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THE REPUBLICAN.

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FOR PRESIDENT.

U. S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX
Of Indiana

FOR CONGRESS.

Second Congressional District

H. L. C. BOW,
Of Anderson County.

PROFANE SWEARING.

No man who habitually uses the gift of speech to dishonor the name of Him who bestowed it, can rightfully claim from society the respect and consideration due to a Christian gentleman. The vice of swearing is, however so common, that were all men who indulge in it, shunned and denounced by all who abstain from it, there would unquestionably be a very large majority of the proscribed black sheep over the sea of white ones. The vice of the proscriber is not in all cases the vice of God, and this is one of the exceptions. The man who swears, however, cannot do so without dishonoring himself, not to procure his offending brethren, but to endeavor to reform them. Few who are guilty of blasphemy are hardly enough to defend it. The evil of the habit is confessed by thousands who are addicted to it, and they endeavor to excuse a practice which they do not attempt to justify, by saying that it is involuntary—that they would be glad to abandon it, but cannot. This is a mistake. Any bad habit may be overcome by persistent watchfulness and a resolute will.

Profane swearing is a vice as ancient as it is odious. It was probably as great a nuisance in Jerusalem two thousand years ago as it is in New York to day. In the Mosaic ritual judicial oaths were proscribed and heavy penalties attached to perjury. But in process of time the solemnity of an oath was disregarded and "the chosen people" began to swear, conversationally, by the earth, the heavens, the stars, their heads, and even by their eyes and limbs, as vulgar ruffians do now. In vain the priesthood censured them. They went on from bad to worse until the practice became so general that the Founder of Christianity found it necessary to admonish his disciples on the subject, and to restrict them in their colloquial assertions and disclaimers to "yea" and "nay."

We have not seen anything more beautiful than the following from the pen of George D. Prentice:

"There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart betwixt this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless, and he all powerful, and the faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter, we feel in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, the earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficent provision to soften its intensity. When the good and lovely die the memory of their good deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, lights up our darkened hearts, and lends to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that he would not, if he could, dispel the darkness that environs it."

Faith is exceedingly charitable, and believing no ill of God.

LET JUSTICE TAKE ITS COURSE

Callcott, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Brooklyn District, N. Y., and his Deputy, Allen, convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds upon the revenue, were sentenced last Friday, and on Tuesday, together with Col. Enright, a criminal of the same class, committed to the State Prison at Albany. These men held respectable positions in society, and their sentence was a terrible stroke to them and their friends. But their conviction and committal is a vindication of the law—a vindication much needed, for it had come to be believed that the national government might be defrauded of millions with impunity. The money of the whisky ring had apparently become omnipotent enough to defeat all the ends of justice.

These convictions and sentences may have a healthy effect in deterring other swindlers; since they may gather from it that it is just as criminal to defraud the government as it is to rob a bank or burn a church. If President Johnson does not interfere with his pardoning power, the government may save hundreds of thousands of dollars by the action of the United States Circuit Court of Brooklyn.—*Press and Times.*

THE TREASURY—HOW FILLED AND EMPTIED.

The Government of the United States owed, on the 1st inst., over Twenty-six Hundred and Forty three Millions of Dollars, less One Hundred and Thirty three Millions in its Treasury, leaving its net indebtedness Two Thousand Five Hundred and Ten Millions of Dollars. The interest on this Debt is very nearly One Hundred and Fifty millions per annum, or fully Twelve Millions per month. Our Pension list calls for over Thirty Millions per annum, or nearly Three Millions per month, apart from the current expense of carrying on the Government, and without attempting to pay off the principal of the Debt. To meet all this, we must pay One Hundred and Eighty Millions per annum, or fully Fifteen Millions of Dollars per month, as the current cost of putting down the Slave-holders, Rebellion and preserving our National integrity. Add the necessary cost of carrying on the Government, and our Federal taxes can hardly be reduced to less than Three Hundred Millions per annum.

The cry for a reduction of taxes is very general and eager, and Congress defers to it with alacrity. The Cotton tax has been repealed, blotting out Twenty Millions of income. The tax on Manufactures followed, wiping out Sixty Millions. Further reductions of abolitions of imposts and excise are agitated and strongly supported. Whither do we tend?

The reduction of our Debt has ceased. The last report adds Ten Millions to its total; and while this is probably factitious, it is clear that there has been no diminution since the 1st of January.

The reserve of coin in the Treasury has already begun to decline. It has exceeded One Hundred Millions net; it is now but Seventy Millions in excess of the outstanding Gold Certificates. This is to be drawn down directly by the payment of Eight Millions of Mexican War Debt, Thirty Millions of Interest, and (probably) Seven Millions of purchase money for Alaska. It is not probable that there will be Fifty Millions of coin in the Treasury on the 4th of July next above the amount deposited there by private owners and balanced by Gold Certificates of Deposit. And it is morally certain that the Debt will be heavier four months hence than it is to day.

How is it, then, that Members of Congress can be found to vote twenty per cent. extra as "an additional compensation" or bounty to all the civil employes of the Government residing or working in Washington City? That is to say: every clerk or other person whose regular pay is \$2,000 per annum is to receive, for the year ending with this month, \$2,400; and so of all who receive less than \$2,000, or more, if the regular pay does not exceed \$2,500. How can trustees of this heavily taxed and deeply embarrassed people vote to squander their money thus recklessly?

We will take our own trade as an illustration: The printers—whether compositors or pressmen—employed in the Government printing office, are paid \$24 per week, where they were paid \$12 per week in the old,

hard-money times. They are paid as much as any other printers and they work no harder than others. Why, then, should other printers be taxed to pay this favored few \$1.80 per week extra? It seems to us gross partiality and wrong.

Representatives of the people! we warn you that your votes for or against this measure will be scrutinized when you come before the people for reelection. They who live by hard work, and get by twenty per cent. extra, will ask why they should be taxed to pay twenty per cent. extra for this year's service to those who have had the good time for employer. We charge you to look well to your answer!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WILL IT PAY TO ADVERTISE.

If there is any one thing in ordinary business life which has been more satisfactorily demonstrated than any other one, it is that judicious advertising will pay, and yet there is no point upon which the majority of our business men are so skeptical. Most of those who advertise, if they fail to have immediate response, become discontented, and consider it is a mere throwing away of money. If every customer who is influenced by advertisements, were to announce the fact, at the time purchases are made, these skeptical ones would have their doubts removed. A gentleman connected with a firm in this city, informed us a day or two since, that some years ago, having a large supply of a particular article to sell, the firm with which he was connected resolved to spend a thousand dollars in advertising it. In the short space of two months, the whole of the stock for which they sought purchasers, and which amounted in the aggregate to seventy thousand dollars, was disposed of. The remarkable fact of the case was, that although the sales were made mainly under the supervision of our informant, he does not remember that in a single instance the purchasers alluded to the advertisements, though doubtless the majority were influenced by them. A similar character, were it necessary,

CREDITABLE.

The following extract from an eastern paper, portraying pen and ink wretches of members of the Massachusetts Legislature, should be read with interest by the colored men of Tennessee:

JOHN J. SMITH.

Is the only colored member of the present Legislature, and is the colleague of Speaker Jewell from Ward 6, Boston. Mr. Smith was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 2nd, 1829, and came to Boston in 1841, in which latter city he has nearly ever since made his home. He possesses in a large degree the confidence of his fellow citizens in the Ward where he is best known, not only among those of his own party but with those also who are politically opposed to him. In the Legislature his intelligence and honesty of purpose have gained him many friends who will never forget him. It is not often that he addresses the House, but when he does so his unassuming manner, his force of reasoning and withal his earnest eloquence, never fail to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. In the recent debate upon resolutions relative to the impeachment of the President, Mr. Smith made one of the most forcible speeches, delivered during the present session, and carried the House with him as if by storm. On the question of the repeal of certain portions of the statutes in regard to the naturalization laws, his reply to remarks concerning his own race will not soon be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to hear his bar ing oratory. Representing in his own person that people whom many years of oppression had bowed down in servitude, the most abject and spirit crushing, he appeared for the moment to rise above his peers, and through the justice of his cause seemed lifted up and glorified.

Mr. COLFAX, on one occasion, gave the Indiana Sanitary Commission \$100; at another time sent the same sum, and once on the adjournment of Congress during the war, gave the mileage, \$600, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. When the Soldier's Home Association was needing contributions for the support of the hospital, he lectured all over the country for its benefit.

CLIPPINGS.

We were truly glad to shake the living hand of that sterling man and patriot, Rev. Wm. Milburn, on Monday last, and know that the report that he had been murdered was false.—*Greenville Era.*

The National Temperance Advocate strongly favors Gen Grant for President, avowing its belief in the rectitude of his habits, after careful investigation.

The potency of thirty pieces of silver was sufficient to buy a betrayal of Christ. Recent developments indicate that men in our time can be bought with the same commodity.—*Radical.*

Since the law took effect requiring four dollars for a marriage license, there has been a falling off in the matrimonial business in some parts of Tennessee.

Why is a chrysalis like a loaf of bread? Because it is the grub that makes the butter fly.

Facts acceptable to the people.—*Colfax.*

Speaker Colfax's father was one of the heroes of the revolution. He was the commanding officer of Gen. Washington's life guards through the war.

Antonio Jenisari, Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala and San Salvador, died at his residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

'Are you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors?' said a minister to a sick man. 'Oh, no I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king cannot be much worse.'

He who loves little, prays little; he who loves much, prays much.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, THE GENERAL Assembly of the State of Tennessee, at its recent session, enacted the following law, to wit:

CHAPTER LIII.

AN ACT to change and Fix the Time of Electing Representatives to the Congress of the United States from the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the next election of Representatives to the Congress of the United States from the State of Tennessee, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November 1868, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every second year thereafter.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said election shall be held at the different places in the cities and counties, as now provided by law, in this State, and according to the Constitution and existing laws governing elections in this State, so far as applicable; and the returning officers shall make their returns in the manner, and to the persons, as now provided by law.

F. S. RICHARDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

D. W. C. SENTER,
Passed February 28, 1868.
Speaker of the Senate.

In pursuance of this Act, I, W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee, order the election of eight Representatives to the Forty first Congress of the United States, for the eight Districts as at present arranged, and also one for the State at large. The Commissioners of Registration will see that elections are held in every county in the State, and that qualified Judges and Clerks are duly appointed. And I herewith direct that publication of this Proclamation be made three times in each of the newspapers entitled to the legal advertising of the State.

In testimony whereof, I have L. S. hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Nashville, on the 3d day of June, 1868.

By the Governor:
W. G. BROWNLOW,
A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State. June 13 31.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL

Tax Sales.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

To the collector of Public Taxes for Blount County—Greeting:

WHEREAS J. C. Edmondson, Collector of Public Taxes for the county of Blount, has reported to the Circuit Court at its May Term, 1868, the following Tracts of land and Town Lots as having been assessed for Taxes for the year 1867, that the Taxes are due thereon and remain unpaid, and that the respective owners of the same have no goods and chattels within this County on what he can detain for Taxes, to wit:

One tract of land assessed in the name of Willis Cliff, lying in the 17th District of Blount county, containing Five Thousand acres. Originally granted by the State of Tennessee to Charles W. Parks, Sept., 24th 1840; and bounded as follows:

Beginning on a Poplar and Black Gum on the bank of Ketches branch, the waters of Tennessee River, and running North 70° West, Twelve hundred and Eighty poles to a White Oak; North Twenty East, six hundred and forty poles to Hickory; South, Seventy East Twelve hundred and Eighty poles to a Red Oak marked "P"; Then South twenty West Six hundred and forty to the beginning, adjoining the lands of the heirs of D. D. Foute, and the heirs of Hiram Sellers; valued for 1867 at \$900; Tax, \$8.324. Clerks fee \$1.50, Collector's fee \$1.00, Printers fee \$1.50. Total, \$12,324.

One tract of land assessed in the name of Willis Cliff containing five Thousand acres, lying in the 17th District of Blount County, originally granted by the State of Tennessee, to Charles W. Parks on the 24th day of September, 1840, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning on a poplar and black Gum on the north bank of Ketches branch, the waters of Tennessee River, and running North 70° West, twelve hundred and Eighty poles to a white Oak; then South, 20° West, six hundred and forty poles; then South 20° East, twelve hundred and Eighty poles to a black Oak; thence to a direct line to the beginning, adjoining the first described tract Valued, for Taxes for 1867, at \$900, Taxes, \$8.324. Clerks fee \$1.50, Collectors fee \$1.00, Printers fee \$1.50.

Total.....\$12,324.

J. C. Edmondson
Rev. Col. D. C.

It is therefore considered by the court that Judgment be and is hereby entered against the aforesaid Facts of land in the name of the State for the sums annexed to each, being the amounts by Taxes cost, and charges and the cost of this proceeding due severally thereon for the year 1867. And it is ordered by the court that the said several Tracts of land or so much thereof as shall be sufficient of each of them to satisfy the Taxes, least and charges annexed to each of them severally be sold as the law directs.

You are hereby commanded to expose to sale as the law directs so much of the said several described tracts of land so reported and condemned as aforesaid as will be of value sufficient to pay and satisfy the Taxes, cost and charges, together with the cost of this motion due severally thereon, and make due returns thereof agreeable to law before the Judge of the Circuit Court for Blount County. Witness, Will. A. McTeer, Clerk of said Court at office in Maryville the, 4th Monday of May, 1868

Will. A. McTeer,
Clerk.

In obedience to the above, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Maryville, on Monday the 3rd day of August, 1868, the above described lands.

J. C. Edmondson,
Rev. Col. B. C.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

MARTIN'S MILL, NAIL'S CREEK.

Inform the public that he will card

WOOL

The incoming season at 10 cents, plain and 15 cents per pound, mixed. For the convenience of parties at the lower end of Blount, a Wagon will call at ELLEN'S, in Maryville, every Saturday noon; or if neighbors join to send a load to the Machine, the driver will be boarded free of expense.

Corn, Wheat and Bacon delivered at the Machine, will be taken in payment, at market rates. Terms: Payment on delivery. April 18-3m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

It is well known by a good number of the citizens of Blount County that the undersigned did during the past year, sell goods to a great many persons on a few days time, who have prolonged those few days into a few months, and seem to be making good progress towards prolonging them into a few years.

So as it is impossible for them to do it good, as they are now proposing to sell they have come to the conclusion that it is best for the undersigned and seller, to sell the goods strictly pay down. This course will be but the same as they were when they were on the account and every body understands it. So as you understand the matter, the Store, is the place to be received for the goods and that we will be at least 10 per cent. ware to sell. Thankful for your attention for a continuance, remain Yours Truly, J. M. C. may 9th

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in view of informing the citizens of Blount and adjoining counties that he is engaged in tanning business, at his old stand, on East of Maryville, where he expects to be able to supply the people with the best and most complete STOCKS of LEATHERS EVER offered at any Tannery in Blount county. Having secured the services of the best Northern workman that could be procured, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all. He also expects to keep PATENS to suit the Times; and will soon have a splendid stock of KIP, CALF and GOAT skins of the finest quality, suitable for gentlemen and Ladies fine wear. He will also keep on hand at all times, a good assortment of Saddles, which he is determined to sell at very low prices before the war. Hides, Bacon, Wheat, or Horses and Cattle, will be taken in exchange for any of the above articles. He is also prepared to contract for a great quantity of chestnut-oak bark, to be delivered this Spring and Summer; call and get a contract. He expects to adopt the PAT DOWN system which will enable him to sell CHEAPER than he could possibly do under the old credit system; and will treat all alike. He will tan, for all who prefer it, on the old rule, one half for tanning. So come or with your Hides and get your Leather. April 4-6m. W. W. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE.

THE Knoxville & Charleston Railroad Company offer for sale, say from one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of Blount county Bonds issued to said Company. Persons wishing to purchase any of the Bonds, can do so by calling on the President of the road at Knoxville, Tennessee. C. W. JONES, President. K & C. R. R.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

OUR NEW Indestructible Golden Pens.

Are recommended by Bankers, Lawyers, Teachers, Merchants, and all who do them, as the best pen manufactured. They are non-corrosive, and under the most durable care, flow before them more durable than any pen public. Sent post-paid to any address for 75 cents per box, containing only 50 pens. Orders containing money to be sent at our risk. Do not fail to try them. M. McALPIN & Co., Louisville, Ky.