

THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President, W. S. HANCOCK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President, WM. H. ENGLISH OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF MAURY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS: R. L. TAYLOR, OF CARTER COUNTY.

Electors for the State at Large. JOHN L. T. SNEED, of Shelby; ANDREW B. MARTIN, of Wilson.

WRIGHT AND HAWKINS. Remember that Hon. John V. Wright, Democrat, and Hon. Alvin Hawkins, Republican, candidates for Governor of Tennessee, will speak at MORRISTOWN next SATURDAY. Let everybody come and hear them.

The entire line of the Buncombe road, we are told, blossoms with \$329.

The decision of the U. S. Circuit Court has knocked the wind out of the Republicans.

It is a rough estimate, but a single tree in Maj. John Murphy's orchard must contain \$329 apples.

For shameless mendacity and outrageous fiction—Parson Bill Gillenwaters is recognized by his party as the yarker of the Republican deck.

The gubernatorial canvass is drawing to a close, and Wright is coming in on the home stretch like the thorough-blood horse he is.

Houses and sidewalks in many portions of Morristown are illuminated with the mysterious \$329.

Cousin John Burts thinks Garfield's address next year will be \$29 DeGorby Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Parson Bill Gillenwaters passed upon the road on a freight train last Thursday. It required a Baldwin engine to pull him and the "\$329" marked on his boots.

The Hawkinses are coming to the front in Carroll county, if no where else. The Huntington Republican flies a flag bearing the name: A. W. Hawkins, editor; Alvin Hawkins for Governor; S. W. Hawkins for Congress; Lucien L. Hawkins for Representative.

The Baptist State convention charged with the educational, missionary, Sunday school and other interests of the denomination, and of which Dr. W. P. Jones is President, will meet in the First Baptist Church in Knoxville on the 21st of this month.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has agreed to take the stump for the Republican candidates. He is posted for Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut and New York. It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that Rev. Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, and Rev. Beecher, the female debaucher, should feel enmity toward the success of the Democratic nominees.

Every Democrat should remember that a vote for Wilson is a half a vote for Hawkins. The Governor has nothing to do with a settlement of the State debt. The Legislature settles that. Vote for Wright who is the regular nominee of the Democratic party—and thus defeat Hawkins and Wilson both. Wilson has no chance.

TAYLOR AND PETTRONE Spoke at Rogersville Junction last Saturday to an audience of 700 or 800 persons. Owing to the delay of the freight train we reached the appointment too late to hear any of Mr. Pettbone's opening speech, and only about a half hour's of Mr. Taylor's. We heard and saw enough, however, to satisfy us that Taylor is making much better and more effective speeches this year than he did two years ago, and has more thoroughly won the confidence and hearts of the people. The crowd present on the occasion was drawn largely from a Republican district, yet from the enthusiasm and demonstrations a stranger would have supposed it to be entirely Democratic. The Taylor men had every reason for congratulations at the result of the discussion. Those who heard them for the first time are now satisfied that all is well with the standard bearer who has represented the district in Congress for two years with such fidelity and ability. They are, too, satisfied that the First district has sent no man to Congress since the war who has done more to alleviate the oppressions and promote the prosperity and best interests of the people of the country than her present representative, Bob Taylor. The news we get from all the counties of the district is of the most favorable and encouraging character.

GENERAL HANCOCK ON REBEL CLAIMS.

The unequivocal denial of the famous letter of General Hancock to Mr. Theodore Cooke, of Cincinnati, on the subject of Southern claims, which we publish elsewhere, will have a most salutary effect upon the people North and South. It is but the enunciation of a doctrine that has been proclaimed time and again by the leading and trusted statesmen of the South, but as it is now proclaimed by General Hancock, the National Representative of the Democratic party, it will expose and forever eliminate this Republican bugaboo from the canvass. General Hancock not only says in the most direct and positive language that his approval could under no circumstances be obtained, but he "denounces" the very idea of entertaining such claims. He classes the charge as made against the Democratic party as of a piece with the charge of disloyalty which used to be made against them even when they were in arms fighting the battles of the Union. So far as it touches himself he "denounces" it, and declares his unqualified purpose, if elected President, to veto any legislation which might come before him "providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not."

It will be remembered that Mr. Tilden, when a candidate, in 1876, wrote a letter to precisely the same effect to meet the same charge which had been urged among others with especial persistency by Mr. Blaine, who even attempted to have the exact figures (in hundreds of millions) which the government would be called upon to pay. It is deeply to be regretted that the present campaign cannot be confined to the real issues involved in the success of one or the other of the contending parties. The attempt to obscure or evade real issues by the substitution of false ones, by the attempt to base upon the cry of the "solid South" a fresh crusade of sectionalism and fanaticism, or to impute to the Democratic party and its candidates designs upon the treasury which are as impossible as they would be foolish and dishonest, is so unwise, not to say unpatriotic, that it cannot fail to react unfavorably for its authors. No Republican doubts General Hancock's sincerity and firmness of purpose. It should be further noted that what Gen. Hancock says about the so-called "Union" or "loyal" claims for losses resulting from the war, which may be brought forward now, after the lapse of seventeen years, and after the means of investigating the facts have probably been lost, and when the claims themselves have passed for the most part into the hands of brokers and speculators, is as sensible and business-like as the whole tone of his letter is honest and fearless.

Some Democratic papers we notice are charging that the Republicans have imported ten thousand negro men into Indiana to vote in the coming election. The Republican cause on the other hand, that the Democrats are importing thousands of white men into that State to vote at the same election. We fear there is too much truth in these charges on both sides. Indeed we fear our elections are becoming so corrupt all over the country, North and South, East and West, that the liberties of the people are seriously endangered. When the people lose confidence in the ballot-box, because of outrageous frauds committed systematically by sworn officers, and when sworn men will for partisan purposes commit perjury and forgery then we think American freedom is in the last stages of consumption and must shortly die. It is to be hoped that the great mass of the people who are always honest at heart, will rise in their might and drive from power the horde of corrupt politicians who are so rapidly bringing our country into disgrace and ruin. The first step in this direction is to elect Winfield Scott Hancock President of the United States by a rousing majority.

The handsome flag ever spread in the South is the new Democratic banner suspended in front of Democratic headquarters, across Gay street, Knoxville. It represents the Presidential, gubernatorial, Congressional and county Democratic ticket. Its dimensions are about 80 by 40 feet. As each corner are life-like oil portraits of Hancock, English, Wright and Williams. A magnificent eagle occupies the center. In letters that he that runs may read appear the names of Henderson, Cornick and McKinney the county ticket. The whole is substantially set in a frame work of netting so artistically woven as to be unobservable at a short distance. No written description of it can do justice to the skill and taste of the artists, or to its pleasing effect upon the beholder. We doubt if a more beautiful political banner was ever exhibited anywhere. We are not much for investing precious shillings such times as these in displays of this sort, but confess it will pay a better profit than Republican printing material bought in the bag.

When is a carpet like a sail boat? When it is tacked.—Baltimore Every Saturday. When is it like a riot? When it is put down.—Richmond, Va., Baton. When is it like a note? When it is taken up.—Nashville Banner. When is it like the Republican party? When it is sold and has to be thoroughly dusted.

JUDGE WITHEY'S DECISION.

Judge Withey, of Michigan, before whom, at Nashville, was tried the suits of Amory Stevens and others (bondholders) against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and various other railroads in Tennessee, for the establishment of a lien upon said roads for the payment of the greater portion of the bonds of Tennessee, promulgated his opinion on Monday of last week. He renders an absolute decree against the bondholders and dismisses the bills in all the cases, deciding that none of the railroads are subject to any lien of the State creditors. This decision is the most important event that has occurred in many days. Aside from its having all the merits of a finality by the courts that the State of Tennessee, and not the railroads, is liable for the outstanding bonds of Tennessee, it should lead to the withdrawal of the Repudiator Wilson from the gubernatorial canvass, as the decision leaves him no ground to stand upon. The full text of the decision is printed in the American of the 28th, and that paper indulges in these pertinent reflections: The decision of Judge Withey against the State and in favor of the railroads bears out all we have said on that subject. Judge Withey is one of the ablest of all the Federal Judges. He stands so high as a man and a judge that his opinion in a lawsuit is almost regarded as final. Those who have had doubts or who believed that the railroads were liable for the debt and ought to pay it without recourse to the State, have no further incentive to induce them to remain with the bolters. It is an opportunity for men of character and integrity to get back into the line of that old Democracy which is nearing a great national triumph, which will precede economies and reforms that will dwarf the State debt.

We have urged upon our readers that the question lay between the policy of compromise offered by the true Democracy, and the policy of Republicans of dollar for dollar. The bolters' extreme will lead to the dollar for dollar extreme as sure as fate. Already the bolters' party have brought this first step towards the Hawkins' policy. The next step will be taken when the bondholders, guided on, shall have procured a decision, holding the State liable and impounding its revenues to pay the interest at six per cent. on the entire debt, and no abatement. The more the suit brought for that purpose by Col. Colyar is studied, the more it will be found to be a dangerous invasion of the rights of the State. It has been our view that the courts would not go so far, but we find that they have gone so far in principle in cases not, however, involving as deplorable consequences. The bolting party will say that there is nothing in it, but the people of this State well know that there is not a lawyer in that party who is recognized as an authority by the bar of the State, not one. They said this suit would be decided against the railroads, they said the Bank of Tennessee case could be gained, but it was not. Are we to go on and trust them until they land us in the mire? Already the railroads are in a position to decline all contributions of revenue, except on compulsion, and with twenty years exemptions, which made it doubtful whether they can be compelled to contribute. If we have lost revenues from this source, whose fault is it? That surely of the party who refused to act. We earnestly call upon the common-sense men, the sturdy and true men of the State who have never failed in duty, in intelligence, in honesty of purpose, to come forward and relieve the State of this bolters' extreme, which is leading only to the Republican extreme of payment of every dollar at six per cent. interest. The railroads are eliminated from the contest and the charge that a settlement is sought in their interest must cease. From the charge of being brought by both sides of a lawsuit, the odium of being owned by bondholders will be revived by the bolting leaders. Is it not time for the people, the bone and sinew, to see that the State credit men only desire sincerely to relieve the State from narrow and false policies?

Whenever any voter in these United States uses a pinch of salt or buys a newspaper or a book let him remember the vote which Gen. Garfield gave on the 14th of May last against a resolution—"That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to this House providing for the free importation of salt and printing paper." General Garfield knew very well that the existing duties on those commodities are maintained for the pecuniary benefit of a few wealthy corporations and a dozen rich manufacturers alone. His vote was given, as it has invariably been given, in favor of the monopolists and in harmony with the golden currents of the lobby.

Harper's Weekly, which now goes for Garfield with considerable earnestness, went for him in an entirely different way in February, 1878. Then it put forth one of Nast's most terrible cartoons, which is now to be reproduced by the Democrats, and a hundred thousand or more issued as a Democratic campaign document. Already there is a hint of a lawsuit to suppress the issue, in case it is attempted. Probably that can be done, as it is the only Republican evidence against Garfield which happens to be copyrighted.

Mr. Blaine has got to be very plous lately. He talks about justice and fairness in elections. When Blaine talks that way you may look out for a State to be gobbled.

HON. WM. J. SYKES' SPEECH TUESDAY NIGHT.

Defense of the Democratic Convention. Hon. Wm. J. Sykes, on Tuesday night of last week, addressed the Hancock and English club and a large number of the citizens of Hamilton county, irrespective of party. We have only to regret that no report less than a full report, can do justice to the speaker. He was calm, dispassionate, fair, convincing. His arguments in favor of a fair and speedy adjustment of the State debt were absolutely unanswerable. He has done vast good in his canvass of this division of the State. In defense of the Democratic Convention from the assaults of the leading repudiators, he spoke substantially as follows: The greatest outrage that has been perpetrated recently in our political history is the nomination of rather the charge made in the platform adopted by the bolters' meeting (I cannot call it a convention) that the 1,500 members of the Democratic convention were controlled by railroads. This charge is made without even the semblance of truth, and it can only deceive the unwary, the ignorant and the unsuspecting. I was not a member of that convention, and took no part in its proceedings and, consequently, can speak freely. I know the men who were at that convention, and I know the facts above any imputation or influence and far less liable to be bought or controlled by railroads than the small squad that met in the Senate Chamber. I can speak knowing for those who represented Maury, Williamson, Giles, Lawrence, Lincoln, and Marshall. I do not know the others so well, but presume they were as good men, as much above being controlled by railroads, as those from the counties I have named. They were energetic farmers, who own no railroad stock, nor bonds of any description, and who are hard workers, laborers and taxpayers. I can mention from Maury county alone Campbell Brown, N. B. Cheairs, N. F. Cheairs, W. A. Hubbard, F. H. Watkins, L. E. Polk, W. D. Bethel and many others of the same kind who are among the best men in the county.

The delegates from Williamson and Giles were of the same kind, men who have the interests of the State and the welfare of the Democratic party deeply at heart. For such men as these who cultivate the soil and pay the taxes, to be charged with being controlled by railroads is an outrage, upon the better feelings of the whole community. Who were the men in that meeting which made this charge? It was presided over by Judge J. J. Williams, who, although paid by the people \$2,000 a year to act as Judge, quite the bench to make repudiatory speeches. H. C. Snodgrass who has been recently if he is not now a railroad lawyer was one of its leading spirits. Another was S. F. Wilson, who introduced a bill to credit railroads with the taxes they had illegally paid, and who refused to return the dog tag illegally collected from the poor man; and voted to pay six per cent. interest upon Brownlow, railroad, and war interest bonds. And yet he presumes to charge some of the very purest, best and most substantial men in the State with being controlled by railroads. To what is our country coming, when any portion of our people will hear or heed such charges. That whole meeting with but very few exceptions was made up of men who were office-holders, and office-seekers. There was not in it a single mechanic, or working farmer that I know of. If there was, I have not been able to learn his name. These men presume upon their position as judges, and upon the gullibility of the people, when they make such charges as are made in their platform.

I have not assailed the private record of any member of the Bolters' convention, but I have said, as I have a right to say, that men who pay little or no taxes, have no right to charge substantial tax-paying farmers and land owners with corruption. If, as they assert, courts be corrupt, legislatures be corrupt, and conventions be corrupt, then what hope is there for the country? If this be so, then we may say that justice will be corrupted because they are composed of the same kind of men that legislatures and conventions are. This doctrine leads to mob law, to the reign of the pistol and the bowie knife. Men who charge all others with corruption are apt to judge others by themselves. If we destroy confidence between man and man, then there is no safety for life, for liberty, or for property. The reign of the mob will take the place of the reign of law, and it would be better to live among wild Indians than in such a community. But, thanks to God, such is not the condition of Tennessee.

When the people of Tennessee are sunk so low as to believe that their fathers for forty years issued bonds illegally, and obtained money upon them without objection, to build railroads and turnpikes, and whenever they can believe 1,200 of the most substantial, most worthy citizens in the State can be controlled by railroads and betray their trust, then indeed we can find no "lower deep."

Men who are so unfortunate as not to own property worth more than a thousand dollars may be, and are as good, and have as deep an interest in the country, and are as alive to the credit and good name of the State as men who own thousands, but men who have little or no taxes to pay should have a low charge the land owners, farmers, and tax-payers of the country with being bought or controlled by railroads. Private character and private records should not be discussed in political contests, but when men make grave charges, involving personal reputation and affecting personal character they must expect their own characters to be ventilated. I have done my duty to my neighbors and friends, as well as to my party and to my State, in thus defending them from unjust and unfounded charges.

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Hawkins Rise and Explain

A Chapter from His Record in the Dark Days of Radical Opinions. In the canvass for Governor, the race is evidently between the Democrat, Judge Wright and Hawkins, the Republican candidate, and the fight must be made to defeat the latter as the only means to elect Wright. A leaf from the history of the Republican candidate will not be uninteresting at this time.

At the close of the war, Judge Hawkins, acting in the capacity of United States District Attorney for West Tennessee, had warrants of seizure issued against the property of many citizens in Madison and Haywood counties, for their alleged participation in the rebellion, and without the shadow of authority or warrant of law for such procedure. The suits cost the parties no little annoyance and heavy expense, as the receipts below show. Yet the most startling fact is that the records of the Federal Court at Memphis do not show that any such cases were settled before that tribunal, though the United States Attorney compromised the cases and gave his receipts for the costs. Only two cases from this county appear on the docket, as settled, which shows that they were dismissed with the parties paying the costs, amounting to \$42.50 each, for want of any ground of action. It will be remembered that Andrew Johnson removed Judge Hawkins from the position of District Attorney and appointed Judge John L. Williams in his place. When the latter took charge of the office he had the two cases referred to, dismissed. The property of over two hundred persons of this and Madison county was seized and the suits compromised at a heavy cost, and yet not a single case along the list appears as settled, though the parties hold receipts from Hawkins for the money. Below we give the receipts in two cases, with the certificate of the clerk of the court that there is no record of them on the docket of the court.

For satisfactory and sufficient evidence appearing to me, I hereby direct the abandonment of a seizure made by Deputy U. S. Marshal McIntire, in the above case, on the 12th day of August, 1865, by virtue of an order of seizure issued by me on the 22nd of June, 1865, and that all the property of said Wilson seized in the cause be restored to him and that all further proceedings herein be suspended, and suit dismissed—the costs having been agreed upon and paid by said Wilson.

Aug. 21, 1865. ALVIN HAWKINS, Attorney of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. The United States vs. Estate and Property of Dr. Paca Wilson. Rec'd of Dr. Paca Wilson Two Hundred Dollars, in full of the cost agreed upon in the above cause.

Aug. 21, 1865. ALVIN HAWKINS, Attorney of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. Rec'd Aug. 16, 1865, of E. A. Taylor, of Haywood county, Tenn., three hundred dollars, in full of costs, as agreed in case of the United States against the estate and property of the said E. A. Taylor, commenced by order of seizure issued by me. Dated June 30, 1865.

United States District Attorney. J. R. Bond, Esq., Brownsville, Tenn.—Dear Sir, In answer to your inquiry, I would say that after examination, I do not find upon the records of the District Court either such a case as U. S. vs. the property and estate of Paca Wilson, or of U. S. vs. E. A. Taylor. H. E. Andrews, Clerk of U. S. Dist. Court, W. D. T. Memphis, Sept. 14, 1880.

In 1876 the whole vote of Tennessee was 233,732. Hayes received 89,556; Tilden, 133,166. Now suppose Hawkins gets the full vote of his party, and he will get every vote, then the Greenback vote together, we have 105,556. This will leave 119,176 votes to be divided between Wright and Wilson. Now suppose Wilson gets 21,621 votes, is not Hawkins elected? Let Democrats who think of throwing away a vote on Wilson ponder well these figures before they take the step.

The Republican paper are very busy just now trying to make it appear that there is great probability of Wilson's election as Governor, and urging State Democrats to vote for Hawkins to save the State from that calamity. Our information from Middle and West Tennessee is not such as to justify any such conclusion. Wilson is not gaining any ground whatever. The contest is evidently between Wright and Hawkins. We believe General Wright will be triumphantly elected. In any event, if he is not, Wilson leads only a fraction and is bound to be defeated.

The full returns of the election in Maine have been officially counted, with the exception of one county, and the official count of this county will not materially change the result. The total vote is 147,924, the largest ever cast in the State. Plaid's plurality over Davis, 234. Total votes in 1876, 136,823; Conroy's plurality over Tilden, 15,444; Hayes' majority over Wilson, 16,583.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS. A Straightforward Letter Giving Gen. Hancock's Position.

"The Government Can Never Pay a Reward for Waging War on Its Own Existence." The following correspondence has just been made public: CINCINNATI, Sept. 20. To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Governor of the State of New York.—Dear Sir: I enclose slips cut from the Gazette and Commercial of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and influence in Ohio and Indiana, referring, as you will see, to the much harped upon subject in our political rebel claims. These newspapers and Republican stump speakers are constantly asserting that if you are elected President the claims of disloyal people of the South for losses sustained in the war will be allowed and paid by the United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the Democratic party, and that you, its candidate for President, have not denied it. This warfare is made in all seriousness and repeated, day after day, in the press and speeches. You are known to the country as a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the Democratic party, and having the right to speak for it. Whatever you may say, the people will hear and believe.

I submit the matter to your judgment, as to what you should say, or whether you should make any public utterance at all. Respectfully yours, THEODORE COOKE. REPLY OF GEN. HANCOCK. GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 23. To Theodore Cooke, Esq., Cincinnati.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about that bugbear, "Southern war claims." The people cannot be misled by it. To suppose that "rebel claims," or claims in the interest of persons who were in the rebellion can in any way, or in any degree be countenanced, is an imputation of disloyalty, such as used to be made against Democrats, even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me, I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence, nor could I be induced to approve or encourage the payment of such a debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When the rebellion was crushed, the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward, not backward. If I were President, I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in the rebellion, whether pardoned or not. In relation to Union war claims, the Government's obligation to its defenders come first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not, in general, recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless, our Government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from the military operations of the war of the Union, but as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature are now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers, are becoming stale and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and hereafter entertained at all, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

Yours, very truly, W. S. HANCOCK. The Wilson Savage faction is not making any headway in the canvass. The Democratic party will, in our opinion, finally settle down on John V. Wright and elect him Governor by a splendid majority. We cannot see why any Democrat should vote for the disorganiser, Wilson. If he should be elected by fifty thousand majority he could not prevent the Legislature from making arrangements to pay the State debt if a majority of the members were in favor of such a measure.

FACTS AND FIGURES. McMinnville Standard. The official records of the State show that the State debt amounted to \$20,408,000 before the war, on which the State had not paid a dollar. Govs. J. C. Brown and J. D. Porter together made three semi-annual payments of interest since the war; but they received more money from the railroads than they paid out on the bonds. Therefore the people of Tennessee have not paid a cent of the State debt neither before nor since the war.

The debt in June, 1861, was \$20,408,000. Interest from June, 1865, to June, 1880, so as not to count war interest is 18,360,200. Amount of the ante war debt June 1, 1860, \$38,774,000. The State would owe the above amount to say nothing of the Brownlow bonds and the funding acts of 1866, 1868 and 1873. Suppose all these to be frauds, yet the State owes more than 38 millions and has not paid a cent on the debt and none on the post war bonds of Brownlow and others.

The State is only asked to settle at a fair figure 27 millions. Where then is the great fraud that is being complained of in settling these 27 millions at a fair compromise? Will some of these wise acres tell us? Suppose we can settle this 28 million at thirteen and a half millions, where is the fraud? This can be done in 20 years with a 40 cent tax.

Niles, Mich. Heard From. Last year a Dean, druggist, 60 years in business wrote to this Gazette Editor and gave better information than any remedy they ever sold.

MONTEREY. Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Monterey.

The surviving Mexican veterans of Cooke, Sevier, Jefferson, Hamblen, Knox, Greene, and other counties in East Tennessee, propose to meet at Newport, East Tennessee, on the 15th of October, and join in a grand picnic, reunion and celebration in commemoration of the celebrated battle of Monterey, fought September 24th, 1846. The veterans have arranged to present a sword to Hon. R. L. Taylor, in grateful acknowledgement of his noble and many efforts in their behalf. As a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, Mr. Taylor took a bold and determined stand in his continued efforts to secure pensions for the surviving veterans and their widows, and though the bill has not yet become a law, he has done much to forward the measure. Hon. George Washington, of Knoxville, and Col. John A. Fagg, of Asheville, and other able and distinguished men will be present to address the people. Col. Fagg, himself a veteran, having been a valiant Lieut. Colonel in the Mexican war, has consented to make the presentation.

\$329! The mysterious \$329 has appeared on the DeGorby pavements, posts and steps in Washington and all the principal cities. The cabalistic mystery is interpreted as meaning the sum Gen. Garfield received in dividends from his Credit Mobilier investment, a very bad investment, but not as bad in itself Ben. Butler and Judge Black thinks, as swearing a lie about it afterwards. It looks almost cruel to use so small a sign so effectively. But that \$329 will be a heavy load for Garfield to carry.

JUDGE HAWKINS AND THE FRANCHISE. The greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon a free people was the judicial opinion of Judge Hawkins, which fastened upon the free men of Tennessee the odious and never-to-be-forgotten disfranchisement law of the Brownlow regime. One can excuse the heat and passion born of war, yet fraught out of which the law grew; one can feel that it is humane to be blind when laboring under fresh passion and before cooling time has elapsed; one can detect the selfishness which was the main prompting of the act and yet feel that there was some honest men who feared, trembled and sought in this act to prevent further danger to the State and to the Union; but what must be thought of the Supreme Judge who could justify it down in his chamber and pen a judicial opinion which not a law student in the United States would dare to pronounce law on his final examination. Is there a man in Tennessee who believes it was law or that authority of reason can be cited to sustain the franchise act of 1865? We would like to see a man of any party defending the franchise act, or the opinion which sustained it. And yet Judge Hawkins coolly offers himself as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the State which endures this in his hands, and having sought liberty from the Republican courts, had to turn and work out their own redemption from the political powers, finding Republican politicians more amenable to reason than the courts. We do not think a more brazen piece of impudence can be found in the annals of history than the offer of Mr. Hawkins to take charge of our State government after having rendered that infernal opinion. Nor do we think a piece of folly can be found equal to that of the men who are endangering the success of this man by following off the little crowd of bolters, whose only significance lies in the fact that they may be able to saddle the Republican rule in this State again if the people are wild and as dead to reason as they claim they are.—American.

Attention, Ladies! A new consignment of beautiful Pattern Hats and Bonnets, at low cash prices, just received again this week at Mrs. Newcomb's. New style Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Ruchings, Boys' and Girls' Turbans, and other new and desirable goods, sold lower than elsewhere in Morristown. Don't fail to call.

Messrs. Young & Dyer, Knoxville, Tenn., while not one of the oldest, is one of the most reliable and popular retail dry goods houses in that city. They deal largely in ladies dress dress goods, all kinds of fancy notions, and carry one of the largest, cheapest and most attractive stocks of millinery goods in Knoxville. Their prices are the very lowest and their goods the very best and they offer special inducements to the trade. The attention of ladies is especially called to their large and complete stock. They sell anything, from a yard of ribbon to a larger bill. Their stock is replenish in every department. Send them a trial order and you will be satisfied, our word for it. All orders receive their prompt attention and personal supervision, and special attention is given the very smallest as well as the largest order. Goods sent by mail express to suit purchasers. Remember that their motto is quick sales and small profits, and their address is Knoxville.

Still They Come. What we mean to say is that Messrs. Mathis & Noe continue to receive new goods every day, which added to their already large stock, renders them able to supply the demands of all who wish the latest styles of dress goods, hats, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, hats, and in fact every thing to be found in a first-class store. Call on them, corner Main and Henry sts.

It should be remembered that McNulty & George at Knoxville, Tenn., have the largest stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Millinery, Cloaks, Shawls and Notions in the State. No other house can sell them as low as they do. Send for samples by mail.

In the good Old Testament days it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak, but now nothing short of a miracle will keep one quiet.

Local Notes and Other News

The piano got for millinery goods—Mrs. F. E. Newcomb's. Overcasts! overcasts! overcasts! in various styles, at Craig & Bro.'s, cheap. Go and examine the beautiful things at Mrs. Newcomb's millinery store. Ready-made clothing of every style and price at Craig & Bro., Main st. Largest stock in the city. Go and see. Beyond comparison—Mrs. Newcomb's new line of millinery goods. Several persons visited Knoxville last Friday from this place and witnessed Sell's great show.

Joe T. McTeer, Knoxville, has 25,000 business and dress suits to dispose of, and offers them cheap for cash. If you want a neat business or fine dress suit of clothes go to Craig & Bro's. They "take the cake" on Ready-made Clothing, and sell at prices that win. Taylor and Pettbone speak in this place to-day (Wednesday) week. Come and hear the mountain boy knock the wind out of Pettbone's.

There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream—except, perhaps, one of those lovely hats or bonnets is seen at Mrs. Newcomb's millinery store. We noticed yesterday a fine sheep being shipped by express to W. Gettys, Esq., in McMinn county. It was from the fine stock farm of Jas. T. and W. S. Shields, of Grainger county. It is one of their fine breeders—Knoxville Chronicle, 1st.

Mrs. S. J. Russell, of our town, who has been prostrated with sickness for some time past, died Monday night of last week, the 27th ultimo, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Parker, aged 50 years. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased. The Knoxville papers announced last week that Mr. Chas. McClung, son of Col. H. L. McClung, of that city, shot and killed a man by the name of P. Griffin, at Abbeville, S. C., on the 29th inst. The parties were playing billiards when the quarrel arose and Griffin drew a knife, when McClung shot him fatally in the head and breast.

Craig & Bro. (Shannon's old stand) have received a splendid stock of Ready-made Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods for the winter trade. These gentlemen are enterprising and accommodating, and have already established a fine trade. Their goods are of the best quality and their prices compare with those of any house in East Tennessee. Make them a call. As a word of information to their patrons in this section, we note the removal of Hope & Bro., watchmakers and jewelers, Knoxville, from the corner of Gay and Clinch streets to the next square in the Knoxville Bank Building, where they have a large and splendid stock of watches and jewelry, which they offer the public at the lowest prices. Give them a call, when you go to Knoxville.

The Mountain Voice is the name of a new Republican paper recently started at Bakersville, N. C., by John G. Heap, the first number of which is before us. It is printed in creditable style and contains a good variety of interesting local, general and miscellaneous matter. Mr. Heap, the proprietor, was formerly a Knoxvilleian, and has a number of relatives and friends at that place. We wish the new enterprise pecuniary success. Mrs. Newcomb's new stock of millinery for the fall and winter trade was selected with great care and purchased from the largest millinery emporiums of the East, at prices that enable her to sell very low. Her variety of pattern hats and bonnets, French flowers, fancy wigs, feathers, ornaments, ribbons, ties, lace sets, velvets, plushes and silks, cannot be surpassed by any retail establishment in East Tennessee. She solicits a call and guarantees satisfaction to all customers.

The elephant "Chieftain," belonging to John Robinson's menagerie, which was vicious and ugly to his keeper during the last visit of that show to this place, killed his keeper on the 27th ult., at Charlotte, N. C. The account given of the affair is that as the animals were being taken from the cage the large male elephant, Chieftain, became mad-dened at it, is supposed, the large and noisy crowd of boys and men gathered around the cage containing the elephants. When Mr. John King, the keeper who has been in charge of him for the past ten years, approached to take the elephants off of the Chieftain grew furious. Mr. King endeavored to subdue the side of the cage, forcing his eyeballs out of their sockets and causing almost instant death. Chieftain, however, did not let the crowd fleeing before him, and he held the train until his female companion was sent out after him. She soon succeeded in calming him down so that he could be managed by the circus men, who soon had him in their custody.

BOLSTON CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. This body is to meet in Morristown the 26th of this month. Bishop H. N. McTeer will preside. The Conference met here nine years ago this fall and was held by Bishop Pierce. The body has increased much in size since then and is now the largest ecclesiastical body that ever met in this place. It is composed of 178 traveling preachers and 44 lay delegates, making a membership of 217. It represents a church membership of near 45,000 and has 301 local preachers, over 500 Sunday school teachers, and over 30,000 Sunday school scholars. The Conference territory includes East Tennessee, South-West Virginia, Western North Carolina and corners of Georgia and West Virginia. The Conference will be visited by some of the most eminent men of the Church, among them Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerris, Agent of the Publishing House, Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, editor of the Christian Advocate, Dr. W. G. E. Chaney, pastor, editor of the Sunday school periodical and pastor by Dr. T. O. Summers, Prof. in Vanderbilt University. Our citizens of all churches, we are glad to hear, are exhibiting a very generous hospitality towards this important body of ministers and are going to entertain it in the style in which it deserves.