

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

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## TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Communications, to secure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the authors.

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, June 18, 1869.

### Georgia.

A letter from Sandersville, Walsh county, to the *Augusta Chronicle* states that Col. R. W. Flournoy, the Democratic representative to the Legislature, was murdered in his own field on the 8th, by a negro man in his employ. The negro has been committed to jail.

### Immigration.

The *New York World* says: The latest excitement in California is the arrival of a large number of Japanese families, with their tea and bamboo plants. These are said to be only the forerunners of others who are to seek our shores for future residence. Tea and bamboo will soon be added to the products of the Pacific Coast.

### Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter from Assessor Cornell, of Toledo, rules that parties engaged in packing pork in bulk, putting it up in barrels and rendering lard for sale, should be required to pay a special tax as manufacturers, and to return their sales. On sales in excess of \$1,250 a day, the tax of \$2 on such excess.

### The Road to Peace.

The *Jackson Tribune* says: The road to peace leads through universal enfranchisement, and we are glad to see that in no instance has a Republican candidate taken any other position throughout the whole State on this issue. We are ready to forget and forgive the past, and to meet our Republican friends half way; without it we will have strife, and with it peace will resume her ancient sway.

### Indian Affairs.

President Grant has issued a series of rules for the regulation of Indian affairs and the general conduct of that department. These rules are binding for the present, both on the Bureau and the members of the commission appointed by the Executive, under the authority of the new law, to co-operate with it. The President is specific and minute in his detail of duty. It is to be hoped the Indians will experience benefit from his solicitude.

### New Jersey.

Senator Sprague made a speech at Newark, on the 9th, in which he reiterated his former opinion of national affairs. He said prosperity was unequal, and step by step the nation was losing its best interests and liberty. We want a corrective balance of power to prevent a few individuals from monopolizing power; we want money as cheap as it can be procured by the people, to promote industry. He advised them to organize for their own protection.

### The First Divorce Case.

Southern papers are discussing a novelty in the shape of the first divorce case in South Carolina. The first divorce case in that State was brought up in 1861, when South Carolina attempted to dissolve her bonds of union with the United States. But Judge Uncle Samuel refused to issue a decree of separation, and the State remains pretty much as she stood, *de novo*, slightly damaged by the wear and tear and expense of the trial.

### Printers' Convention on Color.

The Printers' National Convention at Albany, New York, by a vote 56 to 28, laid on the table a resolution for abolishing all distinctions of race and color in the craft. This means that the distinction of color is to be enforced as an objection to the black man, and as it is with the printers so it will be with all the other Trades Unions. They will all be arrayed against negro equality in their workshops, and the administration before long will hear from them at the polls.

Now's the day and now's the hour to circulate the papers.

### President Grant's Successor.

A nice plot is revealed in Washington to nominate Senator Sumner as General Grant's successor, to Radicalize the Irish Fenians, and to get up a Republican war-party. Already Sumner is circulating bogus Irish papers, declaring the Democratic party to be pro-English, and, in Washington, it is not doubted in intelligent circles, that notwithstanding the guarded terms of Motley's "instructions," he will be guided by Mr. Sumner's instructions rather than those of the State Department. The papers furnished by the Massachusetts Senator, it is known, fill three at least of the forty boxes of documents with which the Minister went out. The only drawback to all this is the fact that Gen. Grant is considerably disgusted with Sumner.

### The Situation.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has a letter in the Washington papers of the 9th, in reply to some criticisms in his History of the Rebellion. He takes a very gloomy view of the nation, and argues that we are drifting into consolidation with the empire. Nothing, he says, can prevent the final establishment of imperialism but a determined effort, on the part of the people, to resume free institutions. The remedy, he says, is not in secession; that was tried and found insufficient. It must be at the ballot-box. He calls upon the people of the several States to seriously consider whether they will maintain her institutions or accept imperialism.

### The Nashville Press and Times.

The editorial conduct of this paper has been changed as was stated last week, and it is now advocating the election of Senter. Under the new regime, announcing its platform, it assures its readers and the public that henceforth it will be "the organ of no man and of no particular set of men. It will advocate, without fear, favor or affection, whatever it believes will promote the best interests of the State. Regarding men as of less importance than principles, it will nevertheless yield a cordial support to any man or association whose objects are patriotic and unselfish, and who seem actuated by a sincere desire to assist in advancing the material, moral, and political interests of Tennessee."

### Can't Go the Nigger.

A delegation of Georgia Republicans waited upon President Grant a few days ago and again urged the removal of Turner, the negro postmaster of Macon. They said that Turner was so offensive to the people there that decent white Republicans could not remain in the town, and all business was being driven from it. Besides, there has been no outrages or disorders in that district, and if the appointment was made as a rebuke it was inflicted in the wrong spot. The President stated that Turner would be removed and had already been informed that he need search no further for bonds. It seems that nobody in Macon would go his security.

### The Franchise--Another Decision.

The *Nashville Press and Times* of Thursday contains the following in regard to the Franchise question: This question, so important in its nature and extent, agitates even courts of justice. Yesterday, when a jury was being empanelled to try the case of Zach Boyd, in the Criminal Court, M. M. Brien objected to a gentleman serving as a juror on the ground that he was not registered as a voter. The gentleman claimed that he was a registered voter, having in his possession what is known as a "Dorris certificate;" and this being the case, Attorney-General Tutthill contended that he was qualified to sit as a juror. The court ruled in favor of the Attorney-General's plea, in accordance with the Supreme Court decision at Brownsville.

### The Campaign in East Tennessee.

In the *Nashville Banner* of last Friday, we find this paragraph: The gubernatorial campaign opens in East Tennessee to-day. It is very different from the campaigns that of late have distracted that historic region. No hostile gun or clanking sabre sends its repulsive echoes back and forth. It is a campaign of the "golden time and golden," in which the olive branch is substituted for the sword--the white flag of peace for the bannerets of war in a land where, for four years, the bayonet hath been turned into a plowshare.

### Remedy for the Piles.

A well known clergyman writes to the *Maine Farmer* that, after trying every "sure remedy" recommended for this disease with no good results, and expecting that nothing but the grave would cure him, he was induced to take one teaspoonful of sulphur, mixed with one-third cup full of new milk. "This," he says, was months ago, "and from two to six applications, one every other day, have done me more good than all other remedies combined, if indeed, I am not wholly cured of that terrible infirmity." Pay your subscription dues.

### Senator Fowler.

We invite attention to the following short extract from a speech made by Senator Fowler, at Gallatin a few days ago. The suggestions to the colored voters are well timed and they will do well to heed them:

There was one thing, he said, lying at the very foundation of all republican governments, the right of the people to govern themselves, to exercise a voice in the choice of agents for the public administration. This principle could not be violated, except in extreme cases and where the safety of the republic absolutely required it. He illustrated his position by reference to facts well known to the people he addressed. At the close of the war, the exclusion of those engaged in the late rebellion was justified, for the reason that we were not the disposition they entertained toward the government. They had since proven by their conduct that they discarded their hostility, and were well disposed and faithful citizens to the government. They were property holders and tax-payers, and every consideration of policy and principles of justice required that they should share in the public administration. Turning to the negroes, he said, their interests were with those of the whites--that any enemy they might cherish towards the white people was founded in falsehood, and if persisted in would result in their injury. He appealed to them to consider what he told them, and advised them to cast no vote for any one who wanted to perpetuate a despotism, without reason or excuse, by a continued disfranchisement of men, who, whatever the faults of the past, were as much interested in good government and liberal and just laws, as any who supported the Union in its severest trials.

### The Alabama Claims and the Radicals.

We take the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Evening Post*:

The probability that the Alabama claims question will be made a party issue in the approaching election is still freely discussed in political circles. The comments of the party press throughout the country are not as favorable to the plan as some republican politicians here expected; but, as their course was not decided upon without due deliberation, and the sense of the magnitude and importance of the bearings which the agitation of the subject as a party measure will have upon our foreign policy, there will be no hesitation or faltering in their attempt to make this a live issue for the fall election. Even if they were so disposed, it is too late now, they say, to retreat and abandon the field to their democratic adversaries, who would gladly make this an issue if it appeared at all probable that the republican party could be forced to oppose them. The originators of the movement are very sanguine that upon this issue alone the doubtful States can be carried by decisive majorities for the Republicans. Leading Radical politicians in Pennsylvania write here that unless our differences with England are made a party issue, the contest will be close between the two parties. With this issue the republican success, they add, is insured. This fact alone is deemed sufficient by party leaders here to justify the movement.

### The Threatened Break in the Episcopal Church.

The *New York World*, with reference to the approaching Convention of Low Church Episcopalians, at Chicago (19th of this month), notes the significant fact that--

"Among the fifty-six clergymen who have given their adhesion to the movement thus far, there is no bishop. Perhaps, however, Bishop McIlvaine, who is about to discipline one of his clergymen for the offense of Ritualism, may go with the seceders, if they so decide. If not, what are they to do for bishops when they have set up for themselves? And how are the questions which will arise concerning the church property to be settled? Shall we see the civil courts appealed to in order to decide whether Trinity Church, which was endowed for the purpose of maintaining one form of religion, has so far departed from that faith as to forfeit its right to its property? Of these fifty-six protesting clergymen, ten are in New York, six in New Jersey, two in Iowa, ten in Pennsylvania, six in Massachusetts, six in Ohio, two in Kentucky, seven in Illinois, and one each in Michigan, Rhode Island, Maryland, Maine, Tennessee and Mississippi. The number, compared with that of the entire number of clergymen belonging to the church, is small; but they are enough, if they remain in their present temper, to rend the church in twain."

### From Washington.

The following occur among our more recent Washington items:

**CUBA.**  
The agents of the Cuban insurgents here state that they have information showing that about five thousand so-called filibusters have landed in Cuba from the United States and the Central and South American countries. They also say that they have not found it necessary to get a foreign market for the bonds of the new Republic, as the patriot planters have advanced quite large amounts to sustain the cause.

**SUMNER.**  
Senator Sumner had a farewell interview with the President yesterday, and left for home to-day. He is very much disappointed to learn that the administration did not take his speech as a basis for Motley's instructions.

True courage is silent and unpretentious, while your mere bully is always parading his "valorous deeds" before his fellow-men.

### Mormon Opinion of Railroads.

The *Salt Lake Telegraph*, edited by T. B. H. Stenhouse, and now published at Ogden, has an editorial on the opening of the Utah Central, from which we take the following:

"The 17th of May, 1869, will hereafter take a prominent place in the calendar of the Territory, and in the history of Mormonism will form a very important page. It is not merely the construction of forty miles of railroad between two cities, and the facility it affords to our own travel and to our own commerce, but it is another step in the direction of the development of wealth, and manifests a maturity that stamps the movement with something other than the ephemeral existence so often accorded by our enemies. Railroads, we have ever been in the mouths of the missionaries as the entering wedge to split Mormonism into pieces, are turned by a masterly hand to build it up, to strengthen it, and to extend it more than ever. True, there is an imperial mind visible, but behind that again, there is an invisible power as much higher than man as the heavens are high above the earth, which directs and overrules. This is the secret of success--this is what enrages the speculator and the disappointed. They move and they are checked. They think that it is plan, purpose and duplicity--it is neither; it is the inevitable."

### Strange Freak of Lightning.

At Gold Hill, Nevada, recently, during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, the lightning struck the Empire boarding house, apparently striking the ground outside first, and then coming up under the house through the floor, exactly beneath where Mr. Frank Deville was standing. It tore a foot and a half across the floor, throwing splinters up to the ceiling. Deville was knocked down and stunned. The boots were both torn from his feet, and the legs of his pantaloons torn to shreds. Both feet were terribly lacerated, portions of the leather of his boots being driven into them. His surgeon has since been obliged to remove a piece of broken bone from one foot, two or three inches in length. A window near him was totally demolished, sash and all, and the other windows in the room were more or less broken; his brother, who was within a few feet of him, was also knocked down, but not injured.

### Protection Against Drought.

The best protection against drought that can be practiced to a great extent with advantage, is stirring the earth frequently to keep it light, loose and mellow. Observation and experiments on the subject have demonstrated the good effects of stirring the soil in a dry time in a most striking manner. When land that had not been plowed nor stirred in any way was dry down ten inches, and there scarcely any moisture could be perceived, land by the side of it, plowed and frequently hoed, was moist within a few inches of the top in a very severe drought. The earth should not be drawn up around the plants, to make high hills, but should be broken around them with a hoe. This treatment will be found very beneficial to corn or potatoes, in case of a drought.

### Holds His Nose.

A clergyman, who was speaking about the proposition to recognize the Supreme Being in the Federal Constitution, remarked, the other day, that he did not know that it would do the City of Washington any good; that place was so bad that the man in the moon never passed over it, without holding his nose. This was spoken before the late election. What will the man in the moon do now when he sails across the National Capitol?

### President Grant.

The *New York Herald* says General Grant modestly refrains from forcing any view of his own in regard to important points of administration. He conceded all that was demanded by the nigger-loving politicians of the North in appointing a nigger postmaster for Macon; and now he concedes all that is demanded by the carpet-bag Radicals, who want the place, in promising to remove the same poor nigger.

### Hard on Editors.

In the Swiss Canton of Ury, printers and editors are whipped on the bare back for publishing articles which the authorities do not like. In Bohemia, editors who assail the government are sentenced to imprisonment. In Mecklenburg, the opposition papers are not allowed to publish leading articles.

### The Arrests at Warrenton.

A letter from Augusta, Ga., says: The parties arrested in Warrenton by the militia have been released by Court, on giving bonds.

Judge Andrews' of the Circuit Court, has forbidden the Sheriff, at whose instance the arrests were made, to act, or in any way assume the functions of office.

Quiet is restored and good feeling exists between the citizens and military.

If a man begins a conversation with you by saying "you know how frank I am," knock him down without waiting for him to get a word further.

### England and the United States.

(From the London Standard.)

The latest word of the Americans is peace, but it may be described as peace with a vengeance. With a rare consideration for the interest of humanity and of civilization they declare that, though they have a just complaint against us, and ought to be very angry, they intend to dissemble. Their ambassador is to come, if not actually with a healing message, at least with no unkind proposals. They have suffered grievous wrong at our hands. They charge us with the cost of their civil war. They insist that we ought to pay their bill of expenses incurred in creating an empire out of a collection of States. They lay their damages at a sum which, if it has been rightly assessed, presumes that we have inflicted upon them an injury greater than any nation ever yet inflicted upon a neighbor. Still they are disposed to renew their friendship with us. They will "let the matter drop" for the present season. They declare that they are not to wait--that it is to their interest to wait for some future opportunity of pressing their claims. In the meantime, if we may believe their chief organs of opinion, Mr. Motley will be instructed to "do nothing, and say as little as possible." But to suppose that England will consent to postpone the matter until it is convenient for the Americans to press it, is an insult to the national intelligence, which is in itself a very bad preparative to friendship. Mr. Sumner's claim, if good in equity, in international law, even by that indefinite and somewhat vague rule of conduct called the "comity of nations," is as good now as it will be twenty years hence. If it is seriously made, we cannot permit it to remain in suspense, at the pleasure of the nation which assumes to be our creditor. It is indispensable, before any further steps are taken in the renewal of friendly relations between the two countries, that we should be informed precisely whether this is a claim which the Americans intend to press or not; and it is premature to talk of peace before we have come to a clear understanding on this point.

### Something New.

St. Domingo is to yield a new article for Yurniture. It is called canelon; is of the hard, close texture of ebony, and of a peculiarly bright color. It is almost scarlet, with light shadings and variegations. There are many other woods in St. Domingo smaller in size than the bright-hued canelon, but still large enough for many ornamental purposes, which seem to be largely overlooked by the cabinet-makers.

### Killing.

Shooting and killing seems to be lively in all directions. The following dates from Cairo: S. M. Eaton, from Hiaclesville, Ky., and Joseph Smith, of Cairo, had a difficulty at the St. Charles Hotel this morning, when Mike Barry interfered and was shot and mortally wounded by Eaton. A policeman ordered Eaton to surrender, but he refused, and started to run, when the policeman shot and instantly killed him.

### Ohio.

The Wool interest is exercising the Ohio radicals. They don't want ex-Governor Hayes renominated, because he voted in Congress for the reduction of the tariff on wool to such an extent as to forbid its being grown in Ohio. Ohio has been in the wool business a very long time. She was the head center of the underground railroad when it was the practice to run off the ebony and enslaved population of the South to some point where they could enjoy the glorious atmosphere of the free North. The Ohio radicals should never go back on their wool.

### Nail in the Foot.

To relieve from the terrible effects of running a nail in the foot of man or horse, take peach leaves, bruise them, apply to the wound, confine with a bandage. They cure as if by magic. Renew the application twice a day, if necessary, but one application usually does the work. I have cured both man and horse in a few hours, when they were apparently on the point of having the lock-jaw. This recipe, remembered and practiced, will save many valuable lives.

### Commodore Vanderbilt.

Don Platt describes Commodore Vanderbilt: "Dressed in plain black, with white collar, one would have taken his tall, portly person for that of a respectable Episcopal minister, had not a look at his face cleared him of that suspicion. His small, sharp eyes glitter like a snake's. His nose is the cruel beak of a hawk, while his lips are the personification of sensuality. Heaven help the man or woman who has to approach that face for mercy."

### Fourteen Ships Missing.

The Liverpool *Mercury* publishes a list of fourteen ships which have sailed on voyages across the Atlantic since last October, and have not been heard of since. They are supposed to have foundered with all on board. Truly, those who "go down to the sea in ships" encounter great peril. More than two hundred households must have been thrown into mourning by these disasters.

### Right.

A traveler in Pennsylvania asked the landlord if they had any cases of sunstroke in that town. "No, sir," said the landlord; "if a man gets drunk here we say he is drunk, and never call it any other name."

### Frightful Tragedy.

(From the Memphis Appeal, June 8.)

We learned last night, by a special telegram from a correspondent at Jackson, Mississippi, the particulars of a horrible tragedy enacted in that city yesterday by Col. E. M. Yerger, who is well known in this city as the originator or mover in an extensive immigration scheme, and whose speech on immigration at the late Commercial Convention was published by us a few days ago. The victim was Col. J. G. Crane, of the United States army, Chief of Subsistence for the Department of Mississippi, and lately the acting Mayor of Jackson. The circumstances as detailed in our dispatch are as follows:

During the absence of Col. Yerger in this city, a piano of his was seized, according to law, for his taxes, which were overdue, and was sold, the purchaser being Col. Crane. There had been some hard feeling between him and Yerger about some previous transaction, and as soon as the latter arrived in Jackson, day before yesterday, he demanded personal satisfaction from Crane.

The dispatch says Crane being unarmed and having no idea of a personal encounter, met him on the street yesterday morning and made, or attempted to make, a full explanation. On this Yerger grew furious, and seizing Crane, whirled him around using the grossest language to him. Crane resented this, and struck him with a light rapier. Yerger instantly drew a "chug-knife," (a knife, the handle of which is at right angles with the blade, and the blow being delivered from the shoulder,) and stabbed the unfortunate man three times, the wound severing the heart and producing instant death.

A Coroner's inquest was summoned, and after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of "wilful murder, by E. M. Yerger."

Yerger was immediately arrested, put in heavy irons and carried under guard to the military camp, where he now lies. The citizens, with whom Col. Crane was a great favorite, deeply deplore the act; and Yerger has no sympathizers.

### Qualified Suffrage.

Nigger suffrage in Washington is free of the odious qualifications that prevail in certain of the Northern States, but has one not down in the law. The privilege of voting is qualified by the high probability that a man will have his throat cut if he opposes the majority. This consolidates the vote and makes a unanimity of sentiment very advantageous in politics.

### Epidemic.

Smallpox is a contagious disease, and the word epidemic does not properly apply to it either in its general or technical sense. Infectious diseases are epidemic because the poison by which they are caused can be spread abroad in the air so that all the people may receive it in full virulence; but contagious diseases are communicated by more or less direct contact with a sick person, and dissemination in the general air deprives the poison of its power.

### The Highest Point.

The highest point on the route of the Tennessee and Pacific Road, between Nashville and Knoxville, is 7,975 feet above tide water. Nashville is but 470 feet, a little higher than the top of St. Peter's at Rome. The grade from New Orleans to Nashville is not a foot on a mile.

### Contests.

Newt. Patterson has given the Governor of Tennessee notice of his intention to contest the election of his competitor in the recent election--Judge Hickerson. The official vote as certified by the Secretary of State, stands, Hickerson 1,450; Patterson 518. What Patterson wants to contest for only he perhaps knows.

### The Republican Press.

The *Chicago Tribune*, the Radical organ of the Northwest, favors the election of Gov. Senter, and regrets "that any portion of the Republican party in power for the time being should be permitted to disfranchise its opponents."

### The Biggest Fool Yet.

We were told yesterday of a man who stole a horse and sold him on a credit. The fellow is now in jail, where he ought to be, and hasn't got a cent.

The Japanese have already purchased land for a colony in this country. This makes the gathering together of large numbers of Japanese residents among us quite as probable as it is possible. It requires a vivid imagination to picture what a "mixed" condition the population of the United States will present twenty years hence.

The "Republicans" of Alabama are splitting and fighting in the various local nominating conventions. Splitting wood would be good occupation for many of the delegates and candidates, and honest work than any of them will ever do voluntarily.

Petroleum has been largely discovered on the line of the Union Pacific Road, and will add greatly to its resource for freight. The locale is near Bitter Creek Station, on the Waatoh range.

One hundred and fifty State bonds are being signed for issuance to the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, for purposes of equipment, etc.