Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

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POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, with W. W. Clapp, of the Boston *Journal*, presiding. Committees on Organization and Resolutions were appointed. The Vice-President and Permanent Chairman addressed the Convention.

The following is the platform:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in Conventioned assembled, re-affirm their allegiance to the great purpose and principles of the Republican party. They congratulate themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges that they accept and will abide by the settlement of war issues, made in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and they congratulate the country that the Democratic party has, at last, formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate, but unavailing struggle, first to prevent and afterwards to overthrow that settlement; declares against a third term; that the National Government is sacredly bound in the interest of the common welfare in good faith in the light of all experience and history to fulfill its provisions by the speediest possible return to specie payment.

Third ballot—Necessary to a choice, 499: Rice, received 576, Adams, 249; Loring, 99; H. L. Pierce, 95. The balance of the ticket were nominated by acclamation. Lieut. Gov., Horatio G. Knight; State Treasurer, Chas. Endicott; Auditor, Julius L. Clark; Attorney-General, Chas. R. Train.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

ROSEVILLE, PA., Sept. 28.—Wm. Russell, a widower who was living with his daughter, introduced into the house a girl named Mary Stokes, about whom there was some scandal. Russell left the house for the purpose of marrying Miss Stokes. The daughter left home. She met with Horton Hurst, an engagement with whom the opposition of Russell had broken off. Hurst persuaded Miss Russell to marry him. They were eating the wedding dinner with friends at Lavern, when Russell entered, attacked Hurst with a knife. Hurst drew a revolver, when the daughter threw herself between the two, and was shot dead. Hurst seeing her dead, shot himself, falling lifeless by her side.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Sept. 30.—At the reunion of the soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, now in session is this city, President Grant responded to a call, reading quite a lengthy speech. He expressed gratification at recalling the days when they had suffered together to preserve a Government which they believed worth fighting for, even dying for. We will not deny to those who fought against us any privilege, under the joint Government, which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary we welcome all such to help build waste places; perpetuate our institution against all enemies, as our brothers in common heritage, but we are not prepared to apologize for the past. To guard against the recurrence of those days we must begin by guarding against every enemy preventing the prosperity of our free institutions.

Regarding politics, he said that we are to have another contest in the near future of our political existence. I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's line, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other.

Let us all labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press and pure morals, and unfettered religious sentiments, and equal rights and privileges for all, irrespective o nationality, color, or religion. Encourage f schools.

Resolved, That no money appropriated to them shall be applied to support sectarian schools.

Resolved, That neither State nor section shall support institutions save those where every child may get a common school education, unmixed with Atheistic, Pagan or sectarian teachings. Leave religion to the family altar. Keep Church and State forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles which created the Army of Tennessee have not been fought in vain.

Sherman closed the speaking with an humorous short speech in which he said he wished all the speeches made here to-night could be printed in full and scattered broadcast through the South to show the people there how the ex-soldiers of the North all feel towards them.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—A crowd gathered and every preparation made for opening of the Bank of California. The President of said bank prepared to pay all claims not otherwise provided. At ten o'clock the street and sidewalks were jammed, and the door swung open amid the cheers of the crowd. A salute is being fired from Meig's Wharf. Half-past ten—Gold is flowing both ways. It is believed the deposits will equal, if not exceed, payments.

MONTREAL, October 2.—The members of L'Institute Canadian held a meeting, and decided to hold Guibord's funeral on Friday or Saturday of next week. The preliminary arrangements were made to-day, and all details will be fully carried out. A requisition is to be made on the military for assistance, and a secret preparation will be deposited in the grave so that it will be dangerous for meddlers to disturb the body. The Superintendent of the Institute yesterday visited the Protestant cemetery vault, and opening Guibord's coffin found the outline of the body still distinctly traceable. This is the first time the coffin has been opened since being closed.

ELMYRA, N. Y. Oct. 2.—The famous trotting mare, "American Girl," fell dead this evening in the first heat in the free for all race on the Elmira Driving Park. She appeared at the start to be in the very best condition. The horses were scored a number of times before they got word of her death. The Girl at the first turn was nicely ahead. At this point her driver noticed she seemed to be giving out, and let her head loose, when she kept staggering for an eighth of a mile and at the quarter pole fell very easily, with her shoulder against the fence. The incident excited a great deal of sympathy, as the mare was a great favorite here and had been the chief attraction for the races to-day. The Band played a funeral dirge as soon as her death was known. She was owned by Wm. Lovell, of New York, and was valued at $25,000, which sum had been offered for her last week. She was 13 years old. The Elmira Driving Park Association propose, should the lady be left here to erect a $1,000 monument to the memory of the American Girl. There was no insurance on her. Ben. Mace offered $20,000 for her this morning.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Albert H. Leage, Captain of a tug boat, approached Sacristry in St. Patrick's Church while services were progressing and attempted to shoot the pastor, Father Gaitley, because, League alleges, Gaitley placed League's daughter in an Indiana convent. League is held for the Grand Jury.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—The procession was accompanied by a heavy police and military guard. Stone throwing commenced when the procession left the Cathedral. The police charged the assailants, firing several shots. One or two policemen and a number of others were seriously hurt, but none were killed. There were 2,000 in the procession. The crowd at some points numbered 8,000. All quiet at 9 o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 4.—The *Gazette* says the committee of ticket holders appointed to examine the tickets remaining in the wheel after the drawing of the Montpelier Female Humane Association last Friday morning met this morning in the room of the Association, in which the wheel, after it had been closed and sealed, was deposited for safe keeping when the drawing was over. As soon as the wheel was seen it was apparent that at least a bushel of brass tubes containing tickets had been put in since it left the stand, for they were at least put upon the wheel previously by one of the ticket holders, though the seal was unbroken, and had the same stamps that had been put upon it publicly. They were those of the butt end of a knife and a current gold coin, which could easily have been put upon anew, and upon an investigation which ensued it was discovered that the arrangement of the drawing had been intrusted solely to parties from New York, and that all the money arising from the sale of tickets, except some six or eight thousand dollars, had been left in New York, and was not subject to the draft of the officers of the Association. The parties present then appointed a committee to proceed at once to New York and endeavor to recover such of the money as could be gotten hold of. After this they adjourned to meet again to-night. The excitement on the street in consequence of this discovery was by no means limited, and the subject was the topic of general, serious conversation. It is believed that not a single dollar was drawn by any bona fide ticket holder, but that the whole of it has been swamped by New York sharpers, who are accused of the whole fraud.

TONONTA, Oct. 4.—The city is perfectly quiet. The nine riotous persons before the police court yesterday were remanded to jail until Wednesday. The police had ample time for preparations to prevent an apprehended attempt at rescue.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Martha Hutchinson recovered $12,500 from the Boston Gas Light Company for personal injuries received when her house was blown up with gas during the great fire of 1872.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Jefferson Borden mutineers, Geo. Miller and Wm. Smith, sentenced to hang, on January 14, received the sentence without emotion.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 4.—An excess of help applied for work at all the mills this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The Burgin Sons' glass works were burned to day. One hundred and fifty workmen were ousted.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Oct. 4.—A spontaneous combustion occurred at the Washington mills, with a loss of $70,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The Nevada Bank opened, with a large crowd present, and no demonstration

The Bank of California is doing business as usual. There has been no extraordinary call on its resources.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Some newspapers have erroneously stated that the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company will commence paying a dividend of 30 per cent. on the 1st of November next. The company will pay only 20 per cent. The whole number of open deposit accounts is 801,141. The present liabilities are $2,955,749. The amount of the first directed to be paid above stated is $591,149. There are about five thousand accounts of less than $1, and at least fifteen thousand of less than $5 each. As the Commissioners will be much pressed to get ready for payment by the 1st of November, no claims should be presented or forwarded before that time.

The Signal Service Telegraph Line from Washington to Smithville, North Carolina, authorized by the last Congress, is complete and ready for business. A cautionary signal station has been already established at the latter point for the benefit of the coast shipping interests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A large crowd assembled in Tammany Hall to witness what was advertised as spiritualistic seance. The operatives decamped with the proceeds. The rough portion of the audience broke the cabinet and other stage furniture.

The body of Benjamin, who was drowned with Dr. Partons, has been recovered.

The third annual convention of the Engineers' Fire Department, U. S., convened to-day. H. Clay Sexton, of St. Louis, presided. Commissioner Perry, of New York, advocated a fire combustible bureau for the punishment of incendiaries. A. C. Hendricks was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents is Thos. O'Conner, of New Orleans.

FOREIGN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—The Swedish steamer L. J. Bajer, running between Quebec and Copenhagen, was burned in the Baltic. 21 passengers and 11 of the crew perished. The steamer was small, and was built in 1858, at Gattenburg.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Rugusa to the *Times* reports that the Turks have been reinforced at Tarihinji and Kleck and the insurgents are retiring towards Gasehko.

The *Times* has a telegram from Shanghai, in which it it said Mr. Wade is still at Pekin.

It is reported that Mr. Grosvenor, 2nd Secretary to the legation, will go to England with dispatches. Details are unknown, but it is not believed a final settlement has been reached.

The Cape steamer reports that a 150 caret diamond was found in the South African diamond fields.

A band of brigands stopped and robbed the railroad train between Sarragossa and Barcelona. Among the passengers robbed were 17 American officers and sailors supposed to belong to the steamer Franklin.

The Mark Lane *Express* in a review of the corn trade for the past week says the late heavy rains, strong breezes and reduced temperature, have brought a wide extent of land into readiness for the plough and the opportunity has been freely used here, in France and Belgium. We trust this autumnal sowing will have a better result than in 1874. The downward tendency seems to have stopped. The country markets are firm and in some places prices have advanced one shilling. Wheat is higher at Dantzay, and the German markets are dearer. In Hungary the firmness is maintained. The winter and the closing of the Baltic may further enhance values.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—The Porte decrees that the agricultural populations, which peacefully follow their avocations be exempt from the fouth of the recently imposed tithes and relieved from all arears of taxes up to the financial years of 73-4. The latter exemption not to apply to well to do classes. The communities are to be represented in an administrative council by persons chosen as enjoying their confidence. Reasonable demands of such representatives will receive attention. The gradual realization of those and other reforms will be decided upon.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Oct. 4.—The Carlist threw 150 shells into the city on last Saturday. The French are embarking on a French man of war. The garrison expects reinforcements.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—A decree is published reenacting the election law of 1870, which gives a deputy for every 50,000 people by universal suffrage.

The Government have determined to send Serrino Rubi, the former member of the Colonies to Cuba with unlimited power to regulate the finances.

Pompeii.

Pompeii, that beautiful and ill-fated city, buried underneath the shower of ashes, pumice and stones cast forth from Vesuvius, A. D., 70, and first rediscovered in 1689, and now a ruin of world-wide interest, is said to have derived its name from the word pompe, with reference to the pomp with which Hercules, its founder, celebrated his victories. The frescoes, which have outlived 1769 years' concealment, are brilliant yet in the forum and temples. The art of frescoe painting is still with us in practice, but the records of a medium of preservation so durable as to withstand the fire and damp of centuries is lost with the people, cunning and rich, whose hands wrought the beauties of Pompeii. In the houses of this excavated city the dining hall is always found most beautifully decorated. In these noble rooms the Romans reclined at feasts, at which small fortunes were expended.

It is said of Lucullus that once, wishing to deceive Pompey or Cicero when they insisted upon dining with him *en famille*, he simply sent word home that he would dine in the room called "the Apollo," where he never gave a supper for less than a sum amounting to $9,000 of our money. In the hours of Scaurus the most marvelously rich frescoes adorned its walls, and lamps of bronze gave brilliant light. The tables were of citron wood, resting on ivory feet, and were covered with a plateau of solid silver, chased and carved, weighing five hundred pounds. The three couches were of bronze, overlaid with ornaments of silver, gold and tortoise shell; the feather cushions were of stuff of gold and silver threads. Pliny says of the tables of citron wood that they were made of the roots and knots, and prized for their veins and marks, which resembled a tiger's skin or peacock's tail. In a further description of this dining hall of Scaurus, in Pompeii, it is stated that the floor was finished in mosaics representing the fragments of a feast as though just fallen from the table—hence it was called the unswept saloon.

The Business Outlook in the Southwest.

New Orleans Picayune.

Preparations for a busy season are being confidently made, and business men everywhere express the most encouraging sentiments of the coming Fall. A local authority in cotton matters expresses the opinion that the increase of the product this season over the past will be upwards of 250,000 bales. This may be in excess of the actual fact, but the reports from the country leave no doubt that there will be an appreciable increase in our receipts in proportion to the total crop made. Planters along the line of the Mississippi complain that the vagaries of the weather will prevent them making a full crop.

Drouth and rain and rust have had some effect on the crops, and the yield may be further cut short by frost, so that it is, perhaps, premature to venture an opinion. An early frost might also have a damaging influence on the cane, but it is not probable, considering the [illegible] mildness of the summer and [illegible] probability that the cold season will be pushed into next year.

The rice crop is almost as good as made, and our steamboats of next week or the week after will come down heavily freighted with cotton.

On the whole, the prospect is a most encouraging one, and has promoted a very healthy and confident feeling in the community.

Up to His Game.

A meek-looking colporteur seeing him, wended his way toward him, saying: "Here's a brand I will snatch from the burning. Here's a fellow-being from whose wheat I will remove the tares"—feeling in his pocket for a tract on the heinousness of wearing velvet collars. "My friend," said he to the countryman, "I have something here I wish to call your attention to." In an instant the bucolic eyes shot out a flame that boded excitement of an unusual character. "You have, eh," interrogated their owner, knocking—in ring parlance—the two eyes of the meek stranger into one with a powerful blow. "You've got a freight bill for me to pay, have you? You know my folks, too, don't you?" he continued, showering blows on the unresisting proselyter. "You've slept with my uncle Bill, pulled candy with my aunt Bess, and got vaccinated with my grandmother, haven't you? No, old hoss," said he, giving the man of tracts a weary leftander under the belt. "I don't pay my own freight bills, and I ain't goin' to pay any for a fellow with worsted gloves."—*Indianapolis Democrat.*

FROM OHIO.

The Joint Debate Between Woodford and Ewing.

The State Central Committee has organized the State as it never was organized before, even under Richard Harrison's management. There is not as much "blow" in the whole committee as there is in one blast from Old Bill's bandana, but the Lord and the second Tuesday of October only can show how much capacity for hard work it has.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* editorially says:

The rain is good for getting in fall wheat. Everything is against Allen.

Seven dollars per 100 pounds gross for hogs does not indicate a scarcity of currency or prospective suffering on the part of the farmers.

The tide is with the Republicans everywhere in Ohio, and it is only necessary to keep it moving in order to secure a sweeping majority for Hayes.

Modest old Bill Allen thinks he will run 30,000 ahead of his ticket, and Lone Bull expects to get $70,000,000 for the Black Hills. Lone Bull's chances are, on the whole, rather better than Old Bill's.

HERE'S YOUR MAN.

LIMA, OHIO., Sept. 25.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

I observed in the *Enquirer's* issue of to-day an advertisement signed "Keno," under the head of miscellaneous wants: "Wanted to bet $1,000 that Wm. Allen will be the next Governor of the State of Ohio." In reply to this publication I accept the challenge; will wager $1,000 that Wm. Allen will not be the next Governor of the State of Ohio. And will deposit the same in the First National Bank of Cincinnati. Awaiting a reply.

REPUBLICAN.

Box No. 1,008, Lima, Ohio.

CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECHES.

From the Dayton Journal, September 30th.

Mr. Schurz personally verified to us, last night, the statement in yesterday's *Journal*, of the reason which induced him to return from Germany to take part in the Ohio campaign—the letters of Messrs. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Nordhoff, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and also one from Judge George Hoadly, of Cincinnati. He indignantly denied the Democratic calumny that he is receiving, or is to receive any compensation for his services, from any source, and added that if the Democratic Committees will examine their books of 1872, they will find that he did not receive any compensation from them.

The speech of Mr. Schurz last night was perhaps the most effective that was ever delivered at the Court-house. It was addressed to the common sense of average men, and his points were put with an incisiveness that cut into the very marrow of thought. The audience was even larger at the close than at the beginning, and the great mass of voters listened with intense interest.

The Toledo special to the *Commercial* reports the Schurz meeting there as overwhelming, and says:

Leading Republicans here express the opinion that the rising tide which is perceptible nearly everywhere in this State in favor of Hayes, giving a sound currency, and putting an end to Jesuitical interference in matters of legislation, will be found as strong in Lucas county as in any part of the State.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

SHAWNEE, O., Sept. 30.—The only room in Shawnee at all suitable for a meeting such a stormy night as this, was a hall connected with the depot, evidently on other occasions used for a restaurant. It is about forty feet wide by seventy in length. It was crowded to its utmost capacity with a crowd, many of whom had come down on the evening train from Newark and other towns from the north.

Samuel W. Butt was elected Chairman by the Democrats, and Col. Kelley for the Republicans. The crowd, though packed, behaved very nicely. It was variously estimated at from 1,400 to 2,000 in number.

When the two distinguished orators met on the rostrum it was very easy to see that Mr. Woodford had a marked advantage. His power over an audience, the larger part of which was strongly adverse to him, was plain from the outset. He spoke with rapidity, and his arguments followed each in their droppings like the cause he was advocating.

Gen. Ewing's delivery was slow, sometimes even hesitating. Even his friends faintly praised his speech by saying that it would look better in print than Woodford's.

The Republican portion of the audience could not restrain their delight at the success of their favorite in the contest, and it was due to the skillful manner in which the excited crowd was managed by the orators that the hearers did not assume a belligerent turn. The precedence of the speakers was arranged by lot, so that Woodford spoke first, although maintaining a negative proposition. His speech of forty-five minutes was followed by Gen. Ewing in one of an hour. To this Mr. Woodford replied in a stirring speech of fifteen minutes, during which he took occasion to condemn his opponent for setting up a strife between men of the East and of the West.

It is worth saying that Sam. Cary had scarcely a corporal's guard at his meeting here last night.

Gen. Ewing and Gov. Woodford continue their discussion at Lancaster to-morrow night.

Gen. Schurz at Sandusky—A Large Audience and Intense Interest.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.]

SANDUSKY, Oct. 1, 1875.

Hon. Carl Schurz arrived here this evening, accompanied by Hon. Guido Marx, of Toledo. Among a number of gentlemen who joined him on the train was Judge Sloan, of Ottawa county, who took a prominent part in the Cincinnati Convention of 1872, and who gives an encouraging account of the political situation in Ottawa county.

This evening the largest hall in this city was crowded to its capacity long before the time fixed for General Schurz to speak, and many who came at the hour appointed for the meeting were obliged to turn away from the doors, unable to gain admittance. Hon. Oran Follet, a veteran in public affairs here, was made Chairman of the meeting and introduced General Schurz in a brief speech, indorsing his views on the great question which is now holding the leading place in the minds of the people of Ohio. The speech of the eloquent ex-Senator occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

A very large proportion of his hearers were of the industrial classes to whom the inflation of the currency which he opposes is a particular curse. Some of them had come from neighboring counties to extend greetings to the eloquent orator.

General Schurz is literally overwhelmed with applications for his services on the platform in favor of a sound currency. Of course, he is compelled to decline, in most cases. At Toledo he met a number of gentlemen who had come from considerable distances to prevail on him to visit their localities, some in other States.

He goes from here to Cleveland, where a rousing meeting, to-morrow night, has been arranged for by the local committee.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CIRCLEVILLE.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.]

CIRCLEVILLE, O., October 1.—Great bills announcing a grand Democratic mass meeting and speeches by Clymer, of Pennsylvania, Harris, of Virginia, and Carry, brought out a slim crowd this afternoon. About 450 or 500 of both parties is a fair estimate of the numbers. Grant and his Administration received most attention. Clymer got off a flowery allusion to the thickly strewn graves of the Nation's dead, which might have been impressive if his own record on the war had been what it ought. Carry was vehement, but wins no votes. He talks like a desperate man, cutting right and left, with such elegant phrases as "liar," "thieves" and "knaves." What folly! When will we learn that such bluster don't convert men?

A torchlight procession paraded the streets this evening, numbering about seventy-five men and fifty boys.

The Ewing-Woodford discussion will draw a great crowd to-morrow.

HON. EUGENE HALE SPEAKS AT CHILLICOTHE.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.]

CHILLICOTHE, O., October 1.—Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, to-night addressed one of the largest meetings yet held in Chillicothe. The hall was packed to overflowing, and his argument, which lasted for one hour and a half, was a most convincing one. He brought before the laboring men, in a comprehensive manner, the necessity for making the dollar which he received for his daily labor of purchasing a dollar's worth of necessities. His logic was understood and appreciated. This is Mr. Hale's first speech in the campaign. He is a plain, practical, yet eloquent speaker. He will exert an influence wherever he goes. He leaves to-morrow for New Vienna, where he speaks to-morrow evening.

TAFT AND GROSVENOR AT LONDON—SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

LONDON, O., Oct. 1.—The Republican meeting here to-day was a grand success, notwithstanding the rain, which continued until noon. Not less than two thousand people were present, coming from all parts of the county.

Judge Taft and Colonel Grosvenor made able and convincing arguments, and were well received by the people.

Things look well for the Republicans in Madison county.

SMALL DEMOCRATIC GATHERING AT MORROW.

Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.

MORROW, October 1.—General Banning and Mr. Shackleford, from Illinois, are making speeches here to-night to a slim audience in Robinson's Hall. Shackleford's speech was simply disgusting in reference to facts, and he especially makes a poor nurse for the Rag-Baby. Banning addressed himself to the God-forsaken laboring man. On the whole, the meeting was a grand Democratic fizzle, and a great Republican triumph.

A Pen Picture of Gov. Allen.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes of Gov. Allen, of Ohio, and of how he is nursed by his attendants:

Attorney General Sargent knows just how far to let the old man wander, and when he jerks that coat tail the Governor promptly subsides. Charley then wraps him up in a heavy overcoat, ties up his throat with a bandana and supports his feeble and trembling footsteps from the platform and gets him to a carriage and to his room, where he is given a hot toddy or a stimulant, carefully groomed, and put to bed to recuperate. Talk about his being 68 years old! I have no doubt of the correctness of those figures, but their arrangement I object to. Amos Layman was purposely cross-eyed when he fixed them to represent the Governor's age.

Honestly speaking, the exhibition made by this poor, foolish, decrepit, silly old man on the stump is a painful and disgusting one. He speaks parrot-like the word put into his mouth by his political bosses and ringmasters. With palsied, shaking hands and trembling knees he braces himself upon the platform to act as the mouthpiece of the political tricksters who hope to win through him repudiating all his past record, and with one foot in the grave, declaring himself the champion of repudiation, dishonesty and National dishonor. The talk of his being so hearty and strong is nonsense. He is weak and distressed by exertion; much weaker than at the beginning of the campaign. He is as carefully nursed and attended as a sick child, and indeed he is little else. What he says is as weak and childish as what he is.

Sevier County Sunday School Convention.

The second session of the Sevier County Sunday School Convention will be held at Sevierville on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th of October, 1875. The Convention will meet at 10 o'clock on Friday, 29th, be called to order by the President, or Vice President, and after devotional services will proceed to the election of officers. Then the programme (which will hereafter be circulated) will be taken up.

All lovers of Christ, the children and the Sunday School cause are invited to attend. Each school in the county will be entitled to three delegates. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of all delegates who come from a distance

E. M. WYNN,
P. STAFFORD,
R. H. ANDES,
Ex. Committee.

Sevierville, Oct. 2d, 1875.

Houssaye's Prurient Pictures of Paris.

[Paris American Register.]

There is a large class of untraveled but about-to-travel Americans who know nothing of Parisian society, and who gain all their ideas of it from the columns of their favorite journal. And when they find that the Parisian correspondent of the New York Tribune extols the social graces and the brilliant entertainments of certain titled ladies, what marvel is it if they imagine that such ladies are all that they should be? What wonder, therefore, that, finding these so-called leaders of fashion peculiarly accessible, they become entangled in an acquaintance which they have every reason to think is advantageous. Yet it is an unfortunate fact that M. Houssaye too often flings a shower of diamond dust over one of the pitch-pots aforesaid.

Some of the ladies that he describes in his letters as gifted with every social grace and every charm, are unfortunately far from being blest with spotless reputation as well. One of his special favorites just hangs on the verge of society that tolerates, but has ceased to admit her. Another is a well-known demi-mondaine, unvisited and unvisitable. It is a matter of regret that this sparkling, showy, but flippant and immoral writer, should ever have been admitted to the pages of a journal of such wide circulation as the Tribune, to act as "guide, philosopher and friend" to Americans who are about to go abroad. Surely some wiser, purer and stronger pen could have been selected from among the corps of French journalists. Jules Claretie, for instance, or Sarcey, wisest and keenest of critics, but not the author of "Les Courtisanes du Grand Monde," and "Les Nuits Parisiennes."

The Effects of Abundant Harvests.

[From the New York Herald.]

A benignant Providence has been kinder to this country than its misguided rulers. If in this addition to other grounds of discouragement, the crops had fallen short, our business classes would have been brought to the verge of despair. The abundant harvests of the present year are especially opportune. The foreign demand is unusually large, and a good market for the kinds of commodities of which we produce most is a great lift. Not only have the country merchants correctly judged that the ability of their customers warrant larger purchases than at any previous time since the panic, but the great transportation interest is equally encouraged. Fleets of lake vessels which lay idle in the harbors during the spring and summer have been manned and put under sail, and expect full employment during the season of navigation. The boats which navigate our New York canals are equally sure of all the freights they can carry, all blockaded with ice. The railroads will also be taxed to their full capacity, and are continue to do a heavy business during the winter. This prospect induces them to make additions to their depleted rolling stock, and orders have already been given for new locomotives and cars, which orders and the prospect of more, impart hope and impulse to the iron interest and other subsidiary industries. Of course, we are not to expect a great heyday of prosperity in the present state of the currency, but it is something to have made a beginning. We have passed the ebb, and, although the new tide may come in but slowly, there is reason for congratulation that business is at last giving trustworthy signs of a healthy revival.

How One San Francisco Paper Was Squelched.

In 1856, and for years before, there was no more ably conducted, prosperous, or popular journal published in California than the San Francisco *Herald*. It enjoyed the confidence and respect of all classes of the community, and no one doubted that it was destined to retain its high position for an almost unlimited period. The vigilance committee was formed in San Francisco in 1856. It originated in the indignation of the people to the assassination of the editor of the *Bulletin*, as he was leaving his office in broad daylight, by a miserable man, who had been cruelly and persistently assailed in his personal relations by the editor of the *Bulletin*. It was proposed to take the life of the culprit without the forms of law, and the *Bulletin* passionately advocated this course. The *Herald* insisted that law and order should be maintained, and that the established courts should be allowed to deal with the assassin. The vigilance committee would not listen to this counsel. Its executive committee met and resolved that all patronage should be withdrawn from the offending journal. In a few hours the *Herald* lost all its advertisers and subscribers, and in a short time ceased to exist. The *Bulletin* became the favorite and was firmly established. It changed hands many years since, and has long been considered a very valuable property. Its owners purchased the *Call* in 1871 at a very large figure.

In Paris there are contractors who pay the city $120,000 per annum for the privilege of sweeping the streets perfectly clean. The work is well done by men under the orders of the municipal authorities, and the contractors are reimbursed by the sale of the mud and dust, which when manufactured into fertilizers, is said to be worth $600,000.