(*Continued from Second Page.*)

passing what is to be found in England, made rich by her vast deposits, or Sweden, or the pamed mountains of Missouri, in convenient reach, are vast stores of coal laid up for use in geological ages past, by the force of the same genial sun that now invites you to put forth all your energies to utilize its efforts in your service. Nowhere in the world is to be found such abundance and variety of mineral deposits. Nowhere does bounteous nature so invitingly persuade man to tax his energies and procure for himself all the blessings of wealth.

And let not the moralist say that wealth is to be despised: that man is so exalted in being as to be superior to its degrading influences. It is not degrading nor to be despised. It ministers to our pleasures, increases our comforts, multiplies our resources, commands for us political influence and that consideration so gratifying to just pride and laudable ambition. It provides for us the leisure that gives opportunity for the cultivation of the affections, the development of the intellectual faculties, and the enlargement of the boundaries of knowledge. The State that is rich is powful: its voice will be heard, its counsels will be heeded.

How shall we as a people acquire this wealth, and thus secure to ourselves and to those who will come after us. The blessings that follow in its train, and the ability, without daily sacrifices of all the comforts of civilized life, to bear the great burthen of the debt that weighs so heavily upon us.

There is no royal way by which we can attain to wealth. Our genial climate, our fertile soils, our great deposits of iron and coal, will not of themselves become active workers, and lay wealth as a tribute at our feet. In the Providence of God, and according to his decree, made the inexorable law of our being, there is but one way by which it may be acquired, and that is by labor, and by the exercise of the virtues of frugality and economy. In that way, and by that alone, have other people become rich.

To labor, hard, unwearying, ever active, ever constant, we are indebted for all that makes life pleasant; for our cultivated lands and smiling fields, and happy homes. We are indebted to it for the art that embellishes civilized life; the science that subdues nature to our wills, and for the philosophy which throws its radiance upon the dark shadows of this extstence.

No brilliancy of intellect, nor splendor of genius can supply the place of work; the great men, the successful men of the world, those who have borne down all opposition, and moved steadily forward to the consummation of great enterprises; those who have builded cities, have established empires, or founded dynasties; those who have distinguished themselves by useful inventions, have made great discoveries in science and philosophy or whose names have become immortal by their great actions, without exception, have been great workers.

May I not, on this occasion, illustrate my full meaning by referring to one who spent the early days of his life, and the maturer years of his manhood, in your midst; whose struggles and disappointments and great successes are familiar to you all. To him, who, a poor tailor boy, cast upon the world without a friend, illiterate to the degree, that when he entered upon man's estate he could not write his name; spent the time wrested from the necessity of unintermitting labor not in idleness, but in painful effort to gain some little of that knowledge denied to him by adverse fortune, but freely bestowed upon others, reared under happier auspices. His life was a life of toil, and this toil brought to him his great reward.

From poverty he reached to wealth and comfort. From ignorance he climbed to the heights of knowledge. From obscurity he lifted himself to the greatest of earthly positions; and now has gone down to the grave, honored by forty millions of his countrymen.

What an example to the young men who may listen to me to-day! How encouraging the lesson to all of every age! With such possibilities, in this alone, of all the governments on earth, we should be taught to prize more highly our free democratic institutions.

I have said that by labor, supplemented with the virtues of frugality and economy, we may become rich. This is not a mere opinion unsupported by facts. Your knowledge of successful men establishes the proposition as regards persons; as to communities it is proven by statistics.

We have seen that Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York are rich and we are poor. This unequal distribution of wealth is not the result of chance. The Creator has left nothing to chance. His government in the moral and social, as in the physical world, is a government of law. All is regular; all obedient to His will. As we conform to that will, and subject ourselves to His laws, we have the right to look for the rewards that He offers to obedience.

Now, the rich communities, of which I have spoken, have not a more genial sun, nor more fertile soils, nor more valuable mineral deposits than we enjoy. Indeed, nature has not not been to these so kind as to us. Their men have not greater strength, or natural capacities of any kind. What is the cause for this disparity?

The census returns, to which I have referred, affords much curious and interesting information in regard to our people. Among other things, it tells us who are at work and who are idle; who and how many are creating wealth, and who and how many are drones in the busy hives of industry.

From these returns we find that in Rhode Island 40 per cent. of the population, in Massachusetts 39 per cent., in Connecticut 36 per cent., in New York 34 per cent. were engaged in 1870 in gainful occupation, while only 29 per cent. of the people of Tennessee were so engaged. In other words, in every one hundred persons we have eleven more idlers than they have in Rhode Island, ten more than in Massachusetts, seven more than in Connecticut, and five more than in New York. We have only 29 persons in every 100, or, to give exact numbers, 387,987 at work, and 890,533 who are idle—but this larger number includes the aged and the infirm, the women and children.

But not alone in physical sloth have we disobeyed the law of our being. God made man in His own image, and by so doing gave to him not only moral, but intellectual faculties—a mind to observe, capacity to think and intelligently to direct his obedience to the command, that by the sweat of his brow he shall earn his bread. Now, a simple consideration of the wants of man, as he exists in civilized society, will make plain to us that we have not rightly used our faculties.

Man not only requires food for the body, but food for the mind, and, superadded to this, requires clothing to protect him against the cold of winter and the heats of a summer's sun; and that he may exact from a generous soil its willing tribute to his wants, he needs beasts of the plow and implements of husbandry, and to all these, if he would sell that which he does not consume, and buy that which he does not produce, he must have ships and steamers, and locomotives and the railway. All these are necessary to supply his daily wants, and all should be supplied as cheaply as possible. If the conditions by which he is surrounded forbid that the articles necessary to his use shall be created in the place where they are to be consumed, direct labor is required in their transportation, and accumulated labor or capital for the construction of ships and vessels and highways to bear these articles to him. But, as stated, this transportation costs labor—that labor must have its reward, for it is a law of production that labor unrewarded will cease its exertion.

To save, then, this cost; to provide the comforts of life as cheaply as possible, every community should, as far as practicable, make what it consumes—the bread and the meat, the hats and boots, and clothing, and farming implements and machinery of every kind.

By again looking to the census returns, we discover that we have not made the effort to supply all our wants. We have devoted ourselves too exclusively to the cultivation of the soil.

In all the United States there were in 1870 twelve million five hundred and five thousand persons (12,505,923 exactly) engaged in gainful occupations; of this number, 5,922,000 were tillers of the soil, producing cotton and tobacco, grass, the cereals, food of every kind, whilst in all other pursuits, that is, in the professions, in mining and manufacturing, in commerce and trade, were to be found 6,583,000 persons.

Now, in the secession States, including Kentucky, containing at that time a total population of 10,808,000, 2,695,000 persons were engaged in agriculture, and only 923,000 in all other pursuits.

But in the remainder of the States, having a population of 27,307,000, only 3,227,000 were employed as agriculturists, and 5,650,000 were otherwise employed.

And considering the total population of the United States, its accumulated wealth was $30,068,518,000; but of this aggregate the 12 secession States named, with a population of 10,808,000, possessed only $2,724,000,000, and the remaining States, with a population of 27,307,000 persons, had $28,725,500,000. The average wealth of the inhabitants of one section being about $330.00, and of the other nearly $1,000.00.

But limiting the comparison, and looking to our own State and Massachusetts, we find that we had 267,020 of our people engaged in agriculture, in mining and manufacturing 29,061, in trade and transportation 17,510; when Massachusetts, with a population exceeding our own by 200,000, had only 72,810 persons engaged in agriculture, 292,665 in manufacturing and mining, and 83,078 in trade and transportation. New York, with a population of 4,382,000, more than three times our own, had only 374,328 tillers of the soil, while the remainder of her 1,491,018 working sons and daughters had other pursuits.

It is unnecessary to refer to the returns exhibiting the profits made in these States in the different pursuits. The story is told by a glance at the tables of accumulated wealth.

The disparity may in some degree be ascribed to the ravages of war, the distracted political condition of the secession States, to the new system of labor not yet adapted to existing conditions: but after making allowances for their full effect, we are still forced to the conviction that the chief and controlling causes are the varied industries of the richer States, their industrious habits and greater conformity to the laws of nature in the application of labor to the supply of the wants of mankind.

We know that the labor of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkaness has been chiefly directed to the production of cotton, and that the people of those States have mainly depended upon other communities for their daily and necessary supply of bread and of meat, of clothing, and implements of husbandry.

We of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, not relying upon a single production, make our own bread and meat, and to some extent have engaged in the manufacture of articles in daily use. In the North and West are produced bread and meat for the South and for Europe, tools and implements of husbandry, and various articles of handicraft and machinery which we and the South buy from them. But in the Northeastern States all the various productions are combined: labor is applied to the culture of the soil, to the manufacture of articles of cotton and wool, of wood and of iron, and to the navigation of ships. They are a commercial and trading as well as a manufacturing and agricultural people.

The combination of two or more of these forms of labor requires that labor shall be well rewarded: in other words, demands intelligent labor. Hence, with these varied productions we find associated school houses and schools, and a people almost without exception able to read intelligently the thousands of newspapers and magazines and books, &c., published to meet their intellectual wants.

We thus see that dear labor is cheap labor, in that it promotes the interests of the employer as well as the laborer, and tends to the improvement of society.

We want, the good of the State demands, an intelligent population. For this end, we must have a system of public and free instruction for all the youth of the land—not supported grudgingly, but heartily; maintained not with narrow parsimony, but with generous liberality.

We must have, moreover, grammar schools and colleges, and lastly universities, for those fitted to become thinkers, inventors, teachers and statesmen. We have begun the work in every part of our beloved State; let us push it forward to a glorious consummation.

But obedience to the natural laws that govern the adaptation of labor to the wants and necessities of mankind, is more far-reaching in its consequences.

The Old World is full to overflowing with active, intelligent men, whose thoughts by day and by night are how to improve their own condition and make the pathway of life less rugged to their children. Their attention, naturally, is directed to this New World of ours, where merit is sure to receive its just reward; where intelligent skill will find employment, and labor secures to him who employs it, comfort and happiness. In seeking a new home, the immigrant, with no other capital than his intelligent skill, his brawny arms and brave heart, looks not where nature has been more lavish in her bounties, but where his skill will be appreciated, and his toil will meet with a just recompence.

Accordingly if agriculture be his occupation he will search for cheap lands, easy to be brought into cultivation, with railways extending their willing arms to bear to suitable markets his grain and cattle and grass.

If an artisan, he will find a home in more densely populated regions, where is to be heard the din and hum of engines, and water wheels of mills, and looms. And wherever he may go will expect the school house to be ever open, that his children may be instructed and fitted for the great battle of life.

The correctness of these assumptions, is established by the same census returns to which I have already so often referred. I will not weary you by going into details, and will simply state the fact, that of every nine inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, two were born in foreign countries, and two-fifths of the entire population have one or both parents of foreign birth. In New York more than one-fourth the people are of foreign birth, and more than one-half have one or both parents, that were once foreigners. I might give other illustrations of the same kind in regard to Rhode Island and Connecticut and Iowa and other States. It is sufficient to say, however, that of the 38,500,000 persons in the United States, more than 5,500,000 are of foreign birth, and that of this vast addition to the population of the whole country, Tennessee received only (19,316) nineteen thousand three hundred and sixteen.

But not only has a demand for intelligent labor, and remunerating rewards given this direction to the stream of immigration from abroad, but it has been fearfully against us, by calling our people to leave their homes and seek other and more inviting fields. The same census returns, when closely examined, show that Tennessee has sent out from her borders 411,725 of her sons and daughters to these States and Territories, and that they have given back to her in exchange only 219,680, thus making a clean loss in population of nearly two hundred thousand.

But Massachusetts has gained by immigration from abroad and from other States, over the loss by emigration, 310,274 persons. What an addition to the wealth of Massachusetts, what a loss of wealth to Tennessee!

What a reproach to our statesman hip, is the contemplation of these facts! We should bow our heads in humiliation, and yet should resolve that the stain upon our wisdom and patriotism shall be removed. In the struggles and heats of political strife, we have lost sight of our material interests. We have been laggard in the discharge of our social duties, and now are left far behind by Ohio, and in some cases, by newer communities, that with practical good sense, or else blessed with greater good fortunes, not rent and torn by the passions engendered by our great civil war, have directed their efforts to the building up of their industries and the accummulation of wealth.

Let us resolve, gentlemen, that in the future we will unite the efforts of men of all opinions, without regard to differences in the past, for the work of establishing our industrial systems upon a sure and firm foundation, and in accord with the great laws that govern us as social beings. Let our industries be varied according to the condition, and to meet the wants of every locality. Let our cotton, and wool, and leather be made into fabrics at home, for the use of own people and others. Let our mountains and hills be forced to yield up their treasures of marble, of iron and of coal. Let our great marts of commerce be strengthened and builded up; by demanding that the great highway of the South shall be constructed, and that the valley of the mighty Mississippi shall be protected against invading floods. Let the husbandman till his fields with renewed hope and energy, confident that he will find consumers at home for all the earth may bring forth.

Thus, gentlemen, we will be able to meet the pressing demands that year by year will be made, in discharging the obligations that rest upon us, and sustained by the elastic energies of a free democracy, without regard to unprepitious bounties, to defective revenue systems and faulty currency projects, we will be able to advance the prosperity of the State, and secure happy homes for ourselves and for our children.

Let us cease from our bickerings, and adopt "our policy as our politics." Never losing sight of the cardinal principles of the Constitution and the great fundamental laws that underlie our system of government, let us learn to tolerate differences of opinion and recognize the fact that we are all Tennesseeans—all interested in the future of our beloved State.

And now, as the Centennial of the Republic begins to dawn upon us, let us offer, as a sacrifice upon the altar of our common country, and and if for no nobler purpose, for the sake of a common interest, all the hates and bitterness forged in the fierce conflict, and kindled into a burning heat in the flames of civil war.

This is now, and to be for all time, our country. Here will be our homes, and the homes of our children. Our mother, Tennessee, needs the brain and the muscle, the energy and enterprise, and above all, the wisdom and moderation of all her sons. We have nothing to gain in Christian charity, in fraternal love, in material prosperity or national stability by nursing the feelings that gave birth to the struggle, or cherishing the animosities begotten in the dread hour of battle. Let us forgive and forget.

Ah, no, we can not forget the achievements of the brave men who, falling upon the field of battle, won for themselves and their country imperishable fame. We have a common pride in their names, immortalized by great actions; whether they were the blue or gray, their fame is the heritage of the whole people.

As a tribute to their value and manly virtues, and in token of our reconciliation we will erect a cenotaph at the capital of our State, to tell to our children through all coming time the story of their constancy, their courage and their heroic deeds.

Original Attachment.

Lee & Howarter vs. S. T. Larcomb.

IT APPEARING FROM AFFIDAVIT THAT the defendant S T Larcomb is justly indebted to the plaintiffs, and that he has removed himself out of this State, and an original attachment having been levied on his property and returned before me, it is ordered that publication be made notifying said Larcomb to be and appear before me, R. D. Jourolmon, J. P. for Knox county, at my office in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Saturday the 2d of October prox, and make defense to said attachment suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte. It is further ordered that plaintiffs have this notice published in the Knoxville Weekly Whig and Chronicle for four successive weeks. This 20th day of August, 1875.

R. D. JOUROLMON,
lx1w4 J. P. for Knox county, Tenn.

County Court Land Sale.

PURSUANT TO THE DECREE PRONOUNCED at the August term of the County Court of Knox county, Tennessee, in the suit of J C Edmondson and others, complainants, against Mary E Edmondson and others, defendants, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of John B Edmondson, deceased,

On Saturday, September 25, 1875,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

The three several tracts of LAND mentioned and described in the pleadings, of which John B Edmondson died seized and possessed, and more particularly described in the report of the commissioners appointed by the Court to lay off and subdivide the several tracts and plats of the same can be seen at the office of the County Court Clerk.

Said lands are situate in the 3d civil district of Knox county, 8 miles N. E. of Knoxville, and the three tracts are sub-divided into tracts containing from

27 Acres to 147 Acres Each,

And their close proximity to Knoxville, and the superior quality of the lands, make them very valuable for farming purposes.

TERMS OF SALE:

Each of the three several tracts will be sold first, as sub-divided, and then the whole tract will be sold, and the sale that realizes the most will be adopted. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required in hand, and notes payable in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest at 6 per cent from date, notes with approved personal security, and liens will be retained on the same until the purchase money is fully paid.

viii25w4t J. F. J. LEWIS, Clerk.