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TELEGRAPHIC.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Roderick Butler Is Arrested

W. B. Stokes Goes Bail for Him

Akerman Wants to Resign

Health of Salmon P. Chase

A Frightful Tragedy in Troy

WASHINGTON.

Random Butler Arrested—Stokes Goes Security for Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Deputy Marshal Philips to-day arrested R. R. Butler, Representative from Tennessee, on a bench warrant. Butler expressed surprise and showed the Deputy his power of attorney for collecting certain pension monies. He was brought before Judge Cartter, and Butler was required to give security in the sum of $4,000 for his appearance. Representative Stokes, Butler's colleague, gave the required security.

The Rebel Attorney General.

It is the present intention of Attorney General Akerman to retire from the Cabinet at an early day, for reasons affecting him personally and having no reference to politics or differences with the administration. The condition of his health is one of the causes that compels him to retire. The President has already received an intimation of Judge Akerman's intention. Senator Williams, of Oregon, who goes out of the Senate March 4, is a candidate for the position, but Pennsylvania will probably receive the nomination. The President is not disposed to give the Democratic Pacific coast representation in the Cabinet.

The North Carolina Impeachment.

A dispatch from North Carolina states that the Democrats are now deficient one vote to secure the impeachment of Gov. Holden, but they have no doubt that they will be able to get it before the contest comes to a decision.

NEW YORK.

Health of Justice Chase—Statue to the Inventor of the Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Chief Justice Chase, in a letter dated Dec. 8, considers it doubtful whether he will be able to deliver the inaugural address upon the unveiling of the statue of Prof Morse on the 27th of April. His health seems mending, but its restoration must necessarily be slow The subscription for the statue now exceeds $7,000.

LOUISVILLE.

Fatal Accident on the Memphis Road.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—A fatal accident occurred this morning on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Berchfield, Warren county. As train No. 10 coming this way neared that station, Enoch Johnson, of this city, train boy, fell from the rear platform car and received injuries which caused his death. His body was brought to this city for burial.

TROY.

A Frightful Domestic Tragedy.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Franklin Keutle and his wife, two of the oldest and most respectable residents of Stephenton, in this county, were murdered Thursday night by a son who is blind. The father and son had some dispute about a will, which culminated in the murder. The murderer has been arrested and is now in jail in this city.

PHILADELPHIA.

Shoe, Fly!

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The Commercial List to-day says the suspension of fourteen firm manufacturers' commission houses, and jobbers in the shoe trade during the past two weeks, has caused not only excitement but alarm for the credit and future course of the business.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Notorious Outlaw Killed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Jack McLaughlin, one of a gang of notorious outlaws in Robeson county, and for whose capture large rewards have been offered by the Government of the State and the authorities of Robeson county, was killed yesterday near Orgill, by Henry Biggs. The affair caused a great deal of excitement and much rejoicing in Robeson county, where McLaughlin's many bloody deeds made him the terror of all good citizens. A company of United States soldiers were stationed in that county, aiding the citizens in their efforts to capture or kill McLaughlin and his confederates.

CHICAGO.

The Essence of Bologna.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Sixty-four quarters of beef and eleven calves were seized by the Health officer to-day at the Kinzie street market as being of a character totally unfit for consumption. The owner of the vile stuff claimed that it was not intended for home consumption, but that he was then engaged in shipping it to New York to be made into bologna sausages; but his story proved false—for instead of shipping as stated, he had delivered considerable quantities to the market men.

In one place, where a quantity of the beef was discovered, the butcher claimed that he was going to corn it for the Michigan market. The calves, he said, were so youthful that they had never enjoyed the luxury of the first drops of milk from their maternals. It is the determination of the Health Board to prosecute every case of this kind of rascality.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Pilfered.

Wm. R. Schroder, book-keeper for Cook, Barnes & Co., advertising agents, turns out to be a defaulter to that concern to the amount of $20,000, all of which he pilfered within the past two years.

MICHIGAN.

Fatal Boiler Explosion and Fire in a Grist Mill.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—Yesterday about one o'clock the boiler in J. M. McDonald's grist mill, at Bay City, exploded. Two men attending the mill at the time were buried beneath the debris. The engineer, Albert Wilderman, was dead when found. John Striker, the miller, was seriously injured, and his recovery is doubtful. Several dwellings near were badly injured, and one entirely ruined. About eleven o'clock in the night a flame suddenly burst from under a large quantity of grain stored in the upper stories, completely destroying the building and its contents. Loss about $23,000; insured for $15,000. A small dwelling and the office of James Shearer & Co., lumbermen, with about 50,000 feet of their lumber were also burned. No insurance.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Rear Admiral Samuel L. Breese, of the United States Navy, died yesterday at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia. He was 76 years of age.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the slander case of Benton vs. Wade closed yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict awarding seven thousand dollars to plaintiff. The case has occupied sixteen days.

SEVENTY LANGUAGES AT ROME.

On Thanksgiving Day, when the students at Georgetown presented $500 for the Pope, Archbishop Spalding, in reply, among other things, said:

For the Holy Father, I thank you most sincerely. Your speaking in four languages makes this a sort of miniature council. In the great Council at Rome there were those who spoke seventy different languages; and it is an illustration of the wisdom and sagacity of the Catholic Church in establishing Latin as the language of the Church; for at this great Council, where so many dialects were represented, there was but one tongue spoken, as there was but one heart and one faith. I had the pleasure, if it may be called a pleasure, in such hot weather as we had at Rome, of hearing four hundred speeches in Latin delivered in one day; some long, most of them eloquent, and all trimmed of figures of rhetoric; for it was required that they should confine themselves strictly to statements of facts and ecclesiastical precedents. It was hard to make any appreciable impression; the grave and reverend seignors were very hard to please, and sometimes they were a little angered by speakers who indulged in flourishes of rhetoric instead of facts.

THE WAR

No Siege Guns before Paris

Prussians out of Ammunition

The Last Reported Sortie

The Besiegers Are Besieged

The Parisians Invest Versailes

The Luxembourg Question

Prussia Wants Holland Also

The English Cabinet Quiescent

An Infidel Riot in Rome

FROM FRANCE.

The Spoils of Montmedy—A Paris Balloon.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Times, from Berlin, the 14th, says that Paris is without gas, and that there are detachments of troops outside the fortifications to stop deserters.

Bismarck has probably been created a duke.

With the surrender of Montmedy, 65 cannon and 3,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the besiegers, and 236 German prisoners were released.

A balloon, with two passengers and 200 pounds of letters, was descried, on the 15th, at Hedborn, in Nassau.

Austrian Railcars Seized.

The French government urges Austria to demand the restoration of 3,000 Austrian railway cars, which were seized and are held by the Prussians.

No Siege Guns Before Paris—The Prussians Out of Ammunition.

A dispatch from Versailles, to-day, gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment of Paris by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable fire will not be opened for a fornight yet.

Dispatches from Versailles, dated the 10th, say that no effective guns are mounted, and the bombardment will not commence before the 1st of January. The guns now mounted are useless.

Beaumont Occupied.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 15.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish, occupied Beaumont, a few miles west of Everon, on the 11th.

Brave Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 16—The French garrison at Belfort still makes a gallant defense. The neighboring heights have all been captured by the Germans, but not without suffering considerable loss. The French losses in these preliminary engagements were comparatively light. The Germans' position has greatly improved lately.

The Rumored Sortie from Paris—Versailles Invested by the French!

LILLE, Dec. 16.—Evening—It is rumored that another sortie has been made from Paris, which accounts for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said the French came out from behind their fortifications in immense force and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abeville.

Blockaded.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The French ports of Fraump, Dieppe and Havre are to be blockaded.

Thursday's Fight on the Loire Indecisive.

A special to the World from Tours, Dec. 16, says an engagement between the main body, under Gen. Chaussey, and the Prussians occurred yesterday near Blois. The Prussians were repulsed but the result is indecisive.

A Matter of Interest.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—The Provisional French Government advertises the payment of the January interest on national debt.

LUXEMBOURG.

England's Duty.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette, on the Luxembourg question, declares it to be the duty of England in this crisis to impress upon the Prussian Government the fact that her violation of the territory of Luxembourg will not be regarded with indifference by Great Britain nor allowed to pass with impunity. A mere departure from her neutrality on the part of Luxembourg is no excuse for this Prussian aggression.

Meeting of the Peace Society—Prussia Wants Holland as well as Luxembourg.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—At the meeting yesterday, the cabinet considered the Luxembourg question and came to the conclusion not to take any steps to prevent Prussia occupying the territory, reserving for further consideration the steps to be taken in case of a forcible annexation. The opinion strengthens that Prussia will take Luxembourg and Holland instead of Alsace and Lorraine, and that the war will end with the restoration of the Empiru.

Prussias' Grievance.'

The Prussian government charges that the French Consul at Luxembourg keeps his office open for the re-enlistment of fugitives from the French army.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Will the French Republic be Admitted to the Conference?

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The official affirmation emanating from Bordeaux, and stating that the neutral powers are striving to facilitate the admission of France at the conference; and that the same powers propose an armistice, including the revictualment of Paris is absolutely false, according to the highest authorities. On the other hand the statements before telegraphed respecting steps taken by the French Government towards an armistice are entirely accurate. Prussia proposes no conditions concerning the presence of a French representative at the conference.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is said that the delay on the part of the French government in acceding to the London conference is due wholly to the difficulty of communication between Bordeaux and Paris.

ROME.

Infidel Riot at the Gates of the Vatican on Dec. 8—Four Romans Wounded.

ROME, Dec. 16—On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception a gang of ruffians, headed by one Toquette, a notorious infidel, got up a riot at the gates of the Vatican, and made a savage attack upon some of the Roman people friendly to His Holiness. They were armed with swords and hatchets and made a terrible onslaught, wounding four citizens. The soldiers, however, were called out. They charged Toquette's gang and made several prisoners. The others proceeded to the police office and demanded their release.

Next day the Colonel of the first Pontifical regiment narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rioters by making good his way through a building.

GREAT BRITAIN.

And Brother Jonathan.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Examiner yesday has an editorial article on the late message of President Grant and the relations between the United States and Great Britain. It urges that the questions at issue between the two countries be left to a court of arbitration, and that such court sit permanently.

PRUSSIA.

The Annexation of Baden.

CARLSRUHE, Dec. 17—The Baden Chamber has ratified the federal treaty looking to the annexation of that State to the North German Confederation.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

A called meeting of the managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum is requested for Monday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the President.

By order.

MRS. H. G. SCOVEL, Secretary.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Speaker Perkins.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Hornberger—A bill to designate certain days as holidays. Passed.

By Mr. Jones—A bill to fix the fees of officers for taking depositions. Passed.

By Mr. Jones—A bill to define the qualification of jurors. Passed.

By Mr. Jones—A bill to prescribe the duty of coroners. Passed.

By Mr. Kinney—A bill to authorize County Courts to levy a tax on coal mines. Passed.

By Mr. Kinney—A bill to change the line between Hawkins and Hancock counties. Passed.

By Mr. Spears—A bill for the relief of the Secretary of State. Passed.

By Mr. Boyett—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Milan. Passed.

By Mr. Enloe—A resolution calling for a report from the special committee appointed to examine into charges made by John Baxter against the Railroad Committee. Lies over.

The special committee of six appointed on the part of the House a few days since to draft a bill to meet the financial condition of the State, reported a bill which passed second reading. They leave the assessment of the tax for another bill; they being divided as to the amount.

By Mr. Enloe—A bill to protect life and preserve property on railroads. Passed.

By Mr. Steele—A bill to provide for bringing suits against railroads. Passed.

By Mr. Rhea—A resolution requesting the Comptroller to furnish the House information relative to what railroads have paid their interest. Lies over.

By Mr. Rhea—A resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the University of Nashville with one hundred stand of arms. Lies over.

By Mr. Spears—A bill to change the time of holding the courts in the Third Chancery Division. Passed.

By Mr. Snodderly—A bill to create an additional civil district in Union county. Passed.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Calling for a joint committee to examine into the condition of the Library was adopted, and Messrs. Caldwell, Russell of Rutherford, and Spears appointed on the part of the House.

Providing for an adjournment of both Houses on the 22d inst., until the 4th of January, 1871, was adopted.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To establish the county of Houston out of portions of Stewart, Humphreys and Dickson. Passed.

To amend section 3,004 of the Code. Passed.

To change the line of the corporation of Brownsville. Rejected.

To protect purchasers of real estate. Passed.

To tax whisky imported into the State. Withdrawn.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend an act to establish the county of Crockett. Passed.

To authorize County Courts to lay off the counties into civil districts. Passed.

Adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Dastardly Attempt by Four Negroes to Murder a White Man—They are Driven off, Leaving One of Their Number Dead.

From the Manchester (Tenn.) Conservative, Dec. 17.

We learn that in this county, near Beech Grove, on the night of the 5th inst., a negro named Horace Davis was shot and instantly killed by Leander Carden.

The facts connected with this unfortunate occurrence, as we learn them, are as follows: Sometime during the evening of that day Carden in company with a friend, while near Fairfield, Bedford county, had a difficulty with some negroes—which quieted—and Carden returned home.

About ten o'clock that night Carden heard noises near his house, and taking down a double-barrelled shot gun, went out to see about them. He discovered four or five negroes. They were armed, and in reply to his questions began firing on him; Carden then returned the fire, and at his second shot the negroes fled, leaving behind them Horace Davis a corpse. Coroner Carden repaired to the scene of the killing, empannelled a jury, and proceeded to an investigation of the case. The evidence before the jury was substantially as above stated, and they returned a verdict of "killing in self-defence." We have not learned the particulars of the first difficulty, but be they as they may, they could not justify the cowardly attempt made to murder Carden; which, however, was frustrated by his coolness and presence of mind.

Remember the Poor.

To the Editors of the Union and American:

Cold, bleak winter is upon us, and I wish to make a few suggestions in relation to the suffering poor of our city. There are a large number of widows in Nashville, who have families of little children to support, and who possess no other means with which to sustain themselves and children than the pittance paid them for sewing or doing other work. They have rent to pay, wood to buy, clothing to buy, provisions to buy—every thing to buy—and yet what a small treasury they possess out of which to furnish money for all these necessities of life. Cold, silent, dreary midnight finds the widow yet toiling upon her ill-paid work in the almost vain endeavor to keep herself and little darlings from starvation and protect them from the piercing cold that finds its way in by every crevice. As she works, and looks down into the faces of her children, (who, mayhap, went to bed hungry), the unbidden tear courses its way down her cheek, and she almost gives up in despair and cries, "O, God, hast Thou forsaken me?"

The cases I speak of are not those seen daily at the Mayor's office, begging. But of those who prefer to struggle on through every privation, and will overwork themselves to the last extremity, rather than make public their suffering condition. Now for a remedy for the poor suffering women and children, who are in destitute circumstances, despite every honest effort on their part to render themselves otherwise.

Let each of our churches appoint three good, kind-hearted ladies, to solicit money, clothing, shoes, etc., for this class of our destitute people, and let them meet and organize into one general relief society. Let them, after providing sufficiently for their comfort, see that the children are sent to our noble public schools, and also that they attend regularly the Sabbath-schools, and go to church; let these little children have the means provided them whereby they may grow up with good morals and proper education to enable them to get on in the world in respectability and with honor to themselves and credit to the community; thus rendering penitentiaries, jails and workhouses, needless institutions, comparatively speaking, and prevent the terrible crime that must in the natural course of things ensue, unless something practicable is done, and kept up, for the elevation of the poor children in our midst. I am well satisfied that our good people will give liberally towards this noble object if some plan is put on foot that will insure the proper application of the fund thus raised, and the one I herewith suggest seems entirely practicable. Will our Christian Ministers of the Gospel take hold of this all important work?

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

FANCIES OF A STARVING MAN.

A Mr. Evarts, who got lost amid the mountains of California, wandered about for many days, and was finally discovered when nearly perishing from want of food. Had strange fancies come over him toward the last of his wanderings, which are thus described: He does not doubt of the idea that he was deprived of sound mind, but at the same time fancied that he had plenty of company; thought his right leg was one man, his left another, his arms two others, and his stomach a fifth; thought they were good fellows, and was sorry he could not give them all they wanted to eat. He was surprised that, when thistles were to be dug, fires made, wood brought and meals cooked, they would not help him. Everything he ate tasted well except grasshoppers. His stomach had not been educated up to that point. He frequently ate raw fish and esteemed them delicious; caught one snow-bird and had a rare meal; chased a toad for two days, but without capturing it. In his dreams he used to cook some of the most delicious meals he ever ate in his life.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

The acceptance of the Spanish crown by the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, ends the long uncertainty as to the future government of Spain. There can be no doubt that the majority of the Spanish people do not yet want a Republic, for at none of the elections held since the overthrow of the Bourbons has the Republican party been able to secure even as much as one-third of the popular vote. Such being the case, we cannot but regard it as fortunate for the Spanish people that they have been able, through the Provisional Government, to repress all revolutionary movements, and peaceably to carry out the popular will. We admire the lofty sentiments and liberal aspirations of men like Castelar and other leaders of the Republican party of Spain, and our most cordial wishes accompany their efforts to distil the principles of self-government in State and Church into the minds of their countrymen; but the sad history of the Republics of Spanish America warns us not to be misled by the mere word Republicanism into the belief that a Republican Government is suited for all people, however ignorant or depraved, and that it can even be forced upon a reluctant people. A Republican Government cannot be a blessing for a people the overwhelming majority of whom deliberately expresses a preference for a Monarchy.

While the restoration of a Monarchy was the unmistakable wish of a majority of the Spanish people, it is known, from the history of the last two years, that a long and painful uncertainty has preceded the final selection of the present king. The prospects of either the son of Isabella or the grandson of the late Don Carlos were, from the beginning, and remained throughout this period of transition, hopeless. The Duke of Montpensier, the brother-in-law of Isabella, had one strong party, the Liberal Union, in his favor; but the general hatred of the Bourbon family, to which both he and his wife belong, neutralized the endeavors made by himself and his friends. The father of the King of Portugal, to whom the crown was offered, declined, because, like Cincinnatus and the Emperor Diocletian, he preferred the quiet of a retired life to an exalted official position. Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, could have secured the votes of the majority of the Cortes; but the power of the house of Hohenzollern has for some time been growing in Europe so rapidly that most or all of the great powers supported the protest of Louis Napoleon against the elevation of a Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne. Thus, after the crown had long been going a begging for a recipient, the second son of the King of Italy has finally been found to be willing to accept, and to be unobjectionable to both the people and the foreign powers.

It would be idle to form an opinion as to the merit of the several candidates who have from time to time been proposed by the Provisional Government for the Spanish throne; but the final selection of a prince of the royal house of Italy is both highly significant and likely to be fraught with important consequences. The very existence of the Kingdom of Italy involves a breach with the Roman Catholic system, which the Popes must consider it their mission to defend and as much as possible to enforce. Pope Pius IX. has pronounced the penalty of excommunication upon all who in any way have aided in the annexation of Papal territory to the Kingdom of Italy. Thus the King of Italy, all the prominent statesmen of the country, nearly all the members of the Parliament, as well as those who voted for them, have placed themselves in defiant opposition to the Church. By the election of an Italian Princess King of Spain, the representatives of the Spanish people indicate that, under the new dynasty of Spain, the claims of the Pope and the mediæval laws of the church of Rome will meet with an equally stern opposition. The same spirit already reigns in Portugal, the King of which country is a son-in-law of the King of Italy. Thus, the official connection of all Southwestern Europe with the Church of Rome is loosening. There is a natural reluctance to take the final step of a complete separation; but is impossible to deny that public opinion among the educated classes is more and more drifting in that direction. Their connection with Rome is becoming more and more nominal, and is not likely to resist much longer the many and powerful influences which tend to sever it. The election of an Italian prince as king, followed, as it undoubtedly will be, by a legislation like that of Italy on church questions, cannot fail to prove one of the events which will prepare the Latin race for an entire emancipation from Rome.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

In the year 1760, Kasper Faber settled in Stein, Germany, and commenced the manufacture of lead pencils. During his life the quantity made was not so great but that the products of the week's work could be taken on Saturday in a basket to Nuremburg and Furth for sale. His son, Antonio Wilhelm, whose name the pencils now bear, did not increase the business, and his grandson had little better success. On the death of the latter, in 1839, his son, the present proprietor, then twenty years of age, succeeded to the business. This young man had been spending three years in Paris, working at his trade, and devoting himself to improving the method of making pencils. Conceiving that he had made an important discovery, he returned home, and, with the greatest difficulty, by mortgaging all the estate that had fallen to him, succeeded in borrowing $80, with which to commence business. He expended this small sum in making pencils according to his new method, which consisted in part in giving them different degrees of hardness, a thing before unknown, which he distinguished as at present, by numbers. He took these to Munich and other cities, where they were tried by the best artists, who were so much pleased that they gave him very flattering certificates; but, on returning home, he found the proceeds of his $80 expended, and he had no other resource than to try the banker who had already befriended him. The banker, on learning that he had not brought the money to pay his obligation, denounced him as a swindler and sent him away. The young man, however, afterwards succeeded, by means of his certificates, in regaining his confidence, and received from him another small sum.

From that time he continued to enlarge his works and extend his business, until now over five hundred persons are employed, not including a large amount of labor outside of the factory, making weekly 225,000 pencils. He has taken his two brothers into the business, one of whom has the management of a house in New York, to which the leads, ready for setting, are taken from here. He is now considered as a millionaire, and has been made Baron by the King of Bavaria.—*Library of Wonders.*

VOICE AND SOUND.

It is a curious fact that musical sounds fly further, and are heard at a greater distance, than those which are more loud and noisy. If we go on the outside of a town during a fair, at the distance of a mile, we hear the musical instruments; but the din of the multitude, which is so overpowering in the place, can scarcely be heard, the noise dying on the spot. To those who are conversant with the power of musical in-truments, the following observation will be understood. The violins made at Cremona, about the year 1600, are superior in tone to any of a later date, age seeming to dispossess them of their noisy qualities, and leaving nothing but the pure tone. If a modern violin is played by the side of one of those instruments, it will appear much the louder of the two; but, on receding a hundred paces when compared with the Amati, it will scarcely be heard. The voice of man is endowed with purity of tone in a higher degree than any of the vocal animals; by which, in a state of nature, it enables him to communicate with his fellow at a distance very remote. Providence has bestowed upon children a power of voice, in proportion to their size, ten times greater than that of the adult. In a state of nature this serves them as a defense and protection; for it is well known that children have, by their cries, alarmed and kept off the attacks of the most furious animals.

The Jackson *Telegraph* has lately been enlarged.

STATE NEWS.

The number of hogs packed in Bristol during the past season is stated to be 1,450.

The publication of a new weekly paper has been commenced at Manchester, in Coffee county, under then name of the Manchester *Conservative*, by Hulfish Brothers, editors and proprietors. The editors announce that in politics, the paper will be "Democratic, firm and unflinching, clinging to that which is for the good of the people." The last number of the paper presents a fair mechanical appearance.

The press of Tennessee, both city and country, has spoken, with great unanimity, upon the importance of an improved system of school education in this State.

Jackson wants gas.

The attempt to establish a night-school in Jackson has proved a success.

It is said that a petition to the Legislature is being prepared in Memphis, to abolish the Board of Councilmen.

An effort is again being made in Memphis to establish the system of selling merchandise on 'Change.

The fair in Memphis in aid of the German widows and orphans was opened last Thursday evening.

Mr. Kiernan, a well known and respected citizen of Memphis, died in that city last Thursday.

The iron bridge at Lynnville will soon be furnished. It is built on the Fink pattern.

The revival meeting that had for over three weeks past been in progress in Columbia closed about a week since. Since the commencement of the meeting, over fifty persons have made profession of their faith.

A new bridge now spans the river at Columbia.

Fishermen and bird-catchers are having wonderful success at Reelfoot and other lakes in Tennessee and Arkansas.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 16th inst. says: "The Hon. Edwin M. Yerger, Chancellor of the Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, is still confined to his room but we are glad to learn is in a fair way to recover his health."

The Knoxville *Chronicle* of the 16th says: "The freight train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad met with an accident this side of Mouse Creek, yesterday morning, detaining it several hours. A coal and stock car were thrown off the track. The runoff was caused by accumulation of frost on the track.

Col. W. H. Maxwell, who was a prominent member of the bar in East Tennessee, recently left Jonesboro for Kansas, where he intends to locate permanently.

The police authorities in Memphis are determined to put a stop to the almost universal practice of carrying concealed weapons.

The Memphis *Ledger* of the 15th inst. says: "There are rumors on the streets that it is seriously contemplated to organize a vigilance committee in Memphis."

The Jackson postoffice has been supplied with new patent lock boxes.

The colored man, Stewart Blocker, who was shot a few days ago when attempting to escape from the Madison county jail, died on the 12th inst. from the effects of the wound.

A recent communication to the Pulaski *Citizen* states that in the northwestern portion of Giles county there is a village, hitherto generally unknown to the world; and the events of the week are summed up as follows: Money scarce, trade dull, weather fair, and negro fights abundant.

The Manchester *Conservative* states that a movement is on foot to re-organize the Coffee County Agricultural Society.

The Greene County Iron Company, whose works are located at Hayesville, is turning out daily about ten tons of superior pig iron.

Jacob Bowers has been re-elected Mayor of Greeneville. This is said to be the seventh time that the mayoralty has been conferred upon him.

Large numbers of emigrants en route for Missouri, Kansas, and other Western States and Territories, are constantly passing over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

The Hebrew ball lately given in Memphis, for the benefit of the congregation Beth El Emeth, is said to have been a decided success. The attendance was large, and upwards of five hundred dollars were collected.

On the first Monday in January, the quarterly County Court of Wilson county will be called upon to appoint a proxy to cast the vote for Wilson county at the meeting of the stockholders in the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company in March next.

GEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

Prof. James D. Dana, of Yale College, the eminent geologist, in a letter published in the "Interior," says:

"All geologists believe that time is long, very long, and Sir William Thompson, while combating the Darwinians, still admits the length to have been many millions of years. It is only a dispute between many millions and many hundreds of millions; and it matters little to the Christian geologist, or the believer in the Bible, how the question is settled. The relations of geological discovery to the first chapter of Genesis remain the same—a chapter which I believe to be true in all its grand announcements.

"There is no question, first that geological time has been of vast length; second, that there is an historical order in the rocks of the globe, and that the process of the world's creation may be, to a large extent, read in the rocks; and third, that there has been a system of progress in the earth's living species from the simpler forms of earlier time to man. But, while adopting these conclusions, in common with all geologists, I have no faith in the Darwinian scheme of deriving man through a gradual development upward from the monkey, or of evolving a system of life through 'Natural Selection.' I deplore the misuse of science in the support of materialistic views, not uncommon among those who adopt the Darwinian hypothesis. At the same time I grieve, for the sake of the Bible and religion, that the discussions relating to scientific views and men should be so often presented by those who are ignorant of the sciences they are attempting to set right.

"I have great faith in the power of God's Spirit, and do not fear any permanent perversion of the truth by scientific developments."

Delinquent Taxes—An Erroneous Impression Corrected.

We understand that many tax collectors and their clerks throughout the State have received an erroneous impression from Comptroller Pennebaker's report, with regard to their delinquencies, from the fact, that the report was made up to Oct. 1, 1870, and was not published until a month after. Several parties who had paid up their delinquencies between Oct. 1 and the date of publication of the report have felt aggrieved at seeing their names recorded as delinquents. By taking into consideration the fact that the report was not published until a month or more after the real date of said report their objections will be removed.

To Keep the Peace.

Andrew Foster and Moses Jackson, both colored, was bound over yesterday by Justice Cassetty to keep the peace for six months towards each other.

Better.

Mr. Johnson, whom we noticed as having severely cut his foot with a cleaver at his meat stall in the Markethouse, is, we are happy to state, getting along finely, and he hopes to be able to get about again in a few days.

Committed.

John McGary was sent to jail yesterday by Justice Wallace to await further trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

Yesterday was, during the afternoon in particular, a very dark, gloomy day. Many stores kept gas burning, and things seemed so night-like that we got hungry for our supper about noon.

We could hear of nothing remarkable yesterday at the depots; all was serene, and business tame. A good train of passengers went north in the afternoon over the Louisville road.

THE CITY.

DAVIDSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Discussion on the Breed of Sheep—Dog Laws, Memorials, Reports, etc.

The Club met yesterday morning in the rooms over Riddleburger's saloon, corner of Cherry and Deaderick, the President, Dr. W. C. Blackman, in the chair, and an unusually large number of members present;

The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved; and several new members signed the constitution and by-laws.

The Secretary stated that the rooms over Riddleburger's saloon had been rented as the regular rooms of the Club, in connection with the Agricultural Association, which Association had agreed to pay half the rent.

On motion the name of the Club was changed to the "Davidson County Farmers' Club."

On motion, the Treasurer was directed to buy two dozen chairs for the use of the Club.

REGULAR QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

The Club then discussed the question selected for this meeting, namely, "What breed of sheep is most profitable for the farmers of this section?"

Dr. Williams suggested that, in future, two members be appointed beforehand to open the discussion.

Mr. Mark Cockrill, Jr., opened the discussion of the question given above, and exhibited several samples of wool taken from Leicester sheep, on his farm. He presented to the Club the following memoranda in regard to his Leicester sheep, or rather those from which the samples of wool exhibited to the Club had been obtained:

One buck lamb, weight 136 pounds, wool 10½ inches in length, lambed Jan. 25, 1870.

Another buck lamb, weight 143 pounds, lambed March 5, 1870.

One ewe, weight 209 pounds, age, two years old last spring.

Another ewe, weight 172 pounds, also two years old last spring. The wool of this ewe, when sixteen months old, was sixteen inches in length—one inch for each month. The weight of the fleeces of these ewes was from 11½ to 14 pounds per fleece.

Mr. Cockrill stated that these Leicester sheep had been shipped from Michigan and exhibited at several fairs, where they had obtained the premium. Since these sheep had been on his farm, they had not received any grain. From his experience he thought the Leicester the best breed for this section.

Gen. Jackson stated that on his place he had both Leicesters and Southdowns. It was his opinion that the Leicester was the best breed. Farmers, as a rule, he thought, attached too much importance to the size of the sheep. He thought that if the same amount of carcass could be produced from two animals it was better to produce that amount from two than one. The Leicester was easily fattened, and in form was similar to the Southdown. While all would accord the superiority to the Southdown for mutton, it was nevertheless not greatly superior to the Leicester in the way of mutton. But, combining the two points, mutton and wool, the Leicester was infinitely superior to the Southdown.

He thought the Leicester superior to the Cotswold in this, that the wool was of a finer texture and commanded a better price in market than the Cotswold. One of the general objections to the Cotswold—he did not know whether it was universal—was that on the spine the wool parted a little, leaving free access to the rain. In the Leicester, on the contrary, the wool was as thick over the spine as anywhere else. In the yield of wool he did not know that the Cotswold had the advantage, but the Leicester wool was of a finer quality, and commanded a better price. The Leicesters fattened readily and yet he did not know that he had ever fed his Leicesters any grain, except perhaps in winter, when the ground was covered with snow.

Therefore considering all the qualities desirable in a sheep, to be raised in this section, he would consider the Leicester superior to others.

Col. W. H. Johnson stated that he had no experience in regard to what were termed "improved Kentucky sheep;" but he understood them to be composed of mixed breeds of Cotswold, Southdown and Spanish merino combined. They were not considered as a distinct breed, except so far as Mr. Scott had made some distinction for them, by the exercise of his judgment in mixing those breeds. He had seen Leicesters and Cotswolds on exhibition at fairs, and could perceive little distinction between them, and thought their characteristics much the same. He was not prepared to concede the proposition that had been made, to the effect that the wool of the Leicester was of a finer fiber than the Cotswold. He also thought that the objection as to the parting of the wool on the back was not a common objection to the Cotswold. He thought the Cotswold had a heavier carcass than the Leicester, but still the difference was small. He had some experience with the Southdowns, and regarded them as a prolific and hearty sheep, and as good a mutton sheep as any. The wool of the Southdowns was manifestly superior to the ordinary wool. It had an elasticity about it that was imparted to the cloth made of it.

In conclusion, the speaker made some remarks about the great pest of woolgrowers—dogs. Farmers had frequently talked about this pest, but had so far failed to make themselves heard. Their talk amounted to nothing, and for his part he was tired of it.

Mr. Mark Cockrill said he wanted to refute a few of the statements of Col. Johnson, and made the following points: It was not the characteristic of any particular breed to associate with cattle, it was a characteristic of all sheep, that if placed with cattle they would run more or less in company with them. In regard to the amount of wool he would say that from a yearling Leicester buck he had taken 17½ pounds of wool.

Dr. Williams remarked that he was not a speaker, but if he was talked about by his neighbors in regard to any one particular thing more than another, it was for his fondness for sheep. His earliest recollections were of sheep. If he were to have a suit of clothes made out of wool, he would take merino in preference to any other. The butchers preferred merinos for meat, and the butchers and dogs always took the best.

The speaker then made some remarks in regard to the South Downs and their qualities. There might be a great deal of fraud among dealers in palming Cotswolds off for Leicesters, etc., but for his part he could always distinguish one from the other. The Cotswold would generally weigh about one-third more than the Leicester. The wool of the Cotswold was a heavy, good wool, and brought a good price. He had many years ago purchased some Leicesters. Their heads were perfectly bald, and of bluish tinge, and they had no wool on the face, nor for some distance up the neck. Their legs were very free from wool, and they were also of a bluish tinge. The ears were rather long and fine; they had a quiet, docile expression about the face, and were not by any means easily frightened.

The speaker further described the peculiarities of this breed of sheep, and concluded his remarks on this point by stating that in his opinion the Leicester was the breed of sheep for the farmers in this section.

In regard to the question of dogs, he stated that though he had been unable to accomplish anything by petitioning the Legislature, he nevertheless had a plan of his own which with him had been very successful. That was to have a double-barrelled shot gun, a pistol, a pretty good marksman, a little boy, a horse, a greyhound, and a bull dog. Besides this he found the occasional use of strychnine very useful in disposing of dogs who killed his sheep.

The question of the best breeds of sheep was further discussed by Mr. Adam Paine, when,

Gen. Jackson moved that a committee of three be appointed to offer a suitable question for discussion at the next meeting. The motion was carried, and Gen. Jackson, Col. Johnson and Mr. Trewitt appointed on said committee.

Mr. Cross here introduced Mr. D. H. Roberts, of Memphis, who desired to exhibit a transplanter in the sale of which he was interested.

Col. Johnson, Dr. Williams and Mr. Obenchain then made some remarks in regard to the best breed of sheep, after which,

Mr. Obenchair moved that from the discussion that had been had the Club decide in favor of the Leicester breed.

The motion being put the Club decided in favor of the Leicester as the best breed for farmers in this section, and the motion was carried almost unanimously, only one member voting in the negative.

Gen. Jackson, from the committee on questions for discussion, reported the following for the next meeting: "What is the best system to follow in regard to the employment of labor, to give wages or an interest in the crop?"

The Club approved the report of the committee and the question is expected to be discussed at the next meeting.

Gen. Jackson moved that a committee be appointed to draft a suitable memorial to the Legislature in regard to the passage of a dog law, to protect the interest of wool growers.

Several suggestions were made by different gentlemen, one of which was that a tax be levied on dogs, the money derived from said tax to go to the support of schools.

The motion was carried, and Gen. Jackson, Dr. Williams, Mark Cockrill and Col. Johnson were appointed a committee to draft said memorial.

On motion of Gen