THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS. MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880. VOL. XIV.---NO 22.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

Subscription Price, $2.

[Entered at the Post Office at Morristown, Tenn. as second class matter.]

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year (52 issues) $2; six months, $1; three months, 50 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One inch first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents; displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied at above rates.

TO REGULAR ADVERTISERS we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

NOTICES IN LOCAL COLUMNS—10 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each additional insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES, Tributes of Respect and Cards of Thanks charged for as regular advertisements.

ALL BILLS for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer in order to receive attention.

☞ Senator Blaine and Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, opened the republican campaign in Bath, Maine, last week.

☞ Ex-Gov. Brockmyer, of Md., and ex-Gov. Hendricks will open the campaign at Fort Wayne, Ind., August 14.

☞ There are two republican nominees for Congress in the twenty-sixth district of Pennsylvania—J. D. McGurkin, of Butler, and S. H. Miller, of Mercer.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* is astonished at the gains in population in the Southern States. It had made up its mind to have things otherwise, and is satisfied there is some fraud about it.

☞ The New York *Nation* says of Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance that "no one but a scoundrel, or person of defective understanding would dispute a single proposition contained in it."

☞ One hundred and seventy-two ex. Union soldiers of York county, Pa., have issued a call for a meeting of the veterans at York, Pa., this evening, to form a Hancock veteran organization.

☞ No form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people, unless its administration is faithful and efficient.—W. S. HANCOCK.

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* says the colored voters worked manfully for the democratic ticket in nearly every county in Alabama at the State election last Monday, and that they will do the same for Hancock in November.

☞ If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which, in every article section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—W. S. HANCOCK.

☞ "Hancock is only a soldier," say the Republican papers. Statesmanship, according to their standard, is acquired by participation in DeGoyler pavement jobs, Credit Mobilier bribes and salary-grabs. Hancock, happily, in that sense, is not and never will be a statesman.

☞ General James B. Weaver, Presidential nominee of the National Greenback-Labor party, has issued a circular to the members of that party, appealing for contributions of one dollar and upward, to aid in defraying the expenses of the campaign from now until November.

☞ If elected, I shall, with the Divine favor labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike.—W. S. HANCOCK.

☞ The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful.—*Hancock to Sherman, December*, 1867.

☞ Memphis, Tennessee, claims to show as healthy a record as any city in the United States, there having been only sixteen deaths there last week. The *Appeal* says those citizens of Memphis in search of health elsewhere had better return home, and expresses the belief that from this time forward that city will offer many inducements as a summer resort.

☞ Gen. Garfield and Senator Conkling occupied apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, not thirty yards apart, all day Thursday, and there was a steady stream of callers upon both. But Senator Conkling paid no attention whatever to the near presence of the Republican presidential candidate, and late in the evening appeared in the office of the hotel, settled his bill, and left for Utica without either calling on or sending his card to Mr. Garfield. New York's lofty Senator is evidently still sulking in his tent.

A MOTTO FOR 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Letter from Hancock County.

MEADOWFIELD, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1880.

To the Editor of The Morristown Gazette:

The county elections are over with the people of this county, with the following result: Eads, Republican, elected Sheriff by 70 votes; Campbell, Republican, elected Trustee by a majority of 72 votes. They each had but one opponent, and the race was made on the Taylor and Pettibone strength with the above result—the Radicals having their majority reduced from 300 votes to 70 votes, with all the force the Rads. could parade. This will be a fair estimate of the November election, and it is believed Taylor will even overcome that majority. The moderate Republicans will go en masse for Taylor.

The Radicals nominated and run the strongest men of their party and men who carried votes Pettibone cannot.

The main leaders of the Radical party, Harrison Collins, Joseph W. Baker, Joseph Brooks and Jesse P. Nichols cannot carry the vote here they use to carry. In Joseph W. Baker's and Jesse P. Nichol's district alone they fell behind the usual Radical majority 80 votes, and the same is a very small district, veting less than 100 votes, and neither candidate living in their district.

The Republicans here who never wore the bloody shirt will march up and vote for the patriotic Hancock, and those who think they are better patriots and have done more for their country than Hancock, still wear the bloody shirt as is usual to that class. The Jews crucified their King and Savior in olden time because he did things they could not do; they were non-believers in Christ. The bloody shirt Rads. would crucify Gen. Hancock, but the multitude in November will cry out against it, and it can't be did. We breathe Hancock atmosphere and glory in the name. It is a name we have loved and cherished since the organization of our county, and since the framing of the Declaration of American Independence, with the name of John Hancock at its mast head, one of the great ancestors of General Hancock. Let the name be further perpetuated in American history by electing Gen. Hancock President of the United States.

LO-LAN.

Stock Raising in Georgia.

To the Editor of the Morristown Gazette:

Traveling recently through North Georgia I was so fortunate as to stop at the "Calhoun House," on the Western and Atlanta railroad twenty miles south of Dalton, kept by W. B. Francisco, a former East Tennessean whose heavy losses by the war had developed his capacity for keeping a hotel. I there found such comfortable quarters that I remained several days.

I had heard so much of the fine farm of Mr. Richard Peters, Jr., and his thoroughbred stock, that I expressed a desire to see them. Mr. Francisco procured conveyance, and passing over a beautiful road of some two miles, we pulled up at the gate opening upon a short lane leading to the comfortable mansion of the courteous owner. We were fortunate in finding Mr. Peters at home, who ordered his fine Messenger saddle-horse and kindly offered to accompany us over the place and show us his stock, of which I made some memoranda, the substance of which I propose to give you.

The place contains 1,200 acres of fertile, beautiful lying land just sufficiently undulating to give good drainage. About half the land is open and in cultivation, or more properly speaking in grass. Much of it is woodland with the undergrowth cut out, and carpeted with a thick coating of grass, upon which his flocks, herds and horses were luxuriating.

In passing through the grounds we came upon a field containing some fifty or fifty-five acres, which seemed not as well cared for as the remainder of the place. The writer seeing that it could, with little cost, be made a handsome and productive meadow so remarked to Mr. Peters, and asked why it was not thus used. "Why sir," said he, "that is the only *snipe* ground I have, and if drained I would lose several weeks each year of delightful shooting." But, I pass on. Mr. Peters has over 200 pure bred Angoras—including three imported last winter from Geredeh, Central Asia, 30 head Registered Jerseys among which are descendants from "Nancy Dawson," "Niobe" and "Pattie Mac" families. Thirty head of Guernseys and Aldernays; over 200 head Merino sheep, Essex pigs, and horses, brood mares, colts and fillies in large numbers of Messenger blood with "Young Chieftain," by John "Overton's Chieftain" of Nashville, at their head; he is constantly making additions to his sock by the introduction of the best strains, to avoid the bad effect of too close breeding.

I noticed many beautiful yearling Jerseys, that to my unpracticed eye, were of equal value. On enquiring the value of several I was surprised to learn that they ranged from $75 to $300, and was informed that the difference was from the fact that some of them were "Registered," and others were not. During my stay in Calhoun there was scarcely a day that shipments were not made of his fine Merinos.

I came near forgetting to mention the firkins of golden butter that had been put up for the Atlanta market; his milk-room was so perfectly neat and clean that there was not a particle of dust to be seen on the large open pans of milk which were ranged on hanging shelves. This stock is bred for sale, and Mr. Peters has clearly demonstrated that the raising of high bred stock in the South may be made profitable. I was surprised and pained to hear that he had lost some $800 in value of Angoras and Merinos this year by the depredations of worthless dogs.

MC.

The London *World* says a marriage has been arranged between Baroness Burdett Coutts and Ashmed Bartlett, who has for some time acted as her secretary. The latter is a naturalized Englishman of American birth, not yet 29 years of age. The Baroness is 66. By the terms of the will of the duchess of St. Albans, from whom Baroness Burdett Coutts inherited most of her wealth, the latter will lose about one half million dollars per annum by reason of her marriage.

Letter of Gen. Hancock to Sherman.

A Statesman as Well as Soldier.

The Unlawful Use of the Army Condemned.

Respect for Civil Law Enforced.

The much talked of letter written by Gen. Hancock, in answer to two letters from Gen. Sherman, relative to the political situation of the country, following the Presidential election of 1876, has at last been made public. After important preliminaries Gen. Hancock writes:

The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disuse.

THE ARMY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode along on horseback to the Capitol (I fear it was the "Old Capitol") tied his horse to a rail fence, entered, and was duly sworn; then rode to the executive mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners; but all that only comes properly after the inauguration—not before—and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The capital is in my jurisdiction also, but I am a subordinate, and not on the spot; and if I were, so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the general in-chief. On the principle that a regularly elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt), and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the newly-elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of War too, probably, holds over; but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior—a lawful President.

THE ELECTORAL MACHINERY.

You act on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission only, restricted by the law. The Secretary of War is the mouth piece of a President. You are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate or House, on the occasion of the court, do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice-President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice-President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the Senate and the House, or why are they present to witness the count, if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President and the House must then proceed to act—not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice-Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless in case of a failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the constitution. Such courses would be peaceful and, I have a firm belief, lawful. I have no doubt Gov. Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command; but, as the matter stands, I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people, unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would, of course, not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter—as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day; business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depressed market.

OPPOSED TO MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if Gen. Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana sometime before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State—the highest tribunal which had acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State Court, there might have been a doubt certainly; but the Federal court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule. Anyhow it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions; and even if it might be so, in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had Gen. Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should of course have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or others superior in authority. Gen. Ruger did not ask for my advice, and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that, being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was, he deemed it unnecessary. As Gen. Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action, and had really the greater danger to confront, in the final action of the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a department commander and the lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department; but, besides, I knew he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the administration as to the civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects as presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the view of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently, according to his judgment, and without suggestions from those not on the spot, and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself. As I have been writing thus freely to you, I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary process, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in session, by the Governor, and when the President of the United States intervenes in that matter it is a state of war, NOT peace. The army is laboring under disadvantages, and has been used unlawfully at times, in the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us.

GEN. HANCOCK'S RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

"It is time to stop and unload." Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the laws from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in contact with the fundamental laws, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such crises, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at, or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful under our system, if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent, aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institutions which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW. I am truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding army of United States, Washington, D. C.

Garfield.

When stalwart saints with fright grew dumb,
As Ames his fatal thrusts sent home,
Who raised the book to kiss—his thumb?
'Twas Garfield.

Who said, nay swore on sacred book,
Unbribed was he, though bribe he took?
Who lied, who brazened while he shook?
Why, Garfield.

In evil day when Force was lord,
And tools were sought to shape the Fraud,
Who stood so ready at the word,
As Garfield?

Swept on with Time's remorseless flow,
Chained to their crime, these names shall go:
Wells, Chandler, Allunde Joe
And Garfield.

An evil record unforgot,
From head to heel besmirched with blot,
And now a candidate, heaven wot!
Yes, Garfield!

A word with you, the pestilent rout
Of lobbying thieves who scheme and tout,
Frauds high and low: Step down and out
With Garfield!

Adding Up the Census.

From the Chicago Times.

Such progress has been made in the returns of the census enumeration as to authorize of some States estimates which will be found close approximations of facts, and to give complete and revised footings in others. The *Times* has followed the figures to-day, and presents them below. Those in round numbers are estimates. Those carried out precisely are official figures:

Alabama	1,150,000	Mississippi	1,000,000
Arkansas	750,000	Missouri	3,200,000
California	863,000	Nebraska	452,000
Colorado	195,161	Nevada	.....
Connecticut	639,190	New Hampshire	347,311
Delaware	145,000	New Jersey	1,100,000
Florida	350,000	New York	5,080,000
Georgia	.....	North Carolina	1,383,000
Illinois	3,125,000	Ohio	3,100,000
Indiana	2,056,500	Oregon	175,535
Iowa	.....	Pennsylvania	4,200,000
Kansas	1,000,000	Rhode Island	276,710
Kentucky	1,735,000	South Carolina	875,000
Louisiana	920,000	Tennessee	1,550,000
Maine	646,000	Texas	1,750,000
Maryland	.....	Vermont	334,440
Massachusetts	.....	Virginia	1,600,000
Michigan	1,600,000	West Virginia	640,000
Minnesota	776,714	Wisconsin	1,300,000

Pursuing the same method, that of close estimate and actual figures, the population of the Territories will show as follows:

Alaska	.....	Arizona	41,580
Dakota	124,000	Dist. of Columbia	174,000
Idaho	30,900	Montana	38,998
New Mexico	.....	Wyoming	.....
Washington	.....	Utah	144,000

In 1860 the population of the States was 31,218,021; in 1870, 38,155,505. It is not doubted that the present enumeration will show at least 48,000,000.

The San Francisco papers devote much space to the publication of the testimony in the examining trial of Edward F. Shroeder, a bank teller, in that city, for the killing of Dr. Lefevre, a prominent dentist of Oakland, Cal., whom he charged with the seduction of his wife, who is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stebbins, a distinguished minister in San Francisco of the Unitarian Church. Shroeder and Dr. Stebbins were both on the stand, the former testifying that his suspicions were first aroused on returning to his home on the evening of the 11th of June, when some one hurriedly passed out of his back door. His wife was much agitated, and he pressed her to know who the visitor was; she denied and equivocated for some time, and then confessed her visitor was Dr. Lefevre, and that their relations had been criminal for some time. He also testified to having accused Lefevre of the crime, and that the latter got down on his knees and begged for pardon. Stebbins testified to his daughter's confession. The testimony of the prosecution seemed to be to discredit Mrs. Shroeder's character before her marriage. After argument Shroeder was committed for trial without bail.

News and Other Items.

Negotiations between the Canadian ministers and English capitalists for the construction of the Pacific railroad are said to be progressing satisfactorily.

Henry Schuler, a representative of Noah Mitchell, of N. Y., while absent from his hotel in Utica on Sunday, of last week, was robbed of diamonds valued at $15,000, which were in his room.

Serious trouble is apprehended in the Indian Territory, a war being imminent between the Creeks and Cherokees. Twe young Cherokees were killed a few days ago by Creek negroes.

Alexander C. Brunscomb, of Jacksonville, Fla., has been indicted by the grand jury of New York on the charge of having forged improvement bonds of Jacksonville, to the amount of $137,000. It is said that $25,000 of the bonds were passed on New York merchants. Bunscomb is under arrest in New York.

A wealthy capitalist has erected at Chattanooga, Tenn., extensive works for the manufacture of mineral paints from the native Southern ores. The machinery is of the most approved and modern make, and has a capacity of from five to seven tons per day. The works have been in operation but a short time, and orders for the product have been entirely satisfactory.

Returns from three of the four census districts of North Carolina show a population of 1,035,701, against 486,727 in the same counties in 1870, an increase of 248,974, being a trifle less than 33 per cent. This is on excellent showing. The greatest increase is in Western North Carolina, the mineral and agricultural resources of which are being rapidly developed.

From the returns received at the census office it is learned positively that no State in the Union shows a decrease in population. Three counties in Vermont show a decrease, which gave rise to the report that the State had fallen behind, but full returns show the population to be 334,455, an increase of 4,000 since 1870. These returns are subject to correction, but are approximately correct, errors having been discovered in only a few townships. The increase in population is but little over one per cent. in ten years. This is a less per cent. than any other State will show. The reason is the migration from Vermont westward. While no State will show a decrease in population, about two dozen counties will, scattered over the country.

A corresponderent of the Nashville *Banner* writing from Columbia, Tenn., says: One of the most remarkable escapes from death occurred in the town of Williamsport, Saturday last. Samuel Walker and Henry Dixon, white, were engaged in a difficulty about the election, it seems, during which time Dixon fired at Walker, the ball, fortunately, striking a knife in Walker's hand, breaking the blade, striking him in the mouth and knocking out three of his lower teeth and grazing his tongue. Walker afterwards gained possession of Dixon's pistol, and would have killed his assailant had he not been prevented by disinterested parties. The ball was spit from Walker's mouth, the broken knife blade picked up, and the pistol preserved by Walker. No arrests were made.

A large monument has been erected at Kahoka, Mo., with the following inscription: "The Spencer Family.—We are all here, murdered with an axe, night of Aug. 3, 1877, at their home. Their bodies lie beneath this tomb, their virtues about it." It marks the spot where the five members of the Spencer family were slain, and its dedication, with elaborate ceremonies, drew together 50,000 persons, so great had been the excitement over the crime. The deed was palpably committed by one man, who killed his victims one after another as he came upon them; but who he was has never been ascertained. Bill Young was hanged by a mob, but a jury had acquitted him, and there was nothing at all proven against him except his bad character. His last words were: "I am as innocent of this thing as the angels;" but the leader of the lynchers replied: "You're a good man to hang, anyhow." His wife has now sued the county for $10,000 damages.

A young man named Ephraim Lee living near Maryville, Tenn., was instantly killed by lightning recently. During a shower he took refuge under a persimmon tree, and was about leaving when the fatal charge struck the tree, killing him and his horse instantly. His hat is said to have been torn into atoms, but no mark was found on his body except that one of his ears was rather crushed, but it was thought that this came from his fall and striking his head on that side. Also recently in the same county, A. J. Davis, a young man, was killed while driving a threshing machine. One of the horses became frightened and unruly. He aimed to step out, in order to take hold of the horse, but failed, his foot slipping and passing down among the wheels. His foot and leg, up to his thigh, was crushed into a jelly, from which death resulted in a short time. Davis was to have been married to a most excellent young lady on the following Thursday.

Thieves, Bribe-Takers and Perjurers.

From the New York Sun.

Grant, the Republican President under whose administration the people were robbed of hundreds of millions, and who kept and cherished the thieves even after their conviction.

Hayes, the Republican who was not elected President, but who took the office from the hands of forgers and perjurers, and kept it for four years.

Garfield, the Republican candidate for President whose personal dishonesty had been believed in and openly declared by the great majority of his own fellow partisans; the convicted bribe taker and perjurer.

What a record that would be for the historian of the United States during the period beginning in 1868 and ending sixteen years later!

Happily, the shameful chapter will end with the end of Hayes.

New Advertisements.

THOS. O'CONNER, President. SAM HOUSE, Cashier.

Mechanic's Bank,

Designated State Depositary,

Knoxville, Tenn.,

TRANSACTS A

General Banking Business,

Deals in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Sells Drafts on all the principal cities in Europe. Buys and sells Uncurrent Money, Gold and silver, Warrants and city Scrip. may 26n 12-1y

JOHN MURREY, President. R. E. RICE, Cashier.

LOOKOUT BANK

—OF—

Morristown - - Tenn.

[STATE DEPOSITORY.]

Will transact a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Receive deposits, buy and sell, exchange gold and silver, and make collections upon the most avorable terms. may13 tf

L. C. SHEPARD,

UNDERTAKER,

Knoxville, Tenn.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Metalic Caskets and Cases, Wood Caskets and Coffins of every Grade and price, ready for use. Orders by Telegraph will receive personal and prompt attention. Terms satisfactory n40

MARTIN SHEA,

BREWER OF

Ale and Porter,

Corner Hardee and Lenier Streets,

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

Orders by mail promptly filled, but must be accompanied with the cash. may 8 '78-ly

D. W. C. DAVIS,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER,

MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Announce to the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the most satisfactory prices.

REPAIRING Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds attended to with PROMPTNESS and in the very BEST STYLE.

Any article of Jewelry

Ordered on Short Notice! and

satisfaction guaranteed. aug 27 '79-ly

Noe & Miller,

Undertakers and Furniture Makers

Morristown, Tenn.

Keeps constantly on hand Metallic, Rosewood and home-made Coffins of all sizes. They also keep a supply of good, durable bureaus, bedsteads, tables, &c. They ask an inspection of their goods, and solicit the patronage of the public. Orders by telegraph or mail promptly attended to. (aug27 '79—ly

H. W. CURTIS,

Watches, Jewelry & Silverware.

Large stock and low prices.

SMITH'S OLD STAND,

KNOXVILLE, : : : : : TENN.

feb 25 '80—ly

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

THOS. J. SPECK, D. D. S.

OFFICES:

Rogersville, Tenn., from 1st to 15th of each month. Morristown, from 15th to last of each month.

Terms Cash, or its Equivalent.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Morristown, Tenn.

IS OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of REGULAR BOARDERS and the TRAVELING PUBLIC. Good Livery Stable and Hacks running regularly to the Springs. Good fare and reasonable rates.

RAMBO & CO.,

july 1 '80—tf. PROPRIETORS.

W. M. WILMETH,

MAIN STREET, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

Has now on hand a complete stock of

Family Groceries,

To which he has recently added a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he offers cheap for Cash.

He will pay the highest market price for all kinds of country produce.

Provisions and Eatables of every description kept on hand at all times. [jel9-1y

J. L. HOWELL,

(Graduate Louisville Medical University),

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over W. P. Carriger's Drug Store,

MORRISTOWN, TENN.

RESPECFULLY SOLICITS A portion of the patronage of the citizens of Morristown and vicinity. Prompt attention at al jan21 80—1y

T. T. CARSON,

DENTIST,

MORRISTOWN, - - - - - TENN.

OFFICE ONE DOOR WEST OF D. W. C. Davis' jewelry shop. jan12'15-3y

TONSORIAL.

By Mack Fulton,

At the Commercial House,

MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE.

☞ I solicit the public patronage, and would say that I can give satisfaction either in a clean, neat shave, hair cut, hair dress, clean shampoo, or an elegant whisker or moustache dye. Terms moderate.

New Advertisements.

KNOXVILLE

Foundry and Machine Company,

Successors to ROGAN, KELLEY & CO.,

KNOXVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MILL GEARING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Circular Saw Mills,

And all kinds of Castings for up-right Saw Mills and Carriages.

Steam Engines Built and Repaired.

HOLLOW-WARE A SPECIALTY, AND THE NICEST AND BEST MADE IN THE SOUTH.

Fronts and Grates of all Sizes,

Side Hill Plows and Plow Castings, Cane Mills,

Railroad Castings, Brass Castings, Door Sills, Window Sills, Sash Weights, Columns, Street and Ventilating Grates, and Builders' Castings generally.

AGENTS FOR THE

Eclipse Double Turbine Water-Wheel,

Stillwell's Lime Extracting Heaters, and Judson's Standard Governors for Steam Engines.

Castings of every description made to order and Machinery of all kinds Repaired properly and with dispatch. ☞ We invite persons having any class of work to do in our line to give us a call. mar19'79

HOPE & BRO.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

COR. GAY AND CLINCH STS., KNOXNILLE, TENN.,

Keeps in stock a full line of

Watches AND Jewelry, Solid Silver, Silver-Plated Ware

Superior Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ Repairing and Engraving skillfully executed upon reasonable terms. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. aug1'79—tf

GEO. BROWN,

KNOXVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.

General Agent for the Sale of the

CELEBRATED SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS,

Which is fast superceding all other two and three-horse Plows.

The Best Plow in the World!

Has the sole agency for the sale of the STUDEBAKER WAGONS—price reduced to $72.00; including brake on box and running gear and spring seat.

Sole agents in East Tennessee for the sale of RUSSELL & CO.'S "NEW MASSILLON" THRESHERS, Horse Powers and the repairs for the same. This new machine of Russell's has a clover huller and cleaner attachment, which can be attached at any time at a cost of only $50.00, and is far the best machine on the market. Send for circular.

We keep a large stock of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Repairs, including

Mowers, Reapers, Self-Binders, Grain Drills, Avery's Steel Plows,

At factory prices. John Deere Steel Plows, Coate's Lock-Lever Rakes, Sinclair Straw Cutters, Fish Bros. Wagons (very cheap), Double-shovel Plows, and steel shovel and bull tongue Blades.

GRASS SEEDS,

Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass and German Millett. We keep the Largest stock of Seed kept by any house in the West, and sell for the very lowest cash price.

Commission Merchant,

Sell all kinds of Country Produce and make liberal advances on MILL MACHINERY of every kind furnished, also Steam Engines. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.

apr4'77—tf GEO. BROWN.

P. M. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE

Produce and Commission Merchant,

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c.

CASH ADVANCED ON PRODUCE IN STORE.

Warehouse: Old Virginia Depot, on Railroad Track.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

may 28 '79—tf

J. W. GAUT & SON,

Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant,

NO. 203 GAY ST., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Receives Consignments of all kinds of Produce, and Buys

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, HAY, BACON, LARD, FLOUR,

DRIED FRUIT, FEATHERS, &c.,

For which the highest market price is paid. When desired, liberal advances made on consignments. Charges liberal and satisfaction guaranteed. aug30'79—tf

BURR & TERRY,

(East of Railroad Depot,)

KNOXVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE,

OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Matched Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-Boarding,

Brackets, Mouldings, Newels, &c., &c.

Having over 1,000,000 feet of Lumber in stock, our facilities are unequaled in East Tennessee. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ Send for Price List. June 3'79-tf