Rev. J. S. Porter

THE WEEKLY HERALD,

Published by

HAYES & TIPTON,

Every Friday Morning.

TERMS:

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	$1 00
One copy three months	50
Single copies	05

Experience has taught us not to print a newspaper on credit.

☞ Special terms to clubs of five or more.

THE Weekly Herald.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be charged $1 per square of ten lines Nonpariel, for the first insertion, and 50 cents per square each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Parties sending advertisements should say how long they want them published, or they will be continued "till forbid," and charged accordingly.

Announcing names of candidates for office $5, 00 cash in advance.

Obituary notices making over five lines, will be charged half advertising rates.

VOLUME 1. NO. 11. CLEVELAND, TENN., SEPTEMBER 22, 1876. TERMS $2.00 A YEAR.

OGDEN BROTHERS,

Successors to

SMITH, OGDEN & CO.,

KNOXVILLE, - - - - - TENN.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

B O O K S ,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of STATIONERY, Wall Paper, Note, Letter and Cap Papers, and everything found in a first-class Book Store. JOB PRINTING done at reasonable prices. Give us a call. aug 11 1y.

L. L. OSMENT,

General Insurance Agent.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CON.
PHŒNIX " " " "
HOME " " NEW YORK,

Insure with the above Fire Insurance Companies. Representing a cash capital of over $10,000,000. TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED.

J. H. MaGill's

CELEBRATED EATING HOUSE,

At Mouse Creek

Passenger Train, West Dines at Mouse Creek ,2:17 p. m.

J. H. GAUT, CLEVELAND, TENN. A. S. COWAN, OOLTEWAH, TENN.

GAUT & COWAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practices in the 4th Judicial Circuit and Supreme Court.

BOOK STORE!

J. S. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Proprietors,

CLEVELAND, : : : : TENN.

Keep on hands all kinds of School Books, Novels, News Papers and Periodicals. Also a full line of

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, WALL PAPER &c. sep 9-1y.

DELANO HOUSE,

OPPOSITE DEPOT

Cleveland, : : Tenn.

Convenient to Railroad. Commercial Tourists will find it to their interest to stop at this House. Baggage transferred to and from public Square Free of Charge.

S. H D'ARMOND, Proprietor.

SAMUEL H. DAY, M. D.

(Late of Birmingham Ala.)

OFFICE AT

Scruggs Drug store.

Can be found at my office or at my dwelling on Church Street. I will attend to all calls regardless of time or weather. Bills always due when patient is discharged. sep 9 1y

W. C. CARSON,

D E N T I S T ,

Has Located Permanently at

Cleveland, - - - - - Tenn.

And solicits patronage. Office will be kept open constantly by himself or his father, who has had an experience of 40 years in the business. Office formerly occupied by Dr. W. H. Cooke.

June 16-76 1y

A. L. HEARTSILL,

U N D E R T A K E R

Keeps on hand and for sale a full assortment of

M E T A L I C

And Imitation Metalic Cases.

All kinds of wooden COFFINS for sale cheaper than any shop in the city. He has a fine hearse for the use of his customers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FUNERALS.

He also keeps a Large Stock of BUREAUS, SAFES, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c., which he will sell cheap for cash or produce. aug 25-76-1y.

CARPENTERING & REPAIRING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Lumber Furnished to Order by

BAKER & SLAUGHTER,

CLEVELAND, TENN'

Shop on R. R. Street, opposite the Depot.

Are also authorized to use BREWER'S CELEBRATED RUBBER PAINT for Shingle and Tin-roofs for Bradley, McMinn and James counties. Orders solicited. Send size of roofs and we will estimate.

Nov 13-74tf

THE FOREIGN WAR.

Seven Thousand Dead Bodies in One Town.

Christian and Moslem.

The Rev. J Baldwin Brown delivered a discourse, Aug. 20, on the "Conflict of Creeds and Races in the East," which closes thus:

There have been horrors of Christian warfare innumerable—sacks of Magdeburg, and the like; but Christian society cries shame upon them, and their repetition became impossible. But was there ever such horror in Christian society as this? I quote from the letter of a reliable correspondent of the *Daily News*. He says:

"I have just seen the town of Batok, with Mr. Schuyler. Mr. Baring was there yesterday. Here is what I saw: On approaching the town on a hill there were some dogs. They ran away, and we found on this spot a number of skulls scattered about, and one ghastly heap of skeletons, with clothing. I counted from the saddle a hundred skulls, picked and licked clean—all of women and children. We entered the town. On every side were skulls and skeletons charred among the ruins, or lying entire where they fell in their clothing. There were skeletons of girls and women, with long brown hair hanging to the skulls. We approached the church. There these remains were more frequent, until the ground was literally covered with skeletons, skulls and putrefying bodies in clothing. Between the church and the school there were heaps. The stench was fearful. We entered the church-yard. The sight was more dreadful. The whole church-yard, for three feet deep, was festering with dead bodies, partly covered—hands, legs, arms, and heads projected in ghastly confusion. I saw many little hands, heads, and feet of children of three years of age, and girls, with heads covered with beautiful hair. The church was still worse. The floor was covered with rotting bodies quite uncovered. I never imagined any thing so fearful. There were three thousand bodies in the church yard and church. We were obliged to hold tobacco to our noses. In the school (a fine building) two hundred women and children had been burnt alive. All over the town there were the same scenes. In some places heaps of bodies buried in shallow holes had been uncovered by the dogs. The banks of the little stream were covered with bodies. Many bodies had been carried to Tatar Bazardjik, a distance of thirty miles. The town had 9,000 inhabitants. There now remain 1,200. Many who escaped had returned recently, weeping and moaning over their ruined homes. Their sorrowful wailing could be heard half a mile off. Some were digging out the skeletons of loved ones. A woman was sitting moaning over three small skulls with hairs clinging to them, which she had in her lap. The man who did all this, Achmed Aga., has been promoted, and is still Governor of the district. The newspaper account were not exaggerated—they could not be. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity was left uncommitted. Seven thousand bodies have been lying here since May 12, rotting in the sun, preyed upon by dogs; and Sir Henry Elliot has never heard that the authorities demand a war contribution from the remaining inhabitants of one hundred thousand piasters. The town formerly paid a million. The harvest is rotting in the fields. The owners are in the church-yard. The survivors' cattle have been taken by the Turks, who refuse to restore them. It is impossible to get in the harvest. It is not true that the Turks are sending help. The inhabitants everywhere complain to Mr. Schuyler that their cattle are not restored, and that help is not given. The statement that the Bulgarians committed atrocities is utterly unfounded and shamefully false. Mr. Schuyler thinks that less than two hundred Turks were killed, nearly all in open combat. There is no proof yet that a single Turkish woman or child was killed or violated. The reports of Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Baring will corroborate this telegram. There is urgent need of relief for the starving and helpless families."

That is what we seem to Europe to be supporting, and unless the voice of the country rings out loud and clear, that is what we shall be supporting, and the burn-shame of it will lie on our souls. And it is the natural outcome of Islam. The system knows but of two orders—one despot, and all others slaves. The Caliph is absolute master, the subjects are utter and hopeless slaves. There is no despotism like it; it claims the authority and sanction of the Most High—to submit it allegiance to him. And he is supreme despot—pure, hard, stern will, sweeping like a gleaming sword through the world. The Koran is all commandment—no reason, no tenderness, no humanity—nothing to expand, enlarge, subdue, and educate men. Read the chapters in the Koran which deal with the infidel, read the chapters which treat of the delights of paradise—the one ruthless, the other sensual, bestial, to brutal excess. These are the influences which broke out into free play in those savage, horrible atrocities; and while Islam remains Islam, that will be the type to which its warfare will inevitably tend, and in which, when restraining influences are withdrawn, it will act out all its cruel will.

Women animals, men slaves, and one irresponsible despot—absolutely irresponsible while his hand is strong—ruling over all, where are the elements out of which the regeneration of Moslem society can possibly spring? The utter hopelessness of reformation, revival, progress, lies in the utter absense of that which is capable of development. There are the men there; and the poor Turk is a patient, industrious, and far from contemptible man; but he can only be saved by the overthrow of Islam; when he learns what the the Divine humanity means, he will be beginning to be saved.

No, sirs; the game is played out, the bloody game of the rule of the Turk over Christian peoples. We have done all that we could to cizilize, to educate, to save him. We prostituted our noblest Order of Christian chivalry by bestowing the Garter on the worn-out sensualist, with his boat-loads of wives, whom we tried to make a Christian prince in vain. To my mind there has been a stain on that Order ever since. The effort is hopeless. Turkey in Europe, in the realm of Christendom, is worn-out, wasted, dead, a thing of the past. The Eastern question is at bottom the means of burying it decently and orderly out of sight. The future of those provinces—nay, the future of Asia—is with the Christian peoples, with whom, too, is the furture of the world.

Strangely enough, the most famous mosque of Islam, Santa Sophia, in Constantinople, is Christian shrine; Christians built it, Christians will recover it. It is a Christian temple, and its orientation is not toward Mecca, but toward Jerusalem. The Turks do their best to disguise this spreading the lines of their carpets toward Mecca along the floor. God grant that the time may be near at hand when the Cross shall again breathe its penitent wail, and the "Gloria" ring out its triumphant strain in the long-prostituted Christian sanctuary of the fairest city of the world.

Who Not to Marry.

In the waiting-room at one of the depots in a flourishing Western city, might have been seen recently two women, one young and handsome, the other old and ugly. The various trains rushed in and out; the last passenger train for some hours had departed, but still they sat, these two women.

One remark led to another, until they were chatting quite confidentially. The young women in turn became communicative, and said her lover was coming on in the midnight train, and that she was going with him to the next station to be married. Whereupon the old lady said she had had much experience in the "marrying business," and would give the young lady some advice, and here is what she said:

"Well, child, never marry a railroader, for he is liable to get killed most any time. Besides, he has such a nice chance to flirt.

"Never marry a military man, for he's liable to go to war and get shot. Besides, his gorgeous clothes attract the attention of the women.

"Never marry a hotel-keeper. My first husband was a hotel-keeper, and fell through the elevator opening and broke his darned skull. It riles me when I think of that man.

"Never marry a traveling man, for he's always away from hum. Nobody knows what these men are up to when they are away from hum.

"Never marry a steamboater. My second husband was a steamboat captain, and got blowed into 4,000,000 pieces, blast him. I get terrible mad when I think of that man.

"Never marry a dry goods man. Dyes in clothes is so injurious. They never live half their days.

"Nevery marry a grocer. They have such dirty hands. My third husband was a grocer, and such hands as he'd have was 'nuff to sicken a body. He was killed by a molasses barrel falling on him. When I think of him I'm completely disgusted.

"Never mary a carpenter. My fourth husband was a carpenter, and fell off a scaffold and was mashed into a jelly. May his soul sleep in peace!

"Never marry a machinist. My fifth husband was a machinist. I'll never forget the day he was brought home on a board. I didn't recognize him. A belt had come off a pulley and hit him plum in the face, and spread his nose all over his countenance. I promised him on his dyin' bed that I'd never marry another machinist."

Just then the train rolled in and the old lady asked:

"Child, what business is your lover in?"

"Insurance business."

"O, mercy! You don't mean to marry him! My sixth husband was an insurance ——"

But the young lady was gone to meet her lover.

The Result in Maine.

The Louisville Commercial says:

It will be becoming in Republicans to say well done to the gallant little State of Maine, who yesterday repeated her oft-told story. The Old Guard could not have been more loyal to Napoleon than New England is to Republicanism. It needs but the emergency to summon her sons to action, and they never fail to act with promptness for that which is right honest, and true. Those who favored equal rights to all men and special privilege to none—a government by the people for the people—expected Maine to do her duty, and loyally has she answered. The moment is not auspicious for bravado on our part, but rather let us in our triumph take our foes by the hand and ask them to come up higher; dissolve the old party, the name of which is synonomous with so much that is bad, and whose very history is a part of that of the lost cause. The efforts of the Democrats to purchase Maine's loyalty to the party of progress has met its just reward—a rebuke such as the nation will give to the same organization in November. Against Alabama and Arkansas, with their Democratic majorities, obtained by intimidation, we place Vermont and Maine, two States prominent among all others for their love of liberty and education. Yankee cuteness perceives through the thin disguise of reform the same old foe, and so long as that enemy to modern civilization and ideas appeals for a restoration to power, so long will the answer be: "Get the behind me Satan." Democratic organs will attempt to deceive the people with figures arranged with as much science as Euclid's problem, showing gains for their partisans, but the gains are of that kind which has kept the party out of power for sixteen years. In a word, Maine gives 12,000 Republican majority; all of the Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature three-fourths Republican. Again we say, well done to the gallant little State.

A Fresh Discovery.

An examination of the books and records of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway Company discloses the fact that in the reorganization of the affairs of that company, in 1862, Samuel J. Tilden had assigned to him twenty-one thousand dollar bonds of the company, then worth par in the New York stock market, as a fee for services. The book further show that these bonds were delivered to Mr. Tilden in April, 1863. The only explanation Mr. Tilden has offered in regard to the $20,000 fee received from the Alton, Terre Haute and St. Louis Railway Company, In 1862, is to the effect that it was the reward of services covering a period of four or five years previous. How will he explain the matter of the second fee of $20,000, received early in the year following his income return of $7,118, for services which were absolutely concluded in 1862? The sum to be accounted for is now swollen to $40,000, as follows: $10,000 received in October, 1862; $10,000 in November, 1862; and $20,000 in April, 1863; and yet on the 26th day of December, 1863, Mr. Tilden called God to witness that his income for the year 1862 was only $7,118!

"It is now stated, on what seems to be good authority, that after Governor Tilden is elected President, he will marry a daughter of the late Professor S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph."—*Nashville Banner.*

Poor woman! She'll never marry.

THE FRONTIER.

Interesting Account of Late and Passing Events of the Indian War.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Bismark Dakota Territory dispatch says a Standing Rock paper dated the 12th, says: An Indian arrived last night from the hostile camps with a message from seven hostile chiefs. He is known to have left this agency about three weeks ago for the hostile camps. While he does not claim to have been with Sitting Bull, he says he was with another much larger camp where lodges and Indians covered all the prairie. He reports the Indians as abundantly supplied with fresh meat, buffalo and antelope, which is in great abundance. They are also reported to have more arms and ammunition than they know what to do with. They daily watch the men who are engaged in building the new post on Tongue river, and say at one time they could have destroyed another body of troops as they did Custer and his band, but they thought that they were going home, and upon that reason did not care to disturb them. This is supposed to have been Gen. Miles and his regiment; when they started back for Yellow Stone. They are anxious to treat for peace, and do not care to fight the soldiers if they are let alone, but will fight for years if necessary. The writer says several of the bands refused to be counted, and rations were accordingly withheld from them. One Chief who submitted to count, refused to receive his rations and scattered them on the ground. It is claimed that the count, though not completed, will not show more than half the number of Indians which the agent claimed to have been issuing to. Though new rations have not arrived, full rations of flour and half rations of sugar, coffee, tobacco and bacon were issued. The correspondent claimed that Indians received full as much under this issue as they had formerly received for double the number of lodges. Captain Collins has been detailed to assist Lieut. Roach in count of the refractory lodges.

Intelligence from Fort Thompson, Dakota, dated Sept. 3, says advices received from Fort Pierce and subsequently confirmed, report that a party of five men were killed by the Indians near Wakapa Sica, and it is thought that some of the party must have got away and penetrated the foot hills as far as Crook City, from which place a force of 50 miners came out to open a road to Missouri. It is reported these were attacked and surrounded and held coralled on the hill for a whole day, when a messenger escaped and went to the hills for reinforcements. Twenty others came out to the assistance of the besieged men, but before being able to co-operate with them, they were attacked and overpowered by the Indians and all massacred. This is the last report, which has not yet been confirmed, but it seems probable, as the Indians have recently appeared in large numbers from hostile camps in the neighborhood of the Black Hills and even at Cheyenne River Agency.

General Custer's Remington rifle and black horse he used to ride to Fort Lincoln, have been captured by some of the Black Hillers, from a young warrior killed on a scout to the Black Hills.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Withdrawal of Six Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, September 11—There was withdrawn from the Treasury to-day $700,000 United States six per cent. bonds, held to secure national bank circulation, for which four and a half per cent. bonds are to be substituted.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FLOOD.

A dispatch from Indian Agent Cravens, at Cheyenne Agency, received at the Indian Bureau today, states that all the buildings at the agency except three have been swept away by flood, and that all the records and papers are gone. The agent says he cannot wait for bids, and asks if he shall employ labor and move to some safer place.

SILVER BULLION.

The following order regarding the purchase of silver bullion for coinage was issued from the Treasury to-day:

"Until further notice, silver bullion in the form of fine or unparted bars, foreign coin, amalgam, plate, &c., will be purchased at the mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, and the Assay office at New York. The purchasing rate will be 101 cents per standard ounce at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New York, and 101½ cents at Carson, payable in United States gold coin, on determination of its value by mint assay, the seller paying the mint charges for melting, refining and parting, conformably to law and regulations.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Arrangements are now being made by the revenue marine division of the Treasury, for placing in active operation and immediate service, life-saving stations on the lakes.

Hayes & Tilden—a Comparison

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: The publication of slanderous charges against Gov. Hayes in relation to his tax returns has served one good purpose. It enables the people to contrast the conduct of the opposing candidates for the Presidency. Tilden was charged with perjury in this, that in 1863 he made a false return of his income for the year 1862, and made oath to the truth of the statement. These are the facts: On the 26th day of December, 1863, Tilden swore that his income *from all sources* for the year 1862 was $7,118. Since his nomination he has been compelled to answer to the charge of embezzlement as trustee at the suit of the Alton, Terre Haute and St. Louis Railway Company. In his answer he swears that he received from the company as fees in the year 1862 $20,000, thus unwittingly convicting himself of the crime of perjury in 1863. What is his explanation? This, and nothing more, from his private secretary, namely: that the railway fee was earned by a service of four or five years, and that therefore only a portion of it was included in the income return for 1862. But the explanation is navigated by the sworn statement of Tilden, who appears in the same case, that he undertook the service for which he received a fee of $20,000 in the year 1861. And this is all of Tilden's explanation in regard to the charge of perjury. Let us turn to Governor Hayes. The Democratic party, driven to an extremity by the terrible plight of its candidate, made charge that Governor Hayes had, for the years 1874-5-6, falsified his returns of property subject to taxation under the laws of the State of Ohio. The facts adduced did not bear out of the charge as preferred, but Governor Hayes hastened to reply to it fully and frankly by an exhibit showing conclusively that, so far from it being a fact that any part of his property had escaped taxation, or that any part of it had been undervalued, all of it had been duly listed and a portion of it had been overvalued. This exhibit is corroborated by the sworn affidavits of parties familiar with all the facts. The difference between the cases, respectively, of Hayes and Tilden is this: The charge against Hayes was a slander, and the fact that it was a slander has been proven; while the charge against Tilden was true, and that it was true was proven at the time the charge was made, by the sworn statement of Tilden himself. The charge against Hayes was supported by evidence, but it was promptly met and silenced. Outside evidence has been adduced which confirms absolutely the truth of his sworn tax returns for the years 1874-5-6, and the charges are disposed of. But the charge of perjury when made against Tilden *was* supported by evidence of the most exclusive character, and the most dilligent and persistent efforts of his friends have failed utterly to weaken the force of that evidence. He stands convicted before the country of having defrauded the government out of a portion of its revenue, and of having committed the crime of perjury in aid of the fraud.

"My income from all sources for the year 1862 was only $7,118. —*Samuel J. Tilden, New York, Dec. 26, 1863.*"

"I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true, *so help me God.—Samuel J. Tilden.*"

"If summoned by suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work (reform) I shall endervor, *with God's help*, to be the efficient instrument of their will.—*Letter of Acceptance of Samuel J. Tilden, Albany, Aug. 4, 1876.*

"For my services in wrecking the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway Company for the benefit of the first and second mortgage bondholders, I received, on the 17th of Oct, 1862, $10,000, and the 7th of November, 1862, $10,000—in all $20,000, income from a single source for the year 1862.—*Samuel J. Tilden.*"

"I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true, *so help me God.—Samuel J. Tilden, New York, Aug. 10, 1876.*"

Col. Edwards says that "Foote" was too clumsy—he could do nothing with him.

The Spanish authorities have arrested Boss Tweed. And soon Gov. Tilden will have to walk Spanish.

Mr. Blaine is to make his first speech in Indiana, with General Ben. Harrison, at the grand rally at the Tippecanoe battle-ground on the 26th inst. It will be a monster meeting.

First Tweed's arrest, and then the Maine election right on its heels. Democratic misfortunes never come singly. This is as discouraging as Sherman's March to the Sea and the fall of Richmond.

Tilden used to be a great hand to consoldiate railroads. If he could only consolidate the Democratic vote of Kentucky with that of Indiana he might be able to carry one Northern State, but not otherwise.

In a letter to a Brooklyn campaign club, General Sherman requests that his name be disconnected with any partisan movements, saying that he shall devote the remainder of his life to his profession and the performance of his duties as an army officer.

The Servians have been driven out of Gurgusovatz; Harvatovich has fallen back on Alexinatzr; Sevenyearsovich has defeated Crackyerjawlgatz, and Pulldownyourvestovitch has inflicted a crushing blow on Wipolyerchinoski. Particulars in later editions.—[Providence Press.

Another recruit has joined the army of Democratic martyrs, Isaac B. Whitlow, the bounty-jumper and deserter, who first took $400 bounty from the government and then deserted to fight for Jeff. Davis. Doubtless his summary execution by General Hayes at Frederick City lost a zealous supporter of Tilden and Reform.

While Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley were in custody at Oxford, England, in 1554, their dinner on October 1 cost the State two shillings and six pence, or about sixty-two cents. They had oysters, bread and ale, butter, eggs, lyng, a piece of fresh salmon, wine, cheese and pears. Such a dinner in these times would cost more than sixty-two cents for each one.

The Republican of other States need not by any means concede New York State to Tilden. Tilden was elected Governor over Dix two years ago by 50,000 majority, but Tilden received 25,000 votes of Liberals, who this year will support Hayes, and Dix failed to receive the votes of 55,000 Republicans who stayed at home. In 1872 the Republicans cast 445,801 votes, and eleted Dix by over 50,000 majority. This fall they will poll 475,000 votes. Tilden cannot equal it.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Keep it before the people that Samuel J. Tilden, candidate for President, has been proven guilty of *perjury*, and being connected with the Boss Tweed ring of New York.

Keep it before the people that every convict and gambler in the whole country are for Tilden.

Keep it before the people that T. A. Hendricks, candidate for Vice President, is a "salary grabber" and was connected with the "Credit Mobilier swindler, and moreover is a statesright Democrat.

Keep it before the people that R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler, the Republican candidates, have never been charged with anything wrong, even by Democrats. Keep it before the people that they have a sound character and are true Republicans.

How Vermont Stands.

The late election in Vermont cleaned out the "filthy" almost entirely. Last year the Senate was composed of 29 Republicans and one "unclean." This year the Republicans made a clean sweep—electing every Senator. This year it stands, 205 Republicans and 41 Democrats. So much for the gallant little State. Roll on the ball.

"I direct," says Maine's great seal. All right, most noble director, we'll follow your directions.