

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1874.

VOL. XXIII--NO. 368

**TERMS:**  
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At Two Dollars a Year, Payable  
In Advance.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per  
square of ten lines or less for the first insertion,  
and 50 cents for each additional insertion. A  
liberal deduction made to parties who advertise  
by the year.  
Persons sending advertisements should mark  
the number of lines they desire them inserted,  
or they will be continued until forbid and charged  
accordingly.  
Announcing names of candidates, \$3.00 Cash  
in all cases.  
Obituary notices over five lines charged at  
regular advertising rates.  
There will be no discount on these terms.

**TIME TABLE**  
EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.  
PASSENGER TRAIN No. 1.—WEST.  
Leave Bristol..... 5.48 A. M.  
Arrive at Athens..... 1.47 P. M.  
Arrive at Chattanooga..... 4.59 P. M.  
PASSENGER TRAIN No. 2.—EAST.  
Leave Chattanooga..... 5.30 A. M.  
Arrive at Athens..... 8.47 A. M.  
Arrive at Bristol..... 7.30 P. M.  
PASSENGER TRAIN No. 3.—WEST.  
Leave Bristol..... 4.10 P. M.  
Arrive at Athens..... 1.50 A. M.  
Arrive at Chattanooga..... 4.55 A. M.  
PASSENGER TRAIN No. 4.—EAST.  
Leave Chattanooga..... 10.05 P. M.  
Arrive at Athens..... 1.14 A. M.  
Arrive at Bristol..... 10.35 A. M.

**FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION BANK,**  
(Chartered and Organized June, 1872.)  
**OFFICE**  
on Jackson St., one door South of Public Square  
**ATHENS, TENNESSEE.**  
Regular Meetings every Tuesday Night.  
TRANSACTS A  
General Banking Business.  
Discounts Daily; Buys and Sells  
Gold, Silver, Bonds, Stock, Uncurrent  
Bank Notes, &c., &c.  
In its Savings Department, receives Deposits  
and issues Certificates therefor at specified  
rates of interest. M. A. HELM, Cashier.  
Athens, Dec. 20, 1874-46-964

**E. C. JACKSON, J. W. LILLARD,**  
President, Cashier.  
**F. H. McCLUNG,** Vice Presd.  
**EAST TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK**  
OF KNOXVILLE.  
Authorized Capital, \$500,000.  
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$150,000.  
The only National Bank between Salem, Va.  
and Cleveland, Tennessee.  
Designated Depository of the U. S.  
AND SUCCESSORS TO  
First National Bank of Knoxville.  
**STOCKHOLDERS:**

Jos R. Anderson, Bristol  
Robt Love, Johnson City  
J. H. Earnest, Rhea County  
F. W. Taylor, sr., Rushton  
R. M. Barton, Morristown  
Wm Brazeleton, N. Mark T  
Wm Harris, Dandridge  
Geo A. Fain, "  
J. E. Rabb, Cleveland  
H. H. Matlock, Blueville  
N. Bogart, Philad'a  
J. A. Ravi, Knoxville  
Joseph Jaques, "  
F. H. McClung, "  
S. M. McKinnon, "  
S. B. Boyd, "  
W. W. Woodruff, "  
J. W. Lillard, "  
Julia Jackson, "  
R. G. Jackson, "

**THOMAS O'CONNOR & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Saddles and Bridles**  
of every description.  
**Carriage & Buggy Harness &  
COLLARS.**  
GAY STREET,  
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.  
Jan. 3, 1873-46-266

**T. NIXON VAN DYKE, W. D. VAN DYKE**  
J. B. COOKE.  
**VAN DYKE, COOKE & VAN DYKE**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Athens, and Chattanooga, Tenn  
WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS  
Courts in lower East Tennessee, and  
the Federal and Supreme Courts at Knoxville.  
Two of the firm can always be found at Chat-  
tanooga. Communications addressed to them  
at either office will receive prompt attention  
Dec. 8, 1867-46-1

**THOS. L. ARNwine,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO BURKETT & ARNwine.)  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in  
Chancery.  
**DECATUR, TENNESSEE**  
WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS  
Courts of lower East Tennessee; and  
will attend promptly to the collection of all  
claims entrusted to him.  
April 17, 1874-46-353

**BARRETT'S HOTEL,**  
Charleston, Tennessee.  
THE ABOVE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN  
for the reception of the travelling public.  
Good accommodations and moderate charges.  
A liberal share of patronage is respectfully so-  
licited.  
S. S. BARRETT,  
Charleston, Tenn., May 1, 1874-46-355

**W. W. ALEXANDER, M. D.**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON WASH-  
ington Street, Athens, Tennessee.  
January 9, 1874-46-319

**CARPENTER, ROSS & LOCKETT**  
WHOLESALE

**GROCERS**  
AND

**COMM'SN MERCHANTS,**  
GAY STREET,  
Knoxville, Tennessee.

HAVING REMOVED INTO OUR NEW  
and Commodious Warehouse, adjoining  
Sanford, Chamberland & Albers, we  
are now prepared to offer

**Special Inducements to the Trade.**  
We will keep on hand at all times, full lines of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY**

**GROCERIES,**  
FULL LINES OF

**WOODENWARE,**  
**TOBACCOES,**  
**SNUFF AND CIGARS.**

**GRAIN BAGS,**  
OF ALL KINDS.

**MANILLA AND JUTE ROPE,**  
**SOLE LEATHER,**  
Crackers,

Cheese,  
Candies,  
and Raisins,

**Nuts of all kinds.**  
**FINE TEAS A SPECIALTY.**  
WE ARE

**WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR**  
**LENOIR & BROS**  
**COTTON YARNS,**

AND  
**Holston Salt and Plaster Co's**  
**SALT.**

WE RECEIVE AND SELL ON COMMISS-  
ion the  
**Products of the Country,**  
and will endeavor at all times to get the high-  
est market prices for same.

WE SELL GOODS TO  
**MERCHANTS ONLY.**

Feb. 13, 1874-46-324

**The Post.**  
Athens, Friday, December 18, 1874.

**Hon. T. Nixon Van Dyke.**  
Though he is not in the "wild hunt"  
for the position, we occasionally hear  
the name of Chancellor Van Dyke men-  
tioned in connection with the impending  
United States Senatorship. In the  
long list of aspirants and non-aspirants,  
there is no one more worthy the position,  
or who would bring to its duties more  
character, energy and devotion.

**False Reports.**  
Some person started a report last  
week that Capt. Isaac Benson, of the  
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia  
Railroad, had been shot and killed. A  
telegram from Knoxville brought the  
reply that Isaac was well and applying  
himself to his duties as usual. We can't  
exactly "see the sharp" in starting such  
reports, and suppose they originate in  
an inborn propensity to lie, with which  
some people here, as elsewhere, seem to  
be afflicted.

**Vicksburg.**  
The Times-Republican concludes its  
account of the conflict as follows: Who-  
ever instigated this movement and in-  
duced the more ignorant negroes of the  
rural districts to suppose that they could  
march and take possession of the town,  
should be held to an account for it, and  
we hope that sooner or later the real  
offenders will be sifted out. One fact  
is that there was not a single town dar-  
ky in any one of the three divisions  
which made the attack. Where it will  
end is a question which puzzles the  
minds of the oldest citizens.

**Soldiers in the South.**  
There is point in what the Cincinnati  
Enquirer says about bayonet rule.—  
Four thousand United States troops are  
employed in the Southern States, says  
that journal, to carry elections by their  
presence, to intimidate white men, to  
maintain a bayonet government, to pro-  
tect carpet-bag thieves, and, finally,  
to establish a reign of terror. It will  
be the duty of the next Congress to stip-  
ulate, when it appropriates money for  
the army, that the soldiers shall be placed  
where they can prevent Indians from  
murdering the whites of the West, in-  
stead of being in the South, where their  
only business is to assist in robbery and  
pillage.

**Lawyers in the Legislature.**  
Nashville Union and American: There  
exists a prejudice against lawyers as leg-  
islators, natural enough, perhaps, in its  
origin, which may be exaggerated in  
practice. It must be remembered that  
the lawyers will have their chance at the  
laws, anyway, before the courts, and  
in order to prevent flaws that might  
render them valueless, it is desirable  
that the flaws should be discovered and  
remedied in the committee rooms of the  
Legislature. The most honest and ear-  
nest body of men in the world, fully  
aware of the objects they sought, might  
draft a law which would not hold water  
in a justice's court, owing to some legal  
technicality. Evidently, there is need  
and work in such a body for a few ac-  
tive, acute and conscientious lawyers,  
and especially on the committee which  
has charge of the revision of bills.

**Butler on the Two Parties.**  
The following is imputed to B. F.  
who seems to be as full of grit as ever:  
The Republican party is held respon-  
sible for the distress that has been  
brought upon the country, to have be-  
come the party of invested capital, a  
party of bondholders and monopolists.  
The Republican party attracted the true  
men of the country when it started, be-  
cause it started by bringing up labor.  
It commenced at the lowest stratum,  
the slave, and raised him to citizenship.  
But war and the necessities of the gov-  
ernment brought to the party the cap-  
italists of the country, and at last when  
the war was over we had a party, at the  
head of which were the capitalists, and  
at the foot the negroes, with not much  
affiliation between them.

[Laughter on the part of the Demo-  
crats.]  
There is no occasion for your laugh-  
ter, as the Democratic party is in very  
much the same condition. The old  
Whig party leaders are the capitalists  
of that party, who would not come in-  
to the Republican party because they  
would not go for bringing up the la-  
boring men. Finding no where else to  
go they went over, and became the  
leaders in the Democratic party, and  
so that is a party now with old Whig  
bondholders for its head and Irish for  
its tail. [Laughter] and there is very  
little affiliation between the head and  
tail, either.

The Kingston Independent says: At  
the annual meeting of the Kingston  
Foundry and Machine Works, recently  
held in this place, the old board of di-  
rectors, with the exception of Col. F. A.  
Whiting and G. T. Potter were re-elected,  
with Mr. J. M. Denning as president  
and manager.  
There is some talk of sending Judge  
Win. H. Wisener, of this State, to St.  
Petersburg.

**The State Judiciary.**

In order to obtain the benefits of civil-  
ized society, among which are tranqui-  
lity and justice, certain inherent  
rights, naturally pertaining to the in-  
dividual, as necessarily surrendered or  
delegated to the State, to whom he may  
rightfully look for the protection of per-  
son and property; of whom he may pro-  
perly seek redress when wronged. To  
secure these to the individual, and to  
make the individual a good citizen of  
the State certain compact, rules and  
regulation—including penalties for  
their violation and defining privileges  
and immunities—have been formed,  
known as laws, which, briefly expressed,  
are usually comprised in a constitu-  
tion and statutes. To expound and en-  
force the laws certain individuals  
must be clothed with authority; and  
these persons are in a certain sense the  
custodians of our rights and liberties,  
the indicators of our misunderstand-  
ing. They are the representatives of  
the commonwealth, whose dignity they  
should maintain; they are, also, or  
should be, the champions of the wrong-  
ed. It is their duty while supporting  
the majesty of the law, by securing the  
merited punishment of the criminal to  
protect the innocent. The prompt re-  
dress of wrongs, the swift and certain  
punishment of crimes, conserve the  
peace of society no less than the best  
interests of individuals.

Our premises taken, we proceed to  
call attention to some abuses which are  
a reproach to our State, and which, in  
behalf of the people, we appeal to our  
legislators to reform. "The law's de-  
lay" is proverbial—the length and laby-  
rinthian intricacies of "Chancery lane"  
are too disgustingly familiar to the un-  
fortunate, who have traversed its long  
and tortuous ways, marked at every  
turn by the inexorable and extortionate  
toll-gatherer, who fattens upon the  
weary traveler's forced tribute. The  
"Halls of Justice" during every term  
of Circuit Court swarm with expectant  
witnesses and eager jurors, who, at the  
expense of the State or helpless litig-  
ants, "claim attendance," day after day  
and from term to term, for years—the  
number of which often depends upon  
the length of purse. If litigants or  
criminals have much money there is  
very little probability of a case in which  
they are interested getting "out of  
court" until an opinion is had from the  
Supreme Bench, however plain the  
principles of law which apply to it.

Though we have jurists upon the Bench  
in Tennessee in each of the several Law  
Courts, who, in point of learning and  
legal acumen, will favorably compare  
with the judges in any State; though  
we have erudite and conscientious law-  
yers in Tennessee who are the peers in  
every particular of the disciples of  
Blackstone in this or any country; the  
practice of our Courts in a large mea-  
sure is a stupendous failure, an unneces-  
sary expense, and in numberless in-  
stances little else than a mere mockery  
of justice. The evils of our system are  
fundamental, and the remedy must be  
applied at the root.  
The judicial system of Tennessee is  
both cumbersome and expensive to a  
needless degree. Not without distrust  
of ability to present a plan worthy the  
approval of the State Legislature, we  
are nevertheless confident that we can  
suggest the outline of a change, which,  
if properly wrought in detail by some  
honest and competent legislator, will  
effect an improvement that will ex-  
pedit justice and save the people annu-  
ally hundreds of thousands of dollars.  
Our suggestion, to which we earnestly  
but respectfully invite the calm delib-  
eration of legislators, and which is sub-  
mitted with the expectation of criticism  
and amendment, is substantially this:  
The abolishment of the Supreme, Chan-  
cery and Circuit Courts, or their con-  
solidation. We propose a division of  
the State into eight judicial districts, an  
assignment of three Judges, the same to  
constitute a Bench, for the business of  
each judicial district, who shall deter-  
mine all cases in law and equity brought  
before them upon their merits—dispens-  
ing with juries and parol testimony  
except when in their discretion justice  
should otherwise demand, unless in  
criminal cases the defendant shall ask  
for trial by jury. Any person whose  
cause is just would certainly have less  
to apprehend from the fallibility of hu-  
man judgment, when a Bench consti-  
tuted of three learned jurists, familiar  
with law and accustomed to weigh evi-  
dence, determine the legal merits, the  
facts and equity of the cause, than when  
submitted to a jury of ignorant men,  
however honest their inclination. To  
secure the best legal ability of the State,  
we would have the Judges elected by the  
Bar. Two potent motives would  
combine to influence the electors to se-  
lect a competent Bench. First, it would  
clearly be to the interest of the practi-  
cing lawyers to get out of their way the

ablest attorneys and counselors. Sec-  
ondly, it would certainly be with the  
profession a matter of professional  
pride, and this sentiment alone would  
protect the people from ignorant and  
incompetent Judges. We would have  
the Judges, if not appointed by the  
Bar, at least nominated by the licensed  
lawyers of the State. Six for each dis-  
trict might be named, and of each dis-  
trict the Legislature confirm three. We  
think, the interest of the whole people  
being paramount to the interest of a  
few, that the members of the Judiciary  
should hold their office during life, good  
behavior or efficiency—a majority hav-  
ing the right to dismiss one or suspend  
him from office when the Legislature is  
not in session, they themselves liable to  
impeachment for the arbitrary exercise  
of that power upon untenable ground.  
The cause for suspension should be  
good and sufficient, and which could be  
made manifest to the Legislature by the  
deposing Judges—such as corruption,  
bribery, subornation, drunkenness, &c.;  
and, also, be authorized to supply a vac-  
ancy when occurring from sickness,  
death or suspension, temporarily at  
least. It might be well to select each  
Bench from some other district than the  
one in which they are to hold Court.

There are other details which occur  
to the writer as worthy of considera-  
tion; but, if the scope of this article  
would allow further suggestion, it  
might seem presumptuous to offer more  
at this time and in this connection. The  
chief object of this paper is to elicit that  
attention to the subject mooted, which  
will awaken inquiry and impartial in-  
vestigation, regardless of sycophants and  
legal cowards, who, we fear, have  
hitherto largely controlled, in their own  
selfish interest, the legislation of the  
State, in utter contempt of the protest  
of honest lawyers, or the just com-  
plaint of an indignant and outraged  
people.

In conclusion, the writer is not unap-  
prised that some of the changes suggest-  
ed would require an amendment to the  
Constitution. Such amendment the Leg-  
islature could propose and the people  
endorse without a State Convention.  
But our judicial system is doubtless sus-  
ceptible of much improvement without  
any change in the organic law, and  
which the Legislature is competent to  
provide by statutory enactments.

**FLEXICAN.**

**Saving is Wealth.**

One great cause of the poverty of the  
present day is a failure of our common  
people to appreciate small things. They  
do not realize how a daily addition, be  
it ever so small, will soon make a large  
pile. If the young men and young wo-  
men of to-day will only begin, and be-  
gin now, to save a little from their earn-  
ing and plant it in the soil of some good  
savings bank, and weekly or monthly  
add their mite, they will wear a happy  
smile of competence when they reach  
middle life. Not only the desire but  
the ability to increase it will also grow.  
Let clerks and tradesman, laborer and  
artisan, make now and at once a begin-  
ning. Store up some of your youthful  
force and vigor for future contingency.  
Let parents teach their children to be-  
gin early to save. Begin at the fountain  
head to control the stream of extrava-  
gance—to choose between poverty and  
riches. Let your youth go on in the habits  
of extravagance for fifty years to come  
as they have for fifty years past, and we  
shall have a nation of beggars, with a  
moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation  
of save in small sums be reared, and we  
shall be free from all want. Do not be  
ambitious for extravagant fortunes, but  
do seek that which is the duty of every  
one to obtain—Independence and a com-  
fortable home. Wealth, and enough of  
it, is within the reach of all. It is ob-  
tained by one process, and one only—  
saving.

**Politics and Social Life.**

The Indianapolis Journal says: Not  
only are the persons who give color to  
politics largely those who give color to  
social life, but public and private life  
are so interwoven as scarcely to be sepa-  
rable. It is impossible, therefore, that  
the private and social life of a people  
should be healthy, sound and pure, and  
their politics corrupt. Either it is not  
true that American politics are utterly  
corrupt or it is not true that American  
social life is free from corruption. The  
former takes its tone and color from the  
latter, and it is safe to say that just as  
far as our politics need reforming just  
so far our social life does also.

**Italy.**

The American Board of Foreign Mis-  
sions has retired from the work of evan-  
gelization in Italy. It is stated that the  
efforts of its missionaries resulted in no  
fruit corresponding to the time and la-  
bor expended. The Methodist Episco-  
pal mission in Italy has been unusually  
prosperous. Though established but a  
few years, it has already enrolled six  
hundred communicants.

**The Young Man and the Farm.**

The following extract from a recent  
address by Prof. Wickson, of Utica, is  
noteworthy: "With the advance of  
farming as a science will come a better  
opinion of the farmer's position among  
men. Every year intelligence and true  
success are winning wider recognition  
in social circles. Among old opinions  
which must vanish is the popular view  
that a farmer is outside the line of so-  
cial and political advancement. This  
opinion, although it has been widely  
held, has always been a fallacy, a mis-  
take of narrow minds. The young  
men are blinded by it. They have left  
the farms because this cross-eyed view  
has been forced upon them by foolish  
people. They have been persuaded  
that desertion of the farm was an en-  
trance to glory. How great an error  
this has been. All history gives the  
lie to such belief. A man upon a farm  
is not 'out of the world' as some would  
think. How far an occasion can reach  
to grasp its hero, I do not know. But  
I believe that when saving of his coun-  
try demanded the strong arm of Cin-  
cinnatus, he was just as near, when be-  
hind the plow, as though a graduated  
farmer, he had been sporting purpled  
robes in the forum. And I believe that  
when the old Continentals of New  
England called their leader, Putnam,  
heard their call just as distinctly upon  
his farm as though he had been serving  
for twenty years behind a counter in  
Hartford. I do not believe that a man  
is 'buried on the farm.' It seems to me  
all history teaches us that the prompt-  
ings to duty and the call of greatness  
are no louder in crowded thoroughfares  
than in the country lane fringed with  
daisies.

The young man and the farm; on the  
one hand duty, on the other an oppor-  
tunity; here an obligation, there a way  
to discharge it. And in thinking of the  
duty of the young man, is it not en-  
couraging that he need not leave the  
industry where he finds it, and that he  
himself, as he fits himself for a better  
farmer, becomes also a better man. This  
the labor, this the reward. The young  
men can make agriculture what they  
will; it offers full returns for their best  
efforts. The country needs better men,  
and the best men will be honored in its  
service. The best men in the end will  
win, and he will reach the reward for  
his excellence—it matters not whether,  
departing, he puts up the bars behind  
him, or whether he come from marble  
doorstep. The youth may become a  
man upon a farm if he will. He can  
not do more elsewhere."

**How Wool-Growing Pays.**

W. C. Ridgely tells the readers of the  
oldest agricultural paper in the United  
States, the Baltimore American Farmer,  
how wool-growing pays, in these few  
words.  
Washington county, Penn., is claimed  
to be the banner county of the State in  
wool-growing, and they take a great in-  
terest in this branch of farm husband-  
ry. The product this year was over  
2,000,000 lbs., which brought over \$1-  
000,000 in money into the county. As  
the county is not run to sheep specially,  
the bringing of a million dollars every  
year from outside can scarcely fail to  
insure a permanent and conspicuous  
prosperity. The people of many other  
sections, by imitating the practice  
of our Washington county friends, can  
secure in a measure their thrift. One  
thing for which Washington county is  
remarkable is the attention which sheep  
owners give to the improvement of their  
flocks, and the constant effort they  
make to hold them to the highest stand-  
ard.  
If fifty counties in Tennessee would  
profit by the success above indicated,  
and each draw from abroad a million  
dollars for wool exported, it would  
make taxes seem light, land sell high,  
and prosperity universal.

**A Beautiful Thought.**

God knows what keys in the human  
soul to touch, in order to draw out its  
sweeter and more perfect harmonies.  
They may be the minor strains of sad-  
ness and sorrow; they may be the loft-  
ier notes of joy and gladness. God  
knows where the melodies of our nature  
are, and what discipline will bring it  
forth. Some with plaintive tongues  
must walk in lowly vales of life's weary  
way; others in loftier hymns sing of  
nothing but joys, as they tread the  
mountain tops of life; but they all  
unite without discord or jar as the as-  
cending anthem of loving and believing  
hearts finds its way into the chorus of  
the redeemed in heaven.

The Board of Audit report the debt  
of the district of Columbia at \$19,500,-  
000. The Board of Commissioners  
claim assets from sources, which will  
make the actual liabilities about \$14,-  
000,000.

George Hunter, one of the editors of  
the Scotsman, was murdered Saturday  
night in Thirteenth street near Fourth  
avenue, New York.