WHIG AND TRIBUNE.

W. W. GATES, DON CAMERON, G. M. WISDOM, } Editors.

JACKSON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1871.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Look out for the X mark. It will indicate that your subscription to the WHIG AND TRIBUNE has expired; and it also means that we would be pleased to have you renew it.

STATE NEWS.

The Williamson County Fair commences Wednesday, September 20th and closes Saturday 23d.

The Wilson County Fair commences Tuesday, September 19, and closes out the week.

The Maury County Fair commences Tuesday, 26th September and closes Saturday.

The Marshall County Fair commences Tuesday September 12, and runs through the week.

The Lincoln County Fair commences Wednesday, September 20th, and closes out Saturday evening.

Mrs. Narcissa Gaston Lewis, aged nearly 79 years, died near Morristown, East Tennessee, last week.

Rev. P. D. Cowan has been elected President of the Rogersville Female Institute.

The Eastern Division Fair will commence at Knoxville, October 10th, and close Saturday, 14th.

There are about seventy-five fruit distilleries in operation in East Tennessee.

They are making grand calculations to make the approaching Henry County Fair a decided success.

Jas. P. Skillern, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Haywood county, died 28th August.

A rattlesnake was killed in the Court-house yard at Gallatin, September 1st.

Over twelve hundred persons visited the State Library during the month of August.

Mr. J. T. Lyon, a well known Broad street merchant of Nashville, died last Sunday.

They had a visible frost at Knoxville, September 1st. How is that for soon?

W. Bridges, an old and much esteemed citizen of Bedford county, died suddenly, August 25th.

At last accounts Horace Maynard, member of Congress from the Knoxville district, was speechifying at Los Angelor, California.

Mrs. Nancy, wife of our old friend John Bowden, of Willianson county, died last week, at the age of 57 years.

The Clarksville *Chronicle* mentions a number of families from that region of country who contemplate moving to Texas this fall.

The Morristown *Gazette* says a gentleman in Meigs county last year put up and sold $2,500 worth of canned fruit.

Litterel Gwin, who, two or three weeks ago killed F. P. Robb, in Williamson county, last week went into Franklin and gave himself up.

Already the knowing ones—who know nothing about the matter—are putting down the present cotton crop at 3,250,000 bales.

Col. J. J. Polk, a prominent citizen of Hardeman county, died at his residence near New Castle last Saturday night, September 2d.

The work of cotton picking is beginning to command the attention of our farming friends, not only in Madison, but surrounding counties in West Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* of Wednesday, announces the dangerous illness of Mr. John Roberts, the Senior proprietor of the Nashville *Banner*.

Dr. Dixon, a Dentist in Nashville, in promenading around the Capitol at Nashville Monday night, fell down an embankment about ten feet, breaking a leg.

The State Lunatic Asylum, near Nashville, is being enlarged by two extensive wings. One of them already approaches completion. They are badly needed.

The members of the Catholic Church in Franklin are going to raffle off a fine silver Castor, valued at $50, to get money to pay for seats for their house of worship.

Maj. J. R. Hubbard and Dr. J. M. Smoot, both of Huntingdon, had a little private shooting match the other day. Neither could hit the size of a man.

Amos Bradley killed his brother-in-law, Bill Adams, on the farm of R. H. Bradley, in Williamson county, two weeks ago, and is in jail for it. They were colored.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Doneison, widow of the late Maj. Andrew J. Doneison, of this State, died at her farm in Bolivar county, Miss., August 30th.

The residence of Benjamin F. Hamlin, near Madison Station, Davidson county, was destroyed by fire Saturday evening last, in the absence of himself and family.

The Nashville *Banner* of Sunday last says: The Congregation K. K. Ohoval Sholom will have their synagogue completed by the seventh of this month.

Last Sunday's Nashville *Banner* gives a list of half a dozen applications for divorce in Davidson Co., filed wi hin a few days, with the Clerk of the Law Court in Nashville.

The Morristown, East Tennessee, *Gazette* says the Blount county corn crop will be nearly a total failure. With the exception of that in river and creek bottoms, the entire crop is burned to a crisp.

The *Journal* notices the presence of our old friend, Elder Jas. King, of the old "Hard Shell" Baptist church in Franklin, a few days ago. He has been preaching more than fifty years. Long may he wave.

The Springfield *Recorder* in speaking of the good order which prevailed at Cedar Hill camp-meeting Sunday before last, says that some persons at the back of the congregation, engaged in a social chat; but did not talk loud enough to "disturb more than fifteen hundred people."

Dr. Wm. R. Sevier, Senator elect from the Jonesborough district, will be a candidate for Speaker of the Senate, at the meeting of the legislature, October 2nd. He is a grandson of John Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee.

Mrs. Nicholson, the venerable widow of Cordy Nicholson, and the aunt of Chief Justice Nicholson, died at her residence in Williamson county last week, from the result of a fall from a horse, a few days before. She was over eighty years of age.

Miss Clara DeBow, a step-daughter of Dr. W. L. Nichol, of Nashville, was seriously, if not fatally burnt by her clothes taking fire from a blazing match which she carelessly threw upon the floor, after lighting the gas in her room, last Monday night.

The State Fair grounds at Nashville will be reached by a street Railroad—along Broadway, extended, within the present week, and parties attending the Fair in October, can go back and forth at a very trifling cost.

The Franklin *Journal* says Jno. B. McEwen, Esq., has found a vein of what he thinks is hydraulic cement stone on his place near Franklin. He is going to try some experiments to test its quality, and if he is satisfied that it is what he belives it is, he is the man to make it pay.

Judge Nathaniel Baxter of the Davidson Circuit Court on Saturday last, issued a mandamus requiring Judge Wm. A. Glenn, who was recently elected by the Justices of the Peace, Judge of the County Court, to appear before him to-day; September 9th—and show cause why he refuses to surrender the office and its papers to Col. T. T. Smiley, who has been appointed by the Governor.

One of the features of the approaching Fair at Clarksville is the ring for a baby show. Several bachelors and childless married men are among the judges. For the prettiest girl, two years old and under, a fine silver Goblet is offered, and for the finest boy of same age, a similar prize is offered, and for the finest child of either sex, five years old, or under, a fine Silver Pitcher is offered.

Correction.

Last week we chronicled in this column, the robbery of "uncle Overton," an old colored peddler, by Isaac Trotter. Isaac is jealous of his good name, and requests us to say he did no such thing. We make the correction, with pleasure, for we will not, knowingly trample upon the character or rights of even the humblest colored man, wantonly.—It was *Essec* Trotter, and not Isaac, who was guilty.

☞ Spiritualism—so-called—has recently been thoroughly exposed in Louisville and St. Louis, and the so-called professors of the vile humbug and imposition, have been compelled to cease their devilish orgies, by the force of an enlightened public opinion. We had hardly supposed that any person, possessed of an enlightened opinion—public or private—either practised or witnessed such exhibitions, a second time.

NEW MUSIC.

CLARK & SON have placed on our table a lot of splendid music in sheets, from the well known Boston publishing house of G. D. Russell & Co. The pieces are; "I am only going home;" "If ever I cease to love;" "I always do the Heavy;" "Little Bunch of Roses;" "Maggie with the Golden Hair;" "Star of my Soul;" "Little Bright Eyes" and "Thinking and Dreaming of Mother." The fame of this house for doing up music in the best style, is too well established to need commendation. Its typographical execution is splendid. Of the music itself, we are not judge enough to speak.

Circuit Court.

His Honor, G. B. Black, Judge presiding, commenced in this city on Monday last.

It was ordered at the last term that the State Docket be first taken up at this term, and in accordance therewith, after the grand jury were impannelled and charged, the court proceeded to the trial of this docket.

Collier Davis, colored, indicted for the murder of Adam Walker, colored, an old man who, in the language of the attorney defending Davis, stood as it were in the "twilight of two worlds," being over an hundred years of age, and who was murdered at the county Poor House in May last, in the dead hour of night, whilst wrapped in slumber, in a lonely dark cabin, by blows inflicted by a crutch, and all done on the supposition that old man Walker was about to *conjure* or *trick* him—well he was arraigned and tried by a jury of his own selection, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and assigned by the jury to serve fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

This party is an invalid, and hobbles about on crutches, and the service he may render the State will be but little.

Frank Beasley, colored, was next arraigned, and a jury selected to try him for the murder of Bester Jenkins, also colored, in this city some time last year. He was acquitted.

To Correspondents.

We received during this week a letter from Mr. Wm. M. Pyles, a subscriber to our paper at Kenyon, Arkansas, saying that he has received but three numbers of the WHIG AND TRIBUNE, since the 8th of June. We assure him the fault is not ours. The paper is invariably mailed here every Friday evening, and ought to reach him regularly. After the package leaves our office, we lose all control over it. The fault lies elsewhere.

Annual Review.

We are indebted to our life-long friend, Mr. James T. Bell, the Commercial editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, for a copy of that paper of the 1st inst., containing the annual Review of the Commercial year, ending Sept. 1st, 1871—a retrospect of the prominent branches of business—statistics of produce, &c. This annual Review of business is one altogether creditable to Nashville as a business centre, and does great credit to the industry of Mr. Bell as a Commercial Editor.

Dyersburg Gazette.

This sterling paper, conducted by Col. Tom. W. Neal, with great industry and ability, comes to us now enlarged and improved in its outward appearance, and strikes the eye as one of the neatest, as it always has been, and will be while its editor controls it—one of the best country papers in Tennessee. Success to you Tom—may your shadow never grow less.

☞ The hotel and depot, at Stevenson, Ala.,—the Junction of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, were burnt down at 3 o'clock p. m., Tuesday last, Sept. 5th.

☞ Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator from Missouri, is to address the people of Tennessee at Nashville, Wednesday, September 20th, upon the politics of the day.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The merry sounds of the school bells were heard in our city on Monday last, after a lapse of a couple of months, and at early morning streams of glad-faced children, loaded with satchels of books might be seen wending their way to the several schools.

The Memphis Conference Female Institute, the oldest institution of the kind in the city, under the presidency of Rev. A. W. JONES, D. D., assisted by a corps of able teachers, we learn opened under the most favorable auspices—on the first day one hundred and five pupils were enrolled; and since then daily accessions have been made and now the school numbers on its lists about one hundred and forty.

President Jones is determined that his school shall be second to none in the State, and behooves the citizens of this community to come to the rescue and aid him in his laudable efforts to sustain a first class school in our midst.

The Baptist High School, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. JOHNSION, also unfurled its banner to the breeze for the first time in the handsome building at the corner of Baltimore & Market Streets, remoddled and furnished with handsome and comfortable school desks and all the paraphrenalia necessary, and we learn, also, that the opening day was very satisfactory indeed, and large accession to its rolls is still looked for.

And then the Female High School presided over by the Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, an educator of acknowledged skill and ability, also opened its portals on Monday last, at the old family mansion of Jas. Caruthers, Esq., on West Baltimore, with very fair prospects of a fine school.

The Academy of the Immaculate Conception, under the control of the Catholic church, also opened on Monday, with at least its usual number, with every prospect of a prosperous session. The teachers in this school are thoroughly qualified to impart instruction, and are all imbued with that professional pride which knows no such word as fail, in their arduous profession.

The bell of the West Tennessee College, with its deep sound, called together the youths of the city and surrounding country on Wednesday last, after a vacation of a couple of months, to the grateful shades of college hill, and within the walls of that time-honored and well remembered institution, and already quite a large number of scholars are enrolled upon its lists. Success to this venerated institution, having been in successful operation in the city for more than a quarter of a century.

It is with no little pride and pleasure that we thus briefly refer to the opening day and the prospects of our schools in this the "Athens of Tennessee."

For health, salubrity of climate, refined and elegant society, and freedom from malarial disease, Jackson cannot be surpassed; and we heartily trust that the citizens, one and all will do all in their power to aid and foster these schools so, auspiciously begun.

☞ Eugene Jaccard, the great St. Louis jeweller, died in that city last Monday. He was a man of extraordinary energy and good sense, and as a consequence, acquired in the course of a long business career, a large estate, and was universally respected as a business man of rare probity of character.

☞ St. Louis now daily eats fresh beef *slaughtered in Texas*, and transported thither in Refrigerator Cars, built expressly for that purpose. The cars are built upon the plan of ice boxes, and the cold air is forced into the car where the beef is hung, by the motion of the train, and the meat is thus preserved, with all its original flavor and freshness, from Texas to St. Lious, and as far North as New York.

Professor J. A. Metcalfe.

Assisted by volunteer amateurs of the city and some of his graduated pupils, gave a most unique vocal and instrumental Concert at the Institute Tuesday evening. Those who were present pronounce the music, both vocal and instrumental, of the very best quality. It could scarce be otherwise, when so accomplished a musician as the Professor was in the lead. In the course of the evening, President Jones and Dr. Jackson varied the entertainment, by making neat, short addresses to the young ladies and the audience present.

NASHVILLE.

The candidates for Mayor of Nashville—there are three of them—Gen. Joel A. Battle, of the Battle House; K. J. Morris, the present incumbent, and Dr. C. K. Winston, are nightly addressing the people at different points. They are all good men, but we'd stake our pile on "Old Whitey"—Battle,—against the field.

☞ Ben. Butler is cutting a big swell in Massachusetts, just now.—He is a candidate for Governor, and recently made a speech at Springfield, urging his pretensions to that office; and the New York Tribune characterizes the speech as "at once as a beggar's pitition and a highwayman's warning.

Acknowledgements.

We gratefully acknowledge the reception, by the editors of the WHIG AND TRIBUNE, of a large number of complimentary invitations to attend the various Fairs to be held this fall. We wish we could attend all of them, and will attend as many as we can. Gentlemen, accept our thanks, and if we are not present with you in the flesh, believe we are in the spirit.

Tennessee Press Association.

We are under obligations to Dr. R. L. C. White, the excellent Secretary of the Tennessee Press Association, for a handsomely printed pamphlet, containing the Constitution, by-laws and proceedings of that body. It was printed at the Lebanon *Herald* office, and does credit to the taste and skill of Wade & White, the proprietors.

The Madness of Partizans.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, and all who think like him, denounce the acceptance of the 14th and 15th amendments as "infamous" and in the same breath avow that if the National Democratic Convention which meets next year to nominate a candidate for President, shall nominate a candidate upon that platform, they will cordially and heartily support him. The acceptance of the amendments, they say, is simply infamous, in individual cases; but the acceptance by the *party* sanctifies the fact, and renders it glorious! Will, there's no accounting for the action of mere politicans.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editors of the Union and American:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Aug. 29, 1871.—On casting about the State for a suitable person for Speaker of the House of Representatives, we know of no one whose natural fitness for the position is superior to that of Robt. I. Chester, of Jackson, Tenn. Col. Chester is familiar with parliamentary rules and usages, and would preside with dignity, decision and decorum. As a public servant he has been faithful, untiring and zealous, discharging his duty with promptness, ability and honesty. Let him be elected. It will be a fitting testimonial to worth, and a public recognition of his eminent services. K. B.

We copy the above from the *Union and American*, because it is no more than a just tribute to our friend and fellow citizen, Col. Chester. Col. Chester is a native of East Tennessee, was for several years a resident of Smith county, in Middle Tennessee, and has been for nearly forty years a resident of West Tennessee, and bases his claims upon the fact that he does not urge his pretensions alone upon local grounds. He was in the war of 1812, and did his duty as became a soldier.

Besides Col. Chester, the names of Col. Crews, member elect from Shelby, has been freely canvassed.—B. A. Enloe, Esq., the rising young statesman of Carroll, has been frequently and favorably mentioned; and the Trenton *News* suggests the name of Dr. S. D. Givens, of Gibson, in this connection. A bad selection can hardly be made from such materials.

For Speaker of the Senate there are now two names from West Tennessee, mentioned—those of Gen. L. M. Tharp, of Henry and J. J. DuBose of Memphis.

The name of Horace Rice, the Senator elect from the Lexington district, had been favorably mentioned; but his death on Sunday last removes his name from the list of candidates as well as members.

Tom and Sam Henderson, of New Orleans, hang out their sign in the WHIG AND TRIBUNE this week. It were useless for us to commend them here, where they are so well known as reliable and intelligent business men.

☞ A private dispatch from R. A. Alexander & Co., of Louisville to Messrs. Neely & Roberts, of this city, under date 7th inst., says: "Quinine advanced to three dollars and seventy-five cents in new York."

Monumental.

We direct attention to the card of J. J. Crowley, of Brownsville, in our columns to-day. He is a reliable gentleman, a first rate practical workman, and only asks to have his work and prices compared with others in his line.

Judge Nicholson's Letter.

A letter from Judge A. O. P. Nicholson has just appeared indorsing the New Departure, to which in our view some reasonable objections exist. One of these is that his opinion of southern sentiment on this subject is erroneous, and its expression unauthorized by adequate testimony. Another is that as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, he should omit all expression of opinion as to a matter legally in issue, which by possibility may come before him from our own courts. And a third is that, being himself under indictment, and his case appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, of which Salmon P. Chase is Chief Justice, it is indelicate and unbecoming to put that high dignitary on the back as the choice of the southern people for President. This is all the answer we care to make to a letter which is unworthy the reputation of Judge Nicholson, and namby-pamby enough to have been the offspring of a Foote caucus.—*Appeal.*

The *Appeal* grows suddenly squeamish in regard to the conduct of persons occupying judicial positions. It thinks Judge Nicholson's views upon the subject upon which he writes, are erroneous and its expression unauthorized. But what a different tune that paper would sing if Mr. Nicholson had only condemned the so-called new departure! Then his expression of opinion would have been marvellously proper. The *Appeal* is hard to please. It thinks he ought not to open his lips upon a political question which may *possibly* come before him in a judicial form, from the courts of the State. When it comes before him in that form, he will have to determine it as a *legal* question, and will be as likely to decide it according to the *law* of the case, with just as much accuracy as if he had never had or expressed a *political* opinion on the subject. And the third objection which that pink of perfection urges against the expression of this opinion by Judge Nicholson, is, that it is indelicate for him to give expression to such views, because he is himself under indictment, and his case may possibly come before Judge Chase. Mr. Nicholson, it is true, is under indictment, but there is no more probability that his case will ever be brought before Chief Justice Chase, for decision, than that the *Appeal* will ever be accused of being either a sensible or prudent newspaper, or a safe leader for any body to follow.

The last sentence of the *Appeal's* paragraph is utterly unworthy the character of a reputable newspaper, and shows the desperation to which it is driven, when it has to assail one of Tennessee's most gifted, honored and trusted democrats, with such stuff.

If Mr. Nicholson and the hundred and fifty thousand other democrats of Tennessee, who believe substantially with him, are to be read out of the democratic party by such a paper as the *Appeal*, and its few crazy followers, the time is not far distant when democracy will become a byword and a reproach to all who bear the name.

The State Senate.

When the legislature meets, on the first Monday in October, the Senate, although, when full, consisting of twenty-five members, will be organized with only twenty-three members—two deaths having occurred among the members elect to that body, since the election. Col. Thos. H. Peebles, Senator elect from Maury, died soon after the election, and now Col. Horace Rice, Senator elect from Benton, Humphreys, Perry, Decatur and Henderson, is added to the list. He died last Monday morning, at his residence, in Lexington. The vacancies will be filled after the legislature meets, and the Governor is officially notified of their death.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of this State will convene at Knoxville on Monday next, the 11th inst., where it will hold its fall sessions, probably till about the first of December. Our distinguished fellow citizen, Judge Thos. J. Freeman, left home yesterday, to take his seat upon the bench.

Revival Meetings.

The protracted meeting which has been in progress for the last two weeks, under the ministration of Elder T. B. Laramore, closed on Thursday night, and resulted in fifteen accessions to the Christian church. Mr. Laramore's labors have been greatly blessed in this city.

The revival which has been in progress in the first Methodist church in this city, under the ministration of Rev. J. A. Heard, the Pastor, is still in progress, with every indication of increased interest. Quite a number have been added to the church. May the good work continue to progress.

Memphis & Savannah Railroad.

Just as we were preparing to go to press, we received a communication from our Adamsville correspondent, giving an account of a railroad meeting at Savannah on the 4th.

In furtherance of the interests of the road, a barbecue and meeting will be held at Adamsville, McNairy county, Friday next, 15th inst. Hon. Elijah Walker, I. F. Huddleston, F. Crump, T. W. Scott and M. R. Abernathy, were appointed a committee of invitation.

Gen. J. T. Swayne, Ed. Scruggs, O. F. Prescott, Hon. James Fentress and Gen. W. C. Whithorne have been invited to address the people on the occasion. The Purdy and Savannah Brass Bands will discourse music on the occasion. A general invitation is extended to all.

Want of time prevents the publication of the communication entire. We are for the largest freedom of discussion on all such questions.

U. S. District Court.

The United States District Court for East Tennessee, will meet at Knoxville next Monday, Hon. Connally F. Trigg will preside. A good deal of business of one kind or another will come before the court for decision.

Hardly a Democrat.

The *Appeal* thinks Judge Nicholson is hardly good enough democrat to be recognized as authority in the party. Every man who is willing to acknowledge that a truth—however distasteful to him—is a truth, will soon be read out of the democratic party, if the *Appeal* and its satellites are allowed to rule the roost. Fortunately, however, that faction is so small that but little damage is likely to result from the mad ravings of the little squad of malcontents and sore heads.

Death of Col. Horace Rice.

We are pained to announce the death of Col. Horace Rice, State Senator elect from the counties of Henderson, Perry, Decatur, Benton and Humphreys, who expired at his residence in Lexington, Tennessee, on Monday morning, the 4th inst., of brain fever.

Col. Rice was sick only about ten days. We understand that his remains will be carried either to Lebanon, Tenn., or to Rogersville, where his parents reside. Colonel Rice was a young man of fine promise, able, eloquent and popular, and no man in this section of the State stood more securely in the line of promotion. His chances to be elected Speaker of the Senate were very fair, and we have every reason to believe steadily improving. Col. Rice married a daughter of that eminent jurist Judge Abram Caruthers, who still survives him, but in very feeble health. His death, of course, involves the election of another Senator from that district.

☞ Ground has been broken on the East side of the Public Square for the erection of two handsome brick store houses by Mr. Jos. Allison. So, day after day, the spirit of improvement seems to move apace in our fair city, and the houses now in course of erection add greatly to the beauty and improvement of the town.

We venture to say that no town in the State has moved with more rapid strides in the way of increased population, and handsome, substantial, costly buildings, than has Jackson in the last three years.

Fire in Meridian.

Nearly one half of the town of Meridian, Miss., was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. Almost the entire territory embraced by the business portions of Commerce Street, Johnston Avenue, Front and Rhodes Streets was destroyed, together with much valuable stock in dry goods, groceries, etc. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

An Ex-General in the Pulpit.

On Friday evening, the 15th inst., General R. M. Gano will commence a series of meetings at the Odd Fellows Hall in Edgefield. The General served faithfully and honorably through the war; was with Morgan in his most successful and daring raids. After the close of the strife, he determined to devote his time and energies to the upbuilding of the Church of God. As a preacher he has been eminently successful. His earnestness, his sincerity and kindness of heart, his faith and devotion, strongly attract all who hear him. The meetings held by him in Lebanon and Gallatin during the past year or two, are said to have been, under all circumstances, the most remarkble religious awakenings in the State for a dozen years.—*Nashville Banner.*

Referring to Judge Nicholson's letter indorsing the Dayton resolutions, which letter it publishes, the McKenzie *Times* says:

"The maturely formed and deliberately expressed opinions of few men in Tennessee or the South, on the grave questions submitted to his judgment, would carry equal weight and authority as those of A. O. P. Nicholson. The confidential friend and adviser of Jas. K. Polk, the trusted counsellor of Pierce and Buchanan during the whole of their administrations, and standing as he does, a connecting link between the great and historic names of the past and the present generation of statesmen, and always distinguished and confided in for the moderation, soundness and wisdom of his views upon public questions, his opinions at this time are entitled to peculiar reverence and respect, and will doubtless make a deep impression upon the country."

So far as we have been enabled to judge, by our exchanges, Judge Nicholson's letter seems to meet the concurrence of the State press pretty generally, and we believe the sentiment of the majority of the people is in favor of the principles and policy enunciated in that letter, regarding all attempts to throw obstacles in the way of that inevitable advance as but a useless and foolish waste of time.—*Banner.*

It would appear from the following, which we clip from the Athens (Ga.) *Watchman* of Wednesday, that, while the lower and middle portions of Georgia have been severely drenched recently, that section is still being parched up. It says: "The drouth still continues.—Everything is drying up—corn, fodder, cotton, garden vegetables and everything else. A bad prospect for turnips, potatoes, peas and other fall crops."

Survey of the City of Jackson.—A Suggestion to the City Authorities.

Some fifteen years ago Engineer Latimer was employed at a smart expense to plant stone monuments to represent the centre line of the most important streets and prepare a map of the city. Now another corps of Engineers are engaged with picks and spades mining for the discovery of the Latimer monuments, which, owing to deposits of earth, used to elevate and round the streets, are found two and three feet below the surface. New monuments are to be placed, which will soon be invisible. No stakes or stobs are placed to represent the corners of lots at street crossings, to enable the citizen about to erect fence or house, to get the exact street boundary. Some $800 (more or less) of expense will be incurred in defining and mapping centre lines, and yet a citizen wishing to know the street margin around his property, will have to pay the same Engineer, or some other, a special fee to come with his instruments, and find it. Is this right? to first pay his quota of the $800 and then pay $5 to get the information needed for all practical purposes when a common stob placed at the corners of lots at the crossings would add but little to the expense of the survey.

TAX PAYER.

Memphis, Somerville and Jackson Railroad.

The following communication from an esteemed friend, will furnish some *fresh news* to the friends of the above road. We have only to say to our correspondent, and to all concerned, that Jackson pursues no double policy. We are in earnest about building the Railroad from this city to Memphis, and we were just as earnest—and no more so—in our wish to build the road to Lexington. They will both be built, or we are greatly deceived—though our Henderson county neighbors struck us a "lick back" on the 26th ult. Better counsels will prevail there, after awhile:

CEDAR CHAPEL, TENN.
September 1st, 1871.

Editors Whig and Tribune:

I have just returned from Bolivar upon a trip of inquiry and observation. I was told that our Jackson friends have abandoned all idea of building the Jackson, Somerville and Memphis road, and that it was only a feint at first to secure the tax in Henderson county. Is that possibly so? I cannot believe our Jackson friends are so insincere and treacherous as that. Jackson wants the proposed road, and has long suffered for the want of it; and if we do not build it, and build it now, while the whole line is in a blaze, her *trade* and her *prestige* are gone; forever gone, like dew-drops before the rising God of day.

This road is the first that should have been built in West Tennessee. It should have been built twenty-five years ago. Jackson has arrived to that condition that she cannot longer do without this road. If you fail to built this road, and *build it at once*, dogfennel will fill your streets in sumner, and the winter's snows will lie untrodden in your alleys for weeks; your town will never grow larger, but dilipidate and recede. Capitalists and moneled vultures will diagnosticate mother earth, weigh air, and balance the tides for long line roads. For instance, they would commence at New York, or the Moon, (not poor, anxious, waiting, Southern, suffering Norfolk) drop down South about ten degrees, in order to make an air (?) line, thence to Bolivar, (oh my Bolivar, my Bolivar!) thence to Memphis, (because the little town happens to be on the way) thence to El Paso—the *sine qua non*, to the Chinese Empire, for tea and false Gods, (two great luxuries for sinners.) They would delude the unsuspecting by telling them to subscribe one thousand dollars each to our long, *short, air* line road, and we will issue bonds or certificates of stock running ten years, with a long tail of coupons, bearing ten per cent interest, (interest paid promptly) and will sell the subscriber these one thousand dollar bonds for five hundred in cash, and the expiration of tens years—after all the tail is cut off—he, (the subscriber) will have one thousand dollars in his pocket and one thousand dollars of stock in the railroad, drawing twenty per cent dividend, and all for five hundred dollars paid ten years ago, and not then feel it. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

What the real people of Jackson want (the people who build churches and school-houses—have enterprise and thrift, from habits of early rising and industry—that are desirous of cultivating social intercourse with the people of the country)—is trade, and an intimate acquaintance with the surrounding country, and not long lines, sharpers and fulminations of delusions.

Now what I would honestly have our people to understand about railroads is this; first see if the proposed road is a *dieritudi necessari;* if so, then see if they have the capacity to build it; for it takes money, labor, and determination to build Railroads—even short lines.

I am satisfied the people from Jackson to Somerville and Memphis, have thoroughly investigated this matter, and find their business and wants demand that this road should be built. They have the capacity to build it, and all that is now needed is to centre their determination into proper leaders. I trust our Jackson friends will not allow their beautiful little city to go to decay, and their business to drop off, for the lack of a concentration of energy in this enterprise. J. M.

John Quincy Adams.

Everything indicates that the Democracy of Massachusetts will again nominate John Quincy Adams as their candidate for Governor. They could not bring forward an abler man, or one whose name and character would do more credit to the party which adopts him as its leader. If Mr. Adams, instead of living in a small Eastern State like Massachusetts, had been a citizen of Ohio or Kentucky, he would long since have been recognized as the ablest statesman whom the Democratic party of the country has to boast of. Geographical considerations may long avail to deprive him of the national recognition to which his merits give him a just claim; but the day will surely come when he will be the candidate not alone of the Democracy of Massachusetts, but of the Democracy of the United States.—New York *Sun.*

Away back in 1826-20, when John Quincy Adams was President, the old gentleman could not take a couple of weeks in summer to visit his home in Massachusetts, but the press of the country came out full fire, censuring what it called the traveling cabinet. Now the Radical President absents himself from the capitol three or four months at a time, and nothing is said about it by the Radical journals. We are a progressive people.—*Union and American.*

WASHINGTON.

Plain Words from the National Democratic Executive Committee!

A Radical Electioneering Fraud Exposed and Denounced.

A Radical Fraud Denounced and Exposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 6.—The National Democratict Executivo Committee to-day held a meeting here, at which the following statement was authorized: This committee has had its attention drawn to an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "Concession, and How the Lost Cause May be Regained and the Independence of the South Secured," now being circulated over the country as though emanating from a Democratic source. The committee feel authorized to denounce the same as a fraud, and the sentiments therein expressed as antagonistic to the principles and purposes of the Democratic party. This committee are of unanimous opinion that the same originated from a Radical source, with the intention to deceive the people and prejudice them against the only party which can reform the administration of the Government, and bring about a return to honesty and constitutional law.

[Signed] SAM'L J. RANDALL,
Chairman of Committee.

Messrs. Randall, Sloan, Swan, Eldridge and Jeffries were personally present, and Messrs. Niblack, Young, Merrick and Smith represented.

Reducing the Debt and The Taxes.

In Sunday's issue we intimated that the Comptroller's report to the next General Assembly would doubtless exhibit a wonderful reduction of the State debt, several railroads having retired or partially retired their indebtedness, or purchased and paid for the State's interest therein to the aggregate amount of $11,296,840 20. So considerable a load of debt removed at once is of course an immense relief. It is like the breaking away of a mass of threatening clouds to let in the sunlight, revealing a clear track and smooth sailing. But the pressure of a heavy burden of taxation still oppresses the people of the State—a taxation so far in excess of what, in former years, the obligations of citizenship exacted of them, that we do not wonder they complain grievously and are impatient for the pressure to let up. Under the improved financial prospect it may be deemed advisable be the next General Assembly to so modify the assessments as to relieve the citizen without materially affecting the progress of the State toward a final release from its accumulated obligations. It cannot be denied that the real estate interests of the State are seriously affected by the heavy taxes imposed, which not only drives purchasers and immigration away from us, but greatly discourages the producer and almost paralyzes the commerce of the State. Now that we are partially relieved of the enormous debt which has long oppressed us, and a more hopeful prospect dawns before us, the relief to the tax payer may be safely ventured upon. The taxation should not be so high as to oppress and discourage the citizen, nor so low as to fall short of the requisites for carrying on the Government and providing for the education of the children.—The *juste milieu* between these extremes should be attained, and the public debt is now, by the efficiency of its legislation and financial management of its agents, reduced to a shape when it can be safely engineered without impairing its credit or the necessity for a precipitancy involving the unnecessary imposition of a tax more excessive than the present exigences demand. These ideas are suggested by the realization of an unprecedented stringency in monetary affairs every-where, and the rather discouraging reports that keep constantly coming in from all parts of the State of short crops and disastrous droughts. Of course many of the forebodings of hard times ahead of us are the idle inventions of chronic croakers, but the facts, discouraging as they may be without exaggeration, are not to be ignored, and hence the suggestion, that under the circumstances a momentary relief of the tax-payer might be a wise precautionary exercise of political economy.—*Banner.*

From the Clarksville Chronicle.

New Departure Again.

We see, occasionally, a disposition on the part of those who oppose the "New Departure," to question the democracy of those who acquiesce in it. It has not been our habit, in years past, to defend Democrats, but in this case, being in full fellowship with the party, and there being no other with which to co-operate, we feel it to be our duty to give a reason for the faith within us. In doing so, we give it as our opinion that there is not a true Democrat, North or South, who endorses the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, or the manner in which they were forced upon the country. But they are, *de facto*, a part of the organic law; they are enforced, as such, by every department of the government; the South is in no condition to nullify them by armed resistance; the northern Democrats, by quiet submission, for years, to acts of despotism and centralization, have disarmed themselves of all means of resistance save the ballot-box—what then is to be done, under these circumstances? Can we hope for redress by inflaming, anew, the passions of the fanatical mob whose lawlessness fastened upon us the evils for which we seek a remedy? Such a policy seems to us not only unwise, but suicidal. But, say its opponents, such a policy amounts to an abandonment of fundamental principles. Of what value are such principles without the power to reduce them to practice? Can they be reduced to practice by strengthening the hands of the party that has expunged them from even the theory of our system of government.—That experiment was tried in 1868, and the result was a Democratic defeat; the passions of the war were revived, and the millions of fanatics, backed by the wealth feloniously acquired, declared against these fundamental principles as tending to defeat the ends and aims of the war. We see no disgrace in acquiescing in what we have no power to avert, and we see in such acquiescence, no abandonment of principle. Did Gen. Lee and the army he commanded, acquiesce in the justice of the war of invasion? He surrendered because resistance was no longer possible and acquiesced in the terms imposed by the conqueror, and in the same spirit, silently submitted to the subsequent tyranny, because resistance was out of the question. In doing this, was he guilty of an abandonment of the fundamental principles for which he fought? If not, in what did that great man differ from those who now accept what they cannot prevent, except by such a policy as will give them the reins of government. During the war, the Constitution was overthrown, and the very wrongs perpetrated, which the usurpers sought to legalize by the amendments in question, and which they claim to be as much the result of the war as the abolition of slavery. If this latter violation of the fundamental principles of State sovereignty is acquiesced in as the result of the war, what is left to quarrel about, of greater significance? Why not "go the whole hog" and make this issue in the next canvass. If the government had the right to abolish a State institution, where does its power cease? Only where it shall be stopped by a democratic victory, which cannot be won by reviving the so-called issues of the war. For these, and other considerations, we deem it prudent and patriotic to follow the example of the Plymouth Puritans and—paraphrasing their resolution—agree to be governed by Radical laws, until we have time and opportunity to make better. We see in the resolve no abandonment of any principle that enters into the frame-work of free government.

On one of the late terrible hot days, a little boy of three years and half, who was perspiring very freely, ran to his mother, saying: "O mamma I's leaking all over."

We regret to learn that General Wade Hampton is confined to his bed by a serious sickness, said to be the result of extreme nervous prostration. The Savannah *News* of Friday, from which we obtain this intelligence, also states that his wife is suffering from a violent attack, said to indicate paralysis.—*Banner.*

A COLLOQUY, Etc.—No. 2.

The Original Cause of Sterility and Fertility of Soils.

Anti-Book Farmer.—I have been thinking much about what you said at our last interview. I could not at first see how it was possible that land originally sterile could not be fertilized by the addition of decayed organic matter as well as land that had been originally rich but exhausted of its vegetable matter by cultivation; finally, however, the idea occurred to me that there must be a difference in their original composition, and that the same cause which prevents the originally poor land from being improved by the addition of vegetable matter, also prevented it while in a state of nature from being made rich by the decaying of its own products.

Book-Farmer.—I am pleased to find you theorising. The difference betwixt the mineral compositions of the soils originally sterile and those originally fertile, is certainly the cause of the difference in their capacity for improvement after being brought under cultivation. Mr. Brown availed himself of this knowledge, which he has obtained from books, and succeeded, where Mr. Smith had failed for the want of it.

A.—Was not this knowledge derived from practical experiments? And is not theory, therefore, based on practice?

B.—Theory is built upon principles existing in nature, but which were discovered and systematized by man. These principles or facts are usually discovered by experiment, but are useless until systematized, or formed into a theory, which is seldom done by their discoverers.

A.—So you admit that theory is based on practice, which is, therefore, more reliable than theory.

B.—You misapprehend me. I did not intend to say that theory is built upon practice, but upon principles, which, however, are mostly discovered by experiments. By systematizing known facts which, within themselves, are useless, we discover useful facts. This is what I mean by theory.

A.—I can't see the difference.—Theory originates from practice, and is, therefore, less reliable.

B.—I will illustrate my position by first stating facts that have been discovered and systematized, and then give the theory built upon them, and finally, will give the important truths brought to light by this theory. All plants draw more of the substance of which they are formed from the atmosphere through their leaves than they do from the soil in which they grow, through their roots. All vegetable matter when exposed to the weather, will, after undergoing several chemical changes, be converted into a blackish brown substance, partially soluble in pure water, termed *humin*. By further exposure to the weather, this substance is converted into a yellowish liquid termed extract of mould, which is entirely soluble.—Humin will unite with lime, and form an insoluble comp