

Herald and Tribune.

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VOL. II. JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870. NO. 16.

Herald and Tribune.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY DR. C. WHEELER & DR. M. S. MAHONEY.

TERMS: \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

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All Groceries promptly filled at lowest market rates, on day received. 704-23-24

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We have a general agency for the sale of the best quality of Eastern Flour, and can furnish a full line of Choice Coffee at manufacturers' prices. 704-23-24

KNOXVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE undersigned having Leased the above House for a term of years, takes pleasure in announcing the fact to his friends, and the public, it has been placed in thorough repair, and all necessary improvements made to render guests comfortable. JAMES BELL, W. D. WILEY, Clerk. Proprietor. 704-23-24

W. W. Woodruff & Co., Grocers, Hardware, Knoxville, Tenn. 704-23-24

McClung, Gillespie & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Hosiery, Notions, FANCY GOODS, GAY STREET, Knoxville, Tenn. 704-23-24

Gaines & Bro., Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, LEATHER and FINDINGS, TRUNKS and UMBRELLAS, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, may 23-24

Atkin & Coffman, Dealers in the CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE, Hardware, Tin-Ware, Pumps, and MANUFACTURERS OF Tin and Sheet-Iron Wares, KNOXVILLE, TENN. 704-23-24

1870. GUNS. 1870. STACY & ANGEL, Manufacturers of Rifles, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GUNS, PISTOLS and CARTRIDGES, Sporting Articles, and Gun Materials, G. D. and Water Proof and Muzzle, Caps, Pocket Knives, Fishing Tackle, Gun Road, Gun Carrels, and every other article usually found in a First Class Sporting House. Agents for the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER, A large lot of Powder and Fuse always on hand. We have good workmen prepared to do the fitting of all kinds. RIFLES MADE TO ORDER. We are still buying old arms. Send for price list. Orders solicited and carefully filled. STACY & ANGEL, Knoxville, Tennessee, 704-23-24

G. W. MABRY, C. TURNER, J. A. MABRY, MABRY, TURNER & Co., (Successors to A. G. JACKSON & Co.) No. 44, Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn. Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Plaster, Cement, Salt and Fertilizers. Prompt attention will be given to consignments of GRAIN, and Country Produce, and liberal Cash advances made on same. REFER TO: TAYLOR, BROS., 111 WALL ST., N. Y. City; National Bank, Knoxville; First National Bank, Knoxville; People's Bank, Knoxville. J. S. RHEA, M. M. HARRIS, Drs. RHEA & HARRIS, 704-23-24

DENTISTS, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. Rubber Plates put up on Dr. Stool's new method, (the superior to the former) in which they are made of uniform thickness, elastic and with a beautiful polish, like enamel, on both sides. Call at our office and examine samples. Teeth extracted without pain, by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which can be taken in safety by every body. All work and operations in Dental Surgery executed in the best and latest style. OFFICE, Church street, between Gay and State Streets. 704-23-24

SHOE FINDINGS! H. P. MILLER, Would inform the members of the Shoe Making Fraternity in this and adjoining counties, that he is now preparing to furnish them with complete outfits in the shape of LEATHER, PEGS, all kinds of SHOEMAKING TOOLS, and every thing else required in the business, of the best quality and at Eastern wholesale prices. 704-23-24

Legal Brides for Sale at 6th O. B.

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75 BARRELS Pure Old Rye Whisky, County Va., Rye Whisky. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

10 BARRELS Baker's Pure Old Rye Whisky. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

10 BARRELS Hauger's Pure Rye Whisky, warranted three years old. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

20 BARRELS White's Pure Rye Whisky, County Va., Rye Whisky. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

30 BARRELS Lacker's Pure Rye Whisky, County Va., Rye Whisky. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

300 BUSHELS SACK, New Crop Corn, warranted three years old. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

100 SACKS Liverpool Fine Salt, 1500 lbs. Brine, Thomas and Mountain Brine, 200 Bbls. Rock ground, James River Hydraulic Cement, 100 Bbls. Calumet Plaster. LEE, TAYLOR & CO. 704-23-24

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GANS, LEIBMAN & CO., Manufacturers of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, No. 234 N. 4th Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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Attorneys at Law and Agents throughout the country who desire to form an energetic Branch Agency at Washington, which will be of mutual benefit are requested to forward business. Detailed information, advice, instruction, and all necessary forms for every claim furnished to correspondents. Terms moderate. Address CHAS. F. MCGILL, P. O. Box 559, Washington, D. C. Office and residence 6th Street, Cor. F.

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WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is the best, makes the best, and is the most durable. All other machines with an equal price sold for less. Less than 1000. Send for a Circular containing 80 names of persons who have purchased the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. Send to the South, since this was closed. 704-23-24

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1870. To the Senate and House of Representatives.

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In one respect, however, the harmony has been restored, and it is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our National Councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take its place there also at the beginning of the New Year, and then let us hope will be completed the work of reconstruction.

With an acquiescence on the part of the Executive, and a willingness on the part of the people to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and in the changes of the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness, and other material aid after so devastating a war.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of other countries.

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was ordered by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations to those of the people of the United States Government. The re-establishment in France of a system of Government disconnected with the dynasty traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the solicitation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to the cause of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make an effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interest of peace. An answer was made that the established policy of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained that finally and finally Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any power, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, to all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which would be likely to injure to our true interests, without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons who had been killed or died from wounds or sickness contracted in the service of the United States, to issue, soon after the official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation, defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was issued, and the people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurance in Cuba has naturally changed since the close of the late session of Congress, in an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a scheme of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisition of their revenues by Executive warrant. Such proceedings, as far as they affected the persons and property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the treaty of 1765, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons, claiming to be citizens of the U. S. by reason of such violation, were made to the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in the redress of such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation which the Island of Cuba was then, which, however, did not lead to revolution or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary function exercised by the Executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make one complaint at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and standing, these United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that no new claims should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each element should be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact and his complete equity would be done. A case which, at no time, should be necessary to add that whenever the United States and Spain, has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the Col. Lloyd, of Aspinwall for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States of the sum of \$19,708.50 in gold. Another and long pending claim of citizens of that of the whole ship (Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Great Britain and the United States to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, His Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook

the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of testimony submitted by the two governments, and shewed to the United States the sum of \$100,740.00 in gold which has since been paid by the Imperial Government. These examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims, is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the present season, has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the convention of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with the British subjects, the right of catching fish in certain waters therein defined; in waters not included in the limits named in convention—within three miles of the ports of the British coast. It has been the custom for many years to give to the trading fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain.

The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction to the control of these fishing grounds, to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this same independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way.

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