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THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec 12, 1866.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An almighty and merciful Providence has shaped the exigencies which visited our country, leaving no calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the exertion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation.—The enforcement of the laws is no longer resisted in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly efforts of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart, and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual reincorporation of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance.—The blockade had been removed, custom-houses reestablished, and internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and were being made to retrace their steps to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in our high mission of amending the Constitution, and of thus establishing the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our late fratricidal struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no direct plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, so far as practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared void and null all ordinances and laws of secession, repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection, and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until after the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

It is a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one fourth of the whole number—include without representation: the seats of fifty members of the House of Representatives and twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, entire absence of election, nor by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the removal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed a fruitful cause for uneasiness on the part of the inhabitants of those States.—It would have secured unto the great principles enunciated in the Declaration of American independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be deprived of a vote in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection being long suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are living, live their States of this Union. At the commencement of the rebellion, each House had, and, with a consistency so remarkable as to preclude the idea of any other purpose than that of suppression, the preservation of the integrity of those States, and all recognitions of the existence of those States, in dealing with the enemy, were studiously avoided. In the Proclamation of Emancipation, in the Act for the collection of direct taxes and in the Act for the collection of duties in insurrectionary districts, as States, alone, can be divided.—The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that thereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful congress. Each House is made the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."—When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he has thus become a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications.—If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now, if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every sound definition of national interest, sound policy, and a just justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States.—This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the reestablishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions.

It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the argument against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would cure capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by indicating emigration and the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and leading to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we report to consolidation, and to the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as import, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon the subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $541,902,737, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,846,554,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,541,510,006, the diminution during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,879,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,154,317. During that period, however, it was reduced $241,195,681, the receipts of the year having been $69,040,364 more, and the expenditures $29,000,000 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the care and economy at the national expenditure, and the ease and safety with which, without oppressive taxation, the burden of the war was lightened. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were $346,724,014, and the expenditures $310,812,048, leaving a surplus revenue of $35,911,966. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, I estimate the receipts at $346,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $256,227,641—showing an excess of $89,772,359, in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties, but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt.—There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops.—The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of the volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments, lake harbors and harbor and river improvements are in the course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical appliances, and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 100,375 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $30,205,663.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our country abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the ironclad fleet, at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $13,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,496. Attention is invited to the condition of the our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30th, 1866, were $14,280,000, and the expenditures $13,952,079, showing an excess of the latter $668,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866, providing the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended. The actual deficiency for the past year is only $568,093—a sum within $651,241 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1865. The revenues of the Department, compared with those of the year next preceding, have increased twenty-one and one-fifth per cent, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $2,410,144. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and eighty-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles.—The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States; inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates, a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws conferred on the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of unoffered lands at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements—should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the progress of the improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conducted in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the reception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn and granted.

[illegible] the two countries to be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good-will and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 5th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, on for a capital offence, in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and human judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their case an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as one in a great measure foreign from the United States in feeling, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurrection in the Provinces, and, by attracting the attention of this Government, was designed in all its tendencies to force the political alienation which it contemplated, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The justice exacted in it were vividly painted in that unhappy island, of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of subjectivism in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and no great act of injustice to Ireland prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances may reasonably modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. But long as these laws remain upon our statute-book, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, modify, if possible, the rigor of their application by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the country region of Europe, and the Government to have some voice in the Government might be have a proper diplomatic representation to Vienna.

The Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a denial of such expatriation.—Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold much of their subjects as have immigrated to and from Independent to the United States, and afterwards, on the exercise of their rights to their native countries, to the performance of military service in the manner as national subjects. Complaints arising from the risks in the respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the discussion consequent upon the issues to settle the question increased our foreign war in which France, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. Some time Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. Prussia has both equally denying and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although relaxing the strict allegiance, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for the consideration of the principle, as long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by the State fully entitles the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, as long as he does not voluntarily renounce his rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our relations and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require, and commended to your consideration the most trying national and any national project to, that the path may be accurately and safely passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The attitude of the Nation has to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete restoration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the elements of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially cooperate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

Great Distribution

BY THE

AMERICAN JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Depots: No. 37 and 39 Nassau, 54, 56 and 58 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK CITY,

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Onyx, Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Shell Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Locets, &c., &c., valued at

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which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value.

THE AMERICAN JEWELER'S ASSOCIATION calls your attention to the issue of its drawing the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. The business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner, thus rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for this method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The sudden stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German War and recent commercial troubles, which in England has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances for less than actual cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods at such extraordinary low prices, that we can afford to send away Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars worth of the most valuable pieces than any other manufacturing and jobbing house. GIVE US A TRIAL, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we guarantee of giving the best satisfaction. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as an article can and has sold for less than One Dollar, retail, and the value is not to exceed Five Dollars, including the cost of postage and packing, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following persons have recently drawn valuable prizes from the AMERICAN JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, and have kindly allowed their names to be used:

Chas. J. Hibler, Esq., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, value $600; Miss Anna G. Estes, 42 St. Mark's Place, N. Y., Sewing Machine, value $75; Brig. Gen. L. L. Hancock, Fifth Ave., Nashville, Tenn., Silver Tea Set, value $400; Miss Emma Hunter, 48 Front St., Harrisburg, Pa., Sewing Machine, value $40; Lieut. Col. Walker Chittenden, Quartermaster, Louisville, Kentucky, Gold Watch, value $100; Wm. Harper, 207 King St., Charleston, S. C., Silver Watch, value $20; Alexander Jamieson, Esq., Editor Manufacturer Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., Gold Stemwind Watch, value $100; Samuel Lee, Esq., President Colorado and Red Rock Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Melodeon, value $300; Aaron B. Sears, Esq., Principal Eclectic Collegiate Institute, Elmira, N. Y., Diamond Pin, value $200; R. M. Livingston, Montgomery, Ala., Music Box, value $50; Rev. Isaac Van Deusen, Albany, N. Y., Gold Lined Dining Set, value $100; Miss Clara Lovegrove, Dayton, Ohio, Pianoforte, value $600, and Diamond Pin, value $75.

Many others could be placed on the List, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send United States Currency, which is to be preferred.

PARTIAL LIST OF ARTICLES

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25 Fine Gold Hunting Watches	150 to 200
75 Fine Gold Vest Chains	50 to 100
100 Fine Gold Hunting Lockets, Jewelled	50 to 80
10 Ladies' Watches	50 to 75
100 Rosewood Patent Lever, Silver	50 to 60
50 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	50 to 75
500 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	50 to 60
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, warranted	50 to 100
500 Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone	75 to 300
175 Gold Watches	50 to 100
500 Ladies' Watches	50 to 100
500 Silver Watches	25 to 75

Diamond Pins, Brooches, and Ear Drops, Ladies' sets of Gold and Onyx, Jet and Gold, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, for ladies, New Style Belt Buttons, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Vest Buttons, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a large assortment of Fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best and latest styles.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above Articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

☞ Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10; One Hundred for $20.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Tempting Inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner: Certificates, stating what article and the value it is placed by sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. Upon these envelopes containing the Certificate or Order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail (safe), address, without regard to choice, on receipt of $1 each.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can then send One Dollar, and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions, and in choosing different articles from those drawn, mention the style desired.

☞ Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied with the cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written.

Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

SHERMAN, HAYDEN & CO.,

37 and 39 Nassau St., New York City.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LAMAR HOUSE.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL, IN Knoxville, Tennessee, is now open to the public,

CAPT. JAMES BELL PROPRIETOR,

(Formerly Proprietor of the B. N. House.)

The Lamar House has been refitted throughout, and is now one of the best Hotels in East Tennessee. Being newly furnished, it is supplied with every thing necessary to make it a pleasant home for travelers.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

The office department is under the charge of ISAAC N. BOND, late of Atlanta, who is a gentleman of courtesy and popularity, the public will enable him to please the most fastidious.

MR. OSCAR BELL,

As the General Superintendent, will do all in his power to cater to the comfort of the guests.

Knoxville, CAPT. JAS. BELL, Proprietor.

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

EAGLE CUTLERY, POCKET CUTLERY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOL,
SADDLERS' TOOLS, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,
STRAW CUTTERS, NAILS, AXES,
LOCKS, HINGES,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

HOUSE KEEPERS' EMPORIUM.

SILVER PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS,

Waiters, Basting Spoons, Dippers,
Sieves, Brooms, Shaker, Tubs,
Buckets, Washboards, Mops,

Scrub-brushes, Whitewash Brushes,

Shoe Brushes, Mason's Blacking, Stove Polish, &c., &c.

Also a choice selection of

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRASS KETTLES AND HOLLOW WARE.

ALL SIZES OF

WINDOW GLASS!!

7 by 9 to 16 by 24.

PUTTY! PUTTY!

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

GALVANIZED

SHEET IRON,

for pans to make

SORGHUM MOLASSES & SUGAR.

10,000 pounds CASTINGS, consisting of

OVENS, BAKERS, POTS, &c.

at Wholesale and Retail.

200 bags of SHOT, at Cincinnati prices.

HUBS, SHAFTS, FELLOES,
SPOKES, AND

Band & 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.

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS AND FISHING TACKLE.

I am Agent for

DUPONT'S POWDER,

Which will be supplied to Merchants at

Actual Cost!!!

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

☞ Anybody sending a three cent postage stamp, will receive information how to make SORGHUM SUGAR from the cane raised in this country.

☞ Remember the place,

Centre Store, Coffin Block.

GROCERIES AND COMMISSION.

LUTE LEWIS

WITH

SMALL, HOUSE & FITCH,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

First door North of Post Office, Gay St.,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

P. H. GRISHAM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Notions,

Gay Street between Union and Asylum,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Will keep Coffee, Teas, Spices, Dye Stuffs, and general line of supplies.

W. P. WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

North-east Corner of Gay and Church Streets (Coffin Block),

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PEOPLE of East Tennessee, and East Tennessee generally, that they have constantly received a large and well assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. The best brands of Ale and Porter. Family flour, especially on hand. Country Produce of all kinds in their line taken in exchange for goods, and sold on commission. Cash advances made upon consignments. Warehouse, Gay Street, North-east corner of Gay and Church Streets (Coffin Block), Knoxville, Tenn.

W. P. WILSON & CO.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 38 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE we beg leave to inform our friends and the trade generally, that we have established a branch house in this city for the sale of Cotton, and are fully prepared to make liberal cash advances on Cotton consigned to our house for sale, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, Havre, or Boston. We do not propose to make commission or brokerage business our specialty, and will positively not buy Cotton on our own account.

Respectfully yours,

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Refer to Messrs. Cheatham & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Cotton, Tobacco and Produce Generally

H. BURKHARDT,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

180 Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Consignments Solicited.

CLAIM AGENCIES.

CARPENTER & MUNSON,

General Claim Agents,

J. A. CARPENTER,

late Commissary and Adjutant 1st Tennessee Light Artillery.

S. MUNSON,

Late Major and Commissary, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of East Tennessee and Kentucky, that they have opened an office in

KNOXVILLE

for the purpose of prosecuting all claims of that class of persons who have business with the Government, such as Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims against the Government. Having been long in the service themselves, they think they understand the business, and will use their best efforts to secure the speedy settlement of all claims entrusted to their care.

Soldiers' rights of every description prosecuted.

Commutation of rations, quarters, fuel, and forage, and all other claims against the Government, promptly collected.

Rebellious private claims, such as Horses, Stores, Forage, Quartermaster's Stores, Cotton, Tobacco, Negroes, and all other claims against the Government, promptly collected.

Office on Gay Street, North-east corner of Gay and Church Streets (Coffin Block), Knoxville, Tenn.

J. A. CARPENTER, late Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Knoxville, Tenn.

S. MUN