COLUMBIA HERALD.

BY HORSLEY BROS. & FIGUERS. COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 8, 1872. VOL. XVII.—NO. 27.

MAURY COUNTY DIRECTORY.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

R. P. LEDBETTER, Breeder and Importer of Pure Berkshire Hogs; near Columbia, Tenn.

HENRY JONES has Berkshire Pigs for sale at $100 each, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

L. H. ESTES, Breeder and Importer of Pure Blooded Berkshires, Columbia.

DURHAM CATTLE.

GEO. W. POLK, Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, Columbia, Tenn.

NASHVILLE DIRECTORY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ELI & WHITESIDE, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Hats and Caps: The Home-made shirt, The Spiral Seam Drawer. Shirts made to order. 41 Cherry street, Nashville.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PAUL & TAVEL, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 45 Union street, Nashville, Tenn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

F. L. DAVIES & BRO., Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, corner of Church and Summer streets, Nashville, Tenn. ROBERT SHEGOG, Salesman.

E. WIGGERS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 3½ North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn. Goods sent C. O. D. for examination, also watches, etc. for repairs received and returned by Express.

HOTELS.

BATTLE HOUSE, Gen. Joel A. Battle Proprietor, Church street, Nashville.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

COOKE, SETTLE & CO. Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 36 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn. Watson M. Cooke, Joel W. Settle, Russell M. Kinnard. JAMES FORBNY, Salesman.

T. E. WINSTEAD & CO. Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Satchels, Valises, and Trunks, No. 7 Cherry street, opposite Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

CHEATHAM & WOODS, Nos. 1 and 2 South College st, corner of Church, Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN V. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia, Tenn.
Jan. 5—tf.

DAVID C. SHELTON. ALBERT W. STOCKELL.
SHELTON & STOCKELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, TENN.
Will practice in Maury and the adjoining counties. Collections promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Front room (up stairs) over J. H. James' Jewelry Store.
Feb 2 72.

CHARLES CLEAR
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia, Tenn.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. April 23, 1y.

J. T. L. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
COLUMBIA, ——— TENN.
March 17.

JOHN B. BOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.
Prompt attention given to Collections, &c

A. M. HUGHES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, TENN.
Will attend all the Courts to be holden in Maury and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—Whitthorne Block. [Feb24 '71

HUGH T. GORDON. C. O. NICHOLSON.
GORDON & NICHOLSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, ... TENN
Will practice in the several Courts of Maury and adjoining counties.
☞ Prompt attention given to collection of Claims.
May 20, 1871.

W. VANCE THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office on Garden Street, nearly west and opposite Masonic Hall,
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.
Will practice in Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville, and in the Chancery and Circuit Courts of Maury and adjoining counties.
Feb. 5, 1869.-tf

G. P. FRIERSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, TENN.
Will practice in the several Courts of Maury and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Prompt attention given to collections. Office in Lawyer's Block, West Market Street, same formerly occupied by Frierson & Fleming. mar18y

R. P. CYPERT. Z. MACK CYPERT
R. P. CYPERT & BRO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Waynesboro, Tennessee,
Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Wayne and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Collections promptly attended to.
Sept. 15.—tf.

W. C. DORSETT, M. D.,
Respectfully offers his Professional services—both SURGICALLY and MEDICALLY—to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity.
OFFICE.—Whitthorne Block, corner of West Main and Garden streets.
my20-tf

H. S. COX,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Whitthorne Block
COLUMBIA, TENN.
July 29 '70

DR. J. P. HERNDON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Photograph Gallery,
COLUMBIA, TENN.

DR. SAMUEL BICKNELL,
DENTIST.
Having permanently located in Columbia announces to the public that he is prepared to serve them in the various branches of Dentistry, in a skillful and scientific manner. His prices will be as moderate as circumstances will admit.
Office, in Whitthorne Block.
Jany. 14, 1870.

Marble Works
OF
WILLIAM SHIRLEY,
At W. Bland's old Shop, on the Mt. Pleasant Pike, near the Institute, where I shall keep on hand
MONUMENT
AND TOMBSTONES,
Work made to order, Ornamental or Plain.
All work Warranted to give satisfaction
Limestone made to order. June 20-1y

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
PERIODICALS,
STATIONERY, WALL PAPER,
Window Shades, News, Notions, &c., at
W. H. ENGLE'S,
West Side Public Square,
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

J. H. FUSSELL. S. W. STEELE
FUSSELL & STEELE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
for the
SALE, PURCHASE AND RENTIN
Of All Descriptions of Property,
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.
Office—Whitthorne Block. oc|21y-1

TO TRAVELLERS.
THE NELSON HOUSE,
COLUMBIA, TENN.,
H EDSALL, - - - - PROPRIETOR.
Keeps good tables, clean and comfortable bed and rooms, and the best of servants, all at moderate prices. [nov. 18, '7

JACOB HARRIS,
TAILOR,
COLUMBIA, — — — TENN.
Cutting done in the most fashionable manner, and warranted to fit.
Cleaning and Repairing done in an acceptable manner, on short notice.
☞ If you want a Suit handsomely made to order, bring me the cloth.
Shop—Two doors above the Nelson House.
May 21, 1871. 1y.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
Columbia, Tennessee.
Having refitted and taken charge of this Hotel, I solicit a share of public patronage. My table shall be supplied with the best the market affords. Lodgings clean and comfortable. Prices to suit the time.
July15—tf JAMES L. GUEST.

RUSHTON'S
NEW YORK STORE
UBLIC SQUARE,
Columbia, Tenn.
Have just received a full stock of
Millinery Goods,
French and American Artificial
FLOWERS,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c., &c.
French, Swiss and Hamburg
Embroideries.
Plain and Embroidered
Sash Ribbons, Neckties, Bonnet Ribbons,
Entirely New Styles.
Real Thread, Gimpure, Valencia and Silk
LACES.
Ladies' Under-Clothing, Infant's Cloaks, Dresses, Caps and Bonnets, of superior finish.
Varieties.
Lubin's Genuine Extracts,
Florida Water.
Bay Rum,
Colognes and Cosmetics,
Shaving and Fancy Soaps,
Cold Cream and Pomades,
Toilet Cases, &c,
Melton Gold and Real Whitby Jewelry in Sets, Ear Drops, Necklaces, &c.
And we are prepared to supply all orders at the lowest prices. We shall constantly receive the newest styles of fashionable and fancy goods from New York as they come into market. In the Northeast corner Public Square, next to Williams & Tyler's.
Nov. 3.-1y.

NEW HARD-WARE STORE.
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
Consisting in part of
American and English
Table Cutlery,
Westenholm, Wade and Butcher, and other celebrated brands of
Pocket Knives, Guns, Pistols
AND SPORTING MATERIALS,
Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools
Implements,
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, NAILS
BUTTS, SCREWS, &c., &c.
AXES, HATCHETS, BROAD AXES
CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS,
HORSE and MULE SHOES,
HORSE NAILS,
And in fact every thing pertaining to the General Hardware Business, which we intend selling at the very lowest possible rates
FOR CASH.
Call and examine our stock and prices, and we feel confident that you will find it to your interest to favor us with your patronage.
Yours Very Truly,
S. P. NORTON & CO.
Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 15.-m6

THE MAGNOLIA.

The gradual shades of the twilight fall,
And the scents of flowers, after the heat,
Come freshly over the garden wall:
But one rich odor transcends them all,
Strong and subtle, and sweet, oh, sweet!

A wonderful fragrance, deep and rare,
The breath of the great magnolia flower,
That, after the long day's din and glare,
Comes softly forth, like a silent prayer,
To bless and sanctify the grateful hour.

At morn [illegible]
It [illegible]
Pride of [illegible]
It [illegible]
But [illegible] for the twilight time.

Queen of the South and [illegible] sun!
Happy [illegible]
Who finds his rest [illegible] his iron,
And the few hours heavy, and day is done,
Under the broad magnolia tree!

For when the valleys grow dim with night,
And the skies relent from their noonday heat,
Its long leaves shine in the level light,
And its wide rich blossoms of luminous white
Slowly close with a gush of sweet.

I see it, glittering in moonlit air,
With blossoms like white translucent bowls
Of alabaster, all creamy fair,
Filled with a fragrance strange and rare
As a waft from the land of happy souls.

Oh, gentle airs which so softly blow,
Waving your beauty lovermore,
Tell me, if happy you know,
Is this like the lovely trees which grow
By the silver streams of Paradise?

For if Nature holds in her garden wide
One thing so perfect and wholly fair,
That when we cross to the other side,
Where the green fields smile and clear waves glide,
We may find it grown immortal there—

Safe from winter and storm and blight,
Green and deathless—it seems to me
It is this fair dwelling's warmth and light,
With its glossy leaves and its blossoms white,
The beautiful, brave magnolia tree!

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Berlin has now twenty-six theatres.

There is another Ministerial crisis in Spain.

Small-pox is pronounced an epidemic at Edinburg.

The assassination of Earl Mayo creates intense excitement in India.

Charle Etienne Conti, formerly Napoleon's private Secretary, died on the 14th, in Paris.

The assassin of the Governor-General of India has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

The English expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone has left London, the necessary funds having been subscribed.

It is announced that the Pope intends to denounce the Concordat, so far as it relates to Alsace and Lorraine.

Dispatches from Teheran state that the famine in Persia continues with unabated fury. Many persons are dying daily.

The French Academy of Fine Arts is about to take into consideration the admission of female members.

The Pope will soon send forth an encyclical letter on the subject of Public Instruction, and its relations with the Chuch and State.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed in London toward a fund to defray the expenses of the proposed expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

A special London dispatch says that no English Government continuing the negotiation in regard to the Treaty of Washington, in the case as it stands, could hold office twenty-four hours.

An attempt was made on Tuesday to bring the subject of the Alabama Claims before the House of Lords for debate, but Earl Granville declined to be drawn out.

At the Crystial Palace, new London, a national festival is to be given May 1st, in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Lady Franklin has purchased Franklin House, in Lincolnshire, England, and proposed to make it a museum of Arctic curiosities.

A new cable, four thousand miles in length, is being manufactured in London, for the European and South American Telegraph Company.

The activity of the Bonapartist agents who are intriguing throughout France to secure the return of the ex-Emperor creates some excitement in Parliament circles at Versailles.

Advices from Mexico state that the Government is certainly able to defeat the revolutionists, and that the accession of Lerdo de Tejada to the Presidency is certain in case of the downfall of Juarez.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* states that the principal leader of the Carlists, Republicans and Radicals, have formed an electoral coalition ticket for the coming election to the Cortez.

The Paris *Journal Des Debats*, commenting on the controversy of the Alabama Claims, declares that England and America are both wrong, and fears a protracted misunderstanding may lead to a rupture.

Austria is said to be contemplating the annexation of Roumania, the Emper of Germany being understood to consent. Russia may have something to say in the matter.

The Danbury News says: A Danbury German is named Wachlegenshamel. How would you like to stand on a back stoop, with the thermometer 11 degrees below zero, and call that into breakfast?

It has been suggested as a means for refilling the exhausted coffers of the French treasury, that the Government should manufacture quantities of steel and bronze rings, chains, bracelets and other ornaments, to be called "deliverance jewely," to bear the Govenent stamp, and to be sold to patriots at exorbitant prices.

A firm in Sheffield, England, have just succeeded in rolling the largest armor plates ever made. The plates are intended to protect the turrets of the great war ship Devastation, which is being built at Portsmouth. Each plate weighs twenty-four tons and measures twenty feet in length, nine in breadth and eight inches in thickness.

At a masquerade ball recently given in Glasgow, Scotland, an officer of inland revenue managed to obtain admission, disguised as one of the waiters, and took a list of the names of all who appeared in powdered wigs. He has assessed them for double tax for wearing powder without a license, there being a tax of $5 per annum for the privilege of wearing powder on the head in Great Britain.

A recent official report states that last year there were 10,000 doctors in Russia. Of this number 6,113 held public appointments, and 4,686 confined them to private practice. This gives only about one doctor to 7,187 of the inhabitants, basing the calculation on the most recent returns of the population. There are districts in Russia where there is no doctor within less than a day's journey, and in some parts it is probable that there is still greater difficulty in obtaining medical aid.

Smith thought it was morally wrong to take the animals for food, and he resolved to live on vegetablee. But one morning he gave way to temptation and walked into a beefsteak. "I don't know," said he, "that it's any harm to eat a piece of this cow, since it's dead and the matter can't be helped; but I'll be hanged if I'll ever kill one!"

A little boy in Morgan county in this State was lisping his prayers with his twin brother at his mother's knee. When he came to "Give us this day our daily bread," he was astonished to hear a fraternal whisper, "Ask for cake, Johny, ask for cake"

COUNT EINSTEINE.

How He Made His Money and Title in the Christian War.

"All is fair in war." At least, so it is said. It must be confessed, too, that the code of morals as evinced in the practice of belligerents, is but an exemplification of the maxim above set forth.

Surround your enemy's camp at night and cut him to pieces before he can rub his eyes open. Seduce the soldier from his allegiance to the flag. Ruin your enemy's credit. Depreciate his circulating medium, or crawl into his camp and spy out his strength, and position, only don't get caught at it—mind that. If "amid arms the law is silent," most surely the ordinary rules of honor and honesty are totally abolished. All that is part of the scheme of war.

We are led to these thoughts while thinking over an event that occurred during the war in the Crimea, and which was brought afresh to our recollection by the arrival here of the young Grand Duke.

Not many months ago we were sauntering along the Boulevard in Paris in company with a Polish friend, when a splend turnout of four horses dashed past us, with coachman and two footmen in shining livery, the whole almost rivaling the imperial turnouts we were want to see flashing along the streets in the best days of the Empire.

"Who's that?" inquired we of our companion.

"That's Count Einsteine, the rich Russian Jew. Have you never heard of him and the important role he played in the war betwen Russia and the Allies?"

"Having made due confession of our ignorance on that subject, we suggested to the Polish friend aforesaid the propriety of our taking seats and a couple glasses of red wine in a quiet corner of that great American resort in Paris, the court yard of the Grand Hotel. This being acceded to without much ado, the following facts were gathered from the broken English of our informant and now for the first time appear in print.

The individual whom he had just seen flashing along in such royal state was Edouard Einsteine, who at the commencement of the war, was neither more nor less than a poor pedling Jew, making a precarious livelihood by traveling from town to town in the districts above Sebastopol, retailing small wares and notions from a pack strapt upon his back.

Having followed the business for a number of years, and being, moreover, a native of the country, he became more or less know to the farmers and producers in all that considerable region of country bordering upon the sea. He possessed, too, rather more than the ordinary aptness of his race, for turning an *honest* penny.

Such, then, was the man Einsteine at the time the Allies commenced knocking away at Sebastopol and the Malakoff. What, or who it was that recommended him to the Commander of the allied forces for the business about to be undertaken, we shall, doubtless, never know.

That business was neither more nor less than a bold, gigantic effort to depreciate the Russian currency, and, as far as possible, to ruin the credit of the Russian Government; and this humble, almost penniless child of Israel was selected as the instrument for effecting this stupenduous *rusc de guerre*. To the English, we believe, belongs the credit, or otherwise, of the conception and execution of this plan.

In fact, that is an old dodge of our British cousins, invented as long ago as Lord Chatham's time, and played off by him and his successors in the office, on the enemies of England, from that time to the present, with most remarkable success.

Well, at the proper moment, our poor, plodding child of Abraham was duly and carefully interviewed by a discreet emissary of the British commander, and, as expected, "Barkis was willin." The cunning trader at once saw his opportunity and readily embraced it, having little to loose and everything to gain.

Being carefully guarded at a secure point within the allied lines, furnished with an English printing press, and all the requisite materials, there were soon ready for issue millions on millions of simulated Russian currency, exact *fac similes* of the genuine circulating medium of the country.

Having free access within the different lines, and being well acquainted terough all the lower provinces, it was no difficult matter, by means of numerous and active agents, to flood all that part of Russia with the bogus money. Beef, pork, flour and forage of all kinds bought up all through the country and resold to both belligerents for good money, of course.

Einstein, the Jew pedler, now blossomed out as commissary, in fact, the great army contractor of Southern Russia. Unknow millions of this spurious stuff having been rapidly put into circulation, for every dollar of which there is a good dollar or dollars worth in the hands of Einsteine or his agents. The "queer" became at last almost as common in and around Moscow, and even in St. Petersburg, as it was about the seat of war. Events were fast culminating. Though the bills was wonderfully well executed, the knowledge of the huge trick could not be longer kept from the officials of the Imperial Treasury. Now it was, indeed, that it became necesary for our hero to take shelter and protection within the strong lines of his friends, the British, for his life, if caught by the Russians wouldn't be worth one of his own bits of paper.

Of course an immense uproar all throughout the Empire followed the discovery of this clever trick of the enemy. An immediate session of the Imperial Privy Council was convened, and when the facts were all laid before it, and duly canvassed, his Majesty, the Czar, was found fully equal to the great emergency. As intended by the originators of the scheme, it began to tell disastrously on the credit of the country, the currency began to sink rapidly, and had not the danger been grappled with a firm, bold hand, the paper money of Russia would in a few weeks, have declined far below our own, in the darkest days of the rebellion. So deftly laid and worked was this plan of the enemy, and so far seeing in its results, that nothing short of desperate remedies would suffice to baffle the evil, and avert the impending ruin.

Before the Council rose the Emperor caused to be drawn up and immediately published an imperial edict whereby the entire issue of spurious bills was legalised, and its redemption at par, like other money, promised by the Government. In fact he was compelled to do this, or suffer worse. The whole thing was done in such a prompt, yet quiet manner that people began to doubt whether, after all, there had really been any irregularity in the issues of currency, and to confirm these impressions, quiet all classes, and to throw over all an air of plausibility, the Emperor there and then created the great counterfeiter Commissary-in-Chief of the Southern Army and a Count of the Empire. Being thus not only pardoned of his awful crime, but raised to the order of nobility and intrusted with a most responsible position in the field, our whilom pedler came out of his seclusion, shook off the English dust from his feet, donned the insignia of his rank, and thenceforth served his rightful sovereign, honestly and faithfully, to the end of the war.

Thus by a bold stroke, the Russian Emperor completely flanked his enemies, rendering all their machinations of no avail to any body, but our Count, who, it is well known, pocketed by the operation no less a sum than one hundred millions of dollars in hard cash.

And thus it was once the poor, despised Israelite made his money and his title; and if any body can afford to live in Paris like a king and dash along its Boulevards behind a sixty thousand dollar team, outvying royalty itself, that man is surely the Count Edouard Einsteine.

GOLDEN WORDS.

The empire of death is universal.

Cheerfulness is the best hymn to the Divinity.—[Addison.

He is most like the gods who wants nothing.—[Socrates.

Man begins with God when he gets to the end of himself.

Your trouble's easy borne when everybody gives it a lift.

Wise books, for half the truths they hold, are honored tombs.

Leave well alone is a good rule, but leave ill alone is a better.

Cowards die many times before their death;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
[Shakspeare.

Dare to be true, nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it must grow two thereby.
[George Herbert.

Self-ease is pain; the only rest
Is labor for a worthy end.—[Whittier.

Silence is the perfect herald of joy
I were but little happy if I could say how much.
[Shakspeare.

When Paul was a Pharisee, he thought he was blameless; when he was a Christian, the chief of sinners.

It is a common fault never to be satisfied with our fortune, nor dissatisfied with our understanding.

Like a beautiful flower, full of color, but without scent, are the fine but fruitless words of him who does not act accordingly.—[Buddha.

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.—[Warpole.

Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him.

Franklin says: Of all our infirmities, vanity is the dearest to us a man will starve his other vices to keep that alive.

No man was ever yet convinced of any momentous truth without feeling in himself the power as well as the desire of communicating it.—[Southey.

In science read by preference the newest books; in literature the oldest. The classic literature is always modern. New books revive and redecorate old ideas; old books suggest and invigorate new ideas.—[Bulwer.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example, that roll away from him, and go beyond his ken on their perilous mission.

Compromise.—One party cedes half of its claims, and the other party half of its rights; he who grasps most gets most, and the whole is pronounced an equitable division, perfectly honorable to both parties.—[Washington Irving.

A pertinent and pointed question is thus asked by Sir P. Sidney: What is birth to a man, if it shall be a stain to his dead ancestors to have left such an offspring?

Brethren, we are all sailing home, and by-and-by, when we are not thinking of it, some shadowy thing, upon pale if death, at midnight, will pass by, and will call us by name, and will say, "I have a message for you from home; God wants you; Heaven waits for you." It is but a handbreath.—[Beecher.

One pound of gold may be drawn into a wire that would extend around the globe. So one good deed may be felt through all eternity. Though done in the first flush of youth, it may gladden the last of a long life, and form the brightest and most glorious spot on it.

Do not let us lie at all. Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; they may be light and accidental, but they are ugly soot from the smoke of the pit, for all that; and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them, without one care as to which is largest or blackest.—[Ruskin.

He who should conquer in battle ten times a hundred thousand, were indeed a hero. But truly a greater hero is he who has but once conquered himself.—[Buddha.

As the sun ripens and sweetens fruit by shining upon them, without which they would be sour and unsavory; so it is the sunshine of God's love and favor that sweetens all earthly blessings, without which they would be but crosses and curses to them that profess them.

Comfort and beauty are not the privileges of the rich alone. Those with slender means may have elegance about them, if they will only study the art of making the most of what they have, acting with a brave disregard of conventional demands. A person with good taste and good sense on the smallest income is more than a match for wealth, where these are absent, in making home happy and attractive, and extracting the truest enjoyment out of life.

It is the slipperiness of our hearts that causes so many slips in our lives. Conscience cannot be urged or awed with forgotten truth; but keep it in the heart and it will keep both heart and life upright. "The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide." Or, if they do, the Word will recover the straying heart again: "Peter remembered the word of Jesus, and he went out and wept bitterly." We never lose our hearts till they have first lost the efficacious and powerful expressions of the Word.

And nothing is more beautiful to me than the habit of extending greetings and kindly welcomes to each other. These salutations amount to but little. It does not change a sordid man into a generous man to say "A merry Christmas to you!" A selfish man is not changed into a benevolent man because he dispenses a certain number of gifts, some of which are cheap, and some of which are dear. Nevertheless, it does have an effect on the average of men, taking one year with another, on the anniversary of the advent of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to feel that this is a time to lay aside business and greet each other socially, and exchange gifts.—Beecher.

Whenever any one spoke ill of another in the presence of Peter the Great, having listened attentively, he would say is there not a fair side also to the character of the person of whom you have been speaking! Come, tell us what good qualities you have remarked about him. If all would walk in the steps of this man there would perhaps be less unkind criticism and harsh remarks about our neighbors and friends. If each one would feel obliged to speak of their own faults first, perhaps the faults of others would seem so trifling in comparison that each would feel that the wisest plan was to keep silent.

The wife of Col. S. M. Thornburg died on the 24th, in Knoxville, caused by taking an excessive dose of morphine, when quinine was intended. The culpable mistake, it is said, was committed by the apothecary's clerk, in compounding twelve pills in which he put five grains of morphine instead of quinine.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Brief Outline of the Field of Education in this Country for the Year 1871—The Cream of the Report of the Commissioner of Education—Our Colleges and Common Schools.

From the advance sheet of the forthcoming report of Commissioners of Education—which this year has been admirably edited and arranged—we are enabled to present, in brief outline, the main figures of the work, and to give some slight idea of its scope and fullness. We believe we do this in advance of any paper in the United States.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The pith of this report lies in its figures, and we hasten to tabulate these in such manner as to let them draw the picture themselves.

COLLEGES.

In the table of colleges and collegiate departments chartered to confer degrees in arts, of the 368 colleges there art in—

Alabama	9	Nebraska	2
Arkansas	2	New Hampshire	1
California	2	New Jersey	4
Colorado Territory	1	New York	25
Connecticut	3	North Carolina	7
Delaware	2	Ohio	33
Georgia	8	Oregon	5
Illinois	28	Pennsylvania	29
Indiana	20	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	15	South Carolina	6
Kansas	7	Tennessee	17
Kentucky	8	Texas	8
Louisiana	10	Vermont	3
Maine	4	Virginia	10
Maryland	14	West Virginia	4
Massachusetts	6	Wisconsin	13
Michigan	8	District of Columbia	4
Minnesota	3	New Mexico	1
Mississippi	10	Utah Territory	1
Missouri	21	Washington Ter	1

Of these 308 colleges 28 are under the supervision of States, 1 of a city, and 1 of a Masonic fraternity; supervisory power over 77 is undetermined. The remaining 261 are divided among the several religious denominations, of which the Roman Catholics have 54, the Baptists 38, the Methodist Episcopal 35, the Presbyterian 25, the Congregational 19, the Protestant Episcopal, 16, and the Lutheran 16. As far as is known, there are in these institutions 2,982 instructors and 49,827 pupils; 158 colleges instruct males only; 99 admit both males and females, and of 111 the sex of the students is not specified, but is probably male.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

There are 136 institutions for the superior instruction of females exclusively, combining, as far as is known, 1,163 instructors and 12,841 pupils.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The table showing theological instruction in the country gives the total number of institutions as 117. Of these, Alabama has 2; California, 3; Connecticut, 3; Georgia 1; Illinois, 11; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 5; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 7; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, ; New York 12; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 13; Pennsylvania, 17; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 1; Virginia 6; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 4; District of Columbia, 1.

The seminaries are distributed denominationally, as shown by the following table, which also gives the number of professors or instructors and students:

Denomination	Seminaries.	Instructors.	Students.
Roman Catholic	17	72	862
Presbyterian	11	50	514
Baptist	17	37	289
Methodist Episcopal	10	30	322
Congregational	7	35	276
Protestant Episcopal	12	46	221
Lutheran	14	30	153
Christian	2	2	162
Reformed	4	12	81
Free Will Baptist	2	8	53
Universalist	2	6	47
United Presbyterian	4	8	22
Unitarian	1	6	22
Moravian	1	4	20
African M. E.	1	2	12
Union Evangelical	1	5	12
New Jerusalem	1	4	7
United Brethren	1	1	8
Unknown	6	11	43
Total	117	369	3,244

LAW SCHOOLS.

There are forty law schools in the United States, with 129 professors, and 1,722 students. Of the States having more than one, Illinois, Iowa and Tennessee have each two; Indiana, Ohio and Virginia have three each; Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia four, and New York five. Seventeen States have no law school, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia; while Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin have one each.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The table of medical schools indicates fifty-seven known as regular, four as eclectic, two as botanic, six as homeopathic, nine as dental, and sixteen as pharmaceutical; total ninety-four.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There are reported in the United States 51 normal schools, supported by 23 different States, having 251 teachers, and 6,334 pupils; 4 supported by counties, with 83 pupils; 16 city normal schools, with 110 teachers and 2,002 pupil; all others 33, supported in various ways, with 80 teachers and and 2,503 pupils; making a total 114 schools, with 445 teachers and 10,922 pupils.

The idea of the importance of specially training teachers for their profession is steadily gaining ground. States that for a time suspended their normal schools have reopened them, and even those having the largest number are disposed to increase them. So far the literary and cientific instruction given in them has ranked below that of the college, or as secondary; and the normal training has been adapted to prepare teachers chiefly for their duties as instructors in high schools, academies, and schools for elementary training. the training of teachers for instruction in colleges and professional schools receiving little or no attention in our institutions of learning. Indeed there has been in superior instruction a sort of license for inferior methods that would not be tolerated in a system of well managed public schools. It is gratifying to observe among the ablest managers of these institutions of higher learning a disposition to correct this evil, and to allow excellence of method and manner to be excluded from the recitation or lecture-room of the college or professional school. President Porter has already intimated his purpose to associate a training school with the exercises of Yale College.

There is a rose bush trained upon the wall of the cathedral at Hildesheim, in Germany, which is said to be a thousand years old. The famous legend that this rose bush was planted by Susan B. Anthony on her one hundredth birthday is now generally credited by the more intelligent people around there.

The greatest ornament of an illustrious life is modesty and humanity, which go a great way in the character even of the most exalted princes.—[Napoleon.

A man who had travelled through New Jersey says that he saw some land there so poor that you couldn't raise a disturbance on it.

When you can't think of what your wife charged you to bring home, get hair pins. They are always handy in the house.

VARIETIES.

Texas has green corn in market.

Italian Opera is delighting New Zealand.

Havana, Ill., has 400,000 bushels of corn in store.

Vessel building is said to have opened briskly at Buffalo.

The Seine has not been so low as at present for a hundred years.

Salmon are now exported to England from this country in great quantities.

The whisky statistics of Cincinnati for 1871 show a production of 291,206 barrels, and sales amounting to $14-741,573.

The Rev. H. M. Thomas, of New York, who now gets $10,000 a year, was formerly a table-waiter in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Chicago Journal argues through six columns that Tom Paine wrote the "Junius" letters. Bosh!

A locomotive consumes, on the average, 45 gallons of water for every mile it runs.

Mrs. Experience Plank died at North Killingly, Connecticut, Feb, 12th, 106 years, 3 months and 22 days.

In the neighborhood of Winchester, Va., the people are suffering severely from drouth. For nine months scarcely any rain has fallen.

A manufactory of spools in Foxcroft, Maine, employs fifty hands. The company has recently brought 1200 acres of timber to convert into spools.

It is said that the eleven Territories exceed by nearly 200,000 square miles the aggregate area of all the present admitted States of the Union.

The first steamer blown up on Western rivers was the Washington. The disaster happened June 9, 1816, and nine lives were lost.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index says that that city came out of the war more completely prostrated than any city in the South, but is now on the highway to prosperity.

The new county of Crocket, between the two Forked-deers, proposes to call its county-site Alamo, in honor of the place in Texas where Davy Crocket fell fighting Mexicans.

Pennsylvania has been reducing its State debt at the rate of two millions a year for five years past. The total debt remaining unprovided for amounts to about $18,000,000.

The coal fields of West Virginia are said to embrace an area of 15,000 square miles, or near three times the coal area of Great Britain.

The shipment of butter and cheese from Adrian, Michigan, for the year 1871, amount to 1,273,096 pounds of cheese, and 219,277 pounds of butter.

It is affirmed that the eastern shore of the United States is sinking into the ocean at the rate of sixteen inches every hundred years. Buyers of seashore lots should bear this in mind, and strike for the interior!

Nearly four million dollars' worth of steamers are imperilled by the existing ice gorges along the Mississippi. If the gorges break up slowly by thawing, litle damage will be done, but if the river current forces them apart the result will be serious.

The great works which are to make the present year famous in the history of Richmond are: the deepening of James River, the tunnel through Church Hill, the free bridge across James River, and the annexation of Manchester.

A farmer at Cedar rapids, Iowa, has a herd of nine elk, that he is training and breaking in to farm work. He now is able to drive them a little, keeps them in a pasture, and generally they submit to currying as well as any animals. He has refused $1400 for the herd.

During the last months Germany has lost three of her favorite authors—Carl Toepfer, the veteran dramatist, Robert Heller, and Bernd von Guseck—all of whom have for the last thirty years enjoyed considerable reputation and popularity.

In Salisbury, England, there is an eccentric gentleman named John Bull, who insists upon wearing a dress in the fashion of the time of King Alfred, and when recently charged with indecent dressing, quoted in his defence a statue of the monarch, which he says that "any dress that covers the body from neck to below the knee cannot be indecent!"

Francis P. Blair, Senior, who lives in Washington, is now nearly eighty-one years old, and very feeble. Mrs. Blair is a few years younger, and is in good health. The two old people occasionly take a walk together, and always attract attention. Both are obliged to use canes.

Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jun., declines to exceed Fisk, jun., as Colnel of the Ninth Regiment because it is said to cost $50,000 a year to be "a liberal and public-spirited Colonel," and he does not love the military to that degree.

Prince Alamaya, a son of King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has arrived at Southamton, England. He has been travelling in India and China, wears the English costume, and has forgotten his native language. He is to be educated at Cambridge by the English Government.

Eight out of every ten tobacco chewers in the regions where the plant is raised use the natural leaf twisted up into hanks and free of honey, liquorice juice or other modern adulteration. The use of manufactured or "store" tobacco would set the oldest of them to retching.

Eighteen years ago Carl Schurz stood on the floor of the United States Senate, hardly comprehending the language spoken around him. He wrote to his wife: "Some day I shall stand here and speak in English," and his prediction proved true. This item was prepared after Mr. Schurz was sent to the Senate.

The total annual circulation of newspapers printed in the State of New York is 492,770,868 copies, being more than twice the number issued in any other State. The next greatest number of issues is in Pensylvania, where 233,380,582 copies are annually printed. Massachusetts prints 167,691,448 copies, Illinois 102,686,204, Ohio 93,592,448. Next comes California, with 45,869,408 newspaper sheets per annum.

In the past year Portsmouth, O., has built five hotels costing $156,000, water works costing $125,000, a high school building costing $15,000, two and a half miles of new sidewalk costing $11,000, one factory of agricultural implements costing $48,000, and one hundred and thirty-five business buildings costing $36,630.

A Tobacco firm in Hartford are going to try a new plan for curing the 1871 crop. Ordinarily, in this climate, it would not be fit for use till after the hot months, say in September. They have conceived the idea of shipping a cargo to a warm climate, where it will get the same degree of heat in December, January and February that it would here in June, July and August, and accordingly they made early purchases of some of the finest crops of 1871 tobacco, and shipped to a point near Havana. The value of the tobacco thus shipped is about $100,000, and those in charge report it as curing finely.

Sixteen saloon keepers of Ironton, O., have formed a protective association, agreeing to sell nothing but lager beer and wine, nor even those beverages to an intoxicated person or to habitual drunkards, a list of whom is furnished each member of the society. Should a member who has obeyed the constitution and by-laws of the society be mulcted in damages by the courts, each member will bear an equal share in the payment of them.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Any fool can make a woman talk, but it's rather hard to make one listen.

In Maryville, Ohio, a robust German woman supports herself in luxury by driving a dray.

The young lady with speaking eyes