

Athens, Friday, March 6, 1874.

No Lecture.

We learn from President Dean that Dr. Tiffany will not be able to come to Athens at present, and consequently there will be no lecture at College Chapel this Thursday night. Next Thursday night, the 12th instant, Dr. Hare, of Trenton, New Jersey, will deliver a lecture, and we bespeak for him a large audience.

The Centennial Exposition.

The President has sent a message to Congress in regard to the proposed Centennial Exposition. He warmly favors the enterprise as calculated to do much good, and thinks Congress should freely extend aid and encouragement.

Senator Brownlow.

The Maryville Republican deprecates Senator Brownlow's views on the civil rights bill now pending in Congress, as expressed in his letter lately published. For our part, we think the Senator eminently sound on the subject, and that, instead of forfeiting the respect and confidence of the colored people, his advice should commend him still further to their gratitude and esteem.

Ex-President Fillmore.

The country will be pained to learn that ex-President Millard Fillmore is in a precarious condition from an attack of paralysis. Mr. Fillmore is one of the very few distinguished men of this country, who at the termination of a successful public career, carried with him in his retirement the esteem and confidence of the good and virtuous of all parties.

Bard Confirmed.

We are happy to be able to announce that the United States Senate last Monday confirmed the appointment of ex-Governor Sam. Bard as postmaster at Atlanta by a two-thirds vote. The nomination has been pending some time, and the result is claimed as a victory for the administration. We shall always think better of the President for appointing Gov. Bard, and of the Senate for confirming the appointment. It is to be hoped the new incumbent will at once institute some reforms in the Atlanta office, where we are inclined to think they are needed.

Sold Out at Auction.

It is announced in the dispatches that the furniture of Jay Cooke's office, on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, New York, was sold at auction a few days ago. The amount realized was \$1,200. There's mutation for you. A year ago this man was reckoned as the moneyed king of the land; to-day the trappings of the office where he dispensed millions is brought under the auctioneer's hammer! Happier he who, like the poor printer, lays up his treasures above where moths do not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal.

Contradiction.

The statement in the papers last week that the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard had agreed to report that although Congress has constitutional power to regulate railroads, it is not now expedient to exercise the power, is pronounced by the Chairman of the Committee to be wholly unauthorized. He says no conclusion has been come to on the subject. It would not perhaps be extravagant to say that three-fourths of the stuff daily disseminated from Washington by telegraph and through the mails, is equally destitute of foundation. The fault, however, does not attach altogether to the newsgatherers, but rather to the reading public, which demands something fresh and novel every morning, even at the expense of truth, and the bigger the lie the more greedily it is devoured.

County Candidates.

A good many people gathered in the town last Monday, no small proportion of whom were aspirants for the different county offices. A few years ago fully one-half the voters of this county were disfranchised—not allowed to approach the ballot-box and denied the privilege of holding office—and oppressed with taxation without representation. To the best of our recollection this paper had something to do in the work of removing the shackles from their limbs and re-investing them with the rights of citizenship. We cannot believe that they have already forgotten the evils from which they so lately escaped, or that they are anxious for a restoration of the rule which oppressed them. The truth is, there is too much greed for public office among our people of all parties, and a good deal less would be better for the social and material interests of the county.

By reference to another part of the paper, it will be seen that the aspirants for Tax Collector and County Trustee have agreed upon a plan for settling the candidacy for these offices, which we hope may result to the satisfaction of all concerned, though that is hardly possible.

Rumors of a very bad nature in regard to the Ashantee expedition were current in London a few days ago, but the report could not be traced to an authentic source.

A Word for the Post.

We learn that some of the grangers have got their backs humped about an editorial article or two which has recently appeared in this paper in regard to that order. A few words generally suffice for a plain, blunt man, and we respectfully suggest to our impulsive friends to keep their shirts on and go slow where the road is rough. The Post doesn't propose to war on the grangers; it has other and more interesting work ahead. It is one of the sentinels on the watchtower of the political Zion, and holds a commission from high authority to cry aloud and spare not, to teach the radicals their transgressions and the house of Grant their sins. It has no leisure, if it had the inclination, for less important labor.

The order in question is a new one, hedged around with secrecy and obligations, and it was our duty to caution the farmers against rushing into it without understanding exactly what they were doing—particularly as it was being introduced by men who were not of them and had no interest in common with them. This we have done in a candid, honest way, and it is their privilege to heed the advice, or to let it pass by like the idle winds, as to them may seem best. The idea that any new enterprise, order or institution can be started here or elsewhere without attracting attention and eliciting comment is simply absurd, and not at all creditable to the intelligence and liberality of such as entertain it. "The greatest good to the greatest number" has always been the rock and rule of our faith as an humble journalist. If, as the order in question progresses, it develops anything good and beneficial to our section, it shall receive our hearty and unhesitating approbation. On the contrary, if it should fail of that, and appears likely to result in disappointment and harm, we will just as promptly denounce and condemn it. And this without the least thought as to how our course may affect the circulation of the paper. We are all by nature more or less selfish, but a man who has a soul large enough to be saved will never be warped and controlled in the discharge of his duty to the public by considerations of a mere mercenary character. Brother Charlton himself, who has trod the marts of trade and sounded all the depths and shoals of money-getting, will readily concede that there is something more valuable, even in this life, than "dimes and dollars and dollars and dimes."

Congress and the Railroads.

On the 3d, the House of Representatives had under consideration the bill reported from the Committee on Railways and Canals to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and which proposes to prevent the imposition of unreasonable rates, and to prohibit discrimination of rates. It also provides for a board of commissioners to be appointed by the President, who are to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates of toll and compensation charged for the transportation of freights and passengers, and into the reasonableness thereof. The commissioners are to fix for each railroad line a separate schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freights and passengers, and cars loaded and unloaded; and the railroad companies are to be bonded by these rates. Speeches were made by McCrary, of Ohio, in support of the bill, and Arthur, of Kentucky, against it. The bill was made a special order from day to day.

The Famine in India.

A dispatch has been received in London from the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which gives a most alarming report of the condition of the people in that vicinity. He says that fully 1,071,000 persons are starving to death in the districts affected by the famine, and that all the poorer classes are beginning to suffer for want of food. It is at least worthy of note that in a large majority of cases where British rule and supremacy have been extended, trouble and misery have fallen upon the native population.

Want to Return.

It is stated that the people of West Virginia are so disgusted with State affairs generally that if any arrangement could be made, without unduly burdening them with debt, they would willingly rejoin the Old Dominion. The partition was a piece of political rascality which might have been expected to produce more curses than blessings.

Latest from Spain.

Among the later advices from Spain it is stated that "five thousand Republicans, who were encamped near the village of Somorostato, were surprised by the Carlists and a bloody engagement took place, in which one thousand of the former were killed and the remainder took to flight, and were closely pursued by the Carlists. All of them were captured or drowned in their attempt to re-cross the river."

Struck Hardpan.

The temperance crusaders at Jeffersonville don't seem to have been as successful as at some other points, having sung and prayed for a week or more straight along without making the least impression upon the flinty-hearted rum-sellers. At last advices they were still at work, believing that perseverance will finally triumph.

A Sensible Congressman.

We don't care if Gen. Garfield, Representative to Congress from the 19th Ohio District, is a Republican. He is evidently a man of extraordinary good sense, close observation and sound judgment. In the late debate in the House of Representatives on the Franking Privilege, Mr. Garfield said—and we invite special attention to the remark—that

"He would vote for that part of the bill allowing free transmission to weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication. The whole country newspaper press had been almost fatally crippled by the repeal of the franking privilege. In his judgment the five thousand weekly newspapers of the country were the best real exponents of public opinion. A man who climbed to the fifth story of a metropolitan newspaper office at 11 o'clock at night, and slashed off an editorial and sent it off to the country, called that the public sentiment of the American people. In country newspapers the editor, a quiet, sensible man, who in the course of the week saw men from every township in the county, and had his mind filled with the best thoughts of his county, wrote notices and editorials during the week which gave more of the public sentiment of that county than all the metropolitan journals of the United States could give of that county. The repeal of the frank threatened to carry down with it a very large number of country papers that could hardly live if the present order of things continued."

We repeat, that the honorable gentleman's head is altogether level on the question at issue, and we take occasion to thank him for having given utterance to thoughts so eminently worthy the consideration of the deliberative body in which they were made. They are in striking contrast with the enunciations of Gen. Butler, made during the same debate, who has been the recipient of a good many hard blows at the hands of the press both of the city and country.

The Financial Condition of Texas.

The Texas State tax, assessed for the year 1873, was \$1,113,000; but fully that amount is already due upon State warrants, for deficiencies in appropriations and to the school fund. The warrants are at discount, and consequently the collectors of taxes buy them up with the money received from the taxpayers, and pay them into the Treasury instead of the money. The State is thus left without the means of paying the current expenses of the government. Governor Coke is anxious to find this floating debt, but some of the newspapers prefer the issue of a new loan. The Governor's plan seems to savor of repudiation, but if it can be made to work fairly toward the holders of warrants it would be preferable to the issue of a new loan. After the example set by other Southern States Texas would find it advantageous to avoid entering the market of the world with her bonds.

The Rabun Gap Railroad.

The Georgia papers speak encouragingly of work on the Rabun Gap Railroad. The Southern Watchman says in speaking of this road:

"It is already graded to the Air-Line forty miles north of this place—a large portion of the cross-ties are now ready, and the trains will be running before the summer closes—while engineers are now surveying the northern end of the line, from the Air-Line R. R. to Rabun Gap.

Knoxville and Augusta—the Georgia and Port Royal Railroads—are vitally interested in the completion of the Northeastern Railroad and the connection between Rabun Gap and Knoxville; and we hope to see all parties go to work vigorously to open up this line from the Great West to the Atlantic seaboard and the interior Southern markets."

From the New York Herald.

The whisky war in Greenville, Tenn., is conducted in true military style, the besiegers having erected tents in front of Mrs. Ward's saloon to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, while she has received reinforcements for carrying on the defence in the shape of a keg of whisky sent her by the saloon keepers of Knoxville. There is something so whimsical in all this that it is doubtful if a contest so conducted can have any lasting beneficial results.

The Missouri Farmers.

The State Grange is in session at Booneville. Seven hundred and thirty-two subordinate granges, with an aggregate membership of over 85,000, are represented. The feeling of the delegates is said to be very strong against the manufacturers who refuse to deal directly with the farmers, and a list of their establishments is to be published for the guidance of the farmers, who have resolved to use none of their articles.

Trouble in the Household.

A gentleman just from Washington reports serious disaffections among the Republicans in Congress. The contest over the Boston Collectorship, which resulted in the confirmation of Butler's man, has engendered feelings of bitterness which will probably create much future trouble.

A Bloodless Rencontre.

A collision occurred at Washington last Monday between Congressman Pelham, of Alabama, and young Busted, a nephew of the notorious Judge of that name. Blows were interchanged, and pistols drawn, but no serious injuries were inflicted. The affair grew out of a former quarrel.

The Crusade.

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf doubts whether the present temperance movements will result in much permanent good, and says:

"Whisky is a social evil. Law cannot reach it. A social uprising, a great steady upheaval, a calm revulsion of public opinion, swelling, rolling up, and not receding might accomplish reform. Public opinion alone can reform it. A temporary mania, a sudden tempest, a momentary enthusiasm, like this, to be followed by a lull and a subsidence of the wave can effect nothing. There must be a great moral revulsion in the community against alcohol, strong steady and lasting. Then they may have laws in accord."

All the law can do in our belief is to repeal all the tipping laws. We have thought the law should regulate whatever it cannot control, gaming, tipping, licentiousness and make it yield a revenue; but we are convinced that the doctrine is more pernicious than the open advocacy of immorality as a venial luxury. To license gaming or misdeeds, or anything that is against public policy or morals is at once to invest vice with the sanctity of law, and gild the foul thing. Grant it no license and no quarter under the law and you drive it to the alleys and slums and dark places and there it should haunt if it will stay. License it and at once it becomes respectable, for the law has said it is not crime and lent its protectingegis. Tipping is a hundred fold more respectable to-day than before the repeal of the quart law. Men sought back doors then and it was not reputable or so young imbibed the taste. It is easy for the boy to walk in where his father is not afraid to enter the front door. This is, briefly stated, our own view of the question in Tennessee as one that is likely to be a practical one.

Bad for the Candidates.

The Indiana correspondent of the Courier-Journal writes:

The candidates for office this fall are going to have a hard time of it between the temperance movement and the Grange movement. They will find it no easy matter to occupy an independent position, and, if they attempt it, the chances are they will be beaten; and if they take sides they are beaten certain. The fact is, they will be "damned if they do, and they will be damned if they don't." We have paid but little attention to the candidates' struggle which is now going on in this county, but, from the general observation, we are satisfied that our candidates are having a rough time of it, and don't know in the morning but what they will be wrecked before night on the temperance or grange platform.

Georgia Enterprise.

A correspondent of the Dalton Citizen has this to say of the cotton factory located at Columbus, Ga:

"I was invited to visit the Eagle and Phoenix Factory, and was well repaid for my trouble. Two large six story brick buildings, filled from basement to garret with all kinds of machinery for making cotton and woolen cloth, with eight hundred operatives as "busy as bees" attending the machines that turn out their millions of yards annually. The company pays out \$200,000 yearly to their operatives, bringing 2,500 useful citizens to swell the population of the city. Think of it—one manufacturing company bringing into a city as many inhabitants as are now in our own city!"

Gubernatorial.

The Columbia Herald says, "Gen. A. W. Campbell, of Jackson, Tennessee, called on us yesterday. The Jackson papers are in favor of his nomination for Governor, by the Conservative State Convention. Gen. Campbell enjoys, we believe, considerable reputation as a man of ability, and looks like Horace Maynard, except that he is younger, and wears a more cheerful face. If he is nominated for Governor, we will support him."

From the Atlanta Herald.

Dio Lewis, the down-easter and clerical fanatic, is making a "good thing" out of the crazy temperance women of Ohio. He only charges them fifty dollars per day for his labors, or three hundred and fifty dollars per week, his work not stopping on Sunday. How long this catch-ponny mountebank will be allowed to rob honest people, remains to be seen.

From the Nashville Banner.

Both the political organizations in Ohio regard the Dio Lewis "women's movement" with eyes of apprehension and disfavor. One correspondent says it is a common remark that "this thing is going to break up the Republican party if it goes much further;" and, indeed, it stands to reason that the municipal elections this spring will largely turn on the whisky issue.

North Carolina.

The Asheville Pioneer says Deputy Marshal N. H. H. Burns was shot and killed in Swain county a few days ago. It is thought that the murder was the act of parties connected with the band of counterfeiters, whom Burns has been very active in hunting up, and helping to bring to justice. Wm. R. Dills has been arrested and committed to jail, charged with being concerned in the murder.

Burning the Woods.

A farmer, writing in the Atlanta Constitution, strongly favors the burning of the woods every spring. He says it improves the stock range, benefits the soil and timber, destroys the snakes, bugs, rats, ticks, etc., and reduces the amount of sickness.

It took two persons to marry a couple in Perry county, Ky., a short time since, a justice of the peace and his estimable wife. He performed the ceremony—while she held the baby.

The Franking Privilege.

In the House of Representatives on the 2d, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to enable members of Congress to do public business with their constituents and other departments of government and limit the franking privilege to certain newspapers. The bill provides that during any session of Congress and for thirty days prior and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter and such other things as have been ordered by either House for distribution, shall go free of postage. The second section provides that all newspapers regularly printed and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published but shall not be delivered under the free delivery system. The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid.

The Blacks.

The New Orleans Picayune estimates that since 1870 at least 100,000 negroes and 300,000 whites have gone to Texas from the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The Picayune regards Texas as the safety-valve of the South, and has no fear that the negro emigration there will exceed the white. In Alabama the departure of the blacks is consolidating a permanent Democratic power. In Mississippi and Louisiana, where the blacks were more numerous than the whites in 1870, there is a steady decline in the numbers, and the white vote will soon be the largest.

Western Hog Statistics.

The National Crop Reporter publishes estimates from reports of its correspondents in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin of the prospective supply of hogs for summer packing in those States. These estimates place the number at fifty per cent. less than the number fattened last year for summer packing. Wisconsin returns eighty per cent. as compared with last year, and Minnesota forty-two per cent. being respectively the highest and lowest averages of the several States.

The Case in Brief.

"So long," aptly remarks the Courier-Journal, "as money can be made by selling whisky by the drink, just so long will whisky be sold by the drink. And the temperance women will find out after awhile that as fast as they mow down one crop of saloon-keepers another crop will spring up in its place. And hence, unless this singing and praying in and around saloons is pushed right along day after day, and year after year, and age after age, no town or city may consider its drinking saloons permanently abolished."

All for Lager.

A New York paper says William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, New York, who has just purchased the Old Bowery Theatre for \$160,000, began life sixteen or seventeen years ago as a waiter in a Division street lager beer saloon, at the compensation of \$1.50 per week. He now owns, besides the Atlantic Garden and Bowery Theatre, a large brewery up town, a fine residence, a couple of hotels at Sharon Springs, and a grocery store in the Bowery—all from lager at five cents a glass.

Whisky Rings.

The Boston Post Washington correspondent says, the next development of corruption promised, is to concern particularly some whisky rings in St. Louis, and Pekin, Illinois. The development so far, as to the effect that the large number of distilleries in those cities, whisky is manufactured in great quantities, and shipped to New York with the understanding that it is to be exported to New York. The whisky is drawn out, the barrels are filled with water and the water is sent to Europe, and the whisky is either sold or reshipped to various points in the country.

Suit for Fees.

The Alabama State Journal of last Monday says the City Court, at Montgomery, was engaged on the case of Key & Richmond, of Chattahoochee, vs. the State of Alabama. This is a suit for \$20,000, for services as attorneys in the courts of Tennessee.

Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution says: After the 1st day of November, 1874, section 1978 of the Code is repealed, so far as to annul all liens given to factors, merchants, dealers in fertilizers and other persons, except landlords.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

A Washington dispatch of the 2d says the Hon. A. H. Stephens had a relapse that day, and was reported to be nearly at the point of death. His condition had been such as to inspire solicitude for some time.

Business in New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—No better illustration of the dullness and stagnation in finance, trade and commerce can be given than the extreme low rates for money and the enormous falling off in the produce exports from this port, as represented by this week's official Custom House statement. Money was offered with unusual freedom at 3 1/4, and it seemed as if the whole capital of the country was to be obtained on Wall street for the mere asking.

A writer in the Medical Times and Gazette argues that fatigue in a long railway journey arises from the constant trembling motion of the floor under the feet, and that the use of an air cushion as a footstool relieves all sense of weariness.

The Movement in Philadelphia.

A dispatch of last Saturday, the 28th, says: A prayer meeting was held in the Baptist chapel, on Seventh street and Su-quehanna avenue, at the extreme northern section of the city. At the opening, about two hundred ladies were present. Mrs. Dr. French, a well known female president. Previous to the opening exercises the reporters were requested to withdraw, and the proceedings were conducted secretly. After a long discussion it was decided to commence a crusade against the liquor dealers at once, and for that purpose they delegated twenty of their number, who proceeded to three saloons in the vicinity, around which they sang and prayed until the doors were closed. At one place a side door was left open where a number of roughs gathered who ridiculed the proceedings so much, that one of the ladies wept. To-day the movement was spasmodic, and a majority of the people do not think the movement will be successful in this city.

Stabbing Affray.

From a Pulaski dispatch to the Nashville Banner, we learn that a terrible tragedy took place there on Sunday night. Lindsay McCord was killed between the horns of eleven and twelve p. m. in a difficulty between himself and one Whit Bunch and Marshal, near that place. He was stabbed in three places about the neck and shoulder, and died in a few minutes after receiving the wounds. A jury of inquest was summoned the same night, and examined a number of witnesses, but did not agree upon a verdict as to who did the stabbing.

Marshal made his escape. Bunch was arrested and committed to jail. The proof elicited at the coroner's inquest implicated both persons. The difficulty occurred about a lewd woman. McCord was a highly connected young man, but like a great many others, had his weakness, and was addicted to dissipation.

Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, March 3.—The miners who have been for the last two months fighting fire at the Empire mine near this city, ceased work, having become convinced that their efforts to control the fire were becoming more hazardous and unavailing each day. Subsequent events show that the apprehensions were not unfounded, for last evening a most extensive caving of the mine occurred, exceeding in extent the fall of the Baltimore mine, which took place a short time since. Great consternation prevails in the neighborhood of the fire, and families are preparing to leave the dangerous proximity. The fire now has free scope, and threatens to utterly ruin one of the most valuable possessions of the newly formed Wilkesbarre & Lehigh Coal Company.

Murdering a Girl.

The Danville (Ky.) Advocate has an account of the brutal murder of a young girl named Martin, daughter of Jos. B. Martin, who lives in Clay county, in that State, near the Laurel line, about twenty miles from Livingston, by a young man named Barnett, whose father keeps a country store. The girl had been joking Barnett, and he became enraged, drew a pistol and shot her through the head, killing her instantly. The murderer made his escape, and at last accounts had not been apprehended. The feeling against him in the neighborhood is very strong, and if caught the probability is he will meet with swift punishment.

Items.

Hon. Morgan Bates, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, died at Traverse City, on the 2d instant.

A young widow at Jersey City fatally shot her lover last Saturday night. Cause jealousy.

A party of fourteen Spaniards who had escaped from conscription in Cuba, reached New York in the early part of the present week.

An election under the local option law was held at Paducah, Ky., a few days ago. The license system was retained by 91 majority.

In Chillicothe one leading lady, the wife of a prominent and old citizen, has become so excited over the movement that she has entirely lost her reason and become a raving maniac.

The Boston Transcript states that persons in position to know of the matter, state that the loss of interest and dividends, and the shrinkage on railway shares and securities of railroads at the South and West, have occasioned much more personal distress in Boston than was caused by the great fire in that city.

The Master of the Kentucky Grange offers to marry members free of charge, thus dispensing with the services of clerical middlemen.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned last Monday, after a short but arduous and laborious session.

A fire in Boston on the 3d destroyed property to the amount of \$160,000.

Chief Justice Waite was seated, on the 3d, after taking the iron-clad oath.

Gold—Bonds—Cotton.

New York, 4th, Gold closed at 12 1/4, State Bonds nominal. Cotton, 16 1/4.

Coffee.

Baltimore quotes Coffee buoyant at 25@26. Nashville, 30@32 for choice Rio; Laguayra 32@33; Java 36. New Orleans quiet at 23@27 1/2. New York 22 1/2@27 1/2.

Corn Market.

Cincinnati quotes Corn dull at 58@62. Louisville, 70@71. Chicago, active at 58@59. St. Louis, white mixed 61@61 1/2. Atlanta, white 90@92. Chattanooga 73 1/2@74 on wharf. Augusta, mixed 105; white 107@108.

COMMERCIAL.

Athens Market.

ATHENS, March 5, 1874.

Wheat, dull and lower, 1.40@1.50 for choice; Corn 35@36, Flour 4.50 for family. New Bacon, 8 1/2 cts dull hog round, Lard, in the cans 9@9 1/2; Butter, 20; Eggs, 19. Meal 65; Hay, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Oats, 20, for seed. Feathers, live geese, 50; Duckwax, 25; Rags, 2 cents; Irish Potatoes, 75@80. Sweet Potatoes, 75.