HOME CIRCLE.

MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mother-in-law. My mother-in-law—
Dearest old lady that ever I saw!
Her finger thrust into every pie;
Each finger bored by her gimlet eye;
And for everything that ambs doth go,
The comforting murmur: "Told you so."

Mother-in-law. My mother-in-law—
Dearest old women that ever I saw!
Mousing and meddling, and stirring up strife,
Now with the husband and now with the wife;
Perendial spring of a family care
From the day she began our comforts to share.

Mother-in-law. My mother-in-law—
Dearest old lady that ever I saw!
And now she says she is going away,
When I pedone so much to prolong her stay.
I gave her a room on the topmost floor,
With a banging shutter and a lockless door;
Choked up the chimney for her dear sake,
And bought a cross watch dog to keep her awake.
Could a son do more? She couldn't edmand it.
And yet the old woman declares she can't stand it.

Mother-in-law. My mother-in-law—
Dearest old woman that ever I saw!
Coming each Christmas day to dine;
Now you bring joy to this heart of mine,
Which quite swells over with grateful cheer
As I think that day only comes once a year.

STATE ITEMS.

Municipal election in Nashville next Saturday.

Wm. H. Fuqua, of Rome, Smith county, hanged himself last Wednesday. Cause, tired of life.

Gen. Pennepacker will act as Chief Marshal of Ceremonies attendant upon the obsequies of ex President Johnson, October 2nd.

They have an "Old Men's Association" in Haywood county.

The Brownsville *Bee* says: "Col. J. B. Killebrew, Chief of the Bureau of Mining, Agriculture and Statistics, will spend the coming winter in West Tennessee, with his head-quarters at Brownsville."

The Assistant Postmaster at Jackson has been suspended. He had a "bankering" after things that didn't belong to him.

Senator Ragland, of Brownsville, explains through the *States* how he didn't vote for the "Dog Law."

The average Tennessee paper has about four columns of interesting circus advertisements.

The Memphis *Ledger* says: Mayoralty candidates are appearing in numbers. Already at least a dozen wise and otherwise, prominent and not prominent citizens are mentioned in connection with the vacant chair of 876.

The officers of the Eastern Division Fair are called to meet in Knoxville on Monday, October 4th, the day before the opening of the Fair. It is hoped that all will attend, as the success of the Fair rests much on the prompt attendance of the officers of the institution.

The *Avalanche* coolly observes: Sometime Friday night the thermometer here dropped as low as 49°, which is within 3° of frost, other features of the elements being favorable for nipping Jack's advent.

The same paper says: The largest shipment of the new crop of cotton up to this time was made Friday by Gen. N. B. Forrest, and has been received by Capt. T. B. Dillard, 208 Front street. It consists of 10 bales, the average weight of which is 533 pounds per bale. The General, who seems to fill as conspicuous a place in agriculture as he did in war, has 530 acres of land in cultivation near Glencoe Station, in this county, all of which is yielding liberally, having been worked on scientific principles, as well as with that energy which has never failed to distinguish Gen. Forrest in any sphere of duty and action.

A Conqueror.

"And what ails you?" asked his Honor of the first man out.

"Weakness," was the mild reply.

"How?"

"Can't stand up under a pint of whisky as I could when I left the army."

"Don't try any jokes on me, old relic of gory battle-fields," continued the court.

"You were in the army, eh?"

"Five years."

"Did you go as a sutler or a colonel."

"Sutlers didn't get them off, did they?" asked the vetas he held up a hand minus three fingers, "nor bullets in the shoulder, nor sabre cuts on the head? No, sir; I fit—waded right for the jaws of death!"

"And now you wade for the jaws of demijohns and decanters?"

"I got drunk," answered the soldier, "but it was a mean, sneaking drunk—none o'the old sort we had during wartime. I'm kinder sorry, but I'm going to stand by the colors and take sentence."

"Your nose is red, your eyes bleary, your voice way down in your kneepans, Charles Hildreth," said the court, "and it is evident to me that whisky is killing you. Still I'll try you once. It isn't the right way to attempt the conquest of the world by carrying your battle flag on your nose, but there is one chance in a million for you to reform. 'Bout face, forward—guide right—march!"

Gov. Allen takes great pride and satisfaction in saying that in the whole course of his life he has done nothing which he now regrets, and said nothing that he would take back. We may, therefore, justly conclude that he still holds to the following sentiments, uttered by him in 1863: "Lincoln has shed enough blood to float the Great Eastern, and how much nearer the end does he get? His cry is still for blood. The administration stands on tip-toe every day, with its eyes distended and its arm stretched forth, calling for more blood and more money. And their preachers—these Chicago priests that went to Detroit to get Lincoln to bite at the forbidden fruit, to commit the first act, the initial sin, by the publication of an act emancipating the slaves."—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Absurdity of Fine Writing.

(From The Saturday Review.)

There are other forms of indefiniteness upon which criticism or remonstrance would be labor thrown away. People who use long words which they do not understand, instead of short words which they do understand, probably imagine that they increase in some way their dignity and reputation by the process. When a man is hanged at Newgate, or a vessel goes down at sea, it is of no sort of use to ask the reporter who writes that the criminal or the crew were "launched into eternity" why he uses the words or what he means by them. The impulsive incumbent who, on the strength of writing D. D. after his name, was allowed by the *Times* to interfere at some length in the recent tombstone controversy in Lincolnshire, probably thought it a piece of very effective writing when he described the feelings of a bereaved father toward his "departed cherub;" and many readers of the *Times* no doubt thought the words as appropriate as they were touching. It is useless to expect untrained minds to abandon fine terms for simple ones, or popular for exact expressions; but at any rate people who are able to weigh the force of words may begin by setting the example. Perhaps, in the presence of a style of poetry which has found of late no small acceptance, it is a mere crying in the wilderness to offer any such advice as this; and when a writer who has already obtained a reputation as a critical scholar and editor of university classics prefaces a volume of poetry with an address "To the Beloved," beginning,

"My holy love of many names
Whose face I have not seen,
With rosy dews and subtle flames
Anointed for a queen"—

we ought rather, it may be, instead of finding fault with some prevailing forms of indefiniteness in the use of words, to feel thankful that there is any language left which it is possible to understand at all.

Why Mr. Landis was not Removed.

President Grant has not only a nice appreciation of humor, but on occasion is apt at repartee. During his recent vacation at Long Branch he was called to Washington on public business, and while there was handed for signature several commissions of postmasters. There were also presented to him a number of petitions, among them one from citizens of Vineland, New Jersey, for the removal of Mr. Landis from the postmastership. Mr. L., it will be remembered, is the gentleman who in an informal and impromptu manner "promoted" a small globe of lead into the brain of Mr. Carruth, the editor of the Vineland paper. The President asked:

"Is there any irregularity in Mr. Landis' accounts?"

"Not any," replied the pleasant-voiced Postmaster-General.

"Is the office well conducted?"

"No complaint on that score."

"Intemperate habits?"

"Nothing of the kind charged."

"What is the objection?"

"The petitioners say he is rather obnoxious, and that a change would be satisfactory."

"Well," replied the President, with the slightest possible twinkle at the P. M. G., "he doesn't appear to have done any thing but shoot an editor, and I don't see how I can remove him on that."

The papers remain on file in the archives of the republic.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

Golden Grains.

If a borrower comes, lend him your ear.

Woman always give more than they promise—men less.

He can never speak well that can never hold his tongue. He who can talk only on one subject is seldom wanted.

The greatest misfortune of all is not to be able to bear misfortune.

Sooner or later we pardon our friends the injuries we have done them.

Love is like liquor: men say it is killing them, but they always come back to it.

Not every one who has the gift of speach understands the value of silence.

Unfriended, indeed, is he who has no friend bold enough to polut out his faults.

There is no such thing as liberty—for no man is free if he is the slave of his conscience.

Weigh others as you would be weighed yourselves, and the scales would have a sinecure.

If you become famous, beware of the fools, for they always gather around the people who are stared at.

A note from a woman, no matter how tender, is a sight draft on you—you must always pay in some coin or other.

Young vows of everlasting friendship are foolish. If ever kept they are kept by accident—not by resolution.

Moody and Sankey.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 14.—The evangelists, Moody and Sankey, with Professor Bliss and Colonel Whittle, have been consulting with George H Stuart and G. P. Rowland, of Philadelphia, and Wm. E. Dodge, jr., and R. R. McBarney, of New York, and D. W. McWilliams, F. R. Mervin and W. Wicks, of Brooklyn, at Northfield to-day, over the proposed revival campaign in America.

No definite decision was arrived at as to the point of beginning work, though the sentiment was for either New York or Philadelphia, with the probability that the last place will be selected. Work will be begun about November 1, and meantime Mr. Sankey has gone to his home at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Moody will remain at Northfield. Whittle and Bliss will work in the West and Southwest, beginning at St. Paul, Minnesota.

California Coffee Culture.

The results of recent experiments in coffee culture in California conclusively prove that coffee can be raised in every portion of that State where the soil is congenial. Snow does not appear to have any material injurious effect on the plant. California plants produce twenty-two shoots, while those of Europe produce but one. The soil also is thought to be more favorable, as, unlike that of European countries, it needs no irrigation.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

Letters By Bishop Bourget and Archbishop Lynch.

The text of the letter of Bishop Bourget to the Montreal *Gazette* on the Guibord case is as follows:

As there have been disturbances some days since at the Catholic Cemetery of Cote des Neiges, I consider it a fitting opportunity of informing you of the following facts:

1. Measures had been taken that, if the body they were attempting to bury in the aforesaid cemetery had been so interred in defiance of the laws of the Church, the place where it lay should be immediately interdicted and looked upon henceforth as a cursed spot to be held in execration. For the Bishop considers himself in duty bound above all others to see that the mortal remains of the faithful children of the Church rest together in peace, overshadowed by the Redeemer's cross, till that last day when, calling all men back to life, He will judge them with the full pageantry of His might, and render to every one according to his deeds. If, therefore, fresh efforts are made to introduce the aforesaid body into the consecrated precincts, I request all Catholics to remain quiet like true children of the Church and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. I exhort them, at the same time, to unite their prayers with mine, with those of the clergy, of the religious houses, and of every pious family, to obtain from the Father of all mercies that these events turn to the advantage of religion.

2. As far as circumstances allowed I had sought the protection of the municipal authority that all in its power might be done to prevent demonstrations of violence, which, however just the intention of prompting them, are always very much to be deplored.

3. I have to return thanks to Providence that the meeting on this occasion was little more than a mere popular protest in favor of the reverence due to the dead who have slept in the Lord, and subject to the sacred laws of His Church.

4. I deem it time to invite every one to sign petitions to the Queen begging of Her Majesty to enjoin that the rights possessed by the Catholics of this large city, not to be molested in the exercise of their holy faith, be respected by all those whom Providence has called to share her royal authority.

Another Big Snake Story.

From the Reading Eagle.

For the last two weeks a son of Allen Rogers, aged eleven years, a woodcutter on the Blue Mountains, about three miles from Hamburg, has been in the habit of leaving his father's house every morning about 9 o'clock, and not returning till noon. The parents of the boy have questioned him several times as to where he went, and the boy would reply to play with a neighboring boy named Springer. On Friday last the father watched his son, and followed at a short distance, and when a half a mile from the house the boy entered a thick piece of sprout land, in from the road some two hundred yards, where he seated himself upon a rock, and in less than ten minutes the father was horrified on seeing a monster black snake crawl up on the rock and put its head on the boy's lap. The father states that the snake was the largest he ever saw on the hills. He states that it was easily fifteen feet long and as thick as his arm, which is well developed. The boy had taken bread with him and was feeding the snake, which at intervals would stick a large tongue out as if hissing for more to eat. Then it would coil itself around the neck and body of the boy, and play with its mouth and neck with the boy's hands. The father had often heard of snakes charming children, and that if they were disturbed while they were in the act, they would kill the child. As the father turned to leave his boy with his deadly companion he turned back, and the snake hearing a noice, at once uncoiled itself and raised its body at least four feet from the rock and looked in all directions, and then it returned to the boy's lap, and the father returned home and awaited the boy's return, which was, as usual, at noon. When told that he had been playing with the snake, the boy said the first morning he met the snake he liked to play with it; then he took it food, and he was so much pleased with his companion that something told him that he must meet the snake every morning. One morning he said he was late, and when he reached the place was standing up, and it came out to meet him, then followed him to the rock. There is something very strange about a snake charming not only children, but I have read of adults coming under their charms. There is certainly some truth in the fascinating powers of snakes.

On Saturday morning the father and two of his neighbors went to the place with guns, and at the usual time the snake made its appearance, when all fired at one time, killing the charmer.

Carrying up bricks for masons is a hod way of getting a living.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

PRAYER.

Fountain of Mercy! whose pervading eye
Can look within and read what passes there,
Accept my thoughts for thanks: I have no words,
My soul o'er fraught with gratitude, rejects
The aid of language—Lord! behold my my heart.

—*H. More.*

LAWS OF INHERITANCE.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts, says: "There are certain agencies operating at the present day which in the course of time must produce marked effects upon the organization and character of our people. The removal of so large a proportion of the population from the country and rural life to cities and large towns; the change of employment from farm work—from out door exercises and the more laborious mechanical pursuits—to lighter kinds of business, with increased exercise of the brain; add to this the greatly increased strife, excitement and competition in every department of business and society—all these changes must serve gradually to diminish muscular power and the general vitality of the system. No truth in vital statistics is better established than the fact that large cities and a dense population tend to diminish the physical energies of the body and shorten human life. Then, the increasing use of alcohol in its various forms, and especially of tobacco among young men, must have a most pernicious influence upon physical organization. But it is in the accumulated, the intensified effect produced by the law of inheritance, that the most striking and destructive results are to be witnessed. Could the evils of alcohol, tobacco and opium, as transmitted by hereditary influences, be fully realized, what more powerful motives could be presented for a reform in their use, or for their absolute prohibition? We believe the fact is generally admitted that there is a constant increase in the use of stimulants and narcotics throughout the country; that this question is settled, beyond controversy, by the greatly increased manufacture and sale of these articles. No true physiologist who understands the terrible effects of these poisons on the system, and their transmission to the second, third and fourth generations, can look on such a state of things without apprehending the most serious results."

PERSONAL RELIGION.

The great American statesman and jurist, Daniel Webster, whose comprehensive mind did not take a surface view of any important subject, used the following forcible language touching the Christian religion:

"Political eminence and professional fame fade away and dies with all things earthly. Nothing of character is really permanent but virtue and personal worth. These remain. Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself belongs to both worlds. Real goodness does not attach itself merely to this life; it points to another world. Political and professional reputation can not last forever; but a conscience void of offense before God and man is an inheritance for eternity. RELIGION, therefore, is a necessary, an indispensable element in any great human character. There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie is sundered or broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe; its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation, and death. A man with no sense of religious duty is he whom the Scriptures describe, in such terse but tersific language, as living 'without God in the world.' Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far, far away, from the purposes of his creation."

PILGRIM-LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN.

If men are pilgrims and life a journey—the Christian pilgrimage far surpasses all others—in the goodness of the road, the beauty of the prospects, the excellence of the company, and in the vastly superior accommodations which await the traveler at the end of his journey.

Greatness.

The wealthy and noble, when they expend large sums in decorating their houses with the rare and costly efforts of Genius, with busts from the chisel of a Canova, and with cartoons from the pencil of a Raphael, are to be commended, if they do not stand still here, but go on to bestow some pains and cost, that the master himself be not inferior to the mansion, and that the owner be not the only thing that is little, amidst everything else that is great.

The truly great consider first, how they may gain the approbation of God; and secondly, that of their own conscience; having done this, they would then willingly conciliate the good opinion of their fellow-men.—*Colton.*

Profession not Practice.

Profession is only the badge of a Christian, belief the beginning, but practice is the nature, and custom the perfection. For it is this which translates Christianity from a bare notion into a real blessing; from useless speculation into substantial duties, and from an idea in the brain into an existence in the life. An upright conversation is the bringing of the general theorems of religion into the particular instances of solid experience; and, if it were not for this, religion would exist nowhere but in the Bible. The grand deciding question at the last day will be, not, What have you said? or, What have you believed? but, *What have you done more than others?—South.*

The Heart.

The heart of man is his worst part before it be regenerated, and the best afterwards; it is the seat of principles and the foundation of actions. The eye of God is, and the eye of the Christian ought to be, principally fixed upon it. The keeping of the heart is a work that is never done till life is ended. Heart-neglect is a leak in the bottom—no heavenly influences, however rich, abide in that soul. The mind is to the heart, as the door to the house; what comes into the heart, comes through the understanding, and truths sometimes go no further than the entry, and never penetrate into the heart.—*Flavel.*

The Passions.

A man is by nothing so much himself, as by his temper and the character of his passions and affections. If he loses what is manly and worthy in these, he is as much lost to himself, as when he loses his memory and understanding.—*Shaftesbury.*

MORALITY without Religion, is only a kind of dead reckoning—an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have run, but without any observation of the heavenly bodies.—*Longfellow.*

THINKING is the least exerted privilege of cultivated humanity.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

CHRONICLE OFFICE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 21. 1875.

Trade generally improved during the past week and our merchants seem to be much encouraged with future prospects. Transactions in grain continue light and we have no changes to note in prices of either wheat, corn or oats.

The supply of bacon now in the city is much less than at any time during the season, yet we have no improvement to note in prices, in fact bacon has ruled much lower through the spring and summer than our farmers anticipated.

Butter and eggs are in excellent demand and we advance our quotations.

We quote:

WHEAT—Quiet; white $1.00a1.05.

CORN—Weak; loose, 70c.; sacked in depot, 75a76c.

LARD—Firmer, 14½a15c.

OATS—New crop, 35a40c.

IRISH POTATOES—New crop, 60a75 per bushel.

HAY—Fair demand, 90a$1.00, baled. Loose from wagons, 75a85c per 100 lbs.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 5a6c. Peaches, quarters, 8a9c.; halves, 9a10c. Blackberries, 6a6½c.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; country family, buying, $2.75a3.00; selling, 3.00a3.25; extra, buying, $2.50a2.75; selling, $2.75a3.00. Knoxville City Mills, "our standard family," $3.35; Pearl Mills family, $3.10; City Mills family, $2.95; Pearl Mills extra, $2.70.

BACON—Hams, 12a12½; clear sides, 13; shoulders, 10.

GRASS SEED—Blue grass, $1.50; herdsgrass, $1.75a2.00; orchard grass, $2.75; timothy, $4.00; clover, $10.00.

FEATHERS—Lower; prime, 47a48, mixed, 25a30c.

BUTTER—Choice to fancy, 18a20c.; common 8a12½.

EGGS—Better demand, 15a16⅔c.

RAGS—Cotton, 2½a2¾c.

BEESWAX—27a28c per pound.

TOBACCO—Tennessee leaf, 5a12c.

GINSENG—75ca$1.00.

SENECA SNAKE—In demand, 55a90c.

YELLOW ROOT—Dull, 6c.

WOOL—Washed, 35a40c per lb.

FURS—Out of season.

Wholesale Grocery Market.

Knoxville, Sept 21.

Coffee.
Prime to choice 24a26

Sugars.
Hard sugars 12½@13c ℔
Coffee A .....11½@12
do B 12
Extra C .....11½@11
Yellow C .....10@10½
Demarara .....11@12
N. O. .....10@11

Syrups.
Common..... 55
Prime and choice...60@75
Fancy.....8@$1.25

Teas.
Hyson .....65@$1.00 ℔
Imperial.....50@1.25
Gunpowder.....65@1.50
Oolong..... 50@1.00
Eng. Breakfast..70@$1.25

Spices.
Pepper.....25c ℔
Alspice 17
Nutmegs.....1.00
Ginger..... 17
Cloves 75

Canned Goods.
Sardines ¼ ℔ case $17@20
2 ℔ Peaches 2 doz. to case ℔ case $3.50@5.00
Pine Apples ℔ case $4.00
Strawberries ℔ case $4.00
2 ℔ Tomatoes .....$2.50@3
Cove Oysters 1 ℔ $1.25a1.35
do 2 ℔ $2.25@2.50

Rice.
Carolina .....9c ℔
Rangoon.....8½@9

Soaps.
Family.....$4.00 box
Duches. ℔ box. $4.00
Queen Olive 5.50
Magnolia 4.50
KNOXVILLE SOAP FACTY
Laundry 60 lb boxes $4.0
Family, 65 lb boxes 3.0

Candles.
Porafine.....33@35c ℔
Star, full weight 18

Tobacco.
Common 11 in 500@60c ℔
Bright 11 inch...60@70
Caddy, 6 inch....55@75
Fancy Brands..80@$1.25
Smoking.....40c@$1.20

Snuff.
oz. P'k'g's Garrett's $4.75
oz.....$4.00

Cigars.
All brands $20@$100 ℔M

Grocers' Drugs.
Indigo, SF $1.00a1.25 ℔
do Manilla 1.50@1.35
Dutch Madder...16@18c

Shot and Lead.
Drop Shot 2.40a2.60 bag
Buck Shot..... 2.75
Bar Lead..... 8½@9c

Sundries.
Layer Raisins $2.75 a3.75
Wr. Paper 35c, 55@70c.
Twine..... 20@50c
Blacking ..... 35@75c
Cape G. D. ℔ 1000.....$7.50
Water Proof.....75@85
Musket.....$8@8
Pacific Match on ℔ grs $2.0

Live Stock Market.

Knoxville, Sept 21.

BEEF CATTLE.

There are no changes to note in our live stock quotations. Beef cattle continue steady at the following rate: Extra smooth steers at 3¼; fat cattle, 3 to 3¼; common to good, 2 to 2½.

SHEEP.

Sheep are in fair demand. No. 1, 3¼c.; fat, 2½a3¼c.; common to fair, $1.50a2.00 a head.

Drugs.

Knoxville, Sept 21.

There are no changes to note in our drug quotations this week, but trade in the line showed a little more activity during the week just closed.

Spts. Turpentine ℔ g 65c Alcohol..... $2.75
Linseed Oil, raw, ℔ g $1.05 Iod Potass., ℔ lb... 4.50
do do boiled 1.10 Chlorate Potass. ℔ lb 70
Tanners' Oil, ℔ gal 70@75 Essences, ℔ doz.... 50
Lard Oil, best, ℔ gal 1.25 Sym. hyx, ℔ doz.... 4.00
Coal Oil ℔ gal..... 25 Hart's Relief ℔ doz 2.0
Grain Pepper, ℔ lb 2 Paper Twine, ℔ lb 25
Madder, ℔ lb..... 17c Wrap Pap r, bdl. S 35
Indigo, ℔ lb.... 1.00@1.25 Wrap Paper, bdl. M 45
Opium, ℔ lb..... $8.0 do do do L 70
Morphine, ℔ oz..... 7.00 Soda, ℔ lb..... 6c
Aniline, ℔ doz.....50c Borax, ℔ lb..... 25c
Copperas, ℔ lb.....3½c Cinnamon bark ℔ lb 40c
Concent'd Lye ℔ case $7 Ext. Logwood ℔ 20@22c

Knoxville Lumber Market.

Knoxville, Sept 21.

Rough boards and scantling, $12.00 @$.00 per 1,000 feet.
Clear seasoned plank, $20.00a25.00.
Dressed weather boarding, $18.00a20.00.
Flooring, $30.00a35.00.
Ceiling, $25.00a30.00.
Black walnut, green, $30.00a35.00; seasoned, $40.00a50.00.
Oak posts sawed tapering, 20c each.
Rough cedar posts, 20 to 25c.
Tapered cedar posts, 30 to 40c.
Sawed laths per thousand, 3.00a3.50.
Sawed shingles, $3.00a4.00.
Shaved shingles, $3.50a4.00.

Knoxville Retail Market.

Knoxville, Sept 21.

Apples—dried 75@$2 Molasses 50@75c ga
" green 60@$1 Meal, ℔ bus 90@1.0
Butter, 25@30 Nails, 6½@7c
Beans, 1.50@2.00 ℔ bush Oats, ℔ bus 40@50
Bran per bushel 50c " wheat, New 90@$
Bacon, Hams, c. 16½@18 Onions, $1.00@
" country, 15@16½ Poultry Chick'n 12½@25
" Sides, 15@16½ " Ducks, 16½
" Shoulders, 12½ " Geese, 40
Beeswax 30@35 " Turkeys 75@1.25
Beef—green 8@10 Eggs—doz., 15@12
" dried 20@22½ Potatoes, sw't $1.00
Candles, ℔ lb. 20@22½ " Irish, $1.00
Coal Oil, 40@50 Powder, 60@
Coffee 25@30 Peaches—dried 10@12½
Cheese 25@30 Rice, ℔ lb
Cotton Yarns $12½@16½ Sugar—crushed ℔
Corn, 90c " —Coffee 12½@14
Cabbage, 5@15 " —Yellow 12@12½
Eggs 20 " —Brown, 11@12
Flour—Family $3.75@4.00 Soap, Bar
" Extra, $3.25@3.50 Salt, ℔ sack $1.90@2.00
" Superfine $3.00@3.25 Syrup, 75@$1.50
Fish—fresh, 8@10c ℔ Shot,
" Cod, 8@10c Tea—green, 75@1.75
" Mackerel, 5@15c " black, 50@1.25
Feathers 30@35 Tar
Hay, 90@$1 Tallow ℔ lb 8
Lard, ℔ lb 20 Soda

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Money more active and advanced to 3a4. Sterling heavy at $4 80. Gold active at $1.17a1.17½. Governments active and better; new 5's, $1 18½ States quiet and nominal

Cotton easy; sales, 1,279 bales at 13⅞a 14½.

Flour dull and heavy, 5a10c. lower, very trifling export and home trade inquiry; superfine western and State, $4.80a5.40; southern flour dull and lower; common to fair extra, $5.60a6.50; good to choice do., $6.70a8.50. Wheat about 1c lower, for prime old a little better export inquiry at the decline; $1 20a1.40 for new and old winter red western; $1.22a1 42 for do. amber western; $1.33a1.51 for do. white western; 1.38a1 45 for new white Michigan. Corn a shade easier and fair demand; 71a72 for steam western mixed; 73a74 for sail do.; 67a70 for damaged and heated do.; 74a75 for high mixed and yellow western. Oats dull and heavy, and 1a2c lower; 35a55 for new mixed and white western; 44a52 for mixed Chicago. Coffee—Rio very firm; 18½a 21, gold, for cargoes; 18½a21½, gold, for job lots. Sugar quiet and heavy; 7¾a 8½ for fair to good refining; 8⅛a8 5-16 for prime; refined grades firm; 10⅝ for standard A; 11 for crushed and powered; 11½ for granulated. Molasses dull and nominally unchanged. Rice steady but quiet; 7¼a8 for Louisiana; and Carolina firm at 10a10½. Pork firmer; new job lots, $21.12½a25.00. Lard firmer; for prime steam, 13¾. Whisky decidedly firmer, $1.20.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm, $1.19a1.20. Corn quiet and firm, 75a82. Oats quiet and steady, 42a 50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions easier, a good demand. Pork nominal. Bulk meats, shoulders, 8⅝; clear rib sides, 12½a12¾; clear sides, 12½. Bacon, shoulders, 9⅛a9⅜; clear rib sides, 13⅛a13¼; clear sides, 13⅝a13¾; hams, sugar cured, 13¾a14¼. Lard, tierces, 14a 14¼. Whisky, $1.15. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Flour steady and a moderate demand. Wheat dull. Corn dull, 65a67 for mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull, 85a88. Pork, demand fair and firm; country, $21.40a 21.50; city, $21.50. Lard held firmer; summer, 13¼; winter steam, 13⅝a13¾; country kettle, 13¼; city, 14. Bulk meats—shoulders dull, 8⅛a8⅜; sides, demand fair and firm; clear rib sides, $11.75a11.85; clear sides, $12.12½. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, 9⅛; clear rib sides, 13; clear sides, 13⅝a13¾. Hogs, demand fair and firm; stockers, $6.50a7.00; common light to good, $7 00a7 75; good to extra butchers', $8 00a8.60; receipts, 1,284; shipments, 472. Butter firm, though not quotably higher. Whisky, demand fair and firm, $1.15.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.55; No. 3 and No. 4 do. $1.30, closing $1.29 bid. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 56½, cash, and Sept. 51½; Oct. 43½a44, seller all year. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, 36½a37, cash. Rye steady, unchanged. Pork higher; small lots, $22.00. Lard firmer; summer, 12⅝a12¾; prime kettle, 13; choice kettle, 13½. Bulk meats dull, nominal. Bacon higher; shoulders, 9⅛a9¼; clear rib sides, 13⅛a13¼; clear sides, 13⅝a13¾. Whisky steady, unchanged, $1 15.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Oats steady; Southern 45a48c. Rye firmer at 89c. Provisions; round lots dull, but order trade active. Pork scarce and firm at $22.25a22.50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8⅝a8¾c; clear rib 12⅜a12½c. Bacon steady; hams 15a15½c. Lard nominal; refined 15½c. Coffee firmer and more active; cargoes 17½a20½c. Whisky dull and offered at $1.17½. Sugar firm and unchanged.

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.

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Advertised Letters

P. O. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 21, 1875.

B—Mrs Annie E Brown, Thos L Brown, Miss Caroline Bates, E Bunott, John Blair, Miss Salley Blare, James Bradley, James Bradley (coll), Mrs W B Burger.

C—Barrel Carter, Mrs Jane Carson, William Cane.

L—Lawson Ervin.

F—Charles Fergly, Joseph Flanery, W H Ferguson.

G—Miss Harriet Graham, James Givens, James Gammon, Mrs L E Garren, Mrs Milly Gilbreath, Miss Mary Green, P Goolrick.

H—Miss Bridue Hennessy, H G Heikell, Mrs Jane Haynes (col), John Howley, Mary Henry, Mrs R R Hunt, Thomas Hunter.

K—Miss Annie Kennedy, Miss Matilda Karns.

L—Mr Bettie Levert, John Leighton.

M—Mrs E J Monday, Tellivar Monday, Henry Morgan (col), Miss J Ila Melley, John Mathews, Miss Lucy Mitchell, Miss Lizzie Miller, P C Mason, R A Morrison.

N—Miss Hettie Neil, Mary Norman.

P—David Prewett, Geo P Peace.

Q—Miss Sallie Queen.

R—James H Ranson, Mrs Martha Richardson.

S—Alex Smith, Miss M T Smith, Prof E W Scott, Miss Jane Sliger, Miss Mary Sauers, W J Stokle, Wm Sloan.

T—Mrs Fanny Turner, Henry Tippens (2).

V—Dr W Van Pelt.

W—Ed Wallen, James L Wrinkle, Margret Wilson (col), Mr Say White, Samuel Willis.

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

WM. RULE,
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In Chancery at Sevierville.

Jane Evans, Adm'x, &c., vs. F. L. Emert et al.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING FROM complainant's Bill, which is sworn to, that the defendants Thomas Painter, Sarah L. Painter, Susan Evans and Nancy E. Evans are non-residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon them, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four consecutive weeks, in the Knoxville Weekly Whig and Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, Tenn., notifying said non resident defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk and Master, in the court house in Sevierville, Sevier county, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and file their answer or otherwise make defense to the said Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This the 28th day of August, 1875. A true copy. D. P. GASS, C. & M.

1x22-4