Whig & Chronicle.

Knoxville Whig Established 1839.
Knoxvilld Chronicle Established 1870.

HOME CIRCLE.

QUESTIONINGS.

Oh! love, who lovest me,
Would I be dear to thee;
Or would'st thou be coy
If I was a begger maid, and thou a beggar boy?
Would'st then still call me fair?
Still smooth and kiss my hair;
Calling it bright as the sun,
If all my wealth was gone and thou, thyself, had'st none?
Would my lips two rubies be,
Jewels the Gods gave to thee?
Would'st thou not cast them away
If I was a beggar maid asking a kiss today?
Would my smiles be sweet as wine?
Round thee could my love twine
If, trusting my heart to thee
Houses and lands I should give, a beggar maid to be?
Do'st thou love thus well? Lo!
I will give you a kiss to know.
You rogue ——; this was cleverly done;
You have taken full twenty—I promised you only one.

ALPHA.

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

BY WILLIAM KNOX.

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a fast flying meteor, a flash of the cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and old, and the low and high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother who that infant's affections proved;
The husband that mother, and infant who blessed,
Each and all are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who loved and paid court,
Are alike from the mind of the living erased.

The hand of the King that the sceptre has borne,
The brow of the Priest that the mitre has worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Has fled and forgotten the sod we tread.

The saint who prayed and the sinner who raved,
The sinner who died and the saint who lived,
The warrior who dared on the battle-field's plain,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they clung to it too;
But it speeds from us all like a bird on the wing.

They loved but the story we now not unfold;
They suffered but the heart of the heartsty is cold;
They rejoiced but no voice from their number will come;
They joyed but the tenant of their gladness is dumb.

They died, ay! they died: and we things that are now
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow;
Who walk to their dwellings in security's pride,
Must the things they must on their pilgrimage tread.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain;
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, the draught of a breath
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloons to the bier and the shroud,
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

"LITTLE DAN."

You see, the people at the postoffice soon recognize faces and names, and after a man or woman has appeared at the general-delivery window three or four times they are pretty well known. It is a real pleasure to hand out letters to some, while the clerks care little for the calls of others to get hold of their epistles.

One day a year or two ago a funny-looking little old woman, wearing faded garments, but having a tidy look and a motherly face, appeared at the window and asked for a letter. There was one for her, sent from a distant city, and any one could have told that an unlearned boy directed the envelope. There was a little "d" in "Detroit," with a big "T" to end the word, and it seemed wonderful that the letter ever reached its destination.

The old lady felt so good that, tears in her eyes and yet trying hard to smile, she put her head into the window and said:

"Thanks! It's from my boy Dan, and you don't know how much good it does me!"

The lady delivery clerk rose up to look after the old woman, and when a second letter came she was looking and waiting for "mother" a week day before the letter was passed out.

Mother" with a good flourish, and to add something extra after the words—"Your Son Dan."

Those letters were read and read to the old lady, and she seemed to actually grow younger. Little Dan had many friends in the postoffice, and had the mother been ill, any carrier would have hunted till midnight to find her and hand her the looked for letter. Three or four weeks ago when she opened her letter she wept and smiled as over the first. Dan wrote that he was coming home for a week, and her heart was full. She said she'd have the cottage looking like new for him, and she'd be at the depot to welcome him first of all. Every body felt glad with her, and the lady clerk was to go up some evening and have tea with her and see little Dan and praise and encourage him, for the more kind words a boy can have the better will he seek to do.

There was no letter the next Tuesday; but the two excused its absence by saying that Dan was getting ready to come home. That was early in February, and he was to come about the 1st of March. The next Tuesday there *was* a letter, but the handwriting was not little Dan's. It was a strange, business hand, and the clerk felt a chill go over her as she turned it over. It might be good news, but she feared not. "Mother" came in at the regular hour, and she turned pale as she took the envelope. Her fingers trembled as she opened it, and she had to wipe the mist out of her eyes before she could decipher a word. She hadn't read over four or five lines when she uttered a moan and sank right down, like one crushed by some awful weight. They lifted her up and took her home, the letter clasped in her stiff fingers, and though she came out of the faint after a while her heart was broken, and in a week she was in her grave.

Dan was dead! The letter said that he had been taken suddenly ill, and that noth'ng could save him. The blow was too heavy for one with her gray hairs and childish heart, and her little old cottage is without a tenant.

No more letters commencing "Dear mother," come for the dead, and the trembling hands which used to linger fondly over the words: "My dear boy, Dan," are folded over a lifeless breast, there to rest till the angels unclasp them.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Letter from Miss Dix.

The following letter from Miss Dix, the well-known philanthropist, has been sent us with a request to publish:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

To Dr. W. P. Jones:

DEAR SIR—I look with great anxiety for results of legislation in Tennessee upon the great question of adequate, or at least increased provision for the insane. That the *best* interests of the State, and of the insane, will be assured by the creation of additional hospitals in East and West Tennessee, appears to embrace facts which may be clearly demonstrated. It might be supposed that the well conducted institution in the vicinity of Nashville, *readily accessible to citizens of Central Tennessee*, would indicate the fitness of affording corresponding advantages to citizens of the Eastern and Western sections.

The serious evils of transporting patients long distances are mixed and absolute, at all seasons of the year: often aggravating the malady, or exhausting the patients, and greatly distressing friends, while the cost of such conveyance often foots up heavy charges. Another consideration can not but present itself: dividing patients long distances from their families and homes obstructs early removal to skillful treatment in hospitals, and prevents personal visits at times when the case would be really benefitted and cure assisted; or quite cuts off all interviews at suitable times, by reason of the costs of travel.

I learn that some persons, in view of assuring economical measures, but not otherwise opposed to increased provision for the insane, suggest additional buildings, for the purpose of giving care to larger numbers than now are received at the Central Hospital, to be constructed on the grounds of that institution. Is it *proved* that this, in the end, or at any time, would assure a certain saving to the State treasury? Should not this question be very closely measured? I approve economy at all times, wisely exercised. I do not approve of needing showy, costly buildings; they are *not necessary* for the care and cure of the insane, though, in some of their appointments, they *must* be more expensive than ordinary private residences, for the full protection of health and life.

Inasmuch as the Legislature of Tennessee did, after mature consideration, and in view of a *real* necessity, decide on the creation of two additional institutions for the care and cure of the insane citizens of the state, it is to be hoped that the honorable Legislature now in session will not annul a law so timely passed, and already in progress of being carried into effect, moved by a more than doubtful exercise of economy, a point not proven.

Please, Sir, let me hear at what conclusions deliberate discussion of this subject arrives. Respectfully,

D. L. DIX.

Workings of the Civil Rights Bill.

The civil rights agitation which naturally enough sprung up over the South immediately after the passage of the obnoxious measure, is gradually subsiding, and matters are fast assuming their former aspect. To the credit of the colored population be it said, not one in ten thousand of them took advantage of the law, to offensively assert their questionable rights, and bring about ill-feeling between the races. A few cases occurred in this city, where one or two negroes went the rounds of the restaurants, and succeeded in closing up one. Now, this is all over, nor is it likely to be repeated. There was no application for hotel accommodations, nor is it at all probable that there will be. One colored man essayed to become conspicuous in the dress-circle at the theater, but he quietly desisted when gently persuaded to do so.

This has been the practical workings hereabouts, of a measure whose passage certainly suggested ominous forebodings. Any race feeling of antagonism that may have been engendered at first, has well nigh disappeared, and all is now quiet and serene on the Cumberland.

It speaks well for both whites and blacks that no outbreaks of any kind have occurred to the South growing out of the law.—*Nashville Banner.*

"Eat your bread, Charles—do you fling it away," said a learned and good Judge to one of his family, adding, "for who knows, in the vicissitudes of this life, if you may not some day want it." The old gentleman had to cough, look learned and go away, when the youngster answered more logically, "If I eat it, how can I have it when I want it?" This is the result of a learned Judge having children.

Speaking of the Beecher-Tilton trial, a Parisian paper says that "Mr. Beecher is a brother of Mrs. Stowe, he reputed mother of Uncle Tom."

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

Thirteen Reasons for Total Abstinence.

Intoxicating beverages are unnecessary. Many persons live in health and labor in the hardest occupations without them.

2. These liquors are dear. They are so in themselves, and in comparison with other articles of diet. Ardent spirits are destitute of nutritive qualities; while wine, beer, and cider contain an exceedingly small portion of nourishment. In a gallon of ale there is about as much as in a pennyworth of bread.

3. Intoxicating liquors weaken the mind. They are enemies put into the mouth that steal away the brains.

4. They always endanger the character, and often ruin it. They inflame the imagination, appetites, and passions. Through their influence multitudes have been plunged into guilt and eternal destruction; and even some wise and good men have, for a season, been covered with shame and defilement. Witness Noah and Lot.

5. It enlarges and multiplies our jails, poor-houses, hospitals and lunatic asylums. This is certified by our judges, magistrates, physicians, chaplains of prisons, and other competent and reliable authorities. It means a great extension of crime and misery, as well as a large augmentation of taxes.

6. The general practice of temperance would help to fill our schools and places of worship. Sobriety is likely to lead to thoughtfulness; and that, in connection with better clothing and more comfortable homes, will result, by the Divine blessing, in the attendance at the house of God of many who were formerly absentees.

7. Personal abstinence gives us more influence over drunkards. They are far more likely to sign the pledge and keep it when advised by those who, distinguished for sobriety and religion, have also set the example of nephalism, or avoidance of strong drink.

8. It tends to fill the treasury of the Christian church, and to raise its spiritual character. In nearly all sections of it, funds are constantly wanted to carry on the moral machinery. Backslidings and expulsions, too, are continually occuring throughout Christendom, owing to strong drink.

9. As a pioneer, temperance hastens the conversion of the world. Means sufficient for universal evangelization would be provided, the minds and hearts of Christians improved, the number of earnest workers multiplied, and in other ways the grand consummation would be accelerated.

10. It will vastly aid in multiplying the inhabitants of Heaven. In the case of many, it has been and will be a stepping-stone to Christ and eternal life.

11. It increases the joy of Angels. The repentance of a sinner always swells their gladness, and the abandonment of strong drink is often the first stage of a prodigious reformation.

12. It undermines the throne of satan. When delivered from the demon of intemperance, many escape altogether from the thraldom of the great slave-master of the universe.

13. It glorifies God. His honor is necessarily promoted by the diffusion of purity and happiness.

Dr. Moody on the "Infernal Stuff"

The *Irish Temperance Banner* gives an account of a great ministerial convention held in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, recently, when Mr. Moody, of Chicago, who was answering questions from the "Question Drawer," said:

"More than half of the questions that have been sent in are about intemperance. With regard to this I have an idea that the people of Dublin have found out where I stand by this time. I stand upon the tectoral platform, fair and square. (Hear, hear.) I find that I can do a day's work without alcoholic stimulants. A great many people say they must have wine to stimulate them. I say the best stimulus is the Word of God. During the American war a publican offered wine to a huge Republican soldier, but the latter said no, he was a tectotaler. 'But,' said the publican, 'you are in the army now, and you can't get on without it.' The soldier brought out a grand old Bible from under his bosom, and said, 'That's all the stimulus I want.' It would be a glorious day for Ireland if you could just banish the stuff. A lady said, the other day, that it was too strong a word for me to have used when I called it 'infernal; but I can't help it when I see the hellish work it is doing. I believe that the greatest curse that Ireland has is whisky, and I wish that we could sweep it away. The work must begin at the House of God. Think that it is destroying so many young men that are the flower of our land! We are told that 100,000 men in the United Kingdom are drunkards. Only think of that. Imagine that army walking tramp, tramp, along the way down to death. God's Word says that 'no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.'

A man preached against me because I called wine 'infernal.' He said, 'How dare Mr. Moody stand up and call that which Christ made infernal?' I made enquiries about that man since, and found that he had three sons, all of them were drunkards—every one of them. (Sensation.) Two of them were banished to Australia; and yet that man had dared to stand up in his pulpit and defend the infernal stuff. (Hear, hear.) May God give us light on the question! (Amen.) May God help us to give the infernal stuff up for Christ's sake." (Amen.) It is impossible to describe the effect of these brave and noble words. Ten thousand persons were present, and for the first time in the whole course of the proceedings a burst of applause rang from every part of the house, showing the deep chord had been touch.

The National Temperance Society have issued twelve new tracts and pamphlets the last month, which are admirably adapted to general circulation.

Cleveland *Herald:* The Lodge of "Friends of Temperance" of this city have converted into the "Knights of Jericho," and propose to make Cleveland the headquarters for the order in this State. The "Knights of Jericho" is the finest organization in the world. We predict for it a "healthy" and fast growth in Tennessee.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

CHRONICLE OFFICE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 15, 1875.

Receipts of nearly all kinds of country produce have been very heavy for the past week, and our shippers generally, after a long rest during the high waters, had about all they could do. Wheat is in a little better demand, but prices remain unchanged. Corn is in good request at our quotations. Flour remains dull and unchanged. There is a fair demand for Seed Oats, which has caused a considerable advance for good grades, and holders are now asking from 60 to 65 cents per bushel. There is no Clover Seed in the market, but dealers are daily expecting a supply. Eggs are still declining, and shippers are not willing to pay over 15 cents per dozen. Still greater decline may be looked for as the season advances.

WHEAT—Prime white nominal, 90ca$1.00.

CORN—New buying loose, 70c.; sacked in depot, 75a76c.; selling free on board at 80c.

LARD—Scarce, 14½a15½c.

OATS—For seed, 60a65c.

POTATOES—Irish, 60a65c.; Sweet, 70a80c., Early Rose, Goodrich, and Peerless, for seed, $1.75a2.00 per bushel.

HAY—Fair demand, $1.00a1.10, baled. Loose from wagons, 90c per 100 lbs.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 5a5½c. Peaches, quarters, 5c.; halves, 6½a7c. Blackberries, 7½a8c.

FLOUR—Very dull; country family, buying, $2.50a2.75; selling, 2.75a3.00; extra, buying, $2.25a2.50; selling, $2.50a2.75. Knoxville City Mills, "our standard family," $3.25; Pearl Mills family, $3.00; City Mills family, $2.85; Pearl Mills extra, $2.60.

BACON—Firm and scarce; clear sides, 12½; shoulders, 9½a10.

FEATHERS—Dull and low; prime, 40c.; mixed, 25a30c.

BUTTER—In demand at 20a22½c., for fresh.

EGGS—Declining, at 15a16½c.

RAGS—Cotton, 2½a2¾c.

BEESWAX—27a28c per pound.

TOB[illegible] Tennessee leaf, 5a12c.

GRA[illegible]—Timothy, $3.75a4.00 per bush.

GRASS SEED—Clover, $8.50 per bushel.
" " Herds grass, $1.50a2.00 " "
" " Blue " $1.70 " "
" " Orchard grass, $2.50.

GINSENG—$1.50a1.60.

SENECA SNAKE—In demand, 55a60c.

YELLOW ROOT—Dull, 6c.

WOOL—Washed, 40a45c per lb.

FURS—The following declines have taken place: Mink 20 per cent; Coon 20 per cent; Muskrat 10 per cent. All other furs remain unchanged. Those having any on hand will do well to throw them on the market at an early day, for as the season advances prices are likely to decline.

Wholesale Grocery Market.

Knoxville, March 15.

We have no change to note in our quotations to-day, but would remark Sugars and Coffees are very stiff with an upward tendency.

Coffee.	**Soaps.**
Prime to choice 23½a24½	Family.....$4.00box
Sugars.	Bushees, ⅌ box. $4.00
Hard sugars12@13c⅌lb	Queen Olive 6.50
Coffee A.....11@11½	Magnolia 4.50
do B.....	KNOXVILLE SOAP FACTORY
Extra C.....11½@11	Palm, 60 lb boxes .$5.00
Yellow C.....10@10½	Eureka, 65 lb boxes 3.00
Demarara.....11@11	**Candles.**
N. O.....10@11	Paraffine.....20@35c⅌lb
Syrups.	Star, full weight 19
Common.....40@50	**Tobacco.**
Prime and choice..60@75	Common 11 in 4@50c⅌lb
Fancy.....80@1.25	Bright 11 inch...(50@60)
Teas.	Caddy, 6 inch....75@75
Hyson .....80@$1.00⅌lb	Fancy Brands..80@1.25
Imperial.....90@1.25	Smoking.....30@$1.20
Gunpowder.....80@1.50	**Snuff.**
Oolong..... 80	1 oz. P'k's Garrett's $4.75
Eng. Breakfast..70@1.25	2 oz.....$8.00
Spices.	**Cigars.**
Pepper.....25c⅌lb	All brands$16@$100⅌M
Alspice 17	**Grocers' Drugs.**
Nutmegs..... 1.00	Indigo, SF$1.00a1.25⅌lb
Ginger..... 17	do Manilla 1.25@1.35
Cloves 75	Dutch Madder...17@18c
Canned Goods.	**Shot and Lead.**
Sardines ¼ ⅌ case $17@20	Drop Shot 2.40a2.50⅌bag
2 ⅌ Peaches 2 doz.	Buck Shot..... 2.75
to case ⅌ case$5.50@6.00	Bar Lead.....9½@10c
Pine Apples ⅌ case $4.00	**Sundries.**
Strawberries ⅌ case$6a6.50	Layer Raisins$3.75a4.00
2 ⅌ Tomatoes .....$4@$4.50	Wr. Paper .30c, 55@70c.
Cove Oysters 1 ⅌$1.25a1.35	Twine..... 20@60c
do 2 ⅌ $2.25@2.50	Blacking ..... 35@75c
Rice.	Caps G. D. ⅌ 1000..... 75
Carolina .....9c⅌lb	Water Proof.....75@85
Rangoon..... 8½@9	Musket.....$ 6.085
	Parlor Matches Gross $2.65

Knoxville Retail Market.

Knoxville, March 15

Apples—dried	8@10⅌lb	Molasses.	100@60 gal
" green	2.00@3.00	Meal, ⅌ bus	90a$1.00
Butter,	25@30⅌lb	Nails,	6½@7½⅌lb
Beans,	1.50@2.00 ⅌ bush	Oats, ⅌ bus	60@65
Bran per bushel	50	" sheaf, new	90@$1
Bacon, Hams, c.,	15@18	Onions,	$1.60@2.00⅌bu
" country,	14@15⅌lb	Poultry—Chick'ns	20a25
" Sides,	14@15⅌lb	" Ducks,	10@20
" Shoulders,	12@12½	" Geese,	4 00⅌
Beeswax	25@30⅌lb	" Turkeys,	75@1.25
Beef—green	6@10⅌lb	Peas—dr'd,	$1.10@1.25
" dried	20@22½⅌lb	Potatoes, pw't,	80@$1.00
Candles, ⅌ lb.	20@22½	" Irish,	75@$1.00
Coal Oil,	30@40⅌gal	Powder,	40@50⅌lb
Coffee,	20@30⅌lb	Peaches—dried	⅌$3.50@10
Cheese,	22@25⅌lb	Rice, ⅌lb	12½
Cotton Yarns	$12½@$16½	Sugar—crushed	⅌lb 15
Corn,	80@90c	" —Coffee	12½@14
Cabbage,	10@20c	" —Yellow	12@12½
Eggs	15@20	" —Brown,	11@12
Flour—Family	$3.25@3.75	Soap, ⅌bar	5@10
" Extra,	$2.75@3.00	Salt, ⅌ sack	$1.85@1.90
" Superfine	$2.50@2.75	Syrup,	75@$1.75⅌gal
Fish—fresh,	8@10⅌lb	Shot,	1.50@2⅌bag
" Cod,	8@10⅌lb	Tea—green,	75@1.75⅌lb
" Mackerel,	5@15c	" black,	50@1.25⅌lb
Feathers	35@45@50	Tar	50⅌gal
Hay,	90@$1	Neat Tallow, ⅌ lb	4½
Lard, ⅌lb	18@20	Vinegar, ⅌ gal	40

Knoxville Lumber Market.

Knoxville, March 15.

Rough boards and scantling, $10.00a13.00 per 1,000 feet.
Clear seasoned plank, $15.00a20.00.
Dressed weather boarding, $18.00a20.00.
Flooring, $25.00a30.00.
Ceiling, $30.00a35.00.
Black walnut, green, $30.00a35.00; seasoned, $40.00a50.00.
Oak posts sawed tapering, 20c each.
Rough cedar posts, 20c.
Tapered cedar posts, 30c.
Sawed laths per thousand, 3.00a3.50.
Sawed shingles, $3.00a4.00.
Shaved shingles, $3.50a4.00.

Drugs.

Knoxville, March 15.

The drug trade has been very active since the high water, and the Spring trade is fairly opening. Merchants are looking forward to a large trade in this line, and our wholesale dealers have bought stocks with this view. We notice an advance in the price of Coal Oil, Iodide Potash, Alcohol and many Alcoholic preparations.

Epts. Turpentine ⅌ gal	65c Alcohol		$2.5
Linseed, Raw, ⅌ gal	1.10 Iod. Potass., ⅌ lb		4.50
do do boiled	1.10 Chloral Potass, ⅌ lb		70
Tanners' Oil, ⅌ gal	75 Essences, ⅌ doz		75
Lard Oil, best, ⅌ gal	1.20 Symsbyx, ⅌ doz		4.00
Coal Oil ⅌ gal	25 Hart's Relief ⅌ doz		2.00
Grain Pepper, ⅌ lb	20c Paper Twine, ⅌ lb		25
Madder, ⅌ lb	17c Wrap Paper, bdl. S		35
Indigo, ⅌ lb	1.10@1.25 Wrap Paper, bdl. M		45
Opium, ⅌ lb	$10.50 do do do L		70
Morphine, ⅌ oz	7.00 Soda, ⅌ lb		6@7c
Aniline, ⅌ doz	200 Borax, ⅌ lb		20c
Copperas, ⅌ lb	3½c Cinnamon bark ⅌ lb		60c

Live Stock Market.

Knoxville, March 15.

[These reports are made up from actual sales, and the readers of the CHRONICLE may rely upon their correctness.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Choice smooth steers for shipping are in good demand, but anything like poor or rough cattle continue low. We quote heavy smooth steers at 4a4½c.; fat cattle at 3a3½c.; common to good 2½a3c.; calves, $2.00a3.00 each.

HOGS.

The demand for hogs is very light, and we note a slight decline in prices. Fat hogs, weighing from 175 to 200, 5½c; shoats weighing from 125 to 150, 5½c. Dressed hogs at 7a7½c.

Eureka Mills Flour.

A standard brand in every market where old. The leading brand in the market where manufactured. Dr. J. Nat Lyle proprietor.

The following quotations of Eureka Mills made from actual sales:

Fancy, $5.00; Family, $4.00; Superfine, $3.00; Fine, $2.00; Bran 20 cents to $1.00. Corn Meal without a superior in quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money, fair supply at 4a5. Sterling lower, 4.81. Gold firm $1.05¾. Governments active, and a little off; new 5s, 15¼. States quiet and nominal.

Cotton quiet; sales, 487 bales at 16¼a16⅝.

Southern flour firm and moderately active. Wheat 1 cent better and in active demand; $1.24a1.27 for winter red western; 1.28a1.29 for amber do.; 1.28 for amber State; 1.30a1.36 for white western. Corn opened a shade firmer, but closed with bidders a little more disposed to realize. Coffee dull, 16¼a18¼, gold, for Rio. Sugar dull and heavy. Rice quiet. Tallow firm, 8¼. Pork active and firm; new, $20.25; prime mess, $18.50a19.00. Lard firmer; prime steam, 14¼. Whisky firmer, $1.14a1.14¼, inside price, cash.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer, nominally higher. Corn buoyant and stronger; southern white, 82a83; yellow, 81a82. Oats and rye quiet and steady. Provisions strong and higher. Pork, $18.50a20.00. Bacon firm and active; shoulders, 8⅝. Lard quiet and firm. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime rio cargoes, 16¼a18¼. Whisky, small sales at $1.14; held at $1.15. Sugar steady, 10¼a10¾.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Flour, demand light, holders firm. Corn, fair demand; No. 2 mixed 65¼; rejected 62½a62¾. Pork active, $19.15a19.25. Lard, demand light, holders firm, 13.75. Whisky firm, fair demand.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Corn firm, 68a70c. Provisions have an advancing tendency, and are strong. Pork nominally, $20.00. Bacon, shoulders, 8¼a8½c; clear rib and clear 11¾a11¾c. Lard firm, 14¼c; tierce 14¾c; keg 15¼c. Whisky firm, $1.12. Bagging quiet and firm, $1.12½a1.13.

Atlanta Market.

[Atlanta Herald, March 14th.]

Corn, white, new, $1.03a1.05; mixed, 1.03a1.05. Wheat, white, $1.35a1.45; amber, 1.30a1.40; red, 1.20a1.25. Oats, white, 83; black, 90; mixed, 80. Peas, $1.50; Corn meal, $1.05. Flour, superfine, 5.50; extra, do., $6.00a6.25; family, 6.25a6.50; extra, do., 6.75a7.00; fancy, 7.25a7.50. Hay, Timothy, $1.60; Tennessee, $1.25a1.35; clover, $1.25. Bacon, clear sides, 12¾; c. r. sides, 12¼a12½; shoulders, 9¼a9½; sugar-cured hams, new, 14¼a14¾; old, 12¼a13. Bulk Meats, clear sides, 11¼; clear rib, 11¼; shoulders, 8¼; hams, 12¼; bacon hams, 13¼a14; green and partly cured meats, ¼c less. Lard, tierces, 15¼a16; kegs and cans, 16¼; buckets, 17. Feathers, 50a70. Buckwheat flour ⅌ bbl., 10.00. Seed potatoes, Early Rose, 4.00; Goodrich, 4.00; Pink Eye, 4.25. Onions, 4.00a4.50; sweet potatoes, 50a1.00; apples, ⅌ bbl., 3.00a5.00; dried apples, ⅌ lb, country, 5c.; Northern, 11¼a12¼; dried peaches, unpeeled, 4a5; peeled, 18a20. Chickens, dressed, ⅌ lb, 17c.; turkeys, dressed, ⅌ lb, 18c.; turkeys, 1.50a2.00; chickens, 25a35; butter, 25a50; eggs, 14. Wool, washed, 32a50; unwashed, 25 cents.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

[Baltimore Sun, March 11.]

BEEF CATTLE—The opening of the market early this week was attended with a considerable degree of activity, and with prices ¼ cent higher on all grades than last week, this being especially the case in the wholesale trade. But the early expectations of dealers were not wholly realized in the after operations, when the market subsequently fell off and dragged very slowly along towards the close, with sales generally at the range of last week's prices, and in some instances at lower rates. The tops were superior to those of last week, with not near as many common cattle on the market.

Prices to-day for beef cattle ranged as follows: Best beeves at $6.00a7.50; that generally rated first quality $5.00a6.00; medium or good fair quality $4.50a5.00; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3.00a4.50; inferior and lowest grades of cattle 0.00a0.00—general average of the market to-day 6.00; extreme range of prices 3.00a7.50. Most of the sales were from 5.50 to 6.50 per 100 lbs.

COWS.—We quote milch cows at $30.00a50.00 per head, market fair and prices declining.

HOGS.—At present the market is quite slow, and the prospects look towards lower figures. We quote cornfed hogs at $9.25a10.00, choice 10.50, and stillers at $9.00a10.25 per 100 lbs. net, light and rough hogs are hard to sell, being too high for bacon purposes.

SHEEP.—A scarcity that has prevailed for some time past continuing early in the week induced a shade more activity (which was of short duration.) We quote at 5a7¼ cents per lb. gross, with little demand for those selling at the latter price.

Rome Market.

[Rome Courier, March 15th.]

Bacon, clear sides, per pound, 13a15; hams, 15a17; shoulders, 9a10; dry salt clear rib, 11a11½; dry salt shoulders, 9a10. Butter, country, 20a25. Bran per hundred pounds, 1.25a1.50. Beans per bushel, 2.50a3.00. Corn meal per bushel, 90a1.00. Corn, loose, 90a1.00. Wheat per bushel, 1.00a1.25. Flour, choice per barrel, 7.00a8.00; family and extra, 7.00a7.50; superfine, 6.50. Dried apples per bushel, 1.00a1.25. Peaches, 1.35a1.50. Hay, per hundred pounds, 90a1.25. Lard in tierces, per pound, 15¼a16½; in kegs, 16¼a17. Oats, for stable, per bushel, 75a1.00; oats for planting, 60a75. Onions, per bushel, 1.50a2.00. Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, 1.00a1.25.

Advertised Letters.

P. O. KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 16, 1875.

B—Caroline Blair, J B Brown, Richard Bearden.
C—Miss Jennie Carter, Miss Mary M Cassady, Thos Chambers, T A Cottrell.
D—Thos Draper, Thos H Dill, Miss E P Folkner, Miss Mattie Fagan.
G—A E Graves, Harriet Graham.
H—Abe Hodges, Michael Haun.
J—L S Jackson.
L—Miss Nancy Lenoire.
M—McMurray, Davis & Co., Charlotte Morrow, Mrs Catharine McKee, Martin Miller, Miss Mary E McCall, Samuel McClanahan, Thos H Mitchell, Wm McCoy.
N—Miss Molly Nickle.
O—James O'Conner, Mrs Mary S O'Conner.
P—Miss Mary Parker, James Patterson.
R—F W Ross, Wm Rutherford, Wm Read, 2.
S—Miss Bettie Swanson, Miss Catharine Sullivan, Isaac A Shepard, & Co., Wm Sehorn.
T—Miss Diana Thomas, (col.) Howell Tabor.
W—Miss Eliza C Walters, Mrs. Peggy Walker, W F Walker & Co., Vinson Weaver.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will ask for "advertised letters" and pay one cent for advertising fee.

WM. RULE,
Postmaster.

CHANCERY COURT AT TAZEWELL.

Temperance Chadwick, Adm'r of Josiah Chadwick, dec'd, vs. John Y. Chadwick, Hugh Chadwick, Daniel Chadwick, Lewis Chadwick, Tempy Scutchfield, wife of Doc Scutchfield, Tandy Chadwick and Agnes Elizabeth Chadwick, —— White and Taylor White and Jane Besler.

In this cause it appearing from the allegations in the bill, which is sworn to, that one of the defendants, Hugh Chadwick, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Knoxville Weekly Whig and Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, Tenn., notifying said non-resident defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Tazewell, on or before the second Monday in April next, and make defense to the bill filed in this cause, or the same will be taken for confessed and this cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. March 8, 1875.

A true copy of the order.

B. AUSMUS, C. & M.
mar17w4w By J. L. ROGERS, D. C. & M.

CHANCERY COURT AT RUTLEDGE, TENNESSEE.

Peter Acuff vs Sarah E Acuff.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARS FROM THE bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Sarah E Acuff, is a non resident of the State of Tennessee. It is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle, notifying said non-resident defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Rutledge, on or before the third Monday of April next, then and there to make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

A true copy—Attest:

C C SMITH, C & M.
Rutledge, March 12, 1875. mar17w4w