

By JOHN E. HELMS.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year (32 issues) \$1; six months, \$1; three months, 60 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.

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

Subscription Price, \$2.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873. I have never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent.

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits were well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bestow the money upon his friends, still remains.

From the New York Times, Feb. 24, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled from Congress, the men who were bribed should go with him.

Send for the Fair number of the Rural New Yorker, 34 Park Row, N. Y. It is the handsomest and most instructive agricultural and horticultural number ever published anywhere. It will be sent to our subscribers without charge.

A correspondent of the London Times at Bucharest says: "One of the assassins of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, having killed his servant, Dr. Parsons started up, but before he could say or do anything a bullet pierced his heart. The two Circassians threw the bodies over a precipice, at the foot of which they were found after a few days. The affair caused great consternation at Constantinople, and since its occurrence people travel armed, and it is possible with an armed guard, when riding or driving in the suburbs of Constantinople."

It seems to us there's a deal of thunder and ammunition being wasted too early in the morning by the young Democracy in the Second district. More work and less noise is the right motto. The most effectual work is always done just before the battle. "Withhold your fire, boys, until you see the white of their eyes."

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, of Georgia, the popular authoress, has been engaged to write a story for the New York Weekly. It is entitled "A Stormy Wedding," and its chapters will soon appear in the columns of Street & Smith's widely circulated paper.

Valuable Facts from a Safe Source. The affairs of this country have become so extended that it is only by a carefully prepared synopsis of the facts of the past year that we can hope to understand what is really going on. Hon. A. R. Spafford, the Librarian of Congress, is the only man who has the facilities at his command for collecting complete national statistics and he does it with the greatest care and accuracy. His latest issue, "The American Treasury of Facts," has been sent us by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the valuable Warner Safe Remedies. This book is a miniature cyclopaedia in itself, containing, in addition to a vast amount of national matter, about all of value that has transpired in this country during the past year and reflects credit upon the compiler as well as upon the enterprise of Messrs. Warner & Co. in selecting it.

GARFIELD APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

James A. Garfield is my name, Ohio is my nation and all the stock I got from Ames was for a poor relation. I did not keep a share myself, as can be clearly shown. And when I got it from Oakes Ames, I thought it was a loss. I am a member of the church, and I do wear right here. That I never got a single share of Credit Mobilier. He tried his best to get me in, but I withheld my consent. And if you doubt my word, my friends, why ask my congregation.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

HE TELLS ABOUT THE FORMATION OF EXISTING PARTIES.

To the Editor of the Morristown Gazette: It is to the young men of the land I wish to write. The young voters who have come to the suffrage age since the close of the war—a period of 15 years—and they form no small body, to which recruits are constantly being added.

My young friends, you have presented to you the Republican, Democratic and Greenback parties. The latter faction is still being but a little black cloud just above the horizon, is not appreciably a political element. But to get at the actual construction of the other parties, one must go back a few years.

In the nominations for President, in the fall of 1852, the Democrats and Whigs who both adhered to the compromise measures of Henry Clay, nominated respectively Gen. Frank Pierce and Gen. Winfield Scott. The former was elected by a very large majority.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854 had hopelessly divided the old Whig party, and, in the fall of 1855, we find Free Soil, (John C. Fremont), Democratic, (James Buchanan), and American, or Know Nothing, (Millard Fillmore).

The popular vote in round numbers was: Democrat, 1,250,000; American, 1,750,000; Republican, 750,000.

The rather unusual events of the Buchanan administration gave, in the fall of 1856, Free Soil, (A. Lincoln), Squatter Sovereignty, (S. A. Douglas), State Rights, (J. C. Breckinridge) and Constitutional (John Bell). Mr. L. claimed that all voters should be confined to existing limits. Mr. D. that the actual settlers should determine the question of its admission into a territory.

Mr. B. that legally slaves could be taken anywhere within the boundary of the United States, while Bell insisted (very cautiously) upon a strict interpretation of the constitution. The election of Mr. Lincoln brought all parties to an agitated pause, in the midst of which the State Rights men made a rush and knocked the other three parties in a pile, falling atop themselves, shouting most lustily, "Secession." From this pile arose two mighty armies who fought desperately for four long, weary years.

The ranks were at first crowded with volunteers, but as the war progressed and the blows began to hurt, social ostracism, a high bounty, then a ruthless conscription was required on both sides to keep up the strength of the combatants. The struggle finally terminated with the success of the North as a nation. To claim that the Republican party carried on the fight, as a party, is as nonsensical as to say that the war was in the interest of the enslaved negro.

Neither party can be fairly charged with inaugurating the war, or fairly credited with its termination in favor of the Federal armies. It was a tremendous struggle between two enraged sections who had been trained to a point of blind prejudice insensate hate by unscrupulous demagogues—their leaders. The South surrendered from pure exhaustion, and the North were only too glad to step. Whether any real advantage has been gained to us, as a republic, by the war, is an open question.

A new of the Democratic party sought to destroy the Union, and that its preservation is solely due to the Republican party, a few facts and figures are admissible.

On the 20th December, 1860, South Carolina passed an "act of secession." Her example was followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—which States, on the 8th February, 1861, organized a Confederacy. We will style these the "Confederacy States." While the moderate men in Congress were endeavoring to patch upon Fort Sumpter, and Mr. Lincoln issued a call for volunteers. The secession of North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee followed. We will term these States the "Seceding States." Four other States endeavored to follow their example, but were prevented by force. They were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and we will style them the "Coerced" States.

Taking the popular vote as the true expression of popular sentiment, we appoint below the relative strength of each candidate, in the four groups, or the Northern, Confederacy, Secession and Coerced States, at the period of the election, and claim that from these figures one can base a better idea of the real character of the war, than from either stump, blather or journalistic caustery. Recollect the issue is, "the Democrats endeavored to destroy the country, but the Republican party saved it." By Douglas and Breckinridge men, may the Democrats be known—by

the Lincoln and Bell men, may the Republicans be known—at the polls in 1860.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Lincoln 1,840,023; Douglas 1,305,977; Breckinridge 285,180; Bell 136,880.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Total 3,418,837; Seceding States 1,929; Coerced States 24,001; Lincoln 1,929; Douglas 32,867; Breckinridge 311,303; Bell 209,639.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Total 455,188; Lincoln 419,558.

It surely is not claimed that the Lincoln and Bell men whipped the Douglas and Breckinridge men for there is no fact better assured than the presence of Douglas men in the Federal army, and Bell men in the rebel army. Tennessee cast not one vote for Lincoln, yet she furnished many a gallant Federal soldier. Pennsylvania polled for Breckinridge 178,871 votes, yet no State excelled her in loyalty.

Neither Bell or Breckinridge, yet, during the draft riots in New York city, numbers of negroes were hung to the lamp posts. The fight was one of sections and not of parties at all. The war was not to "free the negro," but it did free him, and then he wouldn't take advantage of that freedom, so the United States enlisted him and killed him up in first class style, by making a bumper of the gentleman when about to attack the rebels. Now for events since the war closed.

The termination of the conflict found in the North a powerful Republican and an utterly demoralized Democratic party. The South presented 12 States virtually disfranchised and a cluster of Union Leagues, termed the Republican party. With the subsidence of the war feeling in the North, thousands of Democrats, who had fought gallantly in the Federal army, went back to their "alma mater," the Democratic party; while, in the South, hundreds of consistent Union men disgusted with the corruption and tyranny of the League, linked their fortunes with the newly organized Conservative party—and with the known presence of Union soldiers in the Conservative party, and the ditto of rebel soldiers in the Republican party, the terms Democratic and Republican have lost their distinguishing significance. The true title should be Federalists and Democrats.

REFUTATION COMPLETE.

VOICES FROM THE TOMBS. The Honored Dead Protest Against the Modern Dogma.

Mr. S. F. Wilson took the position that: 1. It was unconstitutional to issue the railroad bonds.

2. That the people were told at the time that they would never be asked to pay these bonds.

3. Governor James O. Jones in his message of Oct. 19, 1841, says: "A well regulated system of internal improvements would tend greatly to develop the resources of the State; to increase the energies and enterprise of her citizens; by opening new avenues to trade and commerce; diffusing a spirit of industry among the great body of the people by affording an easy transportation of their surplus products to market; and that it would add greatly to the sources of public prosperity does not admit of a well grounded doubt."

4. Instead of recommending that the State repudiate her bonds issued in aid of her internal improvements, he says: "A prompt and faithful compliance with all of our engagements is essential to the maintenance of the high character we enjoy as a State which has been secured to us by a faithful observance of every obligation. Will Tennessee ever commit the anticipated act of bringing on her fair name the foul and odious stain of repudiation? I trust the time will never come when this doctrine shall obtain in this State. Sure I am that none of her sons, in whose bosoms dwell one spark of patriotism, will so far forget what is due to their character, their fame, their honor, to the memory of their fathers, the claims of propriety, the demands of justice, the requisitions of morality, will so far forget everything that is valuable in our character as a State, as to become the advocates of this odious doctrine, demoralizing in its tendencies, dangerous in its consequences, a blighting mildew to credit, character and honor."

5. Gov. Aaron V. Brown, in his message of October, 1847, speaking of the internal improvements of the State, says: "If these grand projects cannot be carried on successfully by individual capital and enterprise, it will devolve upon you to determine whether any, and how much assistance can be furnished by the State. The objects are of sufficient importance as to encourage in their behalf as full a share of encouragement as her present abilities and means would rationally permit, and to this extent I earnestly recommend the subject to your attention."

6. Bishop Tuttle wore a revolver in his belt when he reached Salt Lake City about ten years ago. It is said that his energy has now placed the Episcopal Church at the front in all the Territories.

The "Queen's Printer" in England has a monopoly of the business of printing and publishing the Bible. For anybody else to issue Bibles, except by license from him, is a punishable offence.

The story about the reunion of the Sprague family at Canochet is now denied. Monsieur and Madame are still bent on an "amicable divorce," after which no further objections will be raised by Monsieur to the polite attentions of Lord Roscoe Conkling to Madame.

ITS EFFECT ABROAD.

The Commercial Estimate of the Action of the Tennessee Democracy.

The proceedings, last week, of the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention in Nashville, are of interest as bearing upon the question of the State debt of Tennessee, and, indirectly, of the debts of other States also. There has been for some months an internal difference in the party, the repudiationists, so called, having held meetings secretly and formed the plan of overthrowing the State credit wing and then declaring themselves the regular party in the State. An attempt, it is said, was to have been made to do this in the convention for choosing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, but it was given up because a count revealed that the State-credit people were in the majority.

The next step was to capture this recent State convention and declare in favor of postponing all action in reference to the debt until after a decision is reached in the case of the New York bondholders against the Tennessee railroads. (Argument on this was given in Nashville April 27, last.) But a State-credit man was chosen temporary chairman of the convention by a vote of 940 to 293, and he made a pronounced speech on that side, which was received with applause; another State-credit man was chosen permanent chairman, and he followed with a speech in the same vein, denouncing all forms of repudiation. A "straight-out" debt-paying man was nominated for Governor. The repudiationists, after making a sharp fight against the majority report from the committee on resolutions, signed by 21 out of the 30 members, at last succeeded and held a convention of their own, adopting a platform and making a nomination. They favor the payment of two millions only of the debt; deny the validity of bonds for war interest; oppose tax-receivable coupons, and favor the submission to the people of all propositions for debt payment. Upon this last point they made their sharpest fight in the regular convention.

Tennessee's debt stood at about 20 1/2 millions in bonds and a little over 4 millions in past-due interest, at the beginning of 1879. More than two years ago a large body of the bondholders offered to fund at 50 cents, and the Governor, at the beginning of 1879, strongly urged the acceptance of this proposition. On Feb. 13, 1879, a proposition from New York bondholders, made in January, to receive 6 per cent. 50-year bonds representing 60 per cent of principal and accrued interest, or 4 per cent. bonds, with tax-receivable coupons, for the full face of the bonds and interest, was referred to the appropriate committee of the Tennessee Senate. On Feb. 19 the House refused, 12 to 32, to adopt a resolution for settlement by 4 per cent. bonds on the basis of 50 cents, but the opposition was understood to be upon grounds other than the intrinsic merits of the proposition. In March the legislative investigating committee submitted two reports—a majority and a minority one—the latter arguing that there should be no discrimination between creditors, and that all outstanding bonds should be met as they are; the Senate committed the majority report, which recommended the rejection of certain bonds, and the funding of others on terms varying from 83 to 60 cents. March 31 the funding bill was passed, to settle at 50 cents and 4 per cent. interest, and, shortly after, the bondholders' committee reported to the Governor that two-thirds of the State's creditors would accept this.

The degree of significance to be attached to the split in the convention and party is less than might be supposed, for it is literal rather than actual, the repudiationists being able to muster in their convention only 70, while the vote for their candidate for temporary Chairman in the full convention was 293, and the full vote was 1,233. The persistent "no credit" men are thus only a small fraction of a small minority, and the treatment of this subject by the full convention may be taken as fairly representing public opinion in the State. For we must remember, in the first place, that public opinion on such a subject is not an abstract one about the merits of a debt, but concerns the very practical matter of paying it, and that the burden-shoulder of the payment goes very far to determine the view taken of the obligation; next, that Tennessee, with the whole South, is now on a somewhat improved condition. The State has escaped pestilence this year; crops and crop demands are all good, and there is therefore, presumably, an easier and more hopeful feeling, which can hardly miss producing a more general disposition to care for the public credit. Further,

more, public conventions are never troubled with convictions of principle. They have but one aim and standard—that of expediency—and they are the best informed judges of what is likely to be popular in a State. Seeking to elect their candidate, this convention would not have chosen a pronounced State credit man, on a State credit platform, had not the overwhelming majority felt sure of support at the polls in so doing. The action is therefore highly encouraging as respects the credit of Tennessee, and, by its influence elsewhere, as to that of the whole South.

THE REPUBLICAN GAME. Nashville's American.

We congratulate the bolters on the interest the Republicans are displaying in their canvass. They are forward to claim a considerable Republican vote. If it were so what would it argue? It would only show that the Republicans regard this as the best way to destroy Democracy. Whatever schemes of consolidation, of obliteration of all State lines, destruction of all local government it may advocate, the Republican party may be credited with making few mistakes in the deadly conflict with Democracy. They were ready enough to vote their full strength for Thomas in 1876; they are ready to do anything to divide, to destroy Democracy; but they have adopted another line this time. From one end of the State to the other they greet the bolters with honeyed phrases. The chief organ of the party, the Knoxville Chronicle, paves the way with an article prepared to quote when necessary. It is ready to support the strongest State credit candidate—certainly with the mental reservation that Hawkins shall always be the strongest. The Chronicle comes out with the arguments to show how fearfully strong Wilson is, and what a tremendous vote he is likely to get, and the cry is taken up all along the line. Talk Wilson up—thus the word has gone out and this is the policy. Hawkins is sent off to flock by himself and press his cause alone while his friends coquet with the bolters.

This is easily understood; it is too thin a device to deceive. So they played it in 1872 and so they succeeded in 1872. Democracy cannot be twice caught in the same trap unless Democracy has lost its cunning or become blind with age and ready to blunder into any trap that may be set upon its path. The Republicans have taken up this cry in every county, and the Chronicle leads the van with arguments to prove that the bolters' candidate is the dangerous man, when every Democrat knows that if that were true they would be leaning towards Wright. A divided party may sometimes be in error for a time as to which wing of it is the strongest, but the opposite party is never in any danger of making that mistake. The opposition never does make that mistake. In 1872, after traveling over the entire State we were surprised at the instinct which appeared to tell the Republicans everywhere that they had Cheatham to fear, and not Johnson. The clamor of Mr. Johnson's friends was like that of the many-voiced squad of bolters, loud and long, but the Republicans were never deceived. They continued to the day of the election to pat Mr. Johnson's friends on the back, and with success.

The opposition never make a mistake in calculating the result of divisions in the opposite party. The Republicans have shrewdly calculated that with bolstering from them, the bolters may carry votes enough to elect Hawkins. We do not believe the utmost they can do in this canvass, when the Democracy at last stand on convictions and meet demagoguery with principles and personal aims, and agitation for personal ends, with great public aims, will give them a majority over Wright. There is no mistaking the shrewdness with which the Chronicle and its backers everywhere start out to accomplish the result. So far as the bolt is concerned it has run its course and but for the Republican party and its shrewdly pressed design, might be dismissed without further attention. Because we cannot know the size of the vote it is impossible to predict with absolute certainty that the vote Wilson will get may not endanger Hawkins' election by a small majority.

Job printing dispatched neatly and cheaply at the Gazette Job Office.

Read the advertisements in the GAZETTE. Something can be learned from all of them.

H. W. CURTIS, Watches, Jewelry & Silverware.

Large stock and low prices. SMITH'S OLD STAND, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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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 upright 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 Plov 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 Rebuilt properly and with dispatch. We invite persons having any class of work to do in our line to give us a call. mar17/80

HOPE & BRO., Watchmakers and Jewelers, COR. GAY AND CLINCH STS., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Keeps in stock a full line of Watches & Jewelry, Solid Silver, Silver-Plated Ware Superior Table Cutlery, &c.

Respect and Engraving skillfully executed upon reasonable terms. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. aug17/80

GEO. BROWN, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. General Agent for the Sale of the CELEBRATED SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS,

Which is fast succeeding all other two and three horse Plows. The Best 't'ose in the World!

Has the sole agency for the sale of the BUTTERBAKER WAGON—price reduced to \$120.00; including brake on box and running gear and spring seat. Sole agents in East Tennessee for the sale of HUSSELL & CO.'S "NEW MASSILLON" TRIMMED RIBS, Horse Power and the repairs for the same. This new machine of Husnell's has a slower roller and stronger attachment, which can be attached at any time at a cost of only 60c, 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 Plow, Case's Low-Lever Plow, Single-Share Cutters, Fish Bros. Wagons (very cheap), Double-Share Plows, and steel shovels and bull force plows. mar17/80

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

Commission Merchant, 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.

J. W. GAUT & SON, Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant, NO. 203 GAY ST., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Receive Consignments of all kinds of Produce, and Buy 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. Charge liberal and satisfaction guaranteed. aug17/80

BURR & TERRY, (East of Railroad Depot), KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Matched Flooring, Ceiling, Weather-Boarding, Brackets, Mouldings, Nooks, &c., &c.

Having over 1,000,000 feet of Lumber in stock, our facilities are unequalled in East Tennessee. Our goods sold and satisfaction guaranteed. We send for Price List. mar17/80