Herald and Tribune.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

Dr. C. WHEELER &
Dr. M. S. MAHONEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

ECONOMY.

Economy in politics is just as escential as it is in a first-class mercantile house, or on a paying farm.

Notice if you please the merchant, who is indolent and allows those who are in his employ, to manage business loosely, to waste or destroy the produce or such articles as he may have for sale, and if he does not fail entirely in his business, in a few years it becomes at least a perfect drag, and he leads a life of hardship and trouble, with nothing to make life happy or encourage him.

You will also notice the farmer, who keeps poor and sorry stock, and who hires lazy and inexperienced hands and allows them to take charge of his work, without giving it his own personal attention, and you will find he looses money every year, and by his extravagance and bad management gets farther and farther in debt, until he finally gives up all hope. How could it be otherwise, under the management of such men, who break more tools, and destroy more grain in feeding, than perhaps their labor is worth. It is therefore very proper for the good farmer who wishes to succeed, to employ those only who are sensible, industrious and have energy sufficient to see and feel that all men are rewarded for their labors.

And so it is in all political parties. It is no wonder the Republican party in Tennessee has lost its energy, "that their walls have been torn down," and their working tools destroyed. It is a fact, and is to be accounted for in no other way than it was on account of employing such bad hands to manage their business. We do not, by any means, propose to say that all men who have been engaged in running the affairs of the State since the war, are dishonest and bad managers, for such is not the case; we have had a few noble-hearted men. But we do say, as everybody well knows, who has paid any attention to political affairs, that a great number of those men have proved unworthy, and have brought disgrace upon us as a party. They have been irresponsible men, with but little judgment, and would ruin any party over which they had control. How important, then, for our own good, for the good of the Republican party, and for the good of the whole State, that we should be careful in making selections of party leaders, in the future. Our advice is to encourage the claims of no man who would give us trouble; but select those who desire to see the State again in a prosperous condition. Those who are honorable and energetic, with a heart filled with love for the whole people. These are the kind of men that can manage their private affairs successfully. And these are the kind of men that can make our party strong.

Economy in expenses, with honesty of purpose, and equal rights to all, should be our aim; should we succeed in getting good men to take hold of the political reins in this State—and we are glad to know that some of them are already in the harness—we may expect peace and prosperity.

While on the other hand if we continue to trust men who run wild on excitement and whose prejudice against a large portion of our people is still burning with fever heat, we may expect trouble and unnecessary excitement. With the proper political management, we may again see that sociability in every town and neighborhood that was here ten years ago, which would add greatly to the pleasure of life, in securing full churches, large schools, pleasant neighbors and happy families.

HAWKINS COUNTY.

We visited the neighboring county of Hawkins last week, and believing that a short account of what is going on in that section may not be uninteresting to our readers, we shall ask their indulgence while we give a brief history of the present condition of affairs in that thriving portion of East Tennessee.

We arrived in Rogersville about 7 o'clock in the evening, after a rough ride of fifteen miles in a four horse wagon, that being the only conveyance we could find at Bull's Gap, the Railroad running from that place to Rogersville having temporarily suspended operations. We put up at the American Hotel, which by the way is one of the best we have ever stopped at in this country. The proprietors, Messrs. Powell and Walker, are agreeable gentlemen, and use every exertion to render their gusts as comfortable as possible. We had an excellent supper, a well furnished room, and a clean bed to sleep on, which were indeed luxuries after our tiresome journey in getting there. We take pleasure in recommending this hotel to all who may have occasion to visit Rogersville.

This town is situated three miles from the Holstein river, and is one of the most desirable places in East Tennessee to live in. Rogersville has always been celebrated for its schools. While there, we visited the Female College, which is one of the best institutions of the kind in the South. The building is now undergoing repairs, preparatory to the opening of the fall and winter session. The managers have secured the services of Professor E. W. Halbach, late of the University of Virginia, who comes highly recommended, and will take charge of the College as President. From our short acquaintance with him, we take him to be a gentleman of character and ability, well qualified to discharge the duties of the responsible position which he is destined to fill. Owing to some necessary repairs of the building, the school will not open until one month later than the usual time—but the managers propose to deduct one months pay from the regular tuition fee per session—so that if the pupils lose time they will not lose any money by the unavoidable delay.

They have also a Male Academy under the Professorship of A. W. Main, which is already in a flourishing condition. The colored school is also lagely attended.

The country around Rogersville is rather hilly, and the corn crop is somewhat impaired by the dry weather, but there will be a sufficient amount raised to supply home demand, with a surplus for exportation. The corn along the river it is thought will yield (50) fifty bushels of grain to the acre. The wheat crop in Hawkins county was very good, and large quantities are brought into town for sale. There was also a good fruit crop and dried apples and peaches are being brought in rapidly by the farmers in the surrounding country.

Coal has been discovered in Hawkins county, six miles from Rogersville, and is thought to exist in large quantities, but the mine is as yet undeveloped. There is also an Alum Spring which is attracting considerable attention. We have not seen an analysis of its waters but it is strongly recommended for the cure of dyspepsia and other diseases of the digestive functions; no doubt it possesses many valuable qualities.

The criminal court was in session while we were there, and the small amount of business transacted by that tribunal speaks well for the peace and tranqrility that now prevails in the county. For a time after the war closed, lawlessness prevailed to a considerable extent in Hawkins county—but many of the leaders in the different outrages that were committed have been killed by others as lawless as themselves, or were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, and now a more law-abiding people cannot be found in the South than lives in Hawkins.

The river lands of Hawkins county are are among the best in the State. The uplands where proper cultivation has been used are fertile; but a large amount of land in this county has been so completely exhausted as to hardly pay for cultivation, but is all capable of being improved, and we trust the time will soon come when farmers, not only in Hawkins county, but throughout the country, will have learned the importance of fertilizing their lands from year to year, instead of practicing the present ruinous system which has already made bankrupts of nearly one-fourth of our farming population. We were shown a small field of tobacco in Rogersville, about three-fourths of an acre, from which the owner, Mr. Mills, expects to realize 1500 pounds, which at an average of 20 cents per pound, will be worth $300. Who can beat this?

LEGAL EDVERTISING.

Allowing the Legal Advertising of the State to be published only in certain papers, is one of the most tyranical and outrageous laws that any Legislature ever hed the audacity to enact.

A few publishers reap the harvest, while all others are put entirely out of the ring. No matter how loyal they were, nor even how *radical* they were. Still a few men—*very few* men—pulled the wool over the eyes of the Legislature of our State and succeeded in getting them to pass a law for their private benefit. They did not care if it *did* fall heavily on a friend in the same business, so they were successful in their bold undertaking, they gained all they asked for, and all they could desire.

Such trickery may win for a while, but it is bound to go under. That which is not just and honorable will not stand longer, than the passions of men have time to cool down. When the sober thought comes after excitement, the errors of the deceitful and ignorant are easily detected, and though they seem right when prejdice was high, now even in their own minds after a calm and quietness, they feel miserable and distressed no doubt.

We are realy glad to see the current of public opinion is washing away all such uncalled for prejudices, and that reason and argument are taking the places of malice and excitement.

We now have a Legislature elected, which we hope will go to Nashville and work for the good of the whole people, and not for a few particular friends.

It is to be hoped not only for the benefit of publishers alone, but for the credit of the State, that the repeal of this Law will be attended to early in the session.

We do not ask them to designate certain papers, leaving out those who have been favored, but merely ask that all be put on equal footing.

This Legislature being composed of some very excellent men, will no doubt take early steps to relieave the people of all laws that are oppressive. And they knowing that "equal rights to all men" is the only sure road to success and prosperity, we shall look anxiously for such an improvement as has not been seen for many years in Tennessee.

"FREE SCHOOLS," which will give to the poor a full opportunity to acquire the advantages of education, is the means the Republican party depends upon for the success and permanency of its principles. They would make the voter a free agent and would take him out of the control of the wire-working politicians, by whom he is used for the perpetuity of their power to plunder the people. Wherever the voter is distinguished for general intelligence, there Republican majorities are the largest.

"Free Suffrage" should be the cornerstone of all free government. No man can have equal rights with his fellow-man who is denied the right of suffrage, and no Government is republican in form that denies the elective franchise to any of its citizens who are liable to taxation or military service. The poor man, whether he be white or black, is a taxpayer. If he rents a house he pays his landlord the taxes on it, and he indirectly pays taxes to the National Government upon every article that he wears or consumes. The denial of suffrage to any class of citizens is the refusal of a right to participate in the choice of those who make the laws under which he is compelled to live, and who impose the taxes which he is forced to pay. The denial of the franchise is monarchical and not republican—it is might over right, especially when the stronger race would deny it to the weaker. But, independent of this, the denial of suffrage to the colored man closes to him the door of self-improvement, and prohibits him from a fair and equal chance to earn his livelihood. It virtually closes the work shop to him and his children, and would keep them for all time in the position of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Indeed, we regard the question of free suffrage as one of the principles of Christianity, based upon the command "to do unto others as we would be done by," and the Christian minister who, under the plea of its being a political question, refuses to teach it from the pulpit, is dodging his duty, and falling short of the requirements of high and holy calling.

FROM NASHVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Herald and Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 24, 1869.

Drifting about through the Editorial "Sanctums" of Nashville, where the *heaps* of exchanges are a conspicuous feature, one may frequently hear criticisms regarding the respective merits, typhography, quality of paper, and artistic execution of the various issues from city and town. It was on one of these occasions, yesterday, that my attention was called to the "*Herald and Tribune*, by a business manager. "There," said he, pitching me that paper, "there is the Herald and Tribune, a paper published in Jonesborough East Tennessee, that is perfection of typhography and general appearance excels all the other papers of the State. It is a model of neatness. It is a new paper and is bound to succeed among people of taste."

This, Messrs. Editors, coming from a typo of life-long experience, and no doubt to you a stranger, is praise justly due your energy in furnishing the people with a model paper.

The violent purturbations of gold in N. York, creates some anxiety here as to a probable war with Spain, concerning the Queen of the Antilles—Cuba. Of course it is expected that many of the monarchs of Europe will lend a hand to their Moorish sister; and it might turn out a *mighty* big thing. This, it is maintained, is making gold so crazy. LAREBIL.

[For the Herald and Tribune.]

To the Citizens of Jonesborough.

This is to inform the citizens of this place who have so generously consented to entertain the members of the Holston Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the ministers are expected to arrive here on Wednesday the 6th of October, and we hope that some member of each family will be at the Depot to conduct them to their homes.

There will be religious serrices in the Methodist E. Church on Wednesday night of the 6th of October. All persons are cordialy invited to attend all the sessions of the Conference in the day time, and preaching at night

L. F. DRAKE, P. E.
J. S. PETTY, Pastor.

The Gold Conspirators Crushed.

The SUN, as a faithful monitor of the people, announced on Monday that a clique of gamblers in Wall street had conspired to paralyze commerce and oppress the industrious masses of the people by enhancing the price of gold. Up to yesterday the operations of this unholy alliance went on successfully. Every importer and merchant who had to meet Custom House duties or remit gold for his purchases was compelled to pay tribute to these infamous speculators, and the prospect was that hundreds if not thousands of honest men would be forced into bankruptcy by their nefarious schemes.

In the morning, gold opened at one forty-five, and rose during the first hour to one sixty-two. Everything bade fair for the success of the clique. So far as appeared, there was nothing to hinder the price from touching the highest point reached during the war. Had it done so, and been maintained even for a day or two, there is no computing the extent of the disaster which must have been wrought in every direction. But happily the Nemesis was on the track of these conspirators against public and private credit. There were rumors of heavy gold deposits in the Bank of England to the credit of the bears, which were soon substantiated by the large operations in that interest.

A decline set in, which the conspirators strove by the most reckless purchases to avert, but without effecting a more than temporary check in the downward movement of the market. On the heels of this came the cheering news from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the sale of four millions of gold to-day, with discretionary power to increase the amount indefinitely, and had directed the purchase of Governments to a like amount. This demonstration from the Treasury Department, fortified by the representation that the President himself strongly approved the measure, broke down the combination. The operators for a rise were powerless to stem the tide; in a few minutes the price of gold tumbled headlong from one hundred and sixty-two to less than one hundred and thirty-three, and the majority of the Gold Ring were hopelessly bankrupt.

We are quite sure that in the downfall of these conspirators the whole country will rejoice. There was not the slightest reason for such an onslaught upon public and private credit. The country was at peace; its finances were being so administered as to inspire the utmost confidence among all classes. Yet, in spite of all this, these gold gamblers, like common highwaymen, consorted together to force the public into a desperate strait in order to compel the payment of unlawful tribute. In this dishonest endeavor they have been grievously worsted, and all just men will rejoice at their discomfiture. That they and their aiders and abettors will suffer in purse for this flagrant outrage is matter for congratulation; but it will be a source of lasting regret that a more condign punishment cannot be imposed. The law against conspiracies has been most rigorously applied to poor men seeking a fair compensation for their labor. Would it not be well to apply it to these rich rascals who have no such dire necessity to plead in extenuation of their offence?—*N. York Sun.*

Where is the Old Spirit?

Echo answers, where. We allude to the stirring interest which many of our farmers took in introducing a higher grade of stock into East Tennessee, and in other ways promoting and developing our agricultural resources before the war. Where are our Mabrys, our Williams, our Branners, our Woods and others, who were in the foremost ranks of this great movement? While Knoxville is advancing to the strong position of a first class city, why is the *country* hobbling along on crutches?—What is keeping *her* back? To-day three thousand Ohio mares, young, large and fine blooded, should be scattered over this section of the State. The Durham, the Alderny, the Ayreshire and the Devon Cow should be here. The fine jack and the magnificent horse should grace our farms. The Berkshire, the Hampshire and the Chester hog should be about our barn yards.

There is no reason under the sun, why we may not have just as fine stock as Kentucky or Virginia. All that is lacking is, enterprise and energy. We have the grain and the grazing fields. Give us the right kind of men, and in five years there will be a thorough revolution upon this subject.

What has become of the fair grounds?—In other days we have seen splendid exhibitions of stock of all sorts upon these grounds. Our sturdy farmers from Bristol to Chattanooga, came hither with their stock and the products of their farms.

With the *new era* which is upon us, suppose our farmers inaugerate a new era in their line.—*Knoxville Whig.*

LATEST NEWS.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold each Tuesday and Friday, till November 1st., commencing on Tuesday next; also to purchase two million of bonds each Wednesday, till November 1st. These sales and purchases are in addition to the sale and purchase on account of the sinking fund, which will be continued without change of the existing mode.

The election in Mississippi is extended one day. It will occur from the 12th of November to the 1st of December.

SEPT. 27.—Revenue receipts to-day $641,000.

All government property at Harper's Ferry will be sold at Auction on the 13th of November. This defeats the hopes of the re-establishment of the arsenal there.

Fish and Delano will returu the latter part of the week.

Applications for office addressed to the Executive will hereafter have no consideration. They must go to the heads of departments.

New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Supreme Court issued a number of injunctions against the Gold Exchange Bank and several Wall street brokers.

Several injunctions have been issued by the courts, restraining the Gold Exchange Bank from paying over deposits and checks, which tends to complicate the affairs and retard settlements.

Charles Callender, National Bank Examiner, declares that every National Bank in the city, including the Tenth, sound and conservatively managed.

The money market became much easier in the afternoon, and at the close call loans were freely supplied at 7 currency and gold. Gold quotations during the stoppage of the board are more or less nominal. Street prices during the day varied from 1.31¾@1.35, closing at 1.34@1.35. Exchange quiet and firm, but quotations nominal at 8. Stocks improved at first with easiness of money, but closed lower again and unsettled.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The steamer Trade Wind, Capt, Morrice, hence on the 22d, for Belize, Honduras, went down at sea on the 24th. There were only three passengers and the crew on board, who took the life boats, one of which in charge of Henry Arnold, a colored pilot of Belize, with four persons, including two passengers, reached Southwest Pass bar yesterday. He parted company with the other boats on Friday evening. This is the last heard of them. Steamers have gone in search of the missing boats.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Min., Sept. 27.—There is a perfect deluge throughout Minnesota. The estimated loss is five million bushels of wheat and two-thirds of the hay crop.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Seventy masked men took a negro from the Lancaster, Gerrard county, Ky., jail, and hanged him. The same parties cowhided Sutton and Hutchison, and ordered them to leave the county.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27—J. K. Porter, the first officer of the Confederate steamer Shennadoah while the vessel was engaged in burning the Pacific whaling fleet, and recently commander of the Constitution, plying from San Francisco to Mexican ports, died at sea on the 15th.

A Son Murders his Father for Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The particulars are just learned of a most dastardly murder in Grundy county, about eight miles south of this city. Samuel Brennemen, a farmer, residing in Madison, about fifteen weeks ago was suddenly missed from his farm and neighborhood. Inquiry was made for him of his family, but nothing satisfactory could be learned until last week, when suspicion became aroused of foul play against Brenneman's son, John, about twenty-three years old. The suspicion became so strong that he was arrested on Friday last and lodged in jail in this city, when he confessed that he, with one Charles Morganflash, had killed the old gentleman, and buried the body under a dung heap on the farm. Officers went to Marseilles on Saturday night and succeeded in arresting Morganflash, brot.' him to Morris, and lodged him in jail.

Yesterday morning the Coroner, with a large number of persons, proceeded to the farm of Brenneman and found the body as directed by the son John, buried under the manure thrown from the horse stable. The skull, upon examination, was found to have been fractured, and the brains protruded. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that Brenneman was murdered by John Brenneman and Charles Morganflash, and they are fully committed on the charge.

The object seems to have been money, of which the murderers got the pitiful sum of fifty dollars. Morganflash denies the charge. He is the father-in-law of young Brennemam.

Brenneman hung himself in his cell this morning, but was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. There are strong threats of Judge Lynch, but it is hoped that cooler judgment will prevail.

Suicide at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—On Friday night a man about twenty-five years of age, registered at the Cataract House as "Carl Schurz, New York." Saturday morning he left the hotel, took a carriage, and started for the new suspension bridge, but afterwards went to the ferry and crossed to Canada. In going over he remarked to the ferryman, while looking up at the Falls, that he could walk over on the edge of the Falls. After landing he went to the Table Rock, took off coat, gave his money and watch to a boy who was standing by, and walked into the water, which is very shallow. About ten feet from the brink he either sat down or slipped down, and was carried over the precipice. His body remained on the rock below for several minutes, and could be seen by the persons who were behind the sheet of water at the time. It was washed off and has not yet been recovered. His coat and gloves are now in possession of Z. B. Lewis, Clifton, Ontario.

JOHN BUNYAN was once asked a question about Heaven which he could not answer, because the matter was not revealed in the Scriptures, and he thereupon advised the inquirer to live a holy life and go and see.

A MEMBER of a church in Vermont, desiring "a man from the Lord," prayed in this wise: "Send us not an old man in his dotage, nor a young man in his goslinghood, but a man with all the modern improvements."

Won't somebody try that dodge on the Democratic party of Ohio? Its effects would be something like those of a tin kettle on a dog's tail, or a lump of aquafortis on a fresh wound.—*Cin. Times.*

S. J. KIRKPATRICK,
Attorney at Law,
JONESBOROUGH, TENN.
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Will practice in the Courts of all the Counties in this Judicial Circuit.
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LOOKOUT FOR THE
BIG HORN.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE!!!
PLEASE READ THIS!

Jonesborough, Tennessee.

A GOOD COOKING STOVE is a household treasure, and we would advise those who have not yet purchased one to call and buy without delay. We have the

"MONUMENTAL,"
"EXCELSIOR,"

and all the other

FIRST-CLASS STOVES!!

We have, also, the

PARLOR AND HEATERS,

which will be sold at Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, freights added.

ROOFING, SPOUTING AND
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promptly executed in workman-like manner. All wares and work warranted as represented.

Orders Respectfully Solicited.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TENNESSEE REAL ESTATE
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THE undersigned having organized a REAL ESTATE COMPANY, extending through East Tennessee, from BRISTOL to KNOXVILLE, design publishing a Monthly

REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,

which will be issued as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for it. It is designed as an

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In addition to advertising, the JOURNAL will contain

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of the different Counties and sections of country through which the REAL ESTATE is situated, showing the advantages it offers to Immigrants and others desiring to

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TERMS:

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Address,

WHEELER & MAHONEY,
Publishers Herald and Tribune,
Jonesborough, Tenn.
aug26

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN FARMERS!!

THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE

RAMSDELL NORWAY OATS

in the South the past season, and the general desire of Southern Farmers for the Seed has induced us to appropriate a portion of our limited supply for the benefit of that section. The experiments made last year, seem to open up a New Branch of Agriculture in the South, as unexpected as it is wonderful.

Leading Agricultural Writers

and the entire newspaper press of the country, have endorsed it as the Great, Important Improvement of the age.

THE NORWAX OATS, in sections where they have been tested, have fully shown their ability to produce a yield of

FROM 2 TO 4 TIMES AS MANY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE,

as any know variety, and of better quality, while they will grow on lands and in climates where OTHER OATS CANNOT BE PHODUCED!

The following letters selected from hundreds received, will prove interesting to Southern Agriculturalists.

THEY ARE FROM PROMINENT AND RELIABLE MEN:

OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUSHELS FROM AN ACRE!!

The following letters are from one of the most prominent and widely known planters in the South West:

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, July 31, 1869.

D. W. RAMSDELL,

Dear Sir: About the first of February last, I ordered from your agents in New York, five bushels of your Norway Oats. I received them about the first of February, and sowed them immediately on five acres of Tennessee River land, and cut them about the 15th of July, I think when thrashed I shall have about 140 bushels to the acre. The average height of the oats was over 5 feet 6 inches. The heads will average from 18 to 22 inches in length, with from five to six hundred grains to the head. The representations in your circular of last year, fall far below my crop of this year, in fact, they surpass anything on this Continent, and are well adapted to this climate and soil. I am satisfied they are an improvement of vast importance to the country.

Very respectfully, etc., JNO. L. DIVINE.

SECOND LETTER.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, August 8, 1869.

D. W. RAMSDELL,

Dear Sir: Since my last I have thrashed my crop, they have turned out something more than *one hundred and fifty bushels* of oats to the acre, I tried a dozen sheafs taken as they come from the stack; the yield was *four bushels and one pint to the dozen* or *over one-fourth bushel to the sheaf.* Owing to the hard weather one-third of my oats froze out. We have had the longest and most disastrous drouth we ever had in this country, having no rain, scarcely, since May first. If we had had an ordinary season I would undoubtedly made *two hundred bushels per acre.* If I live, next season, I will give your oats a *fair test.* I do not write this for advertising or publication, as I have none for sale, what I spare will be gratuitous to my friends. I believe I can excel anything of the oat kind in the world with this seed next year.

Respectfully, yours, JNO. L. DIVINE.

ONE HUNDRED PER. CENT. BETTER.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 12, 1869.

Gentlemen:

I have no hesitancy in saying that, after a careful examination of the Norway Oats, made whilst growing in the field, and since harvested, I am satisfied that their introduction will be attended with great benefit to our farmers. The increase in the yield is fully 100 *per cent.* over the other varieties, and the quality is also better. The great strength of the straw preventing, to a great extent, lodging, especially adapts these oats to this latitude where severe wind storms are not unusual during harvest season.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

M. FERGUSON, Crains Creek, N. C., writes August 12, 1869: "The season here has been most unfavorable for oats, and I put them on poor ground. I have not thrashed them yet, but is sufficient to say I am *perfectly satisfied* with the Norway Oats. I find there is from three to four times as many kernals on the heads of Norways as there are on the other varieties. We generally sow in the fall season. Will it do to sow these in the fall?"

NOTE.—We never have known of their being sown in the fall, but we can see no reason why they will not do well and even better in some sections.

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTH.

S. H. HARRIS, Knoxville, Tennessee, writes, August 2, 1869: "I have just harvested 17 acres of your Norway Oats, and have them now in barn. I have been a farmer for 35 years, during which time I have tested a great many varieties of oats, and I can truly say that I have never seen any out in the South that will compete with yours in productiveness, and stout, heavy growth. I consider them peculiarly adapted to the soil of the South, I am saisfied that they will yield at least double that of any other variety known to us, on the same soil and with the same culture.

A PROMINENT MISSISSIPPI PLANTER ENDORSES THEM.

Capt. H. A. RICE, widely known in the South, says: "I sowed one bushel of Norway Oats on about three-fourths of an acre. They came up and grew finely. In fact, the prospect for 75 bushels from the sowing was very flattering, until they began to head out, when the rats made an attack upon them, and despite all my attempts to route them they destroyed all except a stripe of about two feet around the edge of the patch, which I harvested, making only a little over four bushels. I have several heads over 18 inches in length with stalks over five feet high. I am satisfied that the heads would average over twelve inches. The stalks were nearly as large as my little finger, and very succulent, which I think was one cause of the rats being so destructive. Notwithstanding my misfortune, I am fully convinced that the Norway Oats are as good as they are represented to be by Mr. Ramsdell. I saw no sign of rust. I shall endeavor to select a more suitable place to sow them next year, and not sow them so thick. I noticed a few grains that were not so much crowded, and counted as high as *54* stalks from a single grain.

Macon, Miss., Aug. 16, 1869.

CARD FROM PROF. FRANCIS M. GRACE.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY, August 6, 1869.

I take pleasure in certifying that I witnessed on last Tuesday the operation of thrashing the crop of Ramsdell Norway oats, produced on one acre of the farm adjacent to the University, and known as the Agricultural College farm, and that the yield far exceeded anything which I have ever known in the history of Southern Agriculture. The land was good upland and has not been manured, that I am aware of, for a number of years. I consider the seed of the Norway Oats as by far the best I have ever known.

FRANCES M. GRACE,
Prof. Eng. Lang. and Lit., E. T. University.

FROM COL. JAMES M. TOOLE, WELL KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

KNOXVILLE, EAST TENNESSEE, Aug. 2 1869,

MR. D. W. RAMSDELL,

SIR: Having for the past thirty years of my life watched with interest the growth and prosperity of the country in the development of new inventions, new appliances, and consequently increasing sources of supply. I could not but desire an opportunity to test the merits of the Gray Norway Oats, originated and introduced by your yerseverence and now practically illustrated by wondering thousands, and which must soon add millions yearly to the value of this important product; all the result of placing *one grain* in a rich and secluded spot in your garden on the 2d of May, 1864. Truly we live in a great country and in no common age. I procured several bushels of this seed last year, and gave them out to gentlemen to sow for me with a view of testing them in our soil and climate, and while growing and harvesting, they have been the wonder and admiratiou of all who have seen them. They were sown 15th to 20th of March and the yield is three times greater than that of other oats on same land. Parties who have not hesitated to pronounce them a humbug, are now willing to accord to them all you claim. They overcome a difficulty in the production of small grains in this country on our rich lands, being capable of the highest culture on deep pest soil, by their great development of strength in stalks to support a corresponding length and weight of heads. Many new and good varieties have been introduced into the South but have not the strength of stock to support them, and lodge or fall before the grain matures. In saying to you that I believe that the Ramsdell Norway Gray oats is to work still more astonishing results, and occupy a proud and envious place in the prosperity of our extended country, I say no more than what I believe the future will attest. I wish to sow two or three hundred acres of them next year.

Respectfully yours, JAMES M. TOOLE.

THANKS IN THE NAME OF THE FARMERS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

D. W. RAMSDELL,

Dear Sir: I desire to give you a brief account of the success of the Norway Oats in this section. First, however, allow me to thank you most heartily in the name of the farmers of East Tennessee, a few of whom have become practically acquainted with your oats this season through the energy of Dr. J. P. Groves, Ralph Church, Esq., and myself, for your perseverence in propagating and developing their wonderful merits. I become interested with Dr. Groves last spring in the introduction of forty-five bushels in the vicinity of Knoxville. I confess I had some misgivings as to their success South, notwithstanding their superior qualities over all other varities seemed to be thoroughly established in the North, for I had observed some doubts expressed by members of the New York Farmers' Club as to their being grown successfully in the South. In order, however, to make a full and fair test of what they would do in our climate and soil, we concluded to scatter them among a number of planters in different localities and on different kinds of lands. Hence I am enabled to speak of their success on a variety of soils, having furnished seed to twelve planters in this and adjoining Counties. The various crops having now been harvested, and having seen a large portion of them since and before the harvesting, I am prepared to say that the Norway Oats have proved an eminent success, altogether exceeding my expectations, and that in my opinion they possess all the merits you claim for them, and that they are admirably adapted to the soil and climate of this section.

CHARLES RICE.

Most Respectfully yours,
Knoxville, Tennessee, July 31, 1869.

THE OPINION OF A GARDENER OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, August 6, 1869.

D. W. RAMSDELL, Esq.,

Dear Sir: I have been a gardener for forty years, five of which was in the employ of Hon. Henry Clay, of Lexington. I voluntarily say that I never saw as good oats as those grown from your seed by Mr. Divine of this place, and I advise our people to sow no other kind.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM GEORGE.

Those desiring this seed should order at once, as the supply is limited, and the present demand will soon exhaust the stock. One bushel of seed is ample for an acre of ground. Judging from the past, $500 per acre would be a moderate estimate of the profits of an acre. The certain demand for seed next year, will make it a profitable crop for those fortunate enough to secure it now.

For the convenience of the farmers of the Southwest, we have appointed Messrs. HOUGH & CHURCH, of Knoxville, Tennessee, our Agents, to whom orders may be addressed. The seed will be furnished at the following rates:

PER PECK,	$2 50
HALF BUSHEL,	4 00
BY THE BUSHEL	7 50

All orders should be accompained with the money. A large illustrated circular with a full and interesting history of the discovery of this grain, will be sent to all who wish it free. ADDRESS,

HOUGH & CHURCH, Knoxville, Tennessee.

D. W. Ramsdell & Co.,
218 Pearl St., New York, and 171, Lake St., Chicago, Ills.
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Ever since its commencement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been an authority upon the farm. We make features of the Farmers' Club, and permit no question of interest to the agriculturist to pass without comment and advice. When it is remembered that this advice is given by one of the most conscientious farmers in the country, the reader may estimate its value. It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmer's Club Reports in the Weekly Tribune alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reporss, we have arranged to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers. We intend to increase these features in the coming year very largely. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

The Hribune is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. We do not claim any essential superiority over our neighbors, except the superiority of place and opportunity. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. A newspaper can be made in New ffork for half the money; and yet with twice the value of newspapers elsewhere. This is the strength of the Tribune. We print the largest, and cheapest and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. There is little special merit in this. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. Their machinery and resources are only a part of the Weekly. This paper has long had the largest circulation in America, and we have tried to justify that confidence. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of The Weekly Tribune contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars, the farmer in the course of one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, and those volumes containing the greatest works in the language.—The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper for the people. Here the eager student may know the last lessons of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve The Tribune in almost every country. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making the best and cheapest weekly newspapers in the world. We think we have reached that point in giving for two dollars fifty-two duodecimo volumes a year.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been concedeb that the Weekly Tribune has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country.—For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined.—This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions?—Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, and urge his neighbors to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy *gratis* for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper *but* THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and The Tribune then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America—perhaps in the world. Let us see if we cannot give it a million weekly circulation.

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