THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR.

FREEMAN RANDOLPH, Proprietor — "It is not in the Power of any Man to Command Success but we can do more—we can Deserve It." — TERMS—$2 per Year.

NEW SERIES. SARDIS, PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873. VOLUME 16. NUMBER 38.

RAILROADS & HOTELS.

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Taken effect on Friday Feb. 28, 1873.

GOING SOUTH.

Daily leaves Memphis 5 10 a. m., passes Hernando 6.05, Batesville 6.55, Courtland 7.10, Panola Station 8.02, and arrives at Grenada 8.40 p. m.

Leaves Memphis 4.45 p. m., passes Hernando 5.40, Sardis 7.00, Batesville 8.10, Courtland 8.20, Panola 8.45, and arrives at Grenada 11.15 p. m.

Mixed train leaves Memphis 6.20 a. m., passes Hernando 8.30, Sardis 12.25, Batesville 1.00, Courtland 2.00, Panola 2.10, and arrive at Grenada 4.30 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Daily leaves Grenada 5 45 a. m., passes Panola 6.40, Courtland, 11:47, Batesville, 12:05, Sardis, 12:55, Como, 1:10 a. m., and arrives at Memphis 3:55 p. m.

Mixed trains leave Grenada 2:00 a. m., passes Panola 4.15, Courtland 4:06, Batesville 4:15, Sardis 5:05, Como, 5:40 and arrive at Memphis 8:40 a. m.

Mixed train leaves Grenada 5:45 a. m., passes Panola 8:10, Courtland 9:22, Batesville 9:32, Sardis 10:55, Como 11:20, and arrive Memphis 4:10 p. m.

Mail and 4 Express trains daily.

Freight runs daily, except Sundays.

The mail train going South makes direct connection at Grenada for New Orleans. The express going South connects for Water Valley, Coffeeville, Oxford, &c.

E. D. FROST, Gen'l. Sup't.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

GOING NORTH.

Mail train leaves Grenada at 9.40, A. M., Express train at 11.40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail train leaves Grenada at 7:35, P. M. Express train at 2:05 A. M.

R. N. COLQUHOUN, Supt.

STEEL RAILS, DOUBLE TRACK!

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

THE ONLY ROUTE by which holders of through Tickets to New York and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK AND BOSTON

at the cost of a ticket to New York or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE,

is the only route from the WEST TO WASHINGTON CITY without a long and tedious Omnibus Transfer through Baltimore.

The only line running magnificent day cars and Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

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Manufacturers of, and Dealers in BOOK AND NEWS TYPE, AND PRINTING MATERIALS Of every description.

STEREOTYPING & ELECTROTYPING In all their various branches.

WOOD ENGRAVING, AND PATTERN LETTERS FOR FOUNDERS.

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347 Main street, Cor. Union, MEMPHIS — TENN.

Oysters and Meals Served in Every Style. Importers of Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Round for Ladies and Gentlemen Up-Stairs. sep28-6m

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317 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

BENSON & COLE Pianos from ... $350 to $450
ROSE & SONS' Pianos from ... $350 to $400
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All warranted 6 to Five Years.

Pianos for sale on Monthly Payments. Old Pianos taken in Exchange for New ones. Together with the largest stock of Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise Ever brought to the South.

New is Your Time to Buy.

Country Merchants, Music Teachers will please send in their orders, as I can fill them at less than New York prices, for Cash or good City Acceptance at thirty, sixty, or ninety days.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen. E. A. BENSON, 317 Main street Memphis, Tenn. oct

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

FREEMAN RANDOLPH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SARDIS MISS.

Will practice in the Chancery and Circuit Courts of Panola, DeSoto and Tallahatchie Counties, and the Federal Court at Oxford. Bankrupt business will receive prompt attention.

J. A. FOLK. L. C. BALCH.
FOLK & BALCH, Attorneys At Law SARDIS MISS.

Will practice in the various Courts of this District, the Supreme Court at Jackson, and the Federal Court at Oxford. All Bankrupt business promptly attended to.

M. J. VAIDEN, Attorney at Law, Sardis, Miss.

Will practice in the various Courts of the District. Criminal practice especially solicited. ab19-1y.

C. MILLER. W. D. MILLER.
MILLER & MILLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SARDIS, MISS.

(Office over Kinchloe & Wright's Drug Store.) may2-1y

L. F. RAILSWATER, ATTORNEY at LAW, COURTLAND, MISS.

apr20-1y.

E. P. COOPER. J. G. HALL, JR.
COOPER & HALL, Attorneys-at-Law & Solicitors in Chancery, SARDIS, MISS.

Will practice in Panola, DeSoto and Tallahatchie counties, in the Federal court at Oxford, and in the Supreme Court at Jackson, and also attend Justices' Courts in different parts of the county. dec21

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sardis, Miss. feb8-1y

HAMPTON H. SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Also Commissioner of Deeds for the Southern States. OXFORD, MISS. feb24-12.

A. I. ELLIS, M. D., SARDIS, MISS.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Sardis and vicinity. o28-1y

Dr. W. S. RANDOLPH, Has located five miles northwest of BATESVILLE MISS. at the Bluff, on the river, where he may always be found, unless professionally engaged, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding vicinity.

RASCOE DICKINS, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Star Place, Miss. CAN BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE When not Professionally Engaged. mar2,1872-12m

J. M. WILLIAMSON, M. D. Sardis, Mississippi. Having permanently located in Sardis, offers his professional services to the citizens and country. ☞ Special attention given to Chronic Diseases of Females. March 7, 1872. 12m

DR. Z. P. WEAVER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Star Place, Mississippi. OFFICE at Star Place. Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the community. jul13-1y

JAMES B. COOK, ARCHITECT, 88 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS — TENN. 3010-6m

$5 to $20 ... JUST RECEIVED AND CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND. A Complete Line of METALIC CASES AND CASKETS OF THE LATEST DESIGNS. —ALSO— A Complete Line of COFFIN TRIMMINGS AND WOODEN COFFINS.

BALENTINE, HEFLIN & CO. se21

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WILL give prompt attention to all business in their line. jan25

A. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO. S. VACCARO. G. BICKNELL.
A. VACCARO & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, —ALSO— Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants No. 324 FRONT STREET, oct5-3m MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

THERON BARNUM. L. A. PRATT
BARNUM'S HOTEL, Second and Walnut Streets, BARNUM & PRATT St. Louis, Mo. Proprietors. np27-1y

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

This medicine is not intended to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE. For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal as a LIVER MEDICINE. It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it now regarded as the Great Unfailing Specific for Liver Complaint and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, Etc., Etc. Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.00. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ☞ Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. jan11

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Orders from Physicians filled promptly at wholesale prices.

Prescription Department open day and night. Our Professional services tendered to the public as heretofore.

We will sell Drugs for CASH after November 1st, and earnestly request our patrons to pay up, as we must have money.

The Weekly Panola Star.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year (in advance) ... $2.00
Six months ... $1.00
Single copy ... 10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of ten lines—first insertion ... $1.50. Each additional insertion ... 75.

Advertisements for three months and over, special rates.

Marriage and obituary notices, if not more than ten lines—free, and over ten lines charged at regular advertising rates.

All advertisements of a strictly personal character, will be charged at the rate of twenty-five cents per line.

Editorial notices in local column, twenty cents per line.

JOB WORK of every description done with neatness and dispatch.

Advertisements payable in advance, and Job Work on delivery.

To Correspondents.—Write plain, with ink and on but one side of the sheet. The time of ordinary manuscript, on letter paper, will make one square.

City and County Directory.

E. S. Fisher, Judge of the 12th Judicial District.
J. P. Simmons, Chancellor 10th Chancery District.
A. R. Howe, Collector Internal Revenue.
U. Greene, Sheriff.
C. H. Gleaves, Circuit Clerk.
J. C. Harrison, Chancery Clerk.
W. W. Howe, Treasurer.
W. A. Jones, Assessor.
H. J. Harding, President School Board.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—S. H. Guater, President; W. S. Hartfield, T. H. Sims, John Wilson, (col.) Sandy Hunt (col.) Capt. Samuel Mathews, County Surveyor.
MAYOR.—D. R. McHenry.
CONSTABLE.—Mansfield Williams.
ALDERMEN.—W. D. Heflin, Gerald Clarke, S. R. Blann, W. B. Locke.

COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.

Meets 2nd Monday in January, April, July and October, and holds two weeks.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Meets 4th Mondays of March, July and November, and holds two weeks.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Holly Springs and Tyro arrives Tuesdays and Fridays 7 p. m. Departs Wednesdays and Saturdays 6 a. m.

Long Town arrives 12 m. and departs 1 p. m. every Saturday.

Longtown, Star Place and Lake Cresswell mail departs 1 p. m. and arrives 12 m. every Saturday.

DAILY mails close as follows:
Going North at 1:00 p. m.
Going South, at 3:10 p. m.

Mails opened fifteen minutes after arrivals.

Office open daily, Sundays excepted, from 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

On orders not exceeding $20 ... 10 cts
Over $20 and not exceeding $30 ... 15 cts
Over $30 and not exceeding $40 ... 20 cts
Over $40 and not exceeding $50 ... 25 cts

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an Order.

☞ United States Treasury notes or National Bank Notes only received or paid.

J. N. WADDEY, P. M.

MASONIC.

Walker R. A. Chapter No. 88.

Regular Convocations 3d Thursday in each month at 7 o'clock, p. m.

D. A. KINCHLOE, H. P.
J. C. HARRISON, Sec'y.

SARDIS LODGE, No. 307 I. F. & A. M.

Stated Communications third Thursday night in each month.

JOHN WRIGHT, W. M.
W. H. WALL, Sec'y.

Sardis Chapter, No. 11.

Order of the Eastern Star, Regular meeting first Thursday night in each month.

Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Worthy Matron.
Mrs. M. B. Wright, Sec'y.

PANOLA R. A. CHAPTER, NO. 60.

Regular Communications, second Thursday night in each month.

E. MOORE, H. P.
J. W. CALLAWAY, Sec'y.

PANOLA LODGE, NO. 66.

Regular Communications, first Wednesday night before the full moon in each month.

E. MOORE, W. M.
J. M. COX, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHUCH SOUTH.—Rev. F. S. Pelham—Services every 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Sundays; Sabbath school, 9 o'clock A. M.; Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. D. C. Doak, Pastor.—Services every 2nd, 3d and 4th Sundays; Sabbath school 9 o'clock A. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. K. S. [illegible], Pastor.—Services first Sabbath in each month at 10:30 a. m., and 3rd, Sabbath at [illegible] P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Elder C. B. Young, Pastor.—Services every 1st and 3rd Sundays; Sabbath school 9 o'clock A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services 4th Sunday in each month, by Rev. Father Wise.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. W. Caskey, Pastor.—No regular appointment.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BATESVILLE.—Services on the 1st Sunday in each month, at 11 o'clock, a. m., by Rev. Robt. Maclin, Presbyterian.

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New York, 11 & 19 White Street. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Spacious Notion Department up Stairs. sep11-6m

CASA BLANCA; Or, the Obstinate Sailor Boy.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
He leaned against the pump;
A sailor said (the boy was thirsty)
"Take some, sir, take a lump."
And slowly as the minutes fled,
In spite of cannon and flame;
The plucky lad he—"fly the track"
Ran like my pet—"skip."

Fast from the deck the sailors fled,
But still he did not flinch;
Though things were getting very hot,
He wouldn't budge an inch.

"Leave, leave the ship!" a sailor cried,
But still he calmly stood;
And when they did fly he was himself,
He answered them "There's pluck."

He stood for honor and for fame,
And not for worldly pelf;
"I will not leave my post," he cried,
"You know how the rounds."

The flames devoured the stately ship,
It had an awful scene;
And yet the boys were not on hand,
Who run with the machine.

Then came a blast and boy and all
Were hurled toward the sky;
The fire had reached the magazine
"Say, how is that for high?"

Wanted—Men.

"This little poem of Dr. Holland's," says the Springfield Republican, "is even more timely now than when it was written in 1856, albeit the sincerity and falsehood of many of the popular politicians led those who sat too near the inner motives and the secret actions of men to utter almost the despairing cry for a new dispensation:"

God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

Denver, Colorado.

We have taken the liberty of publishing a private letter to us from our esteemed friend Colonel S. G. Spencer in reference to Colorado. We are gratified at his being pleased with the country and would suggest that provided shou'd he make proper efforts the only objection that he raises to the country might be removed, and in all things he might become satisfied with his new home:

AMERICAN HOUSE,
DENVER, COL., March 2d, 1873.

Dear Freeman:

After a pleasant journey of four days I reached this city on yesterday, at 8 A. M., fare from Sardis $70 60, sleeping cars from Memphis $10 extra. A light snow was on the ground of 2 inches depth which fell Friday night and is the deepest snow they have had here this winter, by 12 M. yesterday the genial rays of a Colorado sun literally dried up the snow without leaving any mud. To-day has been a lovely one, just cool enough to be pleasant. I went on an excursion trip this morning up into the Rocky Mountains and the mining region via the Colorado Central Railroad, a narrow gauge, which winds its way up through the Mountains to Black Hawk a mining town about 45 miles distant from Denver, and will soon be completed to Central City, a village of some [illegible] Golden City on [illegible] small but thriving [illegible] the mountains. [illegible] machinery; it [illegible] to look out of the [illegible] winding rocks [illegible] head, so high and [illegible] might as well try to "hurl back the waters of the Mississippi until they kissed the mount that gave them birth" as to climb to the summit. Scrub cedars and Pines are scattered here and there in the valleys and on the mountains. Met Judge Harman former Chancelor of the 15 Mississippi District, took tea with him last evening—he is a good Democrat and I was much pleased with him and his accomplished wife; he is doing a fine practice. Also met Captain Sam P. Rose and lady of Memphis, Tennessee, who got here a day before me. As regards my future I have determined to locate in Colorado, will visit Pueblo tomorrow the chief town of Southern Colorado and will either hang out my shingle there or in this city My desire to see California has vanished since I have seen and felt the delights of this Territory. The air is pure, dry and bracing and a fellow feels like business all the while.

I have but one objection to this country and that is I have here no one to love and none to caress. If Miss—— of Sardis or Miss—— of Batesville were here this objection of mine would very probably vanish.

So far as I have seen all the trades and professions seem to be doing well. Sheep raising is said to be highly remunerative. Mechanics get 3 and 4 dollars per day for work, and there is good deal to do in their line. Money is worth 3 and 5 per cent. per month; real estate is quite high about Denver. No timber for fencing but wire and pole fences are used; farm hands have to be irrigated. Will write more fully after settling. Regards to friends.

Yours, S. G. SPENCER.

Since writing the above we are in receipt of a letter from Col. Spencer stating that he had located at Pueblo as will be seen by his card published elsewhere.

Alexander H. Stephens Before a Georgia Audience.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Alexander H. Stephens emerged from the Kimball House wrapped up in three overcoats and a horse blanket. The bundle, with a white head sticking out, was put in a carriage, right end up, and propped in position by two crutches. The bundle then coughed and said it was all right, and away the carriage rolled to the capitol. The bundle was then taken out and then unrolled until Stephens was found. Leaning on two stout men, with two more carrying each a crutch, the procession entered the House of Representatives. The building was packed as I never saw it packed before. Ladies, politicians, members of the Legislature, citizens, niggers and children had all turned out. When Stephens appeared there went up a shout. It was long and loud, and was followed by another louder and longer. Then when that died out, another started and ran its course. Mr. Stephens bowed acknowledgements as well as he could, considering the fact that the two stout men made a sort of moving straight-jacket. When he arose in the speaker's stand, the bright light falling upon his pale, thin face, and white head, there was more cheering and applause. It was plain that Stephens had the hearts of the people. His crusade against the Cincinnati platform has not diminished his popularity, so far as one might judge from the demonstration on Saturday night. He spoke in an erect position, supported by a crutch under his left arm. His voice is clear and shrill, and not a word was lost in any part of the hall, unless the sound was drowned by applause. I was in an extreme corner of the hall wedged in among a mass of humanity, and I know that each word came with marvelous distinctness, although his voice did not seem to be unduly elevated. And this weak and wasted skeleton of a man spoke thus for more than two hours.

Report of the State Treasurer.

The Clarion, in speaking of the Treasurer's report, says:

It describes in brief the financial status of the State, and presents matter for serious reflection by the taxpayers. By this document it will be seen that the expenses of the State Government for the past year were, in round numbers, $1,365,000, which is nearly a million of dollars in excess of the disbursement before the war, when the property basis of the State was four times what it now is; that the taxes are largely in excess of former years—and that the condition of our finances are growing from bad to worse. The outstanding debt represented by Warrants was only about $200,000 when the carpet-bag regime commenced, now it is nearly $2,000,000 exclusive of the Chickasaw school fund, notwithstanding the increased taxation. For all this expenditure, there is scarcely anything to show. To remedy this growing evil, the Treasurer submits some wholesome suggestions.

Henry Ward Beecher, agreeing with Falstaff that discretion is the better part of valor, seems to give Mrs. Woodhull the widest sort of a berth. Well, perhaps that is the best course, for were he to get into a controversy with her, she (woman like) would have the last word in spite of the world, the flesh and the devil. Some philosopher has observed (we judge him to be one from the remarks he made) that in spinning yarns among silks and satins a man would be worsted and twisted, and finally wound up, and therefore his advice is to avoid argument with ladies, to which we say Amen!

Inaugural Address of President Grant.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years experience in the office. When my first term of office as the Chief Executive began the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new question should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore, it has been my effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or a government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our republic we suppose an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of the forces, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that telegraph is made available for connecting thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen states at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is no subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The states lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration the proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo, which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, regarded as unconstitutional, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territority must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition leading to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this, rather disbelief that our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country—to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of values, gold, and if possible, to urge its use in the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer—to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations—to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean—to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in the country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis—to the elevation of labor, and by a business course to bring about a vigorous, honest, and economical administration of our country, under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Want of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commercial or industrial pursuits are as passive, contrasted with the wildest people, and as demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantage of civilization should make us patient toward the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon them should be taken into account, and the balance placed to their credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked: "Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" When the effort is made in good faith we will stand before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciousness, as having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual; but they will receive my support and such recommendation to congress as will, in my judgement, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement in the reform in the civil service.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct the abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules, regulations and methods of appointment, and also promotion, were established and have been traced. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgement, and the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge, before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their land, the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power, this I promise, looking forward with anxiety to the day when I shall be released from its responsibilities, that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite. Since the eventful warning upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day.

My services were then entered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I have performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individuals. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last presidential campaign I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

A Few Epitaphs.

A book on ancient epitaphs, published in England, brings out some genuine curiosities. A careful study of their style, may prove useful to writers of ordinary poetry. No. 1 is found in the Old Gray Priory, Edinburgh:

"Here lies in grave my wife and I lie,
Now she is at rest and so am I."

The next one shows how much may be accomplished by the use of a little judicious poetical license:

"Here lies John Bunk,
Who was killed by a punk.
His name wasn't Bunk, but his real name was Wood,
But Wood wouldn't rhyme with gun, so I thought Bunk would."

The following is a beautiful instance of conjugal affection:

"Gentle reader, I am not much addicted to swearing; but I swear upon my soul, I believe this epitaph is true."

There must be some mistake in this last extract. It is altogether too high a compliment to be conferred by any merely human being.

"An honest fellow here is laid,
His debts in full he always paid.
And what's more strange the neighbors tell us
He brought none into Paradise."

The world contains, as nearly as can be ascertained, a population of 1,216,000,000. Of this number only 336,000,000 are believers in Christ. Israelites number ... 7,000,000
Asiatic Religionists ... 160,000,000
Mahommedans ... 120,000,000
Pagans ... 200,000,000
Roman Catholics ... 170,000,000
Greek Catholics ... 15,000,000
Protestants, only ... 92,000,000

Only about one person in twelve claims the name of Protestant in the United States.

The Courier-Journal says "the singular skill displayed by Oakes Ames in the purchase of Congressmen has induced an Indiana dealer in live stock here to come out to the Bluegrass region and buy mules for him."

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