

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Reception of the Governor and State Superintendent.

Wednesday's Proceedings: Governor Jas. D. Porter and State Superintendent Trousdale arrived on the train yesterday, and were met at the depot by a number of our leading citizens and conducted to the carriages in waiting. Gov. Porter was taken in a carriage drawn by four beautiful steeds to the residence of Col. C. M. McGhee, whose guest he will be while in the city.

Cadets did not turn out in ranks armed and equipped, as was announced they would, owing to the shower in the morning and the heavy rain at the time of parade. A number, however, were at the depot when the Governor arrived.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Present: Gov. James Trousdale (ex-officio), Hon. Leon D. D. Goff, Rev. Jas. Park, J. M. Boyd, A. Mabry, Dr. H. L. W. Dr. J. R. Ludlow, Maj. F. Watt, E. J. Smith, Col. J. H. Haskell, Dr. S. H. Scott, Dr. C. L. Brick, W. A. Henderson, C. M. McGhee, Chancellor O. P. Temple, Hon. J. C. Andrews, W. K. Eckle, Hu. L. Clung and Wm. R. Rice.

The President reported his annual report showing the institution in a satisfactory condition.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class of this year.

By a vote of the Board the degree of A. M. was conferred on C. M. West, James Maynard and Spencer Howard-Smith.

The degree of L. L. D. conferred on Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and Judge R. L. Cahers, of Wilson county.

Prof. Bradley tendered his resignation as Professor of Geology & Mineralogy in the institution, which was accepted.

Prof. Wm. B. Payne tendered his resignation as Instructor in the Preparatory Department, which was accepted, and S. B. Crawford was elected to fill the vacancy.

Lieut. A. H. Nave of the United States Army was elected Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Dr. Park offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, By the Board of Trustees, That in transferring Mr. Crawford from the place of Commandant of Cadets to that of instructor in the Preparatory Department, no reflection is intended upon his competency to fill the place of Commandant, and no dissatisfaction is intended to be expressed with the manner in which he has discharged his duty in that office.

Col. McGhee, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, presented a report which shows the financial condition of the institution to be better than previously.

On motion, it was ordered that the Attorney of the Board be instructed to proceed and collect the amount due from the corporation of Knoxville to the institution.

A vacancy having occurred in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the death of Wm. S. Kennedy, J. W. Moses, Frank H. McClung and C. W. Charlton were nominated to fill the vacancy. On the second ballot the vote stood Moses 11, Charlton 9.

Dr. Park moved that the curriculum of the University be changed so as to have a College of Agriculture, a College of Mechanical Arts and a College of Letters. He moved further that the Professorships except those filled to-day be declared vacant, not including the position of President, and that under the new organization certain other chairs should be established.

The whole subject was referred to a committee of five.

Steps were taken to secure gas on College Hill the ensuing year, in accordance with a proposition from the Knoxville Gas Light Company.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Friday, June 25th, at 3:30 o'clock.

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.

The Opera House was crowded last night with the very elite of the city, it being the occasion of the annual address before the Alumni Association of the East Tennessee University. The exercises of the evening were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Teasdale, after which Dr. Frank A. Ramsey introduced Col. Leon Trousdale as an Alumnus of the class of 1841; who would address the Alumni on the present occasion.

The exercises of the evening were concluded with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Teasdale.

COL. MCGHEE'S RECEPTION.

At the close of the Alumni address, the Trustees and Alumni were invited to a reception at the residence of Col. C. M. McGhee. Shortly after the guests had assembled the Dickinson Light Guards appeared with a serenade for Gov. Porter. When some excellent music had been discoursed by the band the Governor appeared and in a few appropriate remarks thanked the company for their kindness, but excused himself from an address on account of a very severe hoarseness, which almost prevented his speaking above a whisper. The troops then gave three cheers, successively, for Gov. Porter and Mr. Perez Dickinson and retired. Having spent a pleasant social hour Col. McGhee's guests were invited to "strengthen the inner man" by an abundant collation prepared for the occasion, which closed the entertainment.

(Thursday's Proceedings)

The Opera House was densely crowded yesterday morning by our citizens to witness the commencement exercises as announced in the morning paper. The cadets marched from College Hill to the Opera House in a body, but without their guns. Why

the parade was abandoned we did not learn, for many of our citizens were anxious to see it.

On the stage could be seen the venerable President of the Institution, the Faculty, the Board of Trustees, including Gov. Porter and State Superintendent Trousdale, and Rev. J. F. Goldman, who, after Knabe's Parlor Orchestra had furnished some excellent music, offered up a fervent petition to a Throne of Grace, following which was some more excellent music. The graduating class then delivered their orations as follows:

Orator, (Latin Salutatory)—William Baxter Ragsdale, Knox county.

Orator, "Tendencles of Modern Thought"—Joshua William Caldwell, Knoxville.

Orator, "Democracy"—John Ridley Goodpasture, Overton county.

Orator, "Mental Emancipation"—William Baxter Ragsdale, Knox county.

Poem, "The Last Indian"—Archibald E. Breckenridge, Washington county, Ohio.

Orator, "Popular Education—Essential to Popular Government"—Amos Ury Matthews, Obion county.

Orator, "Our Union"—Albert Virgil Goodpasture, Overton county.

Orator, "Vox Populi, Vox Dei"—David Thomas McMillan, Camden, Alabama.

Mr. James Maynard, of the class of 1872, delivered an excellent oration on "The Progress of Thought in Art and Scholarship," and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

MEDALS AWARDED.

After Mr. Maynard's oration, Mr. Henderson made some remarks in regard to the Dickinson Medal, stating that none could be awarded this year, as the Juniors had not advanced to that branch of mathematics in which the medals were awarded. He, however, was requested to state that a beautiful silver medal had been awarded to John B. Crocker, of Lauderdale county, in the Freshman Class, for excellence in mathematics. Mr. Crocker, came forward and received the medal under immense applause.

Judge O. P. Temple also arose and stated that he had been requested to announce the award of a beautiful silver medal, the gift of the Professor of Mathematics, to John A. Anderson, Jr., of Shelby county, in the Sophomore class, for the best essay on Road Making, and to also state that the committee had made honorable mention of the following gentlemen of said class: D. B. Johnson, of Shelby county; J. A. Garton, of Bedford; W. O. Staples, Corpus Christi, Texas; and B. Bachman, of Sullivan county. He stated that he was present and heard some of the essays, and that they were really excellent. He regretted that Mr. Anderson was prevented by sickness from being present to receive his medal.

Following this was music, after which the

VALEDICTORY ORATION

Was given by David Hunt Ludlow, of Knoxville, in splendid style. All the young men acquitted themselves well, and reflected credit on themselves, as well as the noble institution of learning which they are about to leave, we trust for fields of usefulness in the world.

Loud applause and showers of bouquets greeted each member of the class.

The Valedictor, having been delivered, after some fine music the graduating class took their stand in front of the Rev. Thos. W. Humes, the honored President, who gave them the following parting counsel in the

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Young Gentlemen: Upon the eve of your honorable dismission from the University, with the titles and insignia awarded by its authorities in consideration of your approved completion of a collegiate course of study, it is proper that I should address to you a few parting words.

The field of learning you have traversed is fully commensurate with all just demands that might be made of the institution. It is far more extensive than that permitted of cultivation to the great majority of your contemporaries. Yet it is very small, not only as it stands related to the vast region of knowledge and truth which lies outspread before, and unattained by the human mind, and which is really illimitable, but as compared with the similar sphere which has been actually mastered by scholarly men of this and former generations, and which is possible of present exploration in their footsteps. This fact should induce in you, if it were needful, a modest self-estimate, whatever may be your mental training and acquirements. It should serve to chasten any emotion of pride or vanity, to which, flushed by the honors and pleasurable excitements of this occasion, you are naturally tempted.

Remarkable as has been the progress of Science in the last half century—many and valuable as have been its inventions and discoveries, the unpremeditated pressure and activity, which are characteristic of the age, and which have helped also to largely increase the evil of a combined Sciolism and pretension. It is not strictly an ethical evil. Yet, it has grown to such an extent, and our social condition, circumstances and habits are so favorable to its hurtful operation, that it deserves, along with the crying moral evils of the time, censure and repression. In many instances and in every department of human industry and enterprise, we find that combination; in other words, the conjunction in the same mind, of a little or superficial knowledge, and an abundant, active self-conceit. And from this unfortunate marriage—unblessed by any minister of religion and unsanctioned by any Civil Magistrate, has proceeded a prolific progeny of ills. Some of these are to be found in the learned professions. It is true that there they have always existed. The injurious consequences that flow from the promulgation of superstitious or wild religious doctrines, from the mal-exposition of Law by Counselors and Attorneys, whose legal education is of the briefest and crudest kind, and from the administration of medicinal remedies by novices

and impostors, whose patients might survive, if left to the undisturbed recuperative powers of Nature, are no new things in the world. Probably they are greater now than ever before. For the atmosphere of the age is unfavorable to study and the devotion of sufficient time to preparation for professional labor. The stir and bustle and rush of our life, rather than from thoughtful investigation of principles and truths, and encourage superficial views and hurried conclusions. The favorite motto of the day is not, "Festina lente." It is to "make haste, not slowly, but as fast as possible." And in other avocations than those which from time immemorial have been understood as professional, and to require long and careful previous study, are those deplorable consequences obvious. They are markedly so in the various industrial pursuits which have of late obtained unwonted life and activity, and which demand the knowledge and skill imparted by thorough instruction, and also faithful and accurate workmanship, for their success. The sudden rupture of an ill constructed reservoir of water, spreads devastation and death among numerous villages and operatives. A church, with insufficient means of egress, is seized by fire which crowded with auditors, and there ensues a frightful holocaust of human life.

As we have impoverished our soil by continuous drafts upon its fertility, without allowing it rest and replenishing its resources, so Modern Society, exhausting its life by incessant excitement and strain, and permitting no leisure for healthful repose and quiet recreation. It is possible that this must be so; for who shall effectively forbid it? But, at least, it will not answer in the midst of such intense action of vital forces and such rapid movement, to allow a little or superficial knowledge in union with much conceit of wisdom, to prevail, to guide and to govern in affairs. The knowledge that does this should be thorough and substantial, at least in the department of work where it undertakes, and should be wedded to a sound discretion and a modest self-consideration. What is needed is men of trained and informed minds; educated in heart, as well as in the head; not only intellectually, but morally and religiously. What is needed, is men who have a particular vocation, or who have properly instructed for it, who understand the business they undertake to do, and who do it well, with the calm confidence which the consciousness of ability imparts, and without the assumptions of pride or the swellings of vanity. The railroad train which drives swiftly along its way, bearing a precious freight of hundreds of human lives, should be as nearly perfect as possible in all its mechanism and movements. And to such a train may Society at this day, especially in its higher or more crowded circles, be fully compared. Its engines, therefore, should be intelligent and wary; its conductors, discreet and attentive; its brakemen, active and vigilant; its firemen must supply the fuel with discriminating care; and even the men who pour oil upon the heated machinery beneath, and ply their humble task unnoticed by the contented passengers, must promptly be at their posts and do their work. No one should assume to do more or else than he understands, nor meddle with his neighbor's business. Each one should be suited to his place, and be there with a ready hand, when Duty calls.

Modern Society is travelling at railway speed. Its stage-coach period has passed, never to return. In this part of the land, it is making its mile in three or four minutes. In other parts, its miles and its minutes are equal. They who conduct it then, should, plainly enough, not be Sciolists, or mere pretensions, but Men of true Science, who know thoroughly what they have to do, and having no over-estimate of themselves, do not trust that they shall escape from unexpected collisions, fractures, detachments, explosions, departures from the track, and from wounded and slain passengers; and moving safely and pleasantly forward upon the pathway of Progress which stretches invitingly before us, arrive at some desirable destination.

The schoolmaster, therefore, should be abroad in the land; the capable Common School Master, the Normal, the Collegiate, the Professional Teacher. And yet, in order that their work be more effectively there, is a preliminary labor. Sciolists, the first chronologically of the best series of Greek Philosophers, made it his business to expose to the Sophists of Athens each in his turn, their own ignorance. They pretended to knowledge, but they did not know. He argued and convinced them they did not. They derided and persecuted him. They put him to death on false charges of irreligion and corrupting the young men. Had they heeded his words, their minds would have been opened to learn true wisdom. But he prepared the way for a better philosophy than theirs. He broke up the fallow-land of the Grecian mind to the cultivating hands of Plato and Aristotle.

Or, for a hundred Socrates to go through the land, and convince men of their ignorance, that so they might be willing and eager to learn; or go through the land, to overthrow the Sciolists, and prepare the way for the of the competent and diligent Teacher.

Young gentlemen, the institution whose halls you are about to leave, is one of a class which does good service, by its silent protest against the mad rush of Modern Society for mere material advantages, and by its untendency to lift up the minds of those who come within its influence above the din and confusion, the passion and heats and strifes of ordinary life into a serene, pure and invigorating atmosphere, whose elements are Literature and Science, Morality and Religion. In it, the true Student can best preserve that composure and elevation of mind, which are needful for Scientific observation and reasoning, for Classical attainments, and for the discipline of the faculties of the soul for the duties of mature life. If wise at college, you have there learned how to combine leisure and labor, to use opportunities for both, and to estimate the value of study and reflection, equally with that of energy and activity. Do not forget such lessons. In order to your future usefulness and welfare, note your own deficiencies, that you

may supply them. But observe also your capabilities, with a view to their judicious and vigorous employment. Whatever you undertake, first learn and understand well how to perform it; and with all your accessions of knowledge, still remember that profound and extensive learning, like true greatness, is always most consistent with modesty, and that to Sciolism, pertain pretension and boasting. In the struggle of life, following after the good, the true and beautiful, lose not a jot of hope for "Hope comes from God, as light comes from the sun." And however high you may rise, never despise, but always honor and befriend the honest man, though humble, who knows what he has to do, and does it well.

Mr. Humes closed his remarks by conferring the Baccalaureate degrees upon the graduating class, the degree of M. A. upon Mr. James Maynard, Mr. Daniel C. Wester and Mr. Spurrer Howard-Smith, and the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Judge A. O. P. Nicholson, of the Supreme Bench of the State, and Judge Robt. L. Caruthers, of Lebanon, Tennessee, when the exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Goldman.

After the conclusion of the exercises at the Opera House, a large number of the Trustees, the Faculty, Alumni and Graduating Class enjoyed a collation at the residence of Mr. P. Dickinson, whose private hospitality knows no bounds.

A reception was also given by President Humes at his residence between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m., and a number of the Trustees, the Faculty and members of the Alumni called.

MARYVILLE ITEMS.

Church Struck by Lightning—Several Persons Severely Shocked, &c.

MARYVILLE, TENN., JUNE 16, 1875.

To the Editors of the Chronicle: Yesterday at about 4 o'clock, p. m., a thunder storm with a beating shower of rain passed over Maryville, during which the lightning struck the cupola of the M. E. Church, attracted doubtless by the tin covering, knocking splinters from and splitting some upright posts, then passing to the eaves of the main roof, tearing some shingles off, and following down an iron rod to the sills above the ceiling; then to the stovepipe, bursting and tearing the ceiling to a considerable extent, and following down the stovepipe scattered the dirt on which the stove was sitting around the room, and knocked some splinters out of the floor.

Prof. Crawford, of Maryville College, and a young Mr. Watkins, were in a stable on an adjoining lot, and received a severe shock, but soon recovered. They found their horses and pigs trembling as if from fear.

The damage to the church can be repaired without a very great expense, and it is exceedingly fortunate that no one was nearer it at the time. W.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sprague, a daughter of Chief Justice Chase, has telegraphed from Europe forbidding the proposed sale of her father's library.

Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the National House of Representatives, is engaged in writing the "Life of Thaddeus Stevens."

Probably the wealthiest Journalist in America is A. S. Abell, of the Baltimore Sun, whose property is estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The Hon. Long John Wentworth is assured by the Chicago Times that he has not long to live, and is advised to give the city for a park the sixty acres or more of land he owns in its limits.

Here is virtue. Attorney-General Pierrepont, after his nomination, declined a fee of \$30,000 to defend the New York silk smugglers. Let Charles Read write this up for an appendix to his "Terrible Temptation."

J. B. Lippincott, the Philadelphia publisher, James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, and George Bemis, of Boston, are familiar figures on the Paris boulevards just now. Mr. Bennett will remain abroad until July. Joe Jefferson is expected in Paris in midsummer.

Mrs. Lincoln is declared by a correspondent to have always refused to see the sisterly whom she was charged in the papers with having sent information to the enemy. She said to this correspondent, "I would not let her cross my threshold, nor any one who was an enemy of my country."

Butter and Cheese.

The following statistics were put before the last national butter and egg convention held at Chicago:

The committee on statistics reported in reference to the estimated consumption of butter in the United States. The report, which was founded upon returns put forth by the Butter and Cheese Exchange, stated that it was estimated that 5,000,000 of the population consumed one pound of butter each per week; 10,000,000 three-quarters of a pound each; 10,000,000 half a pound each. This was for a quarter of a pound each. This was for table use alone, and it was estimated that one-third more might be added for culinary purposes. This would give a total of about 1,387,000,000. The exports from Canada and the United States are about 15,000,000, making a total product accredited to the United States of \$1,402,000,000, which at an average value of thirty cents per pound, gives the sum \$420,600,000 as the aggregate value of this product. In the manufacture of butter the milk is used of over fifty-four per cent. of the milk cows of the United States, which are estimated to number over 13,000,000.

The Commissariat of the Body.

The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural maintenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alternative establishes is the most direct means of obtaining physical debility, impurities of the blood and affections of the discharging organs. We know that if digestion or the habit of the body is obstructed, the entire physique is weakened in consequence of insufficient conversion of food into blood; and it is equally certain that the refuse of the system, not being wholly drawn off, is sure to contaminate the vital fluid and surcharge the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which, by its presence, causes the system, by strengthening the organs of discharge, enable them to act vigorously, and thus liberates the pent up waste which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

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NEARLY ALL DISEASES arising from Indigestion and Torpidity of the Liver, and relief is always an easy matter, if the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulder, Chills, Dropsies, Sour Stomach, Dist. Taste in the Mouth, Bileous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, or the Blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great men of our country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

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