

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Address by Rev. Dr. Hamilton. (From the Daily Chronicle, April 24.) We regret to state that but a small audience gathered in the First Baptist Church, last evening, to hear Dr. Hamilton, of Georgia, on the theme of temperance.

The gentleman first spoke of the inherent appetite for excitement in mankind, which found vent in the drinking of ardent spirits.

Calling the attention of the audience to the alarming consumption of alcoholic beverages, statistics from undoubted authority were read, sustaining the position taken by the speaker. If money were thus wasted in this manner were applied to the education and elevation of the young people of our land, schools, instead of being in operation five months in the year, would have their doors thrown open from January to December.

The manipulation and adulteration of liquors would be something alarming to habitual drinkers, could they be made to believe and realize it.

Crimes are propagated, jails are filled, the gallows is fed, by that greatest of all ills that curse the earth, alcohol. Personal experience, by coming in contact with inmates of penitentiaries in an official capacity, bare out the statements he made touching this matter. Had met in prison even a minister of the Gospel, who had been hurried from his high position before God and man by the demon, drink.

Insane Asylums had furnished the speaker food for thought. Intellectuals had been hopelessly destroyed, fine minds wrecked by the same blighting cause. Either directly or indirectly liquor was responsible for the insanity of two-thirds of the inmates of our Lunatic Asylums.

Along with crime might be mentioned casualties and accidents by the score, as the result of the fearful scourge.

While, perhaps few new facts were presented, or educed, yet the evident sincerity of the speaker and his eloquent manner, lent a considerable degree of interest to Dr. Hamilton's address, and we sincerely regret that so few of our citizens had the pleasure of hearing his earnest warning to those addicted to the use of whisky, and his exhortation to those who have "come out from among them, to stand 'firm to principle," and, by one united, prolonged and persistent effort, to hurl back the foul monster to the gates of hell, from whence it issued to plunge a world in woe and drape the mantle of black despair about the hearts of friends and relatives of unfortunate inebriates.

The speaker closed his remarks by an eloquent tribute to the efficiency of temperance organizations, and especially the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Good Templars' Platform.

The following was adopted at the Right Worthy Grand Lodge in 1859:

- 1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. No license in any form or under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.
3. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes—prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in the form of the law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.
4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy.
5. The election of good, honest men to administer the law.
6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so direful a scourge against any forms of opposition and difficulty until our success is complete and universal.

OUR PLEDGE.

"No member shall make, buy, sell, use, furnish or cause to be furnished to others as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; and every member shall discountenance the manufacture, sale and use thereof in all proper ways."

Is it True?

Bro. H. Whitfield, County Deputy for Montgomery county, made a visit to our office on Thursday. He meets with the very common discouragement in his work that Good Templars encounter everywhere in our State—an indifference on the part of preachers and leading church members to the cause of temperance.

The above paragraph we clip from The Southern Household, the Good Templars' organ. We read it "Is it True?" and are sorry to say that there is too much truth in it. The members of the churches in this city, we are compelled to say, are not taking the interest in the great Temperance cause they should. But comparatively few are connected with any of the Temperance organizations in the city, forgetting that united effort alone is the sure means of the success of the cause. It is true, they will tell you they are temperance men and wish the cause success, but they are not going to work in the right way. Christians, arouse yourselves on the subject, unite yourselves with the workers in the Temperance cause, and let it no longer be said by them that their efforts are met with indifference on the part of preachers and members of the church.

New Lodge Organized.

Rev. J. F. Goldman has been working up the Temperance cause in Chattanooga, and the result is that on Tuesday night a new Lodge with thirty-one charter members, was organized with the following list of officers: W. H. White, W. C. G. R. Miss Ella Boger, W. V. T. R. B. H. W. R. S. J. R. Allison, W. F. S. Mrs. W. C. White, W. F. Rufus Shehorn, W. C. La. Vaughn, W. M.; J. L. McNaughton, W. I. G.; Dan. Boger, W. O. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONCORD--LEXINGTON.

Reviving Revolutionary Traditions.

In Concord the day opened cool but pleasant. A full battery of artillery fired a salute at dawn near the old North Bridge. The reveille gun was responded to by the ringing of bells and the beating of drums, and an hour after sunrise the inaugural feature of the observance was concluded. The morning salute was fired by battery A, of the first light artillery, in command of Captain E. C. Langley, of Boston. The town is overwhelmed by people, and the trains can not accommodate the extraordinary rush. The railroads temporarily ceased to sell tickets, and they were at a premium. The exercises according to the programme progressed smoothly amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

THE GATHERING CROWD.

The crowd of carriages and teams from the neighboring towns and villages began to arrive as early as half-past six, and from that time to noon there was hardly any cessation in the continuous stream of travel which set into town from all directions. By 10 o'clock there were on the lowest estimate as many as 30,000 people in the streets along which the procession was to pass. Most of the spectators massed themselves in streets and fields near the Fitchburg depot, from which the line was to start. Remarkably good order was preserved.

A procession was formed, prominent in which was President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, Gen. Burnside, and other prominent men. An address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and an oration by George William Curtis.

Before the oration was concluded the chilliest of winds began to blow, and a large portion of the audience dispersed. All the seats gave way under the great pressure. The President left before the oration was concluded, and was driven, at his own request, in a private carriage to Lexington, Gov. Gaston and staff going by train.

THE BIG DINNER.

By the time the people had crushed into the dinner tent, a little before two o'clock, the day was excessively cool, with snow falling occasionally. Judge E. R. Hoar presided. On his right were Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Rev. Grinnell Reynolds, chaplain of the day, and Gen. Hawley; on his left were George William Curtis, Speaker Blaine and Senator Boutwell. The Governors of the New England States occupied tables near by, with their staffs.

THE TOASTS, ETC.

After dinner was disposed of, Judge Hoar made an address and gave the first regular toast: "The nineteenth of April, 1775." In the absence of the President, Speaker Blaine responded in a patriotic speech.

Paul Revere's ride was toasted, and grandson of Mr. Revere was called out. Mr. Wood responded for Acton. Senator Boutwell was then called out, and was followed by Governors Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Peck, of Vermont, and Dingley, of Maine. George William Curtis responded for Rhode Island. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, also spoke. Judge Hoar made an address on some relics, and exhibited them, and to close, read a letter of Frederick Douglass, which breathed the true spirit of the occasion. This brought the exercises to a close.

At Lexington the day was ushered in with a cloudless sky, and the thermometer at twenty degrees. At five o'clock the town was instinct with life and bustle, resonant with ringing bells and booming cannon. Long before day carriages, wagons and pedestrians began pouring in. Booths and extemporized restaurants went up on every corner, and conspicuous in the patriotic hubbub shone the national emblem for gain. By nine o'clock the scene was inspiring, the thousands of people, the flying banners, muster tents and general bustle conspiring to have a grand effect. The monster tent in which was served the centennial dinner presented a striking appearance. It is 410 feet long and 70 feet wide, with central wing 150 feet long, and with plates for 3,740 persons. Every seat had been disposed of this morning, and most exorbitant prices were asked and offered made by those who had and those who had not tickets.

The main tent, in which the oration was delivered and the statues of Hancock and Adams were unveiled, had seats for 4,000. Trains from Boston picked up wherever also came crowded to the town, and it is estimated from forty to fifty thousand persons were present before the procession moved.

The statue of Hamilton after which Richard H. Dana delivered an oration. The exercises closed with a grand dinner at which toasts were proposed and responded to by various gentlemen. In response to the toasts Wm. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, said:

"As an American I am as proud of the men who charged so bravely with 'Pickett's' division on our lines at Gettysburg as I am of the men who bravely met and repulsed them there." Men can not always choose the right cause, but when having chosen that which their conscience dictated they are ready to die for it, if they justify not their cause they at least ennoble themselves, and the men who, for conscience sake, fought against their government at Gettysburg, ought easily to be forgiven by the sons of men who, for conscience sake, fought against their government at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

"Oh, say as Massachusetts was first in war so let her be first in peace, and she shall forever be first in the hearts of her countrymen." THE DAY ELSEWHERE. BOSTON, April 19.—At Acton, Mass., guns were fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset in celebration of the centennial. The monument erected to the memory of Davis, Heyward and Hosmer, who fell in the Concord fight, was appropriately decorated. Dr. G. B. Loring delivered an address to the evening and a ball closed the day. Arlington was decorated with flags and mottoes and salutes were fired and bells rung. At Manchester, N. H., a salute of a hundred guns was fired. Many of the adjoining towns made an extraordinary display of boning. The day was one of universal celebration throughout Eastern Massachusetts. BOSTON, April 19.—The city was

literally deserted, thousands having gone to Concord and Lexington, while additional thousands were blockaded at depots unable to buy tickets or find cars for their accommodation. The day was also celebrated in Worcester by a military parade, dinners and balls. SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 14.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-night in honor of the centennial anniversary of Lexington and Concord.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Assembly to-night adopted a patriotic resolution and adjourned in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. The following poem was written for this centennial celebration by John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet: LEXINGTON—1775.

No maddening thirst for blood had they, No battle-joy was theirs who set Against the alien bayonet Their homespun breasts in that old day. Their feet had trodden peaceful ways, They loved not strife, the dreaded pain; They saw not what to us is plain, That God would make man's wrath His praise.

No seers were they, but simple men: Its woe results the future hid; The meaning of the work they did Was strange and dark and doubtful then. Swift as the summons came they left The plow, mid-urrow, standing still, The half-grown corn-grist in the mill, The spade in earth, the axe in cleft. They went where duty seemed to call, They scarcely asked the reason why; They only knew they could but die, And death was not the worst of all.

Of man for man the sacrifice, Unstained by blood, save theirs, they gave; The flowers that blossomed from their grave Have sown themselves beneath all skies. Their death-shock shook the feudal tower, And shattered slavery's chain as well: On the sky's dome, as on a bell, Its echo struck the world's great hour.

That fateful echo is not dumb; The nations, listening to its sound, Wait, from a century's vantage-ground, The holier triumphs yet to come.— The bridal time of Law and Love, The gladness of the world's release, When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace, The hawk shall nestle with the dove,— The golden age of brotherhood, Unknown to other rivalries, Than of the mild humanities, And gracious interchange of good. When closer strand shall lean to strand, Till meet, beneath saluting flags, The eagle of our mountain crags, The lion of our Motherland.

Speaker Blaine's Review of the Century.

In response to a toast at the Concord Centennial dinner, Speaker Blaine made a happy speech, in which he compared the revolutionary period and ours as follows: "Why, gentlemen, we were three millions of people then. The House of Representatives to-day has more than two-thirds of its members taken from beyond the country where the foot of man to that day had never trodden, except those of adventurers. More than two-thirds of the entire House of Representatives comes from a land then undreamed of for settlement. The day that gun was fired across the bridge there did not exist on the American Continent 50,000 settlers. It was a narrow rim of people, stretching from Maine to Louisiana, and the people had not penetrated the continent at all. All this has flowed, as surely as consequence follows cause, from the blow that was struck that day in the small fight at Concord Bridge. All that remains to us, all that can remain to us, is a half dozen hundred years hence, we may be numbered as honorable as those whose deeds we this day celebrate. It might possibly have been a matter of doubt with me, but for the late terrible experience of this country, whether we had this same heroic people that they had; but, happily, out of the great grievance and the great misery and suffering of our own time, we know that their descendants have not grown less strong in arm or less dauntless in heart than those who fought for us then. [Applause.] It remains for us then to transmit to those who come after us a record in the line of civil duty, in the line of preserving that for which that generation and our own have both fought, that was bequeathed to our descendants to the remotest generations—the blessing which nothing but public fidelity and personal courage can secure to any people. [Applause.]"

NEW ENGLAND TOWN MEETING.

The Bestowing of Government "of the People, by the People, and for the People." Geo. William Curtis in his admirable address at the Concord Centennial exercises, gave the following judgment as to the influences following the town meetings of New England:

All New England, was the town meeting, the nursery of American independence. When the Revolution began, of the 8,000,000 of people then living in Old England only 100,000 were voters, while in New-England the great mass of free male adults were electors. And they had been so from the landing at Plymouth. Here in the wilderness the settlers were forced to govern themselves. They could not constantly refer and appeal to another authority 20 miles away through the woods. Every day brought its duty that must be done before sunset. Roads must be made, schools built, young men trained to arms against the savages and the wildcat, taxes must be laid and collected for all common purposes, preaching must be maintained, and who could know the time, the means, and the necessity so well as the community itself? Thus each town was a little and perfect Republic, as solitary and secluded in the New England wilderness as the Swiss cantons among the Alps. No other practicable human institution has been devised or conceived to secure the just ends of local government so felicitous as the town meeting. It brought together the rich and the poor, the good and the bad, and gave character, eloquence, and natural leadership full and free play. It enabled superior experience and sagacious

ity to govern, and virtue and eloquence alone are rulers by divine right. The Tories called the resolution for committees of correspondence the source of the rebellion; but it was only a correspondence of town meetings. From that correspondence of town meetings. From that correspondence came the confederation of the colonies. Out of that arose the closer majestic union of the Constitution, the greater phoenix born from the ashes of the lesser, and the national power and prosperity to-day rest securely only upon the foundation of the primary meeting. That is where the duty of the citizen begins. Neglect of that is disloyalty to liberty. No contrivance will supply its place, no excuse absolve the neglect; and the American who is guilty of that neglect is as deadly an enemy of his country as the British soldier a century ago.

But here and now I can not speak of the New England town meeting without recalling its great genius, the New Englander in whom the Revolution seemed to be most fully embodied, and the lofty prayer of whose life was answered upon this spot and on this day. He was not eloquent like Otis, nor scholarly like Quincy, nor all fascinating like Warren, yet bound heart to heart with these great men, his friends, the plainest, simplest, austere among them, he gathered all their separate gifts, and adding to them his own, fused the whole in the glow of that untiring energy, that unerring perception, that sublime will, which moved before the chosen people of the colonies a pillar of cloud by day, a fire by night. People of Massachusetts, your proud and grateful hearts outstrip my lips in pronouncing the name of Samuel Adams. Elsewhere to-day, nearer the spot where he stood with his immortal friend Hancock a hundred years ago this morning, a son of Massachusetts who bears the name of a friend of Samuel Adams, and whose own career has honorably illustrated the fidelity of your State to human liberty, will pay a fitting tribute to the American tribune of the people—the father of the Revolution, as he was fondly called. But we also are his children, and must not omit our duty.

THE CHEYENNE REVOLT.

Eight Reds and One Squaw Killed in the Late Fight. From the Leavenworth Times, April 15.

The particulars received in this city in regard to the fight between the Cheyennes and the United States troops, on the 6th inst., have been very meagre, and little is known, outside of the military at Fort Leavenworth. The battle was fought about one hundred and twenty-five miles from Camp Supply, the Indian force numbering some two hundred and twenty-five. They also had two hundred and seventy-five squaws with them. The result in killed on the side of the reds was eight warriors and one squaw. This was the result of the first collision. After this a day or so, when the troops came upon them at the Sand Hills, a second battle was fought, the result of which has not yet been ascertained. Twenty-five prisoners were taken, who are now on their way to Fort Leavenworth, where they will be confined under guard.

Another fact has also come to light in regard to the arms of the Indians at the Sand Hills. During the Indian war last summer and fall it was well known by the officers and troops who were fighting the Indians, that they were armed with the best long-range rifles and needle-guns, and when they surrendered they turned over to the troops old muskets, broken revolvers and the like, and through the stupidity of the officers in command, not a question was asked as to where these rifles and needle-guns had gone to, and it was taken for granted that the poor, ignorant Indians had given up all the arms they possessed. When the outbreak occurred last week, all those who escaped made directly for one point in the Sand Hills, where they had buried all their best arms before surrendering, and the troops not knowing the fact, rushed into the face of a murderous fire, which staggered them and drove them back. The officers who had the Indians in charge are condemned in the severest terms for not trying to ferret out the whereabouts of the guns that they were known to have carried during the campaign.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Becher's testimony concluded to-day. A half dozen witnesses were examined, regarding the general morals and wiles of the blackmailers.

Senator Morton's health was much improved by his Southern trip.

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THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constipated, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left some thing which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits; Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them, but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

NEARLY ALL DISEASES originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the Liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulder, Colic, Chills, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Bitter Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, or the Liver, and a hundred other symptoms, for which SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectively, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that may be taken. It has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best. THE CLERGY—"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testify to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga. LADIES' ENDORSEMENT—"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction."—Edw. W. MERRILL, Chittenden, Vt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE. In the matter of Wilbur F. Gleason, Bankrupt. A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY HAS BEEN ISSUED BY SAID COURT against the estate of Wilbur F. Gleason, of the County of Greene, and State of Tennessee, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debt, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his wife, or the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more receivers of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Knoxville, in said District, on the 20th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of William Aiken, at the Federal Court Rooms, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. S. P. KVASS, 142-dawit U. S. Marshal for said District.

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