THE HERALD.

Friday, July 18, 1873.

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

The celebrated mysterious murder of Charles Goodrich, which occurred in Brooklyn last March, has been cleared up by the arrest and confession of his mistress, Kate Stoddard.—The Farmers' movement is assuming gigantic proportions.—It is announced that ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise has written another letter which practically lands him in the Radical ranks.—Several disastrous fires occurred in Louisville last Tuesday night, supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—Cholera has left Nashville.—Nashville papers are reduced this week in size.—The cotton market in New York on the 16th, was active and closed irregular, middling upland sale 20⅞c.

OUR neighbor and the editor of the Lebanon *Herald* are at dagger's points, but we are reliably informed that there is no danger of a RHETT and COOLEY affair.

"We refer our neighbor to the Sheriff's sales of real estate, as found in his own columns, which is a sad commentary upon his iniquitous policy."—*Mail.*

There were but thirty-five delinquent tax-payers' property advertised in this county this year. Last year, we believe, there were but nineteen in the county, which has nearly forty thousand population and about eleven millions of property. In our neighboring county of Lewis—where they have no debt, by the way—and whose whole property is valued at but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, there were over thirty pieces of property advertised for taxes. In Lawrence county, this year there were nearly three hundred cases published. This comparison shows what a thrifty condition our people are in. The advertisement of property for taxes by no means indicates that the delinquent is not *able* to pay his tax; because in numbers of cases the tax for which the property is sold does not amount to more than one dollar. So it is not the result of inability to pay, but rather the effect of neglect, or a wilful indisposition to pay. Paying taxes is like paying other debts. A great many people refuse to pay their debts, not because they have no money, but because they have not the disposition to pay.

The Farmer Movement Discussion at Humboldt.

We give in another column the interesting discussion at Humboldt in regard to the transportation question. Our sympathies are with the farmers in this movement, and we hope they may keep within due bounds. The railroads should reduce their charges, and as Maj. SYKES says, "they would increase their business and their profits." Maj. R. B. HURT's remarks were in very good taste. He did not want to go to extremes, and thereby defeat the very object the farmers had in view. We agree with Col. CALDWELL, that "one of the best ways to improve the condition of the farmers is to create a taste for and love of agricultural pursuits. The whole discussion will repay perusal. Agriculture is the great basis of wealth in Tennessee, and it should be encouraged and improved.

THE Mail says that Maury county is "carrying a debt the interest of which she can never pay." The ignorance of our cotemporary on some points is startling. Maury county paying interest on her debt! Who but our delirious cotemporary ever heard of such a thing? Doesn't he know that county warrants do not bear interest? One, uninformed on the subject, reading the *Mail*, would think that the county was carrying an enormous interest bearing debt; when in fact she owes only about eleven thousand dollars, upon which debt not a cent of interest is accruing; and all of this will be paid by the taxes this year. Deluded and ignorant of the real condition of things, as our neighbor is, we ought not to censure him for being opposed to taxation; but he deserves a severe rebuke for writing such articles on subjects upon which he is not properly informed, and by so doing deceiving credulous people who will not take the trouble to investigate the matter themselves.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, distinguished among all our public men as of most chivalric, noble, and spotless character, delivered an oration before the alumni of the University of Virginia, in which he laid down principles of great importance to the political well-being of the country. We quote a most pregnant passage:

"In my belief the vigorous exercise of the simple and primitive virtues exhibited by those men who founded our government was the true cause that such a government became possible, and that it was put in operation and maintained for so many years; and that by the impetus thus received we are still able to return and skillful medical attention, they recovered.

Quite an excitement prevailed in this place last Monday, on account of the report that cholera had made its appearance in town. A number of our citizens have been affected with symptoms of this dread epidemic, but in no instance have they proven fatal.—*Marshall Gazette.*

A young man and a young woman, engaged to be married, with a boy, a brother of the girl, went out in a boat on the Fourth, from the Canada side, at Chippewa, for a little pleasure cruise on the Niagara River, and nothing more has since been seen or heard of them. Pieces of their boat have been picked up, and doubtless its occupants from their "love's young dream" went down to death into the awful abyss of the Horseshoe Fall, with their boat.

The *Mail* says that Maury county can never pay the interest on her debt. Of course every body—except the editor of the *Mail*—knows that the county pays no interest on her debt. But suppose she did, how much would it be? Her present debt is about eleven thousand dollars. At the legal rate this would amount to the insignificant sum of six hundred and sixty dollars a year. And this sum, our contemporary says, Maury county—with eleven millions of property and nearly forty thousand population—can *never* pay. If this be true, we apologise for all that we have said about the wealth of our county—we by no means meant to mock her poverty.

The New Orleans *Picayune* on unification: "It is a Louisiana proposition—for Louisiana alone—to save the people of Louisiana from being garroted by the thieves and tyrants who now hold us by the throat. We heartily support the great end sought to be obtained. We heartily assent to give the colored race all the political rights and privileges under the law the white race possesses. We merely desire a political unification of all races in Louisiana."

The superior quality of the marble of East Tennessee is now, after full and fair tests, conceded on all sides. Whether we consider its beauty, price, or quality, its superiority is established. It retains its brilliancy through all exposure and wear. Slabs of it finished for tombstones are standing in our burial grounds with good finish and without stain after fifty years exposure. The marble used in the splendid structure now being built by the Government for postoffice and court house in Knoxville, is brighter to-day than when the first marble slab was put up. The weather has not dimmed it. There are no stains upon it, for the marble seems impervious to oil or ink. Italian marble is not superior to it in these respects.—*Knoxville Chronicle.*

OVER THE STATE.

At a meeting of the Nashville Medical Society held Tuesday night, the late epidemic was freely and extensively discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of all present, only one dissenting, that the disease was nothing more nor less than Asiatic cholera. It was more emphatically denied that it arose here from local causes. Its course had been clearly defined. It had passed from Rio Janeiro to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Memphis, and from Memphis to Nashville. It had been brought here from the two last named places. It was greatly aggravated by the use of stale, decaying and rotton vegetables sent here from the south. All were of opinion that it had about spent its force in Tennessee.—*Nashville Banner.*

The Pulaski *Citizen* says: "A Pulaski lawyer rusticated in Lawrence during the cholera scare, and while there spent his time in angling. One day a friend came across him quietly sitting upon the bank of one of the beautiful streams that meander through the county, his pole firmly wedged under a rock and his eye fixed on the cork. The usual questions elicited the facts that he had been fishing there three hours, hadn't got a bite, and that he baited with a frog. The friend sat down to talk and help watch, and during the time noticed a chunk sticking out of the water and a frog quietly sunning himself on it. "Did you say you were fishing with a frog?" "Yes; and it's powerful poor bait, or there's mighty few fish here." "Well, wonder's your frog on that chunk." The lawyer raised his pole, and sure enough the frog fell from the chunk and came to the bank with the hook."

It is with great sorrow we chronicle the recent misfortune of our esteemed friend, Maj. Allman, of Cornersville. No man in Tennessee has labored more zealously to introduce and propagate the thoroughbred; no man has been so untiring in his endeavers to foster and encourage a spirit of emulation among stock breeders, and to cultivate a refined and elevated taste in farming generally. Yet it seems that some devil incarnate, some fiend unknown, has endeavored to thwart his good purposes, to beggar him and his children, and to stop the breed of his fine stock. On Saturday evening, 21st., Major Allman fed his stock in person and found them all right; on Sunday he went to church, according to his well-known habit, but returned in the afternoon to find that an enemy had visited his premises. Imported Canwell, by the great Stockwell, was found to be almost blind—his eyes closed and running; Watson, by Lexington, had also been tampered with in a similar manner; seven head of fine cattle, his Shetland stud, and many of his fine sows were found dead. It is feared that Canwell and Watson will lose their eyes. Thus the fiend, for what reason Major Allman is entirely ignorant, resorted to a mean and cowardly attack upon poor dumb brutes to injure their owner. Words are too poor to paint the deep and damning blackness of the heart that would perpetrate such a crime.—*Pulaski Citizen, July 10.*

The Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf* of the 9th inst. has the following from Erin, Houston county: "There have been twelve deaths from cholera since June 24, eight whites and four colored. Thos. A. Gilman, commission merchant, died there of cholera last week. W. J. Thomas, freight agent, was attacked with cholera, but is recovering. Business houses are nearly all closed. The doctors have fled the place and left the people to take care of themselves."

Sixty-three persons died of cholera at Shelbyville; nineteen whites and forty-four colored.

Representative Willis Worley, of Giles county, held the ticket in the Louisville Lottery which drew the second prize, $50,000.

Nashville *Union and American*, 12th: Miss Barbara Rhinehart died of cholera at Decatur, Meigs county, on the night of the 2d inst.

Shelbyville *Commercial*, 11th: We learn that near Unionville the families of Mrs. Hendon and Mrs. McDowell, who went from here to escape the cholera, are all down with it.

Shelbyville *Commercial*, 11th: We learn that Mr. Thomas Erwin died of cholera in Farmington on Wednesday last, making the fourth white person that has died of cholera in that place. Several new cases are also reported.

Waverly *Journal*: "A nicely dressed gentleman applied for a marriage license at Dover, Tenn., last week, but when he spoke the lady's name, the polite county clerk suggested that, if it was all the same to him, he would prefer that he should name some other party, as the one mentioned had become his wife the previous evening."

Gallatin *Examiner*, 12th: The absentees are daily putting in their appearance, and usually look like they saw "something white" as they first enter.

The total deaths from cholera from May 30 to this date at Gallatin have been 104, of which 88 were cholera.

The deaths since our issue last Saturday have fallen to two. The general health of the town is good and if our people maintain their present habits of prudence, there is no good reason to fear in the feature. We again repeat our caution to absentee citizens returning to be unusually careful as to their diet. They must learn to do as our citizens here have done and exercise the most rigid care.—*Marshall Gazette.*

What could have been the matter with some members of the court this week? *Answer.*—(hic.) What? It is absolutely a shame that those whose duty it is,

To inspire with awe
The majesty of the law,

should become so thick tongued that they cannot speak intelligibly. Who will Forty Second Congress?—*Marshall Gazette.*

Cholera has almost entirely disappeared at Farmington. There were only two deaths, Mr. Arch Baxter and and Mrs. Allen Coffey. A large proportion of the citizens were attacked more or less seriously, but by prudence and skillful medical attention, they recovered.

Quite an excitement prevailed in this place last Monday, on account of the report that cholera had made its appearance in town. A number of our citizens have been affected with symptoms of this dread epidemic, but in no instance have they proven fatal.—*Marshall Gazette.*

The Convention of West Tennessee Farmers at Humboldt on the Second Instant.

(Memphis Appeal.)

HUMBOLDT, July 3, 1873.—As I informed you by telegraph, there was quite an interesting discussion in the farmers' convention here on yesterday, upon the railroad question. I now propose to give you a brief account of some of the speakers upon this question which is now so much exciting the public mind.

The resolution, as introduced by the committee, was to this effect: "That we sympathize with the farmers of the northwest in their contest with railroad, and other monopolies."

Colonel Caldwell, of Trenton, said we could not support this resolution, as it stood. It was, he thought, a general and indiscriminate attack upon railroads. While he could not and did not approve of all they did, he believed they were very beneficial to the country. He could not understand why men were so anxious to get railroads, and after they got them were so violent in their attacks upon them. If the railroad companies violated their charters there was a remedy in the courts. If they did not violate them, then all this clamor against them was unnecessary. Railroads often charged too much, as he thought, and farmers themselves, if they found corn in their neighborhoods to be scarce, would charge a high price, although corn might be cheap in other sections. This was human nature. They had other ways, he said, of remedying this evil of high charges on railroads than overriding the constitution and the laws. The farmers were a law-abiding people, and were interested in preserving a high regard for good faith in everything. He was anxious to improve the condition of the farmers, the greatest producing class in the country; and to do this he thought more could be accomplished by improving the agriculture of the country, and creating a taste for and love of agricultural pursuits, than by warring upon other callings. All branches of industry in this country were, or should be, mutually beneficial to each other. The railroads benefited the farmers, and the farmers assisted in sustaining the railroads.

Mr. Greene, of Jackson, said he favored the resolution as it stood. It was no attack upon railroads except when they did wrong. He was opposed to the unjust discriminations made by railroads, often against the interests of those who built them. He thought the remedy was by legislation, and he was satisfied the courts would sustain such legislation. He said the railroad companies were becoming monopolies and oppressing the people, whom they should favor.

Mr. R. B. Hurt, of Jackson, said he had a right to speak to the farmers. He was not only a farmer himself, proud of his occupation, but he had trained his sons to be farmers, and he was happy to say they were good ones. He was not willing to join in an indiscriminate war on railroad companies. The farmers must respect and abide by the laws. The railroad companies had chartered rights which we could not take from them without overturning all principles of government. Whenever they went beyond and in violation of law, the railroad companies could and should be held responsible. The laws now provide for this. He has apprehended the war between railroad companies and farmers would do neither any good. They would both be benefited by consulting each other's interests, and he thought there were other means of accomplishing the objects the farmers had in view much better than an indiscriminate war on railroad companies.

Mr. Merriwether, of Jackson, said he wanted the resolution to stand as it was. The farmers had rights that should be protected and he thought many of the railroad companies were combining to deprive them of these rights. He was not an enemy of railroads properly conducted, but he was opposed to all unjust monopolies whether railroads or anything else.

Mr. W. J. Sykes, of Memphis, said, with the permission of the convention, he would make a few remarks. He had for years been the advocate of cheap transportation. He thought and said on many occasions that railroad charges on local freight and local passengers, in his opinion, were much too high. He believed that railroad companies would increase their business and their profits by reducing their local rates. He had favored everything that would give cheap transportation, because he thought in this way the business, the productions, and the wealth of the country would be greatly increased. Whilst these were his views, he did not think the plan recently advocated in the north, that of warring on railroads, would accomplish this object, but would greatly retard it. This war tended to discourage the building of any more roads of any kind, and this result would place all power in the hands of the present companies and make them *monopolies*, in deed and in truth. These companies have chartered rights which the courts would enforce, and if the State courts, elected under excitement, refused to do so, the United State courts would. He did not believe in defeating judges because they had the nerve to decide what every lawyer of standing knew to be correct. There were many reasons why local freights could not be carried as cheap as through freight. The cars were often only half loaded, and had to make many stops, which were very expensive. Often the cars that carried local freight had to be returned empty. This increased the expense. This question of through and local freights was a very complicated and difficult one. If the roads lost all their through business they would have to charge more on local freights. He thought, as before stated, that they could and should, for their own interests, reduce their local freight, but that was a question for them to decide, so long as they observed their charters. As to the idea that any legislature could deprive any company, whether mining, manufacturing, or railroad, of its chartered rights, that could not be entertained for a moment if we had any regard for law and order. He thought from all he had heard, there was not much difference of opinion in that body. All were in favor of railroads, and all were opposed to injustice and oppression of the farmers or any other class.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. Merriwether, was modified, and then received the unanimous support of the convention.

New England and the South.

(Christian Observer.)

It is the strictly received opinion in certain quarters that when the South has improved in religion and morality up to the New England standard, a wonderful revolution will have passed over the character and lives of the Southern people. It is assumed that gambling, drinking, and duelling make up a large share of Southern life. Its people are supposed to be given over to horse-racing, card playing, chicken-fighting and other abominations; the pistol and bowie-knife are considered emblems of the character of the people; while the church and the school-house are accepted as the representatives of the moral and religious States of New England. The New York *World* calls attention to certain facts brought to light by the census of 1870, which do not harmonize with this theory, so pleasing to our Northern friends. The following, for instance, discovers the fact that the New England States, in point of churches, are far behind the older Southern States. The six New England States have a white population of 3,445,983. These are furnished with 5,621 churches, containing 2,202,677 sittings. The states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with a white population of 3,440,993, have 11,567 churches, containing sittings for 4,660,884 persons. When the churches of New England look over the map of the world to select a field for their missionary labors, they turn instinctively toward the benighted South, which already has more than double the number of churches that New England has built for her own people. The churches in these southern States provide sittings equal to the entire population, while New England has over a million of inhabitants for whom no provision whatever has been made. These same New England States return 12,673 paupers, or one in every 217; and 2,097 criminals, or one in 1,330; while the white population of those same Southern States return 7,062 paupers, or only one in every 488; and 1,174 criminals, or one in every 2,836. Here, again, the balance is decidedly in favor of the South. From the same source we learn that among the negroes in the South there is one pauper in each 656, and one criminal in each 736 of their number; while among the negroes of the North there is one pauper in 143, and one criminal in each 204 of their number. From these figures we may conclude that the moral influences surrounding the colored people in the South, and the religious privileges provided for them, are far better than those which surround their race in the North. If figures will not lie, then our friends in the North will have to reconstruct their estimate of Southern character, and the church-going people of New England must provide missionaries and church accommodations for over a million of her own people, before they can resume their former tone when speaking of their Southern neighbors.

Brownlow and General Hill.

From Gen. D. H. Hill's paper.

For a quarter of a century before the late civil war, Rev. W. G. Brownlow was the self-constituted apostle of the pro-slavery party. No one of the same amount of brains did so much to fire the Southern mind against the Abolition movement, and thus to bring about the inevitable conflict of arms as the self-appointed champion of human bondage. Rev. Mr. Brownlow challenged Rev. Mr. Pryne to meet him in Philadelphia and there discuss the slavery question. In that debate Mr. Brownlow used the following language: "Now, Mr. Pryne, may I ask you and your fellow-laborers in the cause of the devil to pause and and lift the veil of the future, not a quarter of a century ahead of you, and use your influence to stay the fanatical hand raised to strike the blow of ruin to your country! Call around you a council of your head men and warriors—Senator Seward, Joshua R. Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglass—for whom you are doing journey-work, and go to that victim in the lunatic asylum, Gerritt Smith, whose tool you have been for years, and upon whose money you have lived and fed your wife and children—ask them all if you had not better change your programme. If the response is not satisfactory, call a prayer meeting, and have Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Cheever and all of the long-faced hypocrites who insult God and mock religion by calling on Him for mercy—pray old John Brown and his confederates out of hell, where the whole batch of you are going with lightning speed! Ask God to forgive you for your wickedness—praying, morning, evening and noon, with your faces towards Harper's Ferry! Ask Him to wash your filthy garments from the stain of the blood of your Kansas and Virginia murders, and importune Him until you get your answer—go and sin no more—sin no longer against conscience and your country's laws and constitution. Don't pray for heaven, for no power can qualify you to walk the New Jerusalem! Don't ask for mercy, for the winged messenger can never light on such mean and detestable creatures. Don't ask to be punished in hell, for that would be inadequate to your crimes. Ask to be annihilated, or banished to the utmost verge of the astronomical imagination, where the ghost of a negro may never rise up to remind you whence you came!"

Then he predicted that the Abolitionists would ruin the country, called them murderers, and said they were "going to hell with lightning speed." Seduced by his pro-slavery rant and fierce denunciations of the Abolitionists, thousands of his ignorant followers took up arms against the murderers, expecting their pro-slavery champion to lead them to the "imminent deadly breach," or at least to the "last ditch." But there was danger in such leadership, and the great champion of human bondage joined those he had denounced as hell-bound murderers, and hounded them on to the slaughter of his kindred, neighbors and countrymen, who had been stimulated by his teaching into open warfare against the Abolitionists. It must be admitted, however, in simple justice to Rev. Mr. Brownlow's prudence, that he never willingly came within a hundred miles of a rebel battery, but from a far and safe distance cheered on the slayers of his own people.

Mr. Brownlow has recently published an article in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, bringing certain charges against the editor of the *Southern Home*. There is not a sentence in that article that is not directly false, or which does not convey a falsehood by implication. I will only notice a few of the wicked libels. Thus he prudently fails to quote what I did say about General Canby and others, and puts his own interpretation on language never used. He himself was not denounced for loyalty, but for betraying the men he had seduced into the field and then urging his old enemies to slaughter them for being guided by his teaching. Again, he falsely accused me of misleading and coercing men into rebellion. No human being can charge me with teaching either pro-slavery or secession doctrines prior to 1861. On the contrary there are living witnesses to prove that I warned the hot-bloods that they were rushing into a long and disastrous war. Whenever, I cast in my lot with them, and have never once regretted that I did so. It was Mr. Brownlow himself that misled and coerced men into rebellion. I will show presently that he was the first man who ever used the term 'Southern Confederacy,' and to advise its establishment. A third gross falsehood is, that twenty-six loyal men were hung by my order one morning before breakfast. This is made out of whole cloth. It was never my lot to order either the shooting or hanging of deserters or loyal men. At no time during the war would I have willingly hanged more than one deserter. That deserter I would have cheerfully hanged to a "sour apple tree," not because of his loyalty to the Union, but because he urged the "hell-bound party," (to use his own elegant language) to slaughter men he had inveigled into rebellion. That deserter, however, kept himself safe behind the battlements at Washington, and thanked God devoutly for every fresh slaughter of his late deluded followers.

Mr. Brownlow claims that the devil was the author of secession and the Southern Confederacy. I rather think that it was the devil's vicegerent on earth, for Mr. Brownlow himself was the first human being on earth to recommend a Southern Confederacy. In his zeal for slavery he wrote five filthy letters of abuse to Rev. Mr. Pryne. In the fifth of these letters he said:

"I, sir, would favor an alliance with France as a means of more effectually punishing and starving out the people at the North. This far-seeing monarch of the French would unite with us on our own terms, as it would enable him an opportunity to crush the commerce and manufacture of Old England, and make her feel that she is dependent upon her ancient enemy, as well as atone for her villainous treatment of his illustrious Uncle, Napoleon Bonaparte. Dissolve the Union, you infamous villains, and we shall make this proposition to Napoleon, a most sagacious monarch, and he would quarter at New Orleans 200,000 Frenchmen and at Chesapeake 200,000 more; we would then command the Mississippi Valley; whip the Northwestern States into our Southern Confederacy, and we would then turn upon the New England States and cause the hurricane of civil war to rage and sweep from Mason and Dixon's line to the cod fisheries of Maine, until we would extinguish the last Abolition toothold on the continent of America! Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel and pike to pike we would meet you, and we would cause you to bleed at every pore, we would make you regret, in the bitter agonies of death, that you had ever felt any concern for the African race!"

This letter was written six years before the war, and it is admitted on all hands that Mr. Brownlow was the first to use the term "Southern Confederacy." The reverend braggadocio did not whip the Western States into our Southern Confederacy, but he did cheer on the Western troops in their work of crushing that Confederacy. He did not fight "face to face, knife to knife, pike to pike and steel to steel" against the 'hell bound' party. On the contrary he joined that party, and applauded them in their work of blood and devastation. He did not lead his conquering rebels to the fisheries of Cape Cod, but he clapped his hands with joy when New England hired Irish and Germans to desolate the land of his birth.

The reverend blasphemer is fond of Modoc comparisons. There was one "Bogus Charley" in the Modoc gang, who sang war songs and danced the fire-dance; and, then betrayed his leader and kindred to their enemies. The pro-slavery renegade can scarcely fail to see the resemblance between the traitor Indian and himself.

The whole life of this miserable creature has been a sham and lie. A minister of the pure gospel of Christ, he has belched forth nothing but falsehood, blasphemy and obscenity. For a quarter of a century the self-elected champion of human bondage, he has for twelve years lived in loving sympathy with the "hell-bound" party of Abolitionists. The first to suggest a Southern Confederacy, he has been the fiercest persecutor of Confederates. Bragging of the terrible things he would do in war, he slunk into a bomb-proof on the strong side at the first whistle of balls. Preaching, writing and lecturing for twenty years that the negro was a brute, fit only for bondage, he owes his present Senatorial honor to negro influence. Prating all his life about honesty, he voted for the back salary steal and took his share of the stolen money.

Recreant to every trust, faithless to every obligation, and false to every profession, the foul monster in his long career of wickedness has been true only to filth, to falsehood, slander, to blasphemy, to blackening character, to blackguardism and to W. G. Brownlow.

The Lawrenceburg Journal, published by Malone Brothers, has been enlarged to a seven column paper. It is one of the best *local* papers on our exchange list.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court pronounced at its July Term, 1873, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 30th day of August, 1873, the tract of land mentioned in the pleadings in the cause of S. C. Cavender, et al, vs. Dock Dudley, et al, lying and being in the County of Maury, and on the waters of Cathey's creek one or two miles from the town of Hampshire, and bounded as follows, to-wit: East and south by the lands of James Davis, West by the lands of J. W. Grimes, and north by the lands of John Revier, it being the tract of land owned by Stephen Cavender at the time of his death, said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years except the sum of Fifty Dollars in cash. Notes with good security required of the purchaser, and a lien retained for payment of the purchase money, said notes bearing interest from date, at six per cent per annum.

July 18th, JOHN M. HICKEY, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of T. A. Thompson, dec'd, this is to give notice that all parties indebted to said estate must come forward and make settlement; and those having claims against it file them within the time prescribed by law. The grocery furniture of Mr. Thompson can be purchased at private sale by applying to me.

A. N. AKIN,
July 11, 1873.-it. Administrator.

EXTRA
LATEST NEWS.

$15,000 WORTH
OF
DRY-GOODS,
Clothing,
BOOTS,
SHOES & HATS,
to be given away in exchange for
GREENBACKS,
at the CHEAP CASH STORE of
H. CRONE,

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY to make room for a large FALL STOCK.

Bargains in Lawns,
Bargains in Dry Goods,
Bargains in Hosiery,
Bargains in Bleached Domestic
Bargains in See Island Cotton
Bargains in Handkerchiefs
Bargains in Towels,
Bargains in Corsets,
Bargains in Ready made clothing
Bargains in Boots and Shoes,
Bargains will be given in all goods

To Reduce the Stock, any one wishing to buy goods will do well to call soon.

GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

H. CRONE,
Next door to Williams & Tyler,
May 2.-6m.

NASHVILLE
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

This Company is now one of the established institutions of the State. Having passed through the day of doubtful existence, it stands as secure a foundation as that of any similar Company in the country. Among the causes that have largely contributed to its success are the following:

First. It guarantees all of its policy holders the amount of the cash surrender of any policy, after two or three annual premiums shall have been made.

Second. It loans to its policy-holders nine-tenths of the cash value of each policy for any period for which the premium may have been paid.

Third. It indorses on each policy the amount of paid-up insurance that can be had on its surrender, after the payment of two or three annual premiums.

Fourth. Its rates are as low as those of any other Company.

Fifth. Its dividends have been larger than those of any other Company of its age.

Sixth. Its policies contain no unnecessary or illiberal restrictions.

Seventh. It aids in building up our home interests, investing its large means here among us.

Eighth. It does not require permits to live or travel anywhere.

Ninth. It has over two dollars of assets for every one dollar of liabilities.

The following is a list of its stockholders, all of whom are gentlemen of large experience in the management of business enterprises, "men well known for their integrity, high character, and substantial qualities": Samuel Golladay, Lebanon; Joseph W. Allen, Albert G. Ewing, George Searight, James B. Craighead, Thomas Gibson, Robert G. Throne, Daniel F. Carter, Alexander J. Porter A. G. Adams, Hugh McCrea, John Overton, Dr. J. W. Maddin, Capt. William Stockell, Robert H. Gardner, James Hobaugh, Trustee; Henry C. Shapard, John Porterfield, Thomas D. Fitz, Thompson Anderson, S. L. Demoville, John M. Bass, sr., A. C. Carter, Dr. T. A. Atchison, W. H. Ewing, C. A. R. Thomoson, James M. Hamilton, William Henry Smith, Dr. W. H. Morgan, G. P. Thruston, F. H. French, all of Nashville; F. H. B. Sands and B. F. Sands, Washington City; James J. Turner, James A. Wemyss, Cashier Sumner Deposit Bank, Gallatin; James Alexander, President of same Bank; John W. Walton, B. B. M. L. Barr, Directors and Edwin H. Ewing, Daniel Billman.

The Officers and Directors of the Company are

DIRECTORS.

WM. STOCKELL, JOHN M. BASS,
F. H. French, WM. H. MORGAN,
S. L. DEMOVILLE, G. P. THRUSTON,
C. A. R. THOMPSON.
JOHN M. BASS, President
WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Vice-president
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary.
D. P. FACKLER, Actuary.
T. A. ATCHISON, Medical Adviser.
W. T. GLASGOW, Local Agent.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, District Agent.
Office at Williams & Towler's Drug Store, Columbia, Tenn
M. W. EMBRY, Special Agent.
July 4-72—6m.

GREAT DECLINE
IN
GOODS.

Money Wanted
AT
M. JOSEPH'S.

Woolen & Cotton Goods
as well as
BOOTS and SHOES

have declined in New York and elsewhere from 33 to 50 per cent, and keeping pace with the EASTERN MARKETS I have marked down my entire stock of goods in order to

RAISE MONEY

I am offering

Fine Figured Lawns	at	15c. yd
Linen Lawns	"	30c. "
Fine P. K.'S	"	20c. "
Grenadines	"	20 to 25c"
Fine Swiss Mull	"	20 to 25c"
Fine Victoria Lawn	"	25c. "
Fine Bishop Lawn	"	25c. "
Fine Linen Poplins	"	18c. "

Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Linen Towels, Pant-stuff, *ALL at less than former prices.*

Ladies fine Lisle thread hose at	60c.	worth	$1.
" " Sea Island hose "	50c.	"	80c.
Misses Balmoral cotton hose "	18c.	"	35c.
Gents' British half hose "	35c.	"	50c.

I must have money and am offering

READY-MADE CLOTHING

cheaper than any other house in town. Boots and Shoes from 30 to 25 per cent below regular prices.

Every article in my house will be sold at a bargain to, *RAISE MONEY.*

April 25, '73.6m M. JOSEPH.

Great Attraction!

W. E. Brown & Co

Offer for the next sixty days their splendid stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

As they wish to make room for a large Fall Stock. A fine opportunity is now offered every one to buy First Class Goods at

EXTREMELY LOW RATES!

A fine Stock of

BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS,

10-4 Sheetings and Brown Drillings, Sea Island Cottons, &c.

VERY CHEAP.

BED TICKING, the heaviest and best in the county, very low. White and Buff Pique (P K) from the lowest to the best quality at less than can be found elsewhere. Also; a fine assortment of

WHITE GOODS!

Victoria and Bishop Lawns, White Swiss,

Jaconet Combrics, Plain and Striped Nainsook, INDIA TWILL, LONG CLOTH, TARLATIN, &c.

From 5 to 15 cents less than regular prices. In

BLACK ALPACA & PURE MOHAIR

WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Selling goods of superior quality and fine silky luster at such moderate figures they cannot fail to please.

Our Stock of Ladies' and Misses

Shoes and Gaiters,

CLOTH, KID AND GLOVE KID,

Is very large and complete, embracing every style and quality, from the lowest grade to the Custom-made, and will positively be sold

At less Prices than at any other house in Columbia.

A comparison of Shoes and prices is solicited. We sell

T. Miles and Son's Celebrated Shoes.

Our Notion Department

Will be found Unusually Full.

LISLE THREAD GLOVES, Best Regular Made, IRON FRAME HOSE, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOOPSKIRTS, CORSETS, Pearl and Silk DRESS BUTTONS.

Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c.

Hundreds of other articles to be

Sold at GREAT BARGAINS!

Any one wishing to buy a bill of 15 or 20 Dollars, will find that it will pay them to visit Columbia to get them.

Goods will be sold for Cash Only.

W. E. BROWN & CO.,
June 27, 1873. WEST MAIN STREET.

New Family Grocery!

ANDREW J. WALKER,

Having retired from the house of D. C. Helm, has located at

HAMNER HALL

On South Main Street, where he is now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

Family Groceries!

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Syrup Molasses, Spices, Pepper, Raisins, Figs any Nuts, of every variety, Plain and fancy Candies, Soaps, Soda, Indigo, Wines, Brandies, WHiskies, Canned Fruits; Wash-tubs, Bread-trays; Brooms, Garden Seeds and all articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. He will also keep on hand a full supply of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as, Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Also, Cigars Tobacco and Snuff. He sells at short profits, and always keeps a good article of everything in his line. All articles will be delivered to purchasers in any part of the city. Don't fail to give him a call before buying. apl7.73-tf

A. ROSENTHAL & BRO.

We are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DryGoods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Dry-Goods!

CONSISTING OF

DressGoods,

White Goods,

Fancy Articles,

Hosiery, Notions, &c.

All of which will be sold at remarkably low figures for Cash. Come and see how it is yourself. april 4, 1873-1y.

One of our firm residing in the East, we have greater facilities for purchasing goods than any other house in Columbia. We know

What the People Want,

We buy with great care, and feel satisfied we can sell to all who will call and examine our stock.

A. Rosenthal & Bro.
April 4, 1873-1m.

UNIVERSITY
Of Nashville.
FOUNDED IN 1785.

The next session of the College and Preparatory Department opens Sept. 1st, 1873. Studies in the College Schools, Elective. Discipline Military. Tuition per Term of twenty weeks $30 to $50. Board, Washing, Fuel, Furnished Rooms and Surgeon Fee, for same period, $105.

Apply to
E. KIRBY SMITH,
July 4, '73.-1m. Chancellor.

THE WAY

TO MAKE

GREENBACKS,

Money Saved

IS

MONEY MADE!

Have just opened a very attractive stock of

J. L. DUNLAP & CO.

JOHN G. HORSLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Columbia, Tenn.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN COLUMBIA.

CALLS the attention of the public to his Stock of NEW

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

SUCH AS

Fancy & Staple Dry-Goods,

Cassimeres,
Jeans,
White Goods,
Linens.

All at Louisville prices, and in many instances, far below them. A good assortment of

MEN & BOY'S CLOTHING.

I can give better bargains in

Boots & Shoes

Than any retail Store in Columbia, as I buy them in large quantities direct for CASH.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Call, examine my Stock, and I guarantee you can buy more Goods of me for your Dollar than at any other house in Columbia.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
MRS. M. J. BRYANT'S
(North Side Public Square,)
A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY,

Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods,

BONNETS, HATS DRESS CAPS,

Sash Ribbons, Bonnets and Timmings, Veils Nets, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Hoop Skirts Necklace Headbands, Jewelry,

NOTIONS AND VARIETIES

All of which have been purchased with care in the Eastern Markets, and will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The advantage of a long experience in business in a large city, will enable her to please even the most fastidious.

Dress Making done in latest styles.

Patterns of every description made for Ladies and Children on hand, and cut to order from ten to fifty cents each.

She has also just added to her stock of goods, a large and well assorted stock of Ladies' and Childrens Ready Made Clothing.

Pinking and Stamping done to order.
Oct 7-tf.

MACHINE SHOP!

F. A. LEONHARD,
Practical Machinist,

Having secured shop-room and power at Messrs. Lamb & Boyd's Furniture Shop, and having fitted up a Lathe and tools for the purpose, is prepared to make all kinds of light Machinery, Patterns for Castings, and Models for new inventions.

REPAIRING MACHINERY

Of all kinds, whether of iron, wood, brass or steel, in a workmanlike manner, with prompt ness and on reasonable terms; and when necessary will do repair work on machinery in the country when it is inconvenient to bring such machinery to the shop.

He also keeps well posted in all new machinery, and can usually be of considerable advantage to those who wish to have experimental machines or

MODELS FOR NEW INVENTIONS

made.

SHOP at Lamb & Boyd's Steam Furniture Manufactory.
May 2-73-1y. COLUMBIA, TENN.

Southern Farmer's
DEPOT
FOR SUPPLIES.

C. H. STOCKELL & CO.,
2 & 4 COLLEGE ST. & 88 BROAD ST.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS, FERTILIZERS,
Gypsoplast; Terra Cotta, &c.

We are Agents for the celebrated Wood's Reaping and Mowing Machines

Which can be had of Mr. A. F. SOWELL our Agent at Columbia. June 6-3.

Keep Cool
With
ARCTIC ICE.

Andrew J. Walker has fortified against the summer heat with strong works of firm

Lake and Pond Ice.

He keeps an abundant supply on hand at his grocery, and will deliver it to any portion of the city, without any additional cost. Leave your orders and keep cool. (May 16.-tf.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS.

We the undersigned hereby warn all persons not to hunt, with dog or gun, by day or by night, on our premises. All persons thus found trespassing, will be prosecuted to the ful extent of the law.

James B. Hill, Middleton Hill,
Mrs. M F Turner, Wm M Lancaster,
John Kirk, Jr Mrs Susan Lancaster,
W C Robertson, J H Murphy,
G A Weave J C Murphy,
Dec13 '