

THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 8.

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NUMBER 1.

The Recommendations of the President.

It is a quite common remark that the recommendations of the President amount to nothing, as they will not be adopted by the radical or malignant majority in Congress.

"He makes theoretic recommendations, based upon constitutional law, to men who mock at all constitutions, and whose will is a higher law than man's enactment or God's word."

GEN. JACKSON'S MOTHER.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks delivered a lecture before the Historical Society of New York some years ago, in which he related an interesting story, illustrative of female heroism.

The Armies of Generals Lee and Grant—The Forces that Invested Richmond—Lee's Army Only Forty Thousand Strong—Interesting Particulars.

The report of the Secretary of War throws light on a matter of history in regard to which much interest has been felt by the public. We refer to the strength of the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate command of General Meade, but directed by the Lieutenant General, at the two important periods of the Spring of 1864, and the Spring of 1865.

Army of the Potomac, they make 149,259. It was understood in Richmond that, in addition to the numbers here given, General Grant was receiving heavy re-enforcements all through March.

To meet this immense array General Lee could muster not more than 40,000 men. The number surrendered by him is stated in the report as 27,905; but we believe the number on duty, with arms in their hands, the morning of the day on which the surrender was made, did not reach 8,000.

"The negro" was the bottom of the war which for four years spread the pall of death over the face of this once free and happy country; and "the negro" is to-day the pretext made use of by party fanatics against declaring the war at an end and restoring the Confederation ruptured by it.

And these are the people who deny political freedom to the whites of the South, lest they should be wanting in tender mercy to "the negro."

The Value of Thoroughbred Horses.

In order to show the large amount of wealth invested in the horses of our own and other countries, we propose to glance briefly at a few of the most celebrated thoroughbreds, and the price set upon the head of each.

The Death of the King of Belgium.

Leopold I., King of the Belgians, is dead. He was born at Coburg, on the 16th of December, 1790, was at eighteen commissioned a general in the Russian army, served in the wars against Napoleon, and accompanied the allied sovereigns to England in 1814.

The Jamaica Affair.

The Radical journals make no concealment of the fact that a white man was the instigator, agent and controller of the negro insurrection in Jamaica. He was Radical. He was the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society.

not for sale on any terms, and if he was, we are certain that Count de Legerage would not look at an offer below fifty thousand dollars. Lexington by Boston, dam Alice Carnel' by imp. Sarpedon, who is now in his sixteenth year, and the property of Mr. Alexander, can not be bought for less than forty thousand dollars in gold.

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THE BLACKBIRD.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary, Over the war of the rebellion, and the things that were before—

WINTER FASHIONS.

The New York Post has a long review of the winter fashions, the feature of which, it says, is their showiness and the expensiveness of almost every article of ladies' apparel.

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THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.] We had almost determined to pass un-noticed the frequent insulting allusions to the women of the South which some of the Northern papers are disposed to contain.

THE NEGRO ELEMENT IN THE ARMY.

The nonsense of the pro-negro (radical) journals—that we could not have suppressed the rebellion but for the aid of the black man—is summarily disposed of by the annual report of the Secretary of War as follows:

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of shapes. The three-cornered, the Glengary turban, the cavalier, intended for a riding hat, and the "Lady Derby," made of black velvet, with round crown.

There are at present no novelties in dress fabrics. But there is what is called "a rage" for expensive materials. So many costly goods have never before been sold in New York during the same length of time as in this season.

Dress skirts are very full, and are usually cut goring, though the straight skirt is still, to some extent, in vogue.

Basquies, made of heavy beaver cloth and velvet, are the leading style, but circulars and loose sacks are also much worn.

The Negro Element in the Army. The nonsense of the pro-negro (radical) journals—that we could not have suppressed the rebellion but for the aid of the black man—is summarily disposed of by the annual report of the Secretary of War as follows:

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prepare clothing for the army; nursing the sick and wounded as they cheered the hospitals with their smiles.

Daily would they assume the garb of mourning for a father, a brother or a lover, daily did the shaft of death enter the household and make manly hearts quail before the horrors of war; but never for one moment did the women of the South, from the highest to the lowest, fail to support the arms of the soldier, and hold them up until the sinking of the sun.

Such women are worthy of the respect of the world, and will receive a sneer only from cowards and brutes!

The natural instincts of manhood suggests resistance, either by act or expression to whatever appears to be wrong or oppressive. From this cause, we think, springs the very general opinion that in being deprived of their slaves, the people of the South have been deprived of all their wealth.

However unconstitutional or injurious the successions of acts may have been by which slavery has been abolished, it is useless to argue, and we propose to show that the fact itself may be made of worldly advantage to our people.

For the purpose of cultivating a tract of land, instead of having to support the actual number of hands required to do the work, our planters have had imposed upon them to clothe and feed and tend, at least three unprofitable ones to every one whose labor was of profit to them.

In order to support this constantly increasing number of non-producers, the lands were skimmed over, and the spots which promised most returns for the labor alone were cultivated.

Let us now look at the real wealth of our people. It lies in their lands; the vast forests and the overlooking prairies; the pleasant valleys and the gently sloping hills. These constitute the people's wealth.

Instead then of being cast down to unavoidable necessity, which grew out of laziness to establish the Confederacy, our people should at once address themselves to the work that is before them, and by earnest, zealous effort, exact the reward that industry and sagacity invariably produce.

Let them determine at once to be independent of the world. Having selected their ground let them labor to make it yield. In order to do this they must give if they hope to receive.

The immense estates of our people, properly divided and worked, will be more powerful agent in regulating the commerce of the world. As it is, even the chiefest of our products are sent to the hands of all nations.

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