Bristol News.

VOL. IV. BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868. (Whole No. 171.) NO. 15.

THE BRISTOL NEWS,
EDITED BY
I. C. & E. FOWLER,
Is Published in Goodson, Va.,
AND FURNISHED BY THE
PROPRIETOR
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

One copy, one year	$1 50
One copy, six months	1.50
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence giving news items, information in regard to agriculture, or anything tending to promote the interests of the people, is respectfully solicited. Write upon but one side of the paper. No attention paid to anonymous communications.

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Will be neatly and promptly executed. Having provided our office with all the material necessary for doing good work, we appeal to the advocates of home industry for a liberal share of their patronage.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Or furnished at the shortest notice, at as low rates as they can be bought elsewhere.

PROFESSIONAL.
Legal.

M. L. BLACKLEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTING AGENT.
BRISTOL, VA & TENN.
WILL practice in the Courts of Sullivan, Washington, Carter, Green and Hawkins Counties, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia.
☞ Prompt attention will be given to all business intrusted to him.
Office west end Nickles House.
Aug. 14, 1868. tf

CHARLES J. ST. JOHN,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
BLOUNTVILLE, TENN.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in upper East Tennessee. aug 14, 1868, tf.

DEADRICK & DEADERICKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
ADDRESS:
J. W. DEADERICK, Knoxville, Tenn., or
W. V. DEADERICK, Blountville, Tenn.
J. G. DEADERICK, Bristol, Tenn.
ALL business intrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. Claims collected in any part of upper East Tennessee. aug 14 -y

CHARLES R. VANCE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
ESTILLVILLE, SCOTT CO., VA.
HAVING recently removed from Bristol, Tenn., and located himself, permanently at Estillville, Scott county Va., will practice in the several Courts in the counties of Lee, Scott, Russell, Wise and Washington, Va.
☞ Prompt attention given to collections in the above named counties. Communications will hereafter be addressed to me as above. aug 14tf

B. G. McDOWELL,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
UNION DEPOT, TENN.,
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Greene, Hawkins, Washington and Sullivan counties, and in the Federal court at Knoxville, and will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care, including the *Collection of Claims* against the Government. aug 14 1868

J. H. WOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRISTOL, VA. & TENN.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of Washington Scott, and Lee Counties, Va., and Sullivan and Washington, Tenn. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy and the Collection of Claims.
[Office West end Nickels House.]
aug 14 1868

H. M. FOLSOM,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE.
aug 14th, 1868. tf

A. J. BROWN. S. J. KIRKPATRICK.
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK,
LAWYERS,
JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE
aug 14. tf

JOSEPH T. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ABINGDON, VA.
PRACTICES regularly in the Courts of Washington, Smith, Russell and Scott Counties, in the Circuit Court of Lee County, and the District Court at Abingdon.
July 24, 1868.—6m

J. B. McLIN, Bristol, Tenn. O. C. KING, Bloountville, Tenn.
McLIN & KING,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL give their attention to such business as may be committed to their care.
Collections in South-West Virginia and East Tennessee Attended to Promptly.
Aug. 14, 1868.

C. L. YORK. A. FULKERSON.
YORK & FULKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GOODSON-BRISTOL, VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Washington, Russell, Scott and Lee counties. OFFICE, in Lancaster building [aug 14.y

W. N. CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE.
WILL practice in the Courts of Tennessee and Virginia. Special attention to all business in Bankruptcy. Office west end Nickels' House. Aug. 14 1868 tf

Medical.

TO THE PUBIC GENERALLY.
DRS. TEMPLETON & CARTER, having permanently located in Bristol, Tenn., would respectfully announce to the public generally that they are now prepared to treat Cancer, in all its forms, without the use of the knife. They have in their hands a remedy which has been used successfully in hundreds of cases, and having a thorough knowledge of Medicine, none need fear to place themselves under their care and treatment. They will also give particular attention to
DISEASES OF THE EYES,
Such as Strabismus, (cross-eyes,) Pterygium Cataract, Chronic Inflamations, &c.—Persons wishing to place themselves under our treatment can procure board in our town at a low price, or, if they prefer it, we will visit them at their homes. All communications promptly answered.
Address TEMPLETON & CARTER,
Box 16, Bristol, Tenn.
(Office in the Lancaster Building.)
aug 14 1868

DR. J. B. WINSION,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Bristol and vicinity.
Residence at Prof. Winston's; 1st door above Drs. A. K. Moore's. aug28,3m

DR. WM. N. VANCE,
LATE of Kingsport, resides in Bristol.—He will attend to professional calls from town and country.
OFFICE in King's Block—first door on the right—up stairs. aug 14, 1y

Dental.

DR. DUNN,
Dental Surgeon,
ABINGDON, VA.
☞ Visits Bristol every Friday and Saturday. Office on Main Street, one door west of Easer's Drug Store.
☞ Visits Marion every other Tuesday and Wednesday. Office at Major Haller's.
aug. 14, 1868. 1y

JOHN KEYS, M. D. D. S.
A GRADUATE in both Medicine and Dentistry, but who devotes his time exclusively to Dentistry, will be found at his office, next door to Easer's Drug Store, at all times, except when professionally absent.
He will visit Blountville on Monday of each Court week. He will also be at Jonesville, Lee county, at the Circuit Court.
Aug 14 tf

[COMMUNICATED]

ABINGDON, VA. Nov. 9, 1868.

Editors of the News:—Accept my thanks for the privilege of replying to the communication of "Another Stockholder," which appeared in the *News* of the 6th instant; but whether I can conform to the suggestion of your note, to be brief, I cannot say. As I have been waylaid and unjustly assailed, I must ask to be heard in my defence.

"Another Stockholder," in his introductory paragraph, informs the readers of the News that "the course of the Abingdon Virginian with reference to the management of Virginia road, and especially its ceaseless and unrelenting warfare upon the policy of consolidation, are matters of surprise that have given rise to severe comments and much dissatisfaction among the friends of that venerable journal" &c. I reply, I have but few remarks. It is well known to the readers of the Virginian that its editors opposed consolidation from its inception, upon the ground chiefly that it contributed the Va. & Tenn. Railroad with and other road the charter of the company was obtained, and the road transferred to the management of men who never contributed to its construction, and cared not a thing for it till it could be made to subserve their interests. We have never referred to the management of any other road except incidentally. If we did, we did only what we had a perfect right to do, and what we intend to do so long as we have control of the Virginian, and are entitled to the right of speech to write, though we may be subjected in the future, as we have been heretofore, "to severe comment."

In conducting the Virginian we have endeavored to "be certain we were right," then we pursued our own course without consulting who it might please or displease; and now we could be expected to sustain those who were making the Va. & Tenn. Railroad "a bower of wood and a drawer of water" to the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburg railroads, surprises us as much as our course surprises the consolidationists. The surprise seems to be mutual.

To the following three paragraphs I submit a notice below:

"George R. Barr, one of the editors of that journal, has long enjoyed the reputation of an honest, fair-minded, patriotic man, and in matters of public concern his judgment is generally a just and his ideas clear; but while in truth this may be said, it is equally true that he is a man of unbounded prejudice, which at times amounts to a bigotry. Blinded by the blarney of President Green, *fed, fattened* and in much rode at the expense of the "Original Stockholder," and having represented for many years a large amount of other people's stock, and thereby acquired some influence in the elections, by degrees Mr. Barr seems to have come to the conclusion, (honest doubtless) that the Green or some one else is the best in the world, and that the ponderous responsibility of conducting the affairs of the Va. & Tenn. road rested on his shoulders.

"Such was his fascination on the subject of the short line policy, he opposed and still opposes consolidation, notwithstanding the endorsement of the policy by the Legislature of the State, with the Eastern portion of the State as one in its favor, and the further fact of the emphatic, crushing condemnation of the short line policy at the last meeting of the stockholders, both "original" and secondary, at Lynchburg.

"In the discussion of consolidation and the present management of the Va. & Tenn. road, both matters of interest as well to the farmer and merchant as to the "original stockholder," and that grand army of "dead heads" lately choked off the railroad trough by the iron hand of reform, it is as unfair to suppress the truth as to suggest a falsehood. I do not charge that Mr. Barr has stated anything false in his war on consolidation, but I do charge him with the suppression of the truth. To substantiate this charge, let facts speak for themselves! Mr. Barr has, on more than one occasion, protested against the charge that he was unfriendly to Gen. Mahone's administration and the building up of the Va. & Tenn. road, and to make good the assertion he refers to back numbers of his papers. Now, let us look through the files of his paper and see what we may see. From the election of Gen. Mahone to the last number of the paper, we find not a word calculated to inspire public confidence; not a word is said of his Herculean efforts to get the road out of the mud and out of debt—a dwarf-like silence is preserved as to the improved financial condition of the road, and its physical condition as well. The public is nowhere informed that the road is continually supplied with wood; that the road is being ballasted throughout its entire length, and new iron being laid; the rolling stock is being rapidly augmented; that the freight hauls increased enormously; that the income is increased and encouraged, because consolidation affords him a ready market for every species of his production; that the connecting roads in Tennessee discharge as they cannot flourish without the through freights, the fruit of consolidation; that the employees are regularly paid off in greenbacks instead of worthless checks, known as short-line currency—in a word, that everything on this road goes a merry as a marriage bell. These important facts, and everything else that would strengthen public confidence in the present administration, and that would assist in in building up this great public work, upon which the material prosperity of the people depend, are excluded from the columns of the *Virginian*."

I am certainly very thankful for the very high compliment paid me in the first part of the first paragraph; but that I am "a man of unbounded prejudice, which at times amounts to stubbornness," I deny. I take the liberty of thinking and acting for myself, and endeavor to maintain my positions when taken, and should it please "Another Stockholder" to designate do cumon character and firmness of purpose, as "unbounded prejudice" and "stubbornness" I do not object.

The section that I have been assaulted by the blarney of President Green, *fed, fattened*, and intensely rode at the expense of the "Original Stockholder," is untrue.—Col Green never attempted to use blarney towards me or with me; and I have never been *fed or fattened* by him, or the "Original Stockholder." Possibly, as the writer of the communication to which I am replying is aware that he could not be blinded by blarney, &c., of course, others could be. No such attempt was ever made upon me. That I have rode a good deal over the Va. & Tenn. R. R. I am free to admit, and I have not the slightest objection that it may be known; and I take this occasion to say that if "Another Stockholder" had rendered one *lithe* of the service to the Va. & Tenn. Railroad Company that the present editors of the Virginian have from the time the first spade of earth was thrown up in its construction to the present time, he would be justly entitled to a free pass over the road during his natural life. I represented for several years the stock of other people, and for two or three years successively I was one of the proxies of the county of Washington, and am pleased to know that I acquired some influence in the elections, but I never misrepresented any stock for which I held a proxy. Last year I returned proxies that required me to vote against my convictions. I have the right to my opinion as to the short or consolidated lines, and intend to entertain it, and write and say what I please in regard to it, and to the management of the consolidated line, if that management is not holy and faultless to be questioned. It is not material to me that the consolidation policy was endorsed by the Legislature of Virginia, and is endorsed by the Eastern portion of the State. I shall think and judge for myself. In reference to the cooking off of "dead heads," I have only the remark, and that is only a reference to one of Esop's Fables, where we have an account of an animal being devoured by flies. A passer by proposed to drive them off. The animal protested, saying: "If you drive them off, it will give place to a more hungry swarm." Could "Another Stockholder" inform the readers of the News how many "dead heads" reside in Abingdon alone? I have suggested no falsehood nor suppressed any truth when I said it was important the public should know. Gen Mahone certainly has adherents enough to trumpet his praises, without expecting the Abingdon Virginian to satisfy himself in praising that which we disapprove. We have not designed, at any time, in opposing consolidation, to utter a word that would affect the interests of the road. During the winter of 1866-67, we forebore to refer to the numerous failures to make connection, for fear of injuring the road, and only referred to these failures recently in reply to communications that appeared in the Bristol News and Greeneville Union, when the reference could do the road, with the traveling public, no possible injury; and it is not true that, as stated in another part of "A S's" letter, "Every hand turned off, or train run off, without explanation or inquiry as to cause, is faithfully recorded with a censorious comment by the editor." If a single article of the kind however appeared in the columns of the Virginian, I have no recollection of it.

We complained of injustice done original stockholders, to which "A. S." replies after his own style, and to which I refer the readers of the News, and asks if "I belonged to that numerous (?) class of individuals?" The editors of the Virginian bought two shares of stock, *for which they paid $200*, (but which they subsequently sold,) which I venture to say was more than "A S" took *his and our* quality being considered.

I do not know who sold their stock to the new stockholders. Consolidation or anti consolidation were no thought of when the larger portion was sold.

"A S" asks: "Shall the Va. and Tenn. road be controlled by an overwhelming majority including original and new stockholders, or shall its future destiny be continued in the hands of a hopeless minority, under whose peculiar guardianship the stock of the road ran down from par to a nominal $20 per share?" Will Mr. Barr answer?

"An overwhelming majority" certainly has the right to control; but that it has not been ascertained that "an overwhelming majority" approves consolidation. It was not "a hopeless minority," that ran down the stock of the road "from par to a nominal $20 per share." When the subject of consolidation was first agitated the stock of the road was worth over $30 per share, and it is the "overwhelming majority" that has run it down to $15 per share.

"A S." in her says: "The *Virginian* would have its readers believe that it is willing to give consolidation a fair trial." We have given consolidation a fair trial, and it the tariff of rates now in operation will not prove that every shipper of produce, stock and goods, living on the Va & Tenn Road, is not oppressed, we will do Gen. Mahone the just co to retract.

We give below another quotation from "A S.:"

"Every article published in or out of the State against the road or its management, is given a prominent place in the Virginian, notwithstanding many of them are untruthful, and highly detrimental to the property of the road, and every interest connected therewith, while on the other hand everything favorable to the road is studiously suppressed. In one column we discover Mr Barr's sleepless solicitude for the State, and his patriotism comes out copiously on the subject of home trade and the building up of Virginia cities. I am blinded by this patriotic outpouring, and have to put on my "specs" to see the snake lurking in the grass of a leading editorial in the same paper, which advocates a reversing to the short line policy, the throwing of all freight and travel from the west and northwest on at a side door, over the Orange road into Baltimore; in a word, cutting the great jugular vein of our Virginia cities, destroying one half of the great railway line connecting southwest Virginia and Tennessee with the seacoast, and pouring the wealth of Virginia into the lap of Maryland. And yet Mr. Barr says he is in favor of giving Gen. Mahone a fair trial!"

We deny the truth of the allegation that, "every article published in or out of the State against the road or its management, is given a prominent place in the Virginian," &c. What we published we believed to be true, and if "A S." will give a single item that he pronounces untrue over his proper signature, or otherwise, and we do not sustain what we have published we will retract publicly, as publicly as the columns of the *Virginian*, or *News*, can make it public. We are not aware of suppressing anything favorable to the Road. We have published our "specs" in order to make the discovery, but have failed. If wearing out the road, engines, cars and fixtures of the Va. & Tenn. Road to recuperate the prostrate fortunes of the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburg Roads is favorable to the management of the Va. and Tenn Road then it is in a prosperous condition. In transporting immense quantities of cotton over the Va. and Tenn. Railroad at the cost of transportation, in order to fill the depleted coffers of the Southside and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads is an evidence of the masterly management of the Va. and Tenn. Railroad, certainly its affairs are well managed.

"A S." may entertain whatever opinion he pleases as to "Mr. Barr's sleepless solicitude for the State." If an editorial career of 27 years will not afford evidence as to "solicitude for the State," I shall not attempt to satisfy an anonymous writer upon that subject; and with pride I refer to the efforts of the *Virginian* to build up Virginia cities from the day we became owners and proprietors of the paper to the present time. The attempted satire of "A S." may go for what it is worth. And if by the insinuation of the snake in the grass, he means to charge that I have at any time acted with deception with any one, he intimates and utters what he knows to be untrue.—He cannot understand how I can maintain consistency in opposing consolidation and yet desiring to see Virginia cities built up.

I have had no selfinterest in pursuing the course I have, and have written and acted as a citizen of Virginia claimed the right to do only, and I concede the same right to others.

In conclusion, Messrs Editors, why am I singled out at which to dart malicious missiles from behind a "masked battery?" I am permitted to say that, Mr. Coale, the Senior Editor of the *Virginian*, wrote the articles in the *Virginian* in regard to the Va. and Tenn. Railroad management during the present year and which caused the discharge of my son as baggage master, and the authorship of which, at the time, he generously proferred to acknowledge, when I was assailed as the writer, on which I would not consent to; considering that where there was a united editorial management, there should be a united responsibility. If he can gratify his spleen, and satisfy any vindictive feeling, he has toward me, why let him be gratified. I may be mistaken in the person that I suppose to be the author of "Another Stockholder."—What I have said and written, I have said and written honestly believing myself in the right, and do think am entitled to a proper respect, particularly as I have not used language personally offensive to Gen. Mahone.

I regret the necessity of occupying so much of your room, but thank you for permission to reply. Yours &c.

GEO. R. BARR.

BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.

He Congratulates the People on the Success of his Bloodthirsty Measures.

The Governor's Message was communicated to the Senate on Tuesday the 10th. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed and the various divisions of the document referred to the proper committees for consideration.

He congratulates the Senate and House of Representatives upon the election of Grant and Colfax and claims that it "vindicates the policy of the State administration of Tennessee during the last four years."

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

"The six railroads in the hands of the Receivers are indebted to the State on interest account, due July 1, 1868, one million one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty six cents. The interest of these roads as well as that of the State requires that they shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

I would have sold two other roads for failure to pay the July interest, and placed them in the hands of Receivers, but that I had learned by experience to do so would only entail increased burdens upon the State Treasury.

I recommend that no more appropriations be made to railroads, except in those cases where the State has large interest in said roads and would suffer heavy loss on account of such appropriations. Of this class are the roads running out, north and south, from Knoxville, and the one extending south from Morristown; and, also, the road of which Hon. Senator Parker is President. These roads, in order to become profitable and productive to the State, will require such additional appropriations to enable them to complete their lines, so as to connect with other roads now in process of construction. I propose, however, to meet these demands in a way not to increase the liabilities of the State. The plan is this:

Leading gentlemen connected with important railroads largely indebted to the State, are asking for authority to issue second mortgage bonds, with a view of exchanging them for State bonds; thus purchasing State bonds by the avails of these second mortgage bonds, the debts now due by the State would in like amount, be transferred to these railroad companies, and so the State would be relieved of a burden of several million dollars of debt now resting upon it.

I regard this proposition with approval, and advise its adoption by the Assembly.—The payment of the large debt now due from the roads alluded to, and the sale of the roads already in the hands of Receivers, would reduce the State's liabilities at least one-third.

This plan, it is seen, would enable the General Assembly not only to reduce materially the State's liabilities, but also to render necessary additional aid to the roads whose completion is demanded by considerations of public economy.

Several of the railroad companies have unsettled accounts with the Sinking Fund, the State being indebted to them and they being indebted to the State. It is important that an early settlement of these accounts be had. I recommend, therefore, that the proper action be had by your Houses to procure the desired settlement with said railroads.

Since the adjournment of your extraordinary session, the Comptroller has invoiced New York and made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of the July interest. This fact, together with the resist of the late State and Presidential elections, has induced an appreciation of our State bonds and a material depreciation in the price of gold.

The occasion serves to allude to the gratifying fact that, financially and otherwise, Tennessee occupies a far more desirable condition than any of her States recently in rebellion. Thus the policy of reconstruction maintained by the Union Republican party of Tennessee finds ample and triumphant vindication by its achievements among it; and thus, also, the path of our future growing prosperity is traced for us by the history of the last four years. We have only to follow up with steady nerve and unfaltering step the policy thus far successful, to assure to us a great Commonwealth that degree of wealth and power which our natural position, our boundless resources and our enterprising population so eminently entitle us."

THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.

He expresses his regrets at the slowness of the movements of affairs of this institution, and recommends that measures be adopted to wind up forthwith.

THE FRANCHISE.

"Strenuous efforts were made at your recent extraordinary session to induce you to extend the franchise and include within it those who, by the law and Constitution of the State, are deprived thereof. Not unlikely, the attempt will be renewed, and enforced, during your present meeting.

There should be a discrimination exercised concerning those who were in rebellion. They are not all alike culpable for the past, nor untrustworthy for the future. For those who were involuntarily drawn into the service of the rebellion, and who, since its utter failure, have given evidence that they accept the result in good faith; that they are good citizens, quiet and law-abiding; that they have strictly observed their parole; that they will not use political power to proscribe and degrade those whom the war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizenship—for disfranchised persons of this description, the franchise might safely, and therefore wisely, be extended.—The extension should, however, be applied with suitable guards and checks, that advantage could not be taken of its liberality, to the danger and harm of the State.

As to the other class of Rebels who entered into it voluntarily, and continued in it from choice until their arms were wrenched out of their hands, and who since the surrender, and in moral violation of their parole, have continued to work for the lost cause; who have fomented violence and lawlessness; who have invited to public disquiet and restiveness the question of their restoration to full civil rights, is very different. If the time should ever come when they should be thus restored, I submit that it would probably be when the last dollar of the nation debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion has been paid, and when these unrepentant, our conquered Rebels had restored to the ballot-box the half million loyal voters who now sleep in premature graves."

These suggestions are made in no vindictive, implacable hostility to these persons as men. They spring from considerations of secring the public welfare—the peace, stability and honor of the State and Nation.—Withholding the franchise from persons who have proved, by four years of bloody resistance against the Government, and by four years of unmoved hate against it and its defenders, is to be regarded, not so much as a punishment, as it is a wise and necessary precaution for the safety and welfare of our civil institutions.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

He asks that additions be made to this institution for the better accommodation of the inmates, that an appeal be made to the Governors of the various States to pay for the care and maintenance of patients from their respective States. He also recommends the erection of a branch asylum in East Tennessee.

THE PENITENTIARY.

He asks for an investigation into the affairs of this institution.

SALARIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

A gentle hint for more greenback.

"I have found considerable difficulty in filling the Supreme Court Bench and the inferior Courts with qualified and suitable men, owing to the insufficiency of salaries allowed to Judges of the Supreme and Chancery and Circuit Courts. No class of State officers do as much work for as little pay as the Judges. No offices in the State require more ability, attention, and hard work, or deserve equal remuneration. I must, therefore, urge the General Assembly to fix the salary of these officers at a sum that will better remunerate them, and thus secure an order of talent and a degree of industry which shall be creditable to the State and useful to all parties.

I make a similar recommendation concerning the salary of the Governor. The present sum allowed him is entirely too low to sustain him in a style and manner appropriate to a large and wealthy State like Tennessee, and it is less than equal services in other offices require and receive. The present salary was fixed when the prices of all goods were much below the present rates.

In making this recommendation, I cannot be deemed selfish, as it cannot personally benefit me. I shall soon exchange the office I hold at present for one to which your votes have called me. Besides this consideration, I would be estopped from receiving such increased pay by the State Constitution."

IMMIGRATION.

He calls the attention of the Legislature to this important subject and recommends the incorporation of a society and the appropriation of a sum of money to enable it to prosecute the work of Immigration with vigor and system.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

He recommends that measures be taken to have Tennessee represented in the proposed Convention "at Springfield Illinois, to consider the pathology, symptomatology and history of the Texas cattle fever."

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

He recommends the appropriation of a few thousand dollars for beautifying and adorning the Capitol Grounds.

THE STATE GUARDS.

"The militia has not been mustered into service, and consequently no expenses to the State have been incurred.

I have relied solely upon Major General George H Thomas who has fully met my expectations. Soon after the Legislative Committee returned from Washington, General Thomas communicated with me, seeking to learn into what counties and localities I desired him to send it ops, and the probable extent of resistance or opposition which might be expected. I accordingly gave him the names of twenty-two counties in all, to which he promptly sent troops in sufficient numbers to preserve peace and maintain the laws. The result is known to you as members of the General Assembly, and I need add nothing more."

STATE TREASURER.

He nominates Mr. William H. Stillwell, of East Tennessee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. John R. Henry.

SCHENCK.—The Albany *Argus* says: One-fourth of the city of Little Rock, Ark., stands in Robert C. Schenck's name, he having bought it up at a tax or confiscation sale. He draws the rent ($100,000 annually) and leaves the former owners—who contest his title—to pay the taxes. He has never paid the purchase money, and so has a safe and good thing any way."

Oh, these patriotic Radicals! Honest Ben Butler and honest Bob Schenck should be yoked together. They appropriate other people's property to their own use without any compunctions of conscience. They are model loyalists. Why is not this called "stealing," we should like to know? Worse than such men!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Is Knoxville Asleep?

We find the following in the Louisville *Journal*. We don't know what to say on the subject. We are not posted. We hope our railroad men are. We submit the matter to their serious consideration:

Measures are now on foot in this city, and propositions will be exposed before the Board of Trade to-day, for the extension of the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Cumberland Gap from London, instead of to Knoxville via Big Creek Gap. This arrangement would doubtless prove most beneficial from the fact that the controlling spirits in a road from Bristol to Cumberland Gap, one from Morristown to Cumberland Gap, and one up Powells Valley from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, propose to give their roads the certainty of a terminus there if the Kentucky road is only carried to that point, and truly it seems to us the most practicable route.—We have seen some specimens of iron ore from Lee county, Va., and from Claiborne county, Tenn., (counties that lie adjoining "the Gap,") which have 75 per cent. of pure iron in them, and are entirely free from sulphur and phosphorus, two properties that generally attend the ore, and which are objectionable in it, because they necessitate the performance of extra chemical operations. This ore is said to lie in the counties mentioned in a stratum three feet thick in one solid, continuous, and inexhaustible bed, and is covered by only about three feet of earth. There are also in the neighborhood of the proposed terminus of these four roads, and along their routes, never-ceasing mines of the purest cannel coal, besides quarries of lithograph stone of the finest quality and other valuable mineral products, and gentlemen who are owners of these mines propose to donate such houses as would pay for the road in a short space of time. We know of one firm alone who would agree to furnish the road, if it were completed, 2,000 tons of freight per day. By all means the road should be built. Dr. E. D. Mortimer, a gentleman who is well known in Eastern Kentucky as being a fine geologist, and an enterprising man, will lay the matter before the citizens of Louisville very shortly.

THE NEW U. S. SENATOR.—The following table gives the names of the United States Senators whose terms of office expire on March 4th, next, with the names of their successors, so far as chosen. (Democrats in italic:)

States.	Retiring Senators.	New Senators.
Cal.	John Conness,	*Eugene Casserly.*
Conn.	*James Dixon,*	W A Buckingham.
Del.	*Jas A Bayard,*	*A Democrat.*
Ind.	*Thos A Hendricks,*	A Republican.
Maine	Lot M Morrill,	A Republican.
Mass.	Chas Sumner,	A Republican.
Md.	*W P Whyte,*	*Wm T Hamilton*
Mich.	Zach Chandler,	A Republican.
Minn.	Alex Ramsay,	A Republican.
Mo.	J B Henderson,	A Republican.
Neb.	Thos W Tipton,	A Republican.
Nev.	Wm M Stewart,	A Republican.
N. J.	T Frelinghuysen,	*A Democrat.*
N Y	Edwin D Morgan,	A Republican.
Ohio	B Wade,	*Allen G Thurman.*
Penn.	*Chas R Buckalew,*	A Republican.
R I.	Wm Sprague,	Wm Sprague.
Tenn.	*David T Patterson,*	W G Brownlow.
Vt.	Geo F Edmunds,	Geo F Edmunds.
W Va	P G VanWinkle	A Republican.
Wis.	*Jas R Doolittle,*	A Republican.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL.—It was stated a few days ago that Gen. Henry E. Reed, of the late Confederate army, had committed suicide at Louisville, Kentucky. His unfortunate death seems to have created a deep sensation in that city. The Courier says:

When found, soon after he had shot himself, he was lying dead on a sofa, with a Derringer pistol tightly clinched in his right hand. On the office table lay the following hastily written note:

"My life has been one of varied successes from the creation of my existence to the present moment. I have been the farmer's son, the mechanic, the soldier, the ministerial officer, the professional gentleman, and the statesman; in all all of which I am confident that I am entitled to respectful consideration. The pecuniary want of my life has at all times been embarrassing, which, perhaps, is the cause of my discomfiture, at least so much so as to render my life unhappy. So, with the fresh memory of the honor of my native State, and the love and kindness toward my family, I bid farewell to life. H. E. REED."

Gen. Henry E. Reed was born in Larue county, Ky., in 1824. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted, and as ensign of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers distinguished himself at Buena Vista, Chapultepec, and in other hard fought battles. He it was who first planted the flag upon the heights of Chapultepec, but in the moment of victory he was struck down, severely wounded in several places. For this act the General Assembly of Kentucky presented him with a sword and passed complimentary resolutions. He began life as a blacksmith, but studied law, and in 1861 was the Southern rights candidate for Congress in what was then the fifth district, but was beaten by Governor Charles Wickliffe. He had lived at different times at Hodgensville, Shelbyville and Elizabethtown, where he practiced law.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—The Houston Union says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the reassembling of the convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then will vote in favor of this it time.

A DEMOCRAT DEFRAUDED.—The anticipations in regard to cheating Sheafe, Congressman elect in the fourth district of Tennessee, out of his certificate, are fully realized. In the first place, as has been definitely ascertained, there were about 175 men in that district who were fully entitled to certificates by reason of their loyalty during the war, who were refused them by the registration commissioner.

Even with that and the registration of a heavy Democratic county annulled by Brownlow, it was found, after the election had taken place, that Sheafe was elected by over 500 majority, and now without even, as it is positively alleged, a single pretext for the villainy, after the Radical candidate has acknowledged his defeat through his own paper, a sufficient number of votes have been thrown out to declare Tillman elected by a few votes. Of course the latter will get the certificate, and there is absolutely no redress in Tennessee against any decision Brownlow may make in such cases.—*Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Brigham Young is issuing currency in Utah, generally resembling the national greenbacks. There is said to be a good deal of it in circulation, and the Mormon President finds his banking operations very profitable.

A New Genus!

The *Herald*, after quoting a remark of President Fillmore, that "old Blair is the greatest man that God Almighty ever made," announces the dethronement of the "Blair family," which has governed (says the *Herald*) the country ever since the days of General Jackson. But, by way of compensation, a new family has arisen to take its place. This new creation the *Herald* thus discourses:

But it is also a peculiarity of this development of nations that every now and then new families come up. Often a great man establishes a *gens*, as Camillus, who was a Furious, but was afterwards counted the first of the Camilli. In may cases foolish people call these men *parvenus*, upstarts and upstodis; but wiser people see the future in them. The Romans called them *nobiles*, because of their novelty or newness, and this is the queer etymology of nobility; so that for a family to be very noble it must be very new, which out to be a very great comfort to those happy people who cannot tell the names of their grandfathers. In our history one of the most illustrious of the new *gens* is the Washburne family which will be known in the future better than even Ignatus Donnelly knows it now. We expect a great deal from this family, because it is so large. It went first from Down East, which is the best section of the country to migrate from, and settled out West in a soil that gives vigorous growth. There is at present an Elihu Washburne, Elias Washburne, an Elijah Washburne, an Elisha Washburne, with Abijahs, Nehemiahs, Hezekiahs and Obadiahs too numerous to name.—They are all in Congress just now, except a few that are in foreign missions; but Congress is, after all, not a place to thrive in, so that we expect to see five or six of them in the Cabinet in a short time and the rest in the next best places.

AGITATION BY CARPET-BAGGERS.—The New York Tribune seems to have been stated with carpet-bag agitation to the sickening point. We copy:

"We have been asked to publish a call for a national convention of Union men, to meet in Washington city December 9, then and there to consider what legislative or other action is needed to protect the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens in the late rebel States.

"We decline to print the call, because it is not *responsibly signed*, and because we trust no such convention is required. The better part of those at the South who supported Seymour and Blair in our late struggle seem now desirous to unite in efforts to secure peace and prosperity to the South, and to the whole country. We trust those efforts, *heartily seconded by those of General Grant and his supporters will prevail.* At all events, let us wait and note carefully the effect produced at the South by General Grant's election. Congress will need no prompting to do what is right. Let us not *provoke further turbulence and outrage by needlessly anticipating them.*"—*Nat. Int.*

THE NEW FILIBUSTERS.—The highly important events that have transpired in Spain during the last five weeks, which have resulted in the overthrow of one of the oldest thrones on the European Continent, has drawn the attention of adventurous and filibustering Americans to the unprotected or weak state of the defences of the ever faithful Isle of Cuba.

An expedition, or rather series of expeditions, are now in the process of fitting out, the objective point of such being some central point for general concentration in the heart of Cuba. These expeditions are severally being organized in New York, Mobile, Boston, and New Orleans. The object of these several expeditions, when united, is the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Communication has been established between the leading insurgents now in arms against the authority of the Captain-General, Lersundi, and the different chiefs of the movement in the United States.

In New York city the acknowledged leader of the filibustering movement is a Colonel George W. Gibbons, who held a commission and served in the volunteer force employed during the late war. Col. Gibbons is about twenty-eight years of age, is a man of powerful frame, and when a more lad served under the illustrated General William Walker, in his Nicaraguan filibustering movement.—*N. Y. World.*

THE FIGHT NEAR BAIRE, CUBA.—A severe encounter took place on the 25th ult., between the Spanish forces under Col Quiros, numbering 1,000 men, and the patriots under Manuel Lucas Castillo and Milanes, numbering 600, in the vicinity of Baire.—According to the official Spanish report Col. Quiros, supposing that the patriots would fly at the first fire of the regular troops under command, only ordered an advance of one company of the Corona regiment, supported by one company of the Cuba regiment, leaving the remaining companies in reserve; but he was speedily convinced that, so far from waiting to be attacked, the patriots were about to attack him, and he ordered up his whole force, leaving only one company in reserve. Of the patriots 450 were mounted. They were armed only with machetes; 150 more were on foot, armed with rifles and revolvers. Immediately on the advance of the Spanish troops the 450 cavalry dismounted on the main road and charged the Spanish troops with such desperate valor that these had no time allowed them to reload after the first fire, but were compelled to rely solely on the bayonet for defence, fighting, as the official report says, foot by foot to maintain their ground. After a hand to hand encounter, which lasted one hour and three quarters, the Spanish troops retreated to Baire, having sustained a loss of 135 men in killed and wounded; the loss of the patriots was 80.—As the telegraph wires are cut in this direction, the news was not received until the 24 inst.—*Havana Cor. N. Y. Herald, Nov. 5.*

The Board of Regents have elected Gen. McClellan President of the University of California.

TO BE HUNG FOR HORSE-STEALING.—At the quarterly term of the County Court of Chesterfield, Va., on Friday, John McCaul was tried and convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 18th day of December next. The condemned man claims to be a native of South Carolina, but was more recently a resident of Maryland. The 18th day of December, it will be remembered, is the day fixed also for the execution of Jeter Phillips.

A young girl possessing a beautiful head of hair, cut it off and sent it to Cardinal Antonelli, the proceeds to be devoted "to buying a pontifical Zouave," i. e., inducing a man to enlist in the Pope's army.

It has been discovered that Benjamin Franklin published the first Medical book in this country in 1749. It was Wesley's sermons upon Sore Throat, and Franklin printed many editions of it.