diamonds represented the heads of the arrows used by the cross-bowmen, and ace of hearts represented

HARDWARE.

W. W. WOODRUFF'S

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

SIGN OF THE BLUE PLOW,

Centre Store, Coffin Block, Gay Street,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,

HAS JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET CUTLERY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOL,
SADDLERS' TOOLS, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,
STRAW CUTTERS, NAILS, AXES,
LOCKS, HINGES,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

ALL SIZES OF

WINDOW GLASS!!

7 by 9 to 18 by 24.

FARMERS

will be supplied with

THRESHERS, MOWERS,
REAPERS, STRAW CUTTERS,
PLOWS, AND ALL IMPLEMENTS

in their line at manufacturer's prices.

I have just received a large stock of

Agricultural Implements

Which I will sell at manufacturers prices, comprising the following valuable machines

Buckeye Mower and Reaper Combined,
Buckeye Mower Senior,
Buckeye Mower Junior,
"Victor" Cane Mills, 2 sizes,
Cook's Copper Evaporator,
Western Corn Sheller, 2 sizes,
Sanford's Straw Cutter,
Kentucky Cider Mills.

The farmers of East Tennessee are offered a new opportunity to obtain these machines at less price than they can be furnished next season, as the Government give FREE TRANSPORTATION.

FIVE BARRELS COAL OIL

in store and for sale, at wholesale and retail.

Gram Scythes,
Black Snake Grass Scythes,
Dutch Grass Scythes,
Patent Snaths and Cradles.

BRINKLEY'S

STEEL PLOWS & CULTIVATORS.

KNOXVILLE CAST PLOWS.

OLD TIME PRICES.

Three Horse,	$15.00
Two Horse,	13.00
One Horse,	7.00

These Plows are made in Knoxville, and Points or Mould-Boards can be had at any time.

10,000 pounds CASTINGS, consisting of OVENS, BAKERS, POTS, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags of SHOT, at Cincinnati prices.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
of every description.
WOODEN WARE, &c., &c., &c.
HUBS, SHAFTS, FELLOES,
SPOKES, AND

Buggy and Wagon Tire Iron.

COOPERS' HOOP IRON.

"BURDEN'S"

Horse and Mule Shoes

Can be furnished cheaper than you can buy iron to make them.

POWDER, CAPS, SHOT,

AND

Gun Materials,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

I am Agent for

DUPONT'S POWDER,

Which will be supplied to Merchants at

Actual Cost!!!

Remember the place,

Centre Store, Coffin Block.

april12-2m

NEW GUN STORE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE Stock of

Powder,	Squirrel Rifles,
Shot and Caps,	Shot Guns,
Pistol Cartridges, of all sizes,	Navy Pistols,
Powder Horns,	Pocket Pistols,
Shot Belts,	Cartridge Pistols, of all sizes and Prices,
Game Bags, &c.	Belts and Holsters,

Which we offer at the *lowest* prices.

STACY, MANKER & CO.,
Corner of Gay and Cumberland Streets,

INSURANCE.

$410,613.91

Losses adjusted and paid during the year

1865,

Indicates the solid, substantial, and faithful service rendered patrons by the

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1866.

$1,006,790.33,

Gives assurance to the public that choice indemnity, of a wholesome and permanent character, is strongly guaranteed by Phœnix Policies.

STEADY DEVOTION TO A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

LOSSES PAID.

Arkansas	$22,839 43	Minnesota	$20,983 42
Alabama	25,728 36	New Hampshire	25,399 19
Connecticut	220,821 97	New York	543,599 42
California	181,320 04	New Jersey	3,750 53
Dist. of Columbia	196 35	Nebraska	1,167 00
Florida	20,468 42	Ohio	103,953 59
Georgia	22,138 75	Pennsylvania	53,274 40
Indiana	54,333 16	Rhode Island	20,771 23
Illinois	210,598 57	South Carolina	21,032 75
Iowa	31,616 73	Tennessee	46,970 90
Kentucky	59,978 19	Texas	3,961 98
Kansas	13,416 07	Vermont	4,281 42
Maine	66,893 45	Virginia	27 24
Massachusetts	59,870 04	West Virginia	2,000 00
Maryland	39,602 95	Wisconsin	86,46 76
Mississippi	20,832 55	Canada	38,573 89
Missouri	86,835 56	New Brunswick	15,330 74
Michigan	67,057 64	Novia Scotia	14,285 78

47,296

Fire Policies issued through its Agencies, for the year closed, is suggestive of the wide-spread and extensive business enjoyed by the PHŒNIX, and the emphatic desire among all classes for the protection its policies afford.

Branch for the West and South.
No. 24 WEST FOURTH ST, CINCINNATI, O.
B. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agt.

PHŒNX Policies issued promptly by
JNO. S. VAN GILDER, Resident Agent,
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FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated in 1819.

Capital,

$3,000,000 00.

Assets, January 1, 1866	4,067,455 80
Liabilities	244,391 43

Losses promptly adjusted at this Agency.

Policies issued on favorable terms at the First National Bank, by
apr26m R. M. McCLUNG, Agent.

THE TENNESSEE

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital Stock, . . $50,000.

(With the privilege of raising it to $500,000)

INSURES LIVE STOCK AGAINST THEFT

HOME OFFICE, GALLATIN, TENN.

C. M. PARKER, President, J. M. ROBB, Vice President
J. W. HEAD, General Agent. J. H. COWLIN, Secretary.

MABRY, ABERNATHY & CO., Agents,
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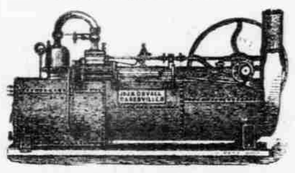
MUSKINGUM VALLEY



ENGINE WORKS,

CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STS.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

HAVING ADDED GREATLY TO OUR former extensive facilities, we are now turning out a large number of our Improved Portable Steam Engines and Portable Circular Saw Mills. Those already received and in operation are giving the most entire satisfaction. There is now hardly a State or Territory in the Union but our Improved Portable Engines and Saw Mills are in use. All our Engines have spark arrester stack on them which arrest the sparks.

We would respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen and certificates for the portability, utility and practical operations of our Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills:

Charlotte, Mich., March 15th, 1866.

J. H. Duvall—SIR: My Mill and Engine is giving the best of satisfaction. I had it running in five days after receiving it.—The first day after starting the Mill, we sawed 48 logs into inch timber, making 10 640 feet in nine hours. On the second day we sawed 13,850 feet in 10½ hours. It was timed at one time when it cut 6 boards, 16 feet in each board, in one minute.
Yours, trul,, GEO. N. POTTER.

Alpine Depot, W. Va., Sept. 22, 1865.

J. H. Duvall—SIR: With the assistance of Mr. Hardesty, we have just completed the setting up of the Portable Engines and Mills purchased of you. Mill No. 1, the first day cut at the rate of 1,500 feet of Oak and Pine lumber per hour. Mill No 2, we have just started and with equal success. They are working to our entire satisfaction, and we feel confident that the machinery will do all you advertise. Yours, truly,
STRINE, BOYD & CO.

Wilsonville, Spencer co., Ky., May 31, 1860.

Messrs. Duvall—We sawed 6 500 feet of boards out of seventeen logs, the first day we started our mill, without moving a screw in seven hours. We believe your portable engines and saw mills second to none in use, and most cheerfully recommend any in want of saw mills and engines to your shop.
T. L. COLLIER & PRUSSELL.

Cross Plains, Ripley co., Ind., Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Duvall—To-day we sawed 14,000 feet of lumber in less than ten hours. About three-fourths of it was inch lumber. The mill does very well. Yours, truly,
SAMUEL KENNET & CO.

Bruinstown, Wyoming co., Pa., May 1, 1865.

J. H. Duvall—SIR: The Engine and Mill purchased of you, which Mr. Hardesty has started, will do more work than you promised, and in the best manner. It will saw from 10,000 to 15,000 feet in ten hours. WALTMAN & GAY.

Hancock, Md., Nov. 13, 1865.

J. H. Duvall—SIR: The Saw Mill of twenty horse power purchased of you, has been set up by Mr. Hardesty. On Saturday last we sawed 8,000 feet in eight hours. We can safely say that it exceeded our expectations.
Yours, truly, BRIDGES, HENDERSON & DANIELS.

Fulton, Itawamba co., Miss., Aug. 29, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—We have been running the portable engine, saw mill and corn mill we purchased of you some months ago. We average in tough, scrubby pine, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and could, were we to hurry our hands, saw twelve thousand feet per day. We grind 20 to 25 bushels of corn per hour..... Many persons have rode twenty and thirty miles to see our mill. She is the wonder and admiration of all who have been in the habit of seeing but little of mills and engines. G. A. HAMILTON & CO

Lebanon, Ky., July 11, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—I profess to know but little about machinery, but take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that the portable engine and saw mill I purchased of you, can, in my opinion, cut three times as much lumber in a day as any other mill in the country. We have sawed 750 feet in thirty minutes. We can saw from 1,000 to 1,200 feet per hour.
H. B. HARRISON.

Locust Grove, Weakley co., Tenn., March 15, 1866.

Messrs. Duvall—On last Saturday last we cut something over 13,000 feet of inch poplar lumber; worked eleven hours forty-five minutes; N. Neal attended the saw. We cut the amount from logs sawed from stumps, and can do it every day with good logs and hands. DR. E. J. SHANNON.

Sugar Run, P. O., Bradford co., Pa., March 14, 1866.

Messrs. J. H. H. Duvall—GENTS: The portable engine and saw mill that we purchased of you gives entire satisfaction. We have, in twenty days after starting it up, sawed 200,000 feet of frozen hemlock timber, which we call the best sawing ever done in Northern Pennsylvania. The mill was run by Mr. Hardesty. GRIFFITH & STONE.

We fully warrant our Engines and Saw Mills to be made of first-class material; workmanship the same, and to saw from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day, (say ten hours.)

Orders solicited. Descriptive circulars sent to all correspondents. Address
COCKILL & SEYMOUR,
Agents for East Tennessee,
may9-6m Knoxville, Tenn.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. G. TERRY,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

I WANT MY FRIENDS AND THE public in general, to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly, that I am now prepared to make all kinds of Gents' fine French and American Calf Sewed Boots, Patent Leather Boots, and Congress Gaiters. Also, Ladies' Gaiters, Balmorals, and Slippers. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop in Lamar House building, on Cumberland street, two doors from Gay. Give me a call.

MEDICINES.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventativ of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDERS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and makes the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

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WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For sale by Chamberlain Brothers, Knoxville, Tenn., and by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. jan10-1y

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

A REGULARLY BRED PHYSICIAN, as his Diploma which hangs in his office, will show, has made *Chronic Diseases the study of his life*, and has a Union-wide reputation, having been *longer located in St. Louis* than any other Chronic Disease Physician.

Much of his practice has been of a private nature. *Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Ulcers, Stricture*, all *Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones; Orchitis, Hernia or Rupture*; also, the effects of a *Solitary Habit*, rumons to Body and Mind, producing *blotches, debility, impotency, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory, weakness, &c.*: not all of these in any one case, but all occurring frequently in various cases.

☞ Accommod