

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate on the 20th, the House bill providing that Railroad companies may pay the interest to the State in bonds past due of any series, after considerable discussion, passed third reading, without modification.

In the House the resolution directing the Comptroller to hypothecate State bonds in the 4th National Bank of New York, to liquidate the claim of \$132,000 of Ward & Briggs, was adopted.

The discussion of the penitentiary bill was continued without result. The temper of the House appears to be in favor of the Senate running the prison.

On the 22d, Mr. Fleming, of Knox, introduced a bill incorporating the Tennessee Mining and Land Company, which was headed by Messrs. Bealy, of Pennsylvania, Boyd of Tennessee, and others, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and wooden ware. Passed first reading.

Mr. James, of Hamilton, introduced a bill abolishing the present Tax Collector's office, and requiring Constables, under bonds, to collect taxes. Passed first reading.

Mr. Rhea, of Davidson, introduced a bill changing the mode of appointing Tax Assessors. Passed first reading.

Mr. Fleming, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in lieu of the bill for the punishing of masked marauders, discussed the day before, which passed third reading.

In this bill, persons in mask, with deadly weapons in their possession are punishable by hanging.

A bill repealing all exemption laws which have been enacted since 1860, passed third reading.

A bill levying a tax on retail liquor dealers at one hundred dollars each, including druggists. Passed second reading.

The Senate was not in session on the 24th, for want of a quorum.

In the House Fleming called up the bill providing for the sale of delinquent Railroads, which was made the special order for to-day (Thursday).

Mr. Smith, of Washington, offered a bill encouraging wool growers, and the killing of sheep-killing dogs. Passed first reading.

Mr. Nixon, offered a joint resolution deploring the death of Mr. Prentice, of Kentucky, and complimenting his many virtues. Adopted and transmitted.

Mr. Walker, of Davidson, offered a bill requiring Constables to file a special tax. Passed first reading.

Mr. Henkle, offered a bill regulating the fees of Constables. Passed.

The House bill was called up, directing Tax Collectors to take the Bank of Tennessee notes for taxes past due, and amended in the Senate with "hereafter due."

A discussion occupied the chief part of the day, and on motion to indefinitely postpone, the House adjourned.

Georgia.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes, Jan. 13, as follows:

"The reports that reach this city of the state of affairs in Georgia, cause serious apprehension in the minds of Republican members of Congress, who are beginning to conclude that their last attempt at reconstruction was a worse failure than they believed the first attempt to be. This is not because of any act of the so called Rebels of the State, but because they realize that Gov. Bullock is either not equal to the emergency, or that he is doing everything for his own personal interest and aggrandizement, and nothing for the need of the State and the whole people thereof."

"A gentleman who has been one of the most earnest advocates of an extreme remedy in the Georgia case, remarked to-day that if reports from that section were to be believed, (and he did not seem to doubt them,) the difficulties in some of the counties was as much the result of Bullock's arbitrary and vindictive conduct as of any disposition upon the part of the people to resist the laws of the United States. In the debate in the Senate on Friday Mr. Ferry alluded to Bullock as exercising imperial power in his State, and intimated his contempt for Bullock's course. Other gentlemen, and they too not all Conservative Republicans, think just as Senator Ferry does. Even now members are talking of calling him to a strict account for his action, and by congressional enactment stripping him of all power, and vesting complete authority in General Terry."

Israelite Immigration.

It is stated by a New York contemporary that a large immigration of Israelites may shortly be looked for. It is known that several hundred families are to be sent to New York from Western Russia, where toleration is no longer to be enjoyed. It is also stated that the sub-committees on the Russo-Prussian frontiers will soon organize a general fund for the exportation of Israelites to this country. Nearly all these immigrants will be poor, but they will here find perfect freedom to do and think as they please.

Congressional Interference in Tennessee.

The St. Louis Republican says: "The new bill in Congress to inaugurate Congressional interference in the State of Tennessee starts from a principal diametrical-opposed to the bills of Mr. Drake and Mr. Trumbull, by which the jurisdiction of the United States courts is to be curtailed in regard to the question of the constitutionality of Congressional acts. The House bill submits the acts of the various Legislatures to a decision of the United States Courts in such cases as the Senate bills attempt to exclude from judicial action. If a State law is passed by the votes of persons under political disabilities, the United States Courts are to be permitted to declare such law null and void, whilst a congressional act may be passed in the most flagrant contradiction of the Federal constitution, and yet the Federal courts shall have no right to pronounce the unconstitutionality of such an act. The curtailment of jurisdiction in one case is as favorable to Radical legislation as the extension of jurisdiction in the other. This is the motive of both bills. Both are introduced for the express purpose of preserving partisan legislation from scrutiny by the Federal courts. The House bill, however, presents a feature which is especially singular. It presupposes the existence of some doubts as to the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment in the mind of the representative who introduced it. Supposing he had no such doubts, the whole bill is unnecessary. An act passed by any Legislature, in contradiction to its provisions, is unconstitutional, and it needs no special law by which the courts may be authorized to regard it as such. If his doubts, on the other hand, are well grounded, what does all the subsequent legislation, based upon an invalid amendment, amount to, if on a future occasion there might be a majority of representatives, in whose minds the same doubts exist as made a Radical member frame a bill to palliate the original deficiency of the amendment? In this manner Congressional interference in the internal affairs of Tennessee can scarcely be inaugurated. They must send an army into Tennessee. Nothing will do short of that."

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Mr. Jones, of Lincoln, moved the adoption of the independent proposition that negro suffrage be submitted to the people.

Mr. Williamson, of Wilson, opened the discussion. He did not believe that negro suffrage was an accomplished fact. A million majority of white men opposed the measure. He believed that the constitutional amendments arising from the exigencies of the war would pass away with the occasion that brought them into existence. Mr. Sumner stood alone in favor of prohibiting the States from regulating suffrage. Ex-Gov. ... made a long and able speech in favor of suffrage as a fixed fact, but admitting that it had been brought about by the surrender of Lee and Johnston's armies. The Government was powerful and able to maintain itself. The agitation of this question only distracts the country and prevents the return of peace. He believed that the white man would be benefited if the negro was protected and educated.

Mr. Jones, of Lincoln, supported the independent proposition, and urged that if negro suffrage be submitted to the people with the Constitution it may be defeated, and therefore fail to free white men, who are all conscious of a natural antipathy and prejudice against the education of the colored race.

Mr. Ferriss, of Hardeman, urged in a long speech, the necessity of submitting the independent proposition.

The State retains the right to regulate the franchise. The people, not the Constitution, should decide on this question.

In the middle of his speech, the Convention adjourned.

The momentous word "hereafter," was the bone of contention.

A Consequence.—Many rich things have transpired in the neighborhood of the Sweet Water Valley, Tenn., but few of them are more rare than the following: During the perency of the recent presidential election that much divided community was much exercised over the political issue between the democrats and the republicans. A pair of beautiful radicals was riding along near a fence by which was seated a highly respectable and vigilant democrat.—Said R. to his companion D., "If Grant is elected, I'll tell you one thing—these rebels have got to quit calling me Trunnet-head!" The bright idea exactly fitted an empty space in D's torpid brain, and rising boldly in his stirrups and throwing his clenched fists into the innocent air he bawled out, "Yes, and they have got to quit calling me Pumpkin-Gut too!" Our democratic friend had thenceforth higher ideas of the gravity and importance of the canvass. Who could have helped it? Bristol News.

Henry Ward Beecher's salary as pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, was increased a few days ago from \$12,000 to \$20,000 a year, but strange as it may appear, he has refused to accept the increase.

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THE CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23. The Convention having taken up the Executive Department, and accepting the solitary amendment requiring the Governor to specify for what purpose extra sessions are called in his proclamation, the whole department was adopted, except the proposition of Mr. House, of Montgomery, giving the Governor the veto power, the discussion of which occupied the greater part of the day. The friends of the veto urged its necessity in order to check hasty legislation and give dignity and responsibility to the office. The opposition urged that the veto was an innovation unprecedented in the history of Tennessee; that nothing in the past developed its necessity. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 to 25.

Mr. Heiskel, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, recommending the elective system, with some amendments.

Mr. Stanley, of Roane, from the minority of the same committee, reported that the committee had no distrust of the people, but have of those who seek judicial office through this means. The system has not given satisfaction; that England's judiciary is appointed by the Crown, that our Government had appointed a judiciary that was an honor to the country, naming Marshall and Story; and urging that the judiciary be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.—The Convention opened with prayer.

There was a well filled house, President Brown in the chair.

The majority report of the Committee on the Judiciary Department was received. It recommends that the Supreme Judges be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate, to serve twelve years, and that all other judges be elected by the people.

Mr. Stephens, of Shelby, reported from the Committee on the Legislative Department. It recommends that the Legislature be prevented from involving the State in debt; requires a majority of the members elect to pass laws, instead of a majority of a quorum; limits regular sessions to seventy-five days, and extra sessions to twenty days; deducts the per diem of members when absent, except when sick; and withdraws the power to incorporate private companies. The report was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the franchise question was taken up.

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.—In the House speeches were in favor of moving the capital.

The expected collision between Butler and Dawes is postponed.

The Joint Committee on the District of Columbia, heard the delegates to the Woman's Rights Convention this morning. Half dozen females addressed the committee.

Replying to the committee for the advancement of the interests of the District of Columbia, the President said he wished to see the seat of Government made such as would arouse the pride of the citizens of the Republic and be acceptable, at least, to the proper consideration of the people of the old world. He appreciated the disadvantage under which the citizens of the District labored, and would be glad to help them out.

In the House, Mr. Stokes commenced ventilating the condition of affairs in Tennessee, but having permission to print his remarks, gave way to the Capitol movers. Messrs. Moore and Logan made long speeches in favor of the movement.

On the 24th, Mr. Morrill was qualified by the Senate as Fessenden's successor.

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following:

For resuming possession of the lands granted to Arkansas for a railroad from the Mississippi via Little Rock to the Texas boundary; for paying letter carriers \$1,200 per annum; for increasing the number of Supreme Judges, and defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; for paying white and black soldiers the same bounty; for establishing a postal telegraph—referred to a special committee of seven.

A resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that owing to its peculiar duties, the Committee on Elections is a judicial body, and in deciding questions should act according to all the rules of law the same as though they were under oath in each case, was passed—yeas 138, nays 25.

The House then took up the Virginia bill, and after a very sharp debate between Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Farnsworth, mostly of a personal character, the House concurred in the bill as it came from the Senate, by a strict party vote, Adjourned.

"Can't have the Baby"—On Island Creek, in the county of Monroe, Tennessee, there lives a gentleman, of former prominence, whose history is not untouched with the poetic feature. Being near that hale and vigorous period of life which, from its base of thirty years, seasons and solidifies the human heart, he took the rare fancy of making a widow his first choice in matrimonial matters. For near a fourth of a century they lived in that childless half contented, but otherwise blissful condition which was so long the anxious lot of Zachariah. At length his first wife died and went on the invisible journey by which her first husband had been gathered to the company of saints. At length came our cruel war, and there were more widows in the land. There was a poor Uriah living near our hero and when the bugle sounded he went to the tented field leaving his beautiful and lovely wife to mourn an absence which has never yet been broken by any certain information. Whether he went to the fiery front of the battle and fell upon the dusty plain cannot be known, but many a returning footstep made the heart sick with disappointment, for he came not. There was mourning in the little home, but Time, who builds tombs, also dries the widow's tears. Our hero longed for another widow, and the bereft woman listening to his persuasive tongue, at length believed the ominous silence and laying aside her weeds of mourning consented. They married. Time flew and our hero was no longer childless. But his bliss was of that extreme degree which cannot last without interruption. A strange and startling rumor disturbed the pleasant atmosphere. It was said the soldier had at length returned; had landed at London and was actually advancing in quest of his wife. A rumor so shocking was sure to find a victim and our hero heard and believed it. He murmured not—he doubted not. It was a time for courage, and rising to the dignity of the crisis he exclaimed, "Well, he'll not get the baby certain." Bristol News.

France. PARIS, JAN. 22.—Two thousand infantry and six hundred cavalrymen have arrived at La Crenzat.

An editor of the Marseillaise has been arrested, charged with aiding the La Crenzat foment.

Value of Manure. An old New England farmer, as he was breathing his last, said to his son: "Johnny, don't get in debt! That is my last and solemn advice—don't get in debt but, Johnny, if you do get in debt let it be for manure."

Commissioner Delano experiences good deal of difficulty in getting his decision in regard to farmers to fit the case exactly. He now decides that farmers who make it a business to sell in the markethouse or other places are subject to retail traders' license, but not to those who only sell from time to time.

The Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Constitutional Convention have agreed upon an extension of the term of office of Judges from nine to twelve years.

New Advertisements.

TERMS FOR 1870! REDUCED ABOUT 100 PER CENT. NO BACKDOWN! COMPETITION THE LIFE OF TRADE.

The Knoxville Daily and Weekly Whig must go! That is a fixed fact! If others can't see it, feel it, and acknowledge it, and govern themselves accordingly, all right. We have swung out! Now for the battle! We are for the people, the whole people—farmers, manufacturers, day laborers, and all. We are down upon any man, or set of men, who will take power out of the hands of the honest masses of the country, upon the ground that they are ignorant and don't know how to vote. We conduct a free press. Its columns are open to all—to every party, and to all sexes and colors. Now read the following terms for 1870:

DAILY KNOXVILLE WHIG FOR 1870. Per week, delivered by carrier, \$2.00. For 3 months, " " " " " 5.00. For 6 months, " " " " " 9.00. For one year, " " " " " 15.00. For six months by mail, " " " " " 3.00. For one year by mail, " " " " " 5.00.

WEEKLY KNOXVILLE WHIG. Single subscribers, one year, \$1.00. For 6 months, " " " " " .75 cts. For 3 months, " " " " " .50 cts. St. Louis Home Journal and Weekly Whig, \$2.50. Farm and Home and Weekly Whig, \$3.00.

News, citizens of East Tennessee, put your shoulders to the wheel, and let us give the Knoxville Whig a sweeping circulation! Send on your clubs. They are now coming in just to our notion. In three months we have doubled our circulation! Address C. W. CHARLTON, Editor.

Sheriff Sale. I WILL Offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House, in the town of Madisonville, Monroe county, Tennessee, on the 7th day of February, 1870, the title, claim and interest that A. J. Rogers has in and to two small tracts of land, situate in the 17th Civil district, Monroe county, Tennessee, as follows: One tract containing 100 acres known as the James Harrison and J. J. Rogers Mill tract of lands, adjoining the lands of Polly Millspaugh, J. L. Johnson, and others, located upon the lands of A. L. Rogers, to satisfy debt of said Rogers, in the Circuit Court of Monroe county, at the January term, 1869. Jan. 14th—pr. 34. J. J. CHARLES, Sheriff.

EGGS OF PURE BRED Fancy Poultry for Hatching. WE HAVE ON hand the largest and best selection of Fancy Poultry to be found in the country. Eggs carefully boxed and shipped to any part of the country. For circulars and prices address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa. Jan. 20th—pr. 50.

Persons thinking of advertising to any extent will do well before making contracts to apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, for an estimate. They have unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all newspapers and periodicals at low rates. Address them at 40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. Inclosing stamp for their Circular containing the names of more than One thousand Newspapers and cost of advertising in them.

THE HINKLEY FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, Price \$30. Every family in the country needs one. It knits everything from a mitten to a blanket. A child 12 years old can learn to work it in an hour. It is operated the same as a sewing machine by hand or foot. It uses but one needle, and is the perfection of beauty and usefulness. Circulars with cuts and full particulars free to everybody. Agents wanted in every country. Apply quickly. TOWLE & HARDING, General Agents, 176 Broadway New York.

THE NEW Family Sewing Machine BOWERY EMPIRE BOWERY. The extraordinary success of their new and improved manufacturing Machines for light or heavy work, has induced the EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. to manufacture a New Family Machine of the same style and construction, with additional ornamentation, making it equal in beauty and finish with other Family Machines, whereas in usefulness it far OUTSTRIPS ALL COMPETITORS. The price of this new acknowledged necessary article comes within reach of every class, and the company is prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to buyers, dealers and agents. Every Machine warranted. Apply for circulars and samples to EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, dec2-3m. No. 294 Bowery, New York.

Wells' Every Man his Own Lawyer and Business form Book. A complete and reliable guide to all matters of law and business transactions for every State in the Union. The professional man, the trader, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, each require a convenient, comprehensive and reliable work, which will enable them to draw up any instrument that may be required, and that will furnish him with such information as is usually called for in all his business relations of life—a book that every busy man understands, and that will enable every man to be his own counsel. The entire leading laws of the country unparalelledly enclosed in the work. Price only \$2.25. Sent post paid. Agents wanted every where. Address JNO. G. WELLS, Publisher, No. 432 Broome Street, N. Y. dec2-3m.

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New Advertisements.

BOOKS for FARMERS and Stock Breeders. Bound Volumes of the American Stock Journal, for 1868 containing 384 large double column pages, sent post paid for \$1.50. Bound Volumes of the American Stock Journal for 1869, containing 384 pages, sent post paid for \$1.50. The Dairyman's Manual, sent post paid for .25c. The Horseman's Manual, " " .25c. The Hog Breeder's Manual, " " .25c. The Sheep Breeder's Manual, " " .25c. The Poultry Breeder's Manual, " " .25c. The whole five Manuals sent post paid to one address for \$1.00. Agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers, Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa. Jan. 20—3mo.

IN CHANCERY. Joseph Upton, vs. Michael Girdner, and J. J. Haynie. IT Appears from the allegations in Complaint and amended Bill, which are sworn to, that defendant J. J. Haynie is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Sweet Water Enterprise, notifying said non-resident defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Madisonville, on the first Monday of June next, and make defence to the Original and amended Bill filed by Joseph Upton in said court against him and others, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. A true copy of the order. Test. S. P. HALE, c. & n. Thornburg & W. J. Hicks, Solicitors. Jan. 20th—pr. 86.00.

CHANCERY COURT AT MADISONVILLE. J. J. Haynie vs. J. J. Boyan, and others. IT Appears from the Original and amended Bill, which are sworn to, which are sworn to, that defendant J. J. Haynie is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Sweet Water Enterprise, notifying said non-resident defendant to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the court house in Madisonville, on the first Monday of June next, and make defence to the Original and amended Bill filed by Joseph Upton in said court against him and others, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. A true copy of the order. Test. S. P. HALE, c. & n. Caldwell, Sol. for Complainants. Jan. 27th—pr. 84.00.

SWEETWATER UNION INSTITUTE. THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing that the Rev. Wm. H. Crawford, a capable and experienced instructor, will take charge of the School in the Institute. It will be a High School, where the pupils can procure an education qualifying them for all the ordinary avocations of life, or to enter Colleges or Universities with credit, to complete a course for learned professions. TERMS OF TUITION: Preparatory, \$2.00 per month. Higher English Branches, \$2.50 " " Languages and Mathematics, \$3.00 " " Contingent fee \$1.00 in advance. Payable one half in advance or within two months—remainder at the close of the Session. Session to commence 31st day of January and end 30th day of June, 1870. Board can be procured in good families at reasonable rates. J. T. LEXTON, Pres't Board. J. H. PATTON, Sec'y. ju20-1f.

Hight & Scruggs SWEETWATER, TENN. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Clothing, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Stoneware, Cast Spring and Blister Steel, Horse Shoes, Hoop Nails, Cut Nails, Wagon Boxes, Suit, Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Malder, Lenoir's Thread, Train and Linseed Oil, Paints, &c. We buy and pay as much as the market will justify. Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn, Eggs, Butter, Feathers, Dry Hides, Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Tallow, Flax Seed, Dried Fruit, Meal and Flower. We are also Agents for the Holston Plaster Company, and are prepared to furnish Plaster by the Car Load, or in small quantities. We notify all that we are Agents for the sale of J. H. Taylor's Brooms Manufactured by him in this county, which can be purchased from us by Whole sale, at New York prices. They are equal, if not superior to any broom Manufactured in the North. Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.