

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OFFICE: AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF
Any Paper in
Southern Tennessee

N. O. WALLACE,
Editor and Publisher.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, June 4, 1868.

"Going on their Muscle."

The Nashville *Banner* of last Friday contains a long account, with startling heads and sub-heads, of a "prize-fight" that didn't come off in Indiana, and of another that did. McCoolle, one of the "shoulder-biters," as these common nuisances are poetically termed, was arrested by the Sheriff of Dearborn county, but an accommodating Judge released him of course. (The "word" of such distinguished persons is "as good as their bond"—just about,) and McCoolle promptly appeared in the ring for a fight! But Coburn, the other party in the proposed "mill," was by this time in the hands of the police, and the fight was deferred. The "roughs" had to see some one pounded, though; and so a "catch-weight fight" was improvised, for \$200, between Patsy Sheppard and another Coburn, named Mike, in which six rounds were fought. The parties are too "influential" to be brought to punishment.—Thus it will probably stand until, emboldened by convenient friends in authority, one or the other will murder some quiet citizen in a fit of inebriation, and either be sent to the gallows, as an example, or placed in an official position—say the Legislature, for instance—to persuade him into a life of sobriety and virtue.

Now, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," permit us respectfully to suggest some amendment to the present apparently ineffective statutes, calculated to punish these disorderly spirits in their earliest attempt to expand their "muscle" at the expense of the public peace. We have no wish to see these creatures cultivated for the gibbet, and we have still less to see them supplant decent men in posts of official profit; but, as justice appears to be blind altogether, to the misdeeds of men of this calibre, and gives them *carte blanche* to menace and to maim, while it carefully publishes and multiplies the errors of respectability, what is to be done? Nothing, we conceive, but to ask the Legislatures to protect the community by placing a ban on all such characters the instant that they develop their destructive tendencies. The moment a man engages in a "prize-fight," let him be outlawed, as well as his seconds, his backers, and his bottle-holders. Rule them all, peremptorily, out of honest society. Compel every one who in any way assists in these barbarous and brutal exhibitions to flee the country, and send them promptly to the penitentiary for a twelvemonth if caught thereafter within the limits. Treat all the gentlemen who boast that they "travel on their muscle" in a similar manner, then summarily oust from public office every individual who can so insult the popular sentiment, so offend good morals, and so establish a vicious example as to place such parties in positions of consequence, and we shall have occasion to note the difference.

At present, the large cities are quite at the mercy of these unscrupulous beings. You rarely hear of their trial and conviction. You may read of their victims by the score—respectable citizens maimed and "mauled"—but it would be passing strange to find a "shoulder-bitter" himself at the bar of justice, and still more strange to find a metropolitan judge valorous en-

nough to do more than politely request the culprit to disburse the nominal fine of a dime, even should a jury be discovered fearless enough to convict him, at the hazard of having all their bones broken by his friends on leaving the court. This state of things might and should be corrected.

The President's Acquittal

The news of the President's acquittal created a great deal of excitement throughout the country. In many of the cities and towns salutes were fired by Mr. Johnson's friends. At Washington, the excitement was very great, and many congratulatory calls were made at the White House. A dispatch from New York says:—"There was much excitement over the news from Washington. The President's friends were jubilant. The *Tribune*, as a measure of prudence, took down a bulletin which had been posted, containing a list of Republicans who voted for acquittal under the caption of 'Traitors.'"

Wiley's Gallery

HAS been removed two doors West, into the Neeld house, South side of the Public Square, where he has fitted up a sky-light, and is taking splendid pictures at reduced prices. He takes Ferrotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Oil Paintings of all sizes and descriptions, and expects soon to be prepared to take Ivorytypes, Pearl, Porcelain, and all kinds of Pictures. Mr. Wiley is a native of this county, and is identified with its interests. He is striving to excel in the art of picture-making, and we think he should be encouraged by a liberal patronage.

Dr. Rane McKinney has been appointed station agent at Fayetteville, of the Winchester and Alabama Railroad, with orders to take charge as soon as the cars pass to the West side of Elk River bridge, which will be the last of this week. The selection is a good one, and we congratulate Superintendent Brown on his good fortune in securing the services of so able an assistant.

Millions of locusts are on every side of us. Walk through the woods or fields, and they spring up before you in countless numbers. Yet, if they have done any damage to the growing crops, the fact is unknown. Their depredations seem to be confined to the splitting of the bark on young trees; probably for the purpose of depositing their eggs.

More New Goods.

I have now got a new supply of fresh goods purchased last week, and I have made up my mind to sell them to the first one that comes along with the money. My assortment is good. I am still taking Corn in exchange for goods, at 50 cents per bushel. T. J. GRAY. May 28, 1868.

Any one desiring a cabinet organ, a trotting horse, a ticket in a gift distribution company, etc., can obtain all necessary information by consulting our advertising columns.

One of our Kentucky exchanges remarks: The State of Tennessee is in debt thirty millions dollars. Kentucky, if it could get an equitable settlement with the U. S. Government, would be more than 200,000 ahead. Tennessee is governed by the Radicals while Kentucky is ruled by the Democracy.

Just think of it!—eighty colored members in the House of Representatives of South Carolina.—Imagine the effect on a hot day, (such as South Carolina often has) with a "heated debate" and closed doors!—*Day Book*.

The *Warwick Herald* says the negroes of that place are "slowly accumulating property." So they are here. They "accumulated" a dozen hens out of our coop a short time since.

Gen. Schofield succeeds Stanton as Secretary of War.

Democratic Meeting, 1st Monday in June, 1868.

On motion, Thomas H. Bledsoe was called to the Chair, and R. S. Woodard to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed F. P. Fulton, J. H. Burnam, S. M. McElroy, F. G. Buchanan, and Hugh Thomson to prepare suitable resolutions.

During the retirement of the committee, Col. J. H. Holman addressed the meeting. At the close of his remarks, the committee presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we submit to the oppressive, cruel and tyrannical measures of the dominant party, simply because we cannot help it.

Resolved, That we will help it when we can,—and to that end, believing that alone in unadulterated Democracy can remedy, redress, security, and relief against said party in power be found, that our delegates be instructed to vote only for such men to represent us in the National Convention whose record since 1861 is clearly at war with the Black Republican party—never having been in any way allied to it.

Resolved, That it is the determination of this convention, being a part of the Southern people, that if negro equality is to be enforced upon Southern people, that it shall be done at the point of the bayonet only, and no true friend to the South will ever become the willing tool or instrument in the hands of the Radical party for the enforcement of the same on any pretext whatever.

Resolved, That bond holders should be paid and taxed as other people.

At the close of the reading of the resolutions, J. G. Carrigan offered the following:

Resolved, That we in this primary convention declare, under the circumstances that surround us and the present condition of the country, that Andrew Johnson is our choice for the Presidency in the approaching contest for that office.

Which resolution was tabled. The meeting proceeded to vote on the resolutions, adopting the first. J. W. Newman then moved to amend the 2nd resolution by striking out the following words: "whose record since 1861 is clearly at war with the Black Republican party—never having been in any way allied to it," and substituting the following in lieu: "who are now clearly opposed to the principles of the Radical Republican party." This amendment was laid on the table, and the 2nd resolution as reported by the committee adopted. The 3rd and 4th resolutions were then adopted.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Thos. H. Bledsoe, W. H. Moore, and J. H. Burnam a committee to name delegates to the convention, which committee reported as follows:

- 1st—J. L. Bryant, W. Hiles.
- 2nd—Jeff M. Stone, Wm. Tolley.
- 3rd—W. Copeland, Col. N. George.
- 4th—W. W. James, G. W. Alexander.
- 5th—J. A. Prosser, Byers Logan.
- 6th—H. F. Dusenberry, W. F. Cole.
- 7th—W. M. Alexander, L. L. Stone.
- 8th—S. M. McElroy, F. P. Fulton.
- 9th—S. S. Buchanan, Th. Hampton.
- 10th—T. H. Bledsoe, J. Gillespie.
- 11th—A. C. Martin, W. R. Bledsoe.
- 12th—P. G. McMullen, J. M. Hopper.
- 13th—L. D. Sugg, W. W. Wilson.
- 14th—I. R. Nelson, A. S. Templeton.
- 15th—J. H. Wright, E. S. Wilson.
- 16th—F. L. Ezell, C. B. McGuire.
- 17th—H. M. Bledsoe, J. Pinkerton.
- 18th—Thos. Griffin, R. M. Woodard.
- 19th—Dr. M. Donald, G. W. Higgins.
- 20th—J. M. Bright, D. C. Hall.
- 21st—F. M. Ventress, A. K. Edmiston.
- 22nd—A. S. Moore, J. P. Roseboro.
- 23rd—W. Carter, R. A. McWhorter.
- 24th—W. Damron, A. J. Hamilton.
- 25th—W. H. Laughlin, T. B. George.

For the County at large—John M. Bright, R. S. Woodard, A. A. Greer, S. S. Alexander, W. H. Moore, L. L. Cole, F. G. Buchanan, Rane McKinney, D. W. Holman, R. Farquharson, E. R. Bearman, H. L. W. Little, S. H. McCord, J. T. Gordon, and J. C. Bright.

On motion, all good Conservative white citizens of this county who may be present at Nashville, are requested to act with the delegates appointed.

On motion, these proceedings are requested to be published in the newspapers of Lincoln county, the *Nashville Union and Dispatch*, *Banner*, *Gazette*, and *Shelbyville Union*.

THOS. H. BLEDSOE, *Chm.*
R. S. WOODARD, *Sec.*

The foregoing named delegates are those duly selected by the meeting to represent the Democra-

ty of Lincoln county in the State Democratic Convention at Nashville, on the 9th inst., and the publication of their names here is equivalent to certificates from the undersigned committee.

T. H. BLEDSOE,
W. H. MOORES,
J. H. BURNAM.

The President Acquitted.

35 for and 19 against Conviction.

Resignation of Stanton.

As will be seen from the proceedings given below of the Court of Impeachment on Tuesday, 26th ult., the President was triumphantly acquitted upon the 2nd and 3rd articles, and then the Radical conspirators, mad and crestfallen, adjourned and carried a motion to vote *sine die*. Thus ends the impeachment farce.

Mr. Williams moved to proceed to vote on the second article, which was agreed to. The result was, guilty 35; not guilty 19.

Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle voted not guilty; the rest as before.

The vote was afterwards taken on the third article of impeachment with the same result.

At ten minutes before two, the vote on the third article having been announced, Senator Williams moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, do now adjourn *sine die*.

The Chief Justice directed judgment of acquittal to be entered on the second, third and eleventh articles of impeachment.

The vote on adjournment *sine die* was then announced; yeas 34, nays 16. Fowler, Henderson and Trumbull voting nay with the Democrats.

The Chief Justice then decided that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Andrew Johnson on the articles of impeachment, stood adjourned without day, without any perceptible manifestation of feeling.

Mr. Anthony rose to personal explanation, and stigmatized the reports in regard to the Chief Justice endeavoring to influence him in the matter of impeachment as a malignant falsehood.

After the Court had adjourned, the President received the following letter from Stanton:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, MAY 26, 1868.
SIR:—The resolution of the U. S. Senate of the 21st of February declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives, papers and property in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet General Townsend, the senior Adjutant General, subject to your direction. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

We append the articles of impeachment on which votes were called:

Article II. That he by letter authorized Lorenzo Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, when there was no vacancy in that office, with intent to violate the same act.

Article III. That he so authorized Thomas to act as Secretary of the Constitution of the United States.

A Hint from Old Proc.

The following circular has been issued to the different Railroad Companies throughout the State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24.

To the Railroads of the State of Tennessee:

It is made your duty by the law of 1852, and also by the act entitled "An act to liquidate the debt of the State falling due in 1868 and 1869," passed March 13, 1868, to pay the interest on the bonds loaned you at least fifteen days before said bonds become due. The penalty for the violation of this duty is that I am to appoint a suitable person, at your expense, to take charge of your Road.

I therefore warn you that the interest due from you on the first of July must be paid to the Comptroller of the State at least fifteen days before that date.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

Condition of the State Finances.

The State on a Big Borrow

The State Board of Finance held a meeting in Nashville on Monday to adopt some "ways and means" to raise sufficient funds to cover her nakedness, at which time the following proposition was submitted by Mr. Samuel Watson, and adopted:

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has an opportunity of procuring a loan, on six months time, to buy the bonds of Tennessee to the amount of two millions of dollars; and, whereas, the purchase of bonds at the present market rates would save the State, upwards of \$300,000 in every million of dollars purchased, and would probably save the State a considerable sum annually in interest, and would certainly increase the market value of the bonds of the State; therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is the interest of the State to purchase immediately one million dollars of its bonds, to be paid for by the issuance of gold-bearing bonds, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., provided the purchase can be made at such a price as will certainly reduce the debt of the State.

Resolved, In order to relieve the present pressure upon the Treasury, and in order to enable the Treasury to meet the wants of common schools, it is the interest of the State to sell an amount of gold-bearing bonds sufficient to pay the balance now owing the Fourth National Bank of New York, and sufficient to pay the amount of interest maturing in July next that the railroads may be unable to pay; provided that such bonds can be negotiated at par, at a rate of interest not exceeding that authorized by the act creating the Board of Finance.

Resolved, That an agent shall be appointed by this board, out of its own members, to proceed to New York and other points, with authority to carry into effect the provisions of the above resolutions, to attend to the financial interests at these points; and that this agent shall also have the authority to advance the credit of the State by publishing through the press, and by visiting in person bond-holders and others interested in the State of Tennessee. The expense of this agency to be paid for by the board, but no compensation for time given or services rendered by him to be allowed.

John R. Henry, Samuel Watson, and Parson Brownlow, represented by Mr. Watson as proxy, voted for the proposition, and Secretary Fletcher and Comptroller Blackburn voted against the measure.

After the adoption of the above proposition Messrs. Fletcher and Blackburn sent in the following documents:

To the Board of Finance of the State of Tennessee:

I herewith resign my seat in your honorable body, or rather decline any further participation in the transactions of the Board.—This, 18th May, 1868.

A. J. FLETCHER,
Secretary of State.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 18, 1868.

To the Board of Finance:

GENTLEMEN: Finding it to be impossible to support the financial scheme advocated by the President of the Bank of Tennessee, and now supported by his Excellency, the Governor, and being fully satisfied that I cannot advance or protect the interests of the State through the Board, by longer continuing to be a member thereof, and being unwilling to be connected with measures—even by implication—which I do most conscientiously believe will redound to the financial injury and disgrace of the State, I hereby tender to the Board this my resignation as a member of said Board, thus at once dissolving my connection with said Board, as a member thereof. G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller and President Board of Finance.

A Georgia humorist, remarking on the story that "Thaddeus Stevens sent Brownlow to die hurrahing," says: "There is no telling just how he will die, but he is certain to commence hurrahing for water in a very short time afterwards."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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- 30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos Each \$300 to \$600
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- 150 Sewing Machines.....do 60 to 175
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- Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at \$1,000,000.

A CHANCE TO DRAW ANY OF THE ABOVE PRIZES by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cts. Tickets describing each Prize are sealed in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a Sealed Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of ONE DOLLAR. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

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REFERENCES.—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, New York, \$1,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill., \$500; Gold Watch, \$250; Robt. Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa, \$250; Philip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, \$600; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass., Silver Tea Set, \$175; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis., Piano, \$500; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, Melodion, \$125.

We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune*, Feb. 28, 1868.

"We have examined their system and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 8, 1868.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News*, Mar. 3, 1868.

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B. M. HATCHER

North side of the Square,

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