Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 5.—NO. 43. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. WHOLE NO. 252.

EDUCATIONAL.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI,

THE next session of this school will begin WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1875. A full corps of excellent teachers will be present to give to pupils all proper attention in every respect. The discipline is careful and firm, and the standard of attainment elevated. The catalogue gives particulars.

CHARGES, PER TERM OF 20 WEEKS, IN ADVANCE.

Board, washing, lights and fuel	$90 00
Tuition	$15, $20, $25 00
Music (each instrument)	25 00
Use of instrument	5 00
Incidental fee	2 00
Ornamentals, at usual prices.	
Books and medicine, extra.	

july10 W. T. J. SULLIVAN.

C. GRUBER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CONFECTIONERIES

CAKES baked and ornamented to order. Cider and fountain soda water. Also a fresh stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Native wines and pure cider vinegar. Prices always moderate. Corner Pine and Franklin streets, Lexington, Mo. 1e3y

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION

GRAND REAL ESTATE DISTRIBUTION!

At Atchison, Kan., March 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at $770,800

THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION IS an organization composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the authority of the state, with a Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporators and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Boards of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the erection of buildings and the PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In furtherance of these general purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the "KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION" has, in its corporate name and capacity, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named below, valued at $770,800 00, and will, on MARCH 28, 1876, at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Atchison, make a Distribution of the same.

Every share, wherever and by whomsoever held, will be equally represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to any one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same. But the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time, in person or by proxy, and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Stock-holders in deciding the same.

No. OF PIECES.		VALUE.
1—	"Exodus Villa"	$ 75,000 00
1—	"Glick's Block"	30,000 00
10—	Brick and Frame Residences.	37,500 00
9—	Improved Farms	41,000 00
135—	Of 160 Acres each	167,600 00
113—	Of 80 Acres each	61,800 00
230—	Of 40 Acres each	75,000 00
96—	Atchison Suburban Lots	64,000 00
1,999—	Atchison City and east Atchison, Lots	218,500 00
2,664	Pieces of Property, Valued at	$770,800 00

PRICES OF SHARES:

The price of a single share is FIVE DOLLARS but to insure a speedy sale of all the Shares and the Distribution of our Real Estate on March 28th, 1876, WITHOUT POSTPONEMENT, we offer the following liberal rates to clubs, when ordered directly from our office.

11 Shares for	$	50 00
22 do		100 00
56 do		250 00
113 do		500 00
230 do		1,000 00

All orders for Shares will be filled in the order in which they are received, until all are taken. That all applicants may be supplied, and to avoid delay and disappointment, orders should be forwarded early.

To insure against mistakes and delays, Correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly.

Active and reliable agents wanted. Reference required. Liberal commission allowed. Circulars and terms sent on application.

Remittances can be made by Express, Draft or Post Office Money Order.

For further particulars concerning the manner of distribution, the character of the gift, references, circulars will be sent on application.

Shares for sale by E. B. McKee, Lexington, Mo.

All communications must be addressed to

JOHN M. PRICE,
General Manager,
Atchison, Kansas.

till mar25-1876-e-o-w

H. & F. WINKLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture.

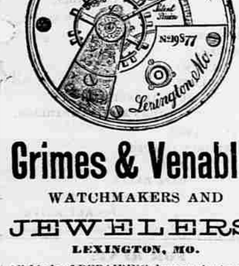
Would respectfully announce to the public that they now have their Furniture Manufactory, with complete machinery in active operation, and are ready to do all kinds of—

TURNING, PLANING, SCROLL SAWING, &c.

They also keep constantly on hand, and for sale, STAIR BANISTERS, NEWEL POSTS, WALNUT COFFINS, &c.

METALLIC AND WOODEN BURIAL CASES ALWAYS ON HAND.

They respectfully ask the attention of all to the articles of their manufacture pledging themselves to sell as cheap as such articles can be bought for. H. & F. WINKLER.



Grimes & Venable,

WATCHMAKERS AND

JEWELERS,

LEXINGTON, MO.

All kinds of REPAIRING done on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.—Subpoenas, Summonses, Venires, Executions, &c., for sale in large or small quantities, at the INTELLIGENCER Office.

JOHN POWELL

—HAS—

REMOVED 2 DOORS EAST OF HIS OLD STAND.

I HAVE on hand and am also receiving a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

WINES, LIQUORS,

QUEENSWARE,

SYRUPS,

CIDER, ETC.,

Which I will sell at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES for CASH or country produce. Quality is the test of cheapness, and as I buy my goods in the best and cheapest markets for cash, I will sell a first-class article for the price of inferior goods. JOHN POWELL,
Franklin Street, fourth door from Pine.
nov13-tf

C. KALBSCHMIDT, OLD TOWN.

DEALER in Groceries of all kinds. Bacon, Eggs and all sorts of produce bought and sold. A good supply of Fresh Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Cheese, Candy and Dried Beef. Also he keeps St. Louis Beer. Go to Kalbschmidt's for your lunch. june27-1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE undersigned is prepared to negotiate Loans of $1,000 and upwards, on improved farm property for term of five years or less.
A. W. HUTCHINS.
N.E. Corner Main & Laurel streets, Rooms No. 12—2d floor. july3tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. B. ALEXANDER.

PENSION SURGEON. Office room No. 9, up stairs, over the Express office. jan22-1y

DR. P. H. CHAMBERS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, office opposite courthouse, over M. E. Keller's store. Residence: south side Main street, near College street. jan1 76-1y

DR. J. H. STRAUGHN.

OFFICE with Dr. Chambers, over M. E. Keller's store, opposite the Courthouse. [jans-1y]

DENTIST.

J. F. HASSELL, D. D. S.—Office over Limrick's bank, Lexington, Mo. jal4

DR. J. W. MENG,

SURGEON DENTIST, office opposite the court house, upstairs, Lexington, Mo. All work done in a scientific manner. aprl1y

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please make prompt payment.

T. BENTON TAYLOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in all the Courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties, also in the Federal courts. Special attention given to collection and investigation of land titles. Office in Wilson's block, next door to U. S. Express office, Main street. sep25-6m

ALEX. GRAVES. T. C. WOOD.
GRAVES & WOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in the State and Federal courts. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Keller's dry goods store, opposite City Hotel, Lexington, Mo.

HENRY C. WALLACE. WM. H. CHILES.
WALLACE & CHILES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Lexington, Mo. Office, front room over the "Lexington Savings Bank," opposite the court house. Will practice in the courts of Lafayette and surrounding counties, and also in the Supreme court of the state of Missouri, and the U. S. Circuit and District courts for the Western District of Missouri.

ELDRIDGE HURDE

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office back room over the Lexington Savings Bank, opposite court house. Will practice in the State and Federal courts. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims and Probate business. febl7-y1.

JOHN A. S. TUTT. FRANKLIN K. TUTT, Notary Public.
TUTT & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, MO. Office No. 87½ Main street, over Tevis' Drug Store, will practice in the Lafayette and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections and the investigation of land titles.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Missouri. Will practice his profession in all of the courts of Lafayette county and the courts of Record in the state. Office over Aull's Bank (Sawyer's old stand). All business promptly attended to. jan6-1y

RICHARD A. COLLINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Waverly, Mo. Will practice his profession in all the courts of the State of Missouri. Collections made throughout the States. apr21f

GEO. S. RATHBUN. J. D. SHEWALTER.
RATHBUN & SHEWALTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Will practice in all the courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and United States courts. Prompt attention given to collections. Office over Grimes & Venable's store, opposite City Hotel.

A. F. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties. Will also attend promptly to the collection of Claims, and to investigation of titles to real estate. Office over the Banking House of Wm. Morrison & Co. jan14-1y

WILLIAM WALKER, RICHARD FIELD, Notary Public.
WALKER & FIELD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, Missouri. Office over Wm. Morrison & Co's Bank. nov13tf

JOHN K. RYLAND XENOPHON RYLAND, Notary Public.
RYLAND & RYLAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Will practice in all the Courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of the State, in District Court of the United States. Prompt attention given to collections and all other business. jan14

J. T. CLAYTON. J. M. CALLAHAN.
CLAYTON & CALLAHAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Missouri. Will practice in all the courts. Office in Kramer's building.

N. B. All claims against the United States government, for wood, forage, horses, &c., and for use and occupation of private and public property by United States troops during the late war, also, all claims against the State of Missouri, promptly collected.

JAMES H. McHATTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Mo., will practice in the courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the state. Special attention given to collections. Office in Dutch Row, near Quarles & Co's. Drug Store fe22-1y

ALFRED J. HALL,

LATE CIRCUIT AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, will practice in all the courts of record, in Lafayette county, and in all the State and Federal Courts. Criminal law and collections a specialty. Refers by permission, to the Lexington Savings Bank, Hon. John Reid, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee; Jno. W. Waddell, President Lexington Savings Bank; T. B. Bayliss, Proprietor City Hotel; Gov. J. W. Stevenson, U. S. Senator from Kentucky; B. R. Ireland, County Treasurer; Conrad Stuenkel, County Judge; Wm. B. Steele, County Clerk; Philip and Albert Keller, Clothiers; the Editors of the Caucasian, &c., &c. Office over Lexington Savings Bank. jan15-1y

BANKING.

THE

MORRISON-WENTWORTH BANK.

(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM MORRISON & CO.)

LEXINGTON, MO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - $65,000 00

WILL do a general Banking business; buying and selling Bonds, Gold and Exchange. Deposits received, collections made and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange. Liberal accommodations to regular customers.
A. G. ROGERS, C. G. WENTWORTH, Prest.
H. C. BOTELER, Vice Prest.
WM. MORRISON, Cashier.

WM. LIMRICK.

BANKER,

WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS, BUY AND sell EXCHANGE, U. S. BONDS, GOLD and SILVER. Notes and Time Drafts bought; Collections made. The patronage of friends and the public solicited. [apr5-1y

WAVERLY BANK.

(Successor to A. H. Shindler & Co.)

Waverly, Mo.

CHARTERED CAPITAL $100,000

WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS, buy notes and time drafts, make collections and remit proceeds promptly at current rates of exchange, and transact a general

BANKING BUSINESS.

LIBERAL ACCOMMODATIONS TO RE-CUSTOMERS.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS AT AGREED RATES.

A. CORDER, President.
J. M. HOPKINS, Vice-Prest.
jan8-6m A. S. VAN ANGLEN, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SMALLWOOD & TAYLOR,

FINANCIAL AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HAVE a complete abstract of the title to every tract of land and town lot in Lafayette county, and can furnish to any person desiring it a perfect history of his title, showing every defect and encumbrance from the patentee down to the present time. Abstracts furnished at short notice on reasonable terms.

We are agents for the loaning of a large amount of money upon improved real estate security on five years' time.
se 29-1y SMALLWOOD & TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

BY THOMAS C. BLEDSOE.

Office in Aull's buildings, up stairs, No. 47 Lexington, Mo.

MITCHELL & BANDON,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

SHOP on Main-Cross str et, near Episcopal Church, Lexington, Mo mar6-1y

TOWNSHIP PLATS for sale at the INTELLIGENCER Office.

INTELLIGENCER.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON.

Accommodation for St. Louis and the East	4:40 A. M.
Arrive at St. Louis	6:17 P. M.
Express and Mail for St. Louis, East	6:00 P. M.
Arrive at St. Louis	6:22 A. M.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail from St. Louis, East and South	9:10 A. M.
Accommodation from St. Louis, East and South arrives	6:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale at the Missouri Pacific Ticket Office, in City Hotel, Lexington, Mo., to all parts of United States, Canada and Europe at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to destination.
T. W. ANDERSON,
Ticket Agent.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN

LEAVE LEXINGTON

Eastward bound trains for St. Louis	6:30 A M
Trains for Kansas City and West	6:30 A M
Trains for St. Louis East and South	6:30 P M
Trains for Kansas City West	6:30 P M
Trains for Richmond	6:30 A M
" "	6:30 P M

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON

Trains from St. Louis and all points East and South	8:00 A M
	10 P M
From Kansas City and all points West	8:00 A M
	7:20 P M
St. Joe and points North	7:20 P M

S. E. INGRAM, Agent.

EVENING.

[EDITOR INTELLIGENCER: Please tell me from whose melodious lyre the subjoined verses first emanated? I find them copied in a commonplace book, commenced in the days of my boyhood. If the name of the author was connected I failed to preserve it. I think the rythm has an unusual flow of graceliness and beauty.]

When day has smiled a soft farewell,
And night-drops bathe each shutting bell,
And shadows sail along the green,
And birds are still and winds serene,
I wander silently;

And while my lone steps print the dew,
Dear are the dreams that bless the view
To memory's eye. The maid appears
For whom have sprung my sweetest tears
So oft, so tenderly.

I see her as with graceful care
She binds her braids of sunny hair;
I feel her harp's melodious thrill
Strike to my heart and thence be still
Re-echoed faithfully.

I meet her mild and quiet eye—
Drink the warm spirit of her sigh—
See young love beating in her breast,
And wish to mine its pulses prest
God knows how fervently.

Such are my hours of dear delight,
And more but makes the long day light.
And think how swift the minutes flew
When last amongst the dripping dew
I wandered silently.

[Can any of our readers answer our correspondent's question?]

THE EDITOR'S CENTENNIAL.

[From the Madison (Wis.) Courier.]

The waves of time have lashed their spray
Against our rocking pebble way
One hundred times since that great day
That freedom's banner was unfurl'd
Above the ranks where heroes stood,
Prepared to die at Freedom's call,
Which first rang out o'er town and wood,
From grand old Independence hall!

Brave colonist with hearts so true
They danced our fathers' galling yokes—
("Why, Uncle Jake how do you do?
This morning? How are all the folks?
Glad to hear they're well.")—and with
The steel of sword and bayonet
Defend the right—("No, Mr. Smith,
Your posters are not printed yet.")

They met, nor flinched, nor bent the knee
To hirelings from a foreign shore,
Their cry was "Death or Liberty!"
("Come back, you cuss, and shut the door!"
War's thunder rolled! Columbia's skies
Were veiled, and lofty mountains shook—
("A quarter, sir, will advertise
Your lost morocco pocket-book.")

And fields were dyed with many a drop
Of crimson gore—though it did flow—
("Get shaved! You'll find a barber shop
This side—the second door below.")
Did blow until the ground was wet
And dotted o'er with clotted pools—
("No! haven't any copy yet.
Yell them to set upon their stools!")

They fought ("No!") like the sons of Troy,
And drove the British from our shores
That we to-day ("Yes!") might enjoy
The peace ("Oh, curse the office boys!")—
The peace ("Whose poodle dog is that?
Get out! Now let the 'devil' come,
I've copy for him, and it's fat!")—
The death of—Pandemonium!

PARSON KELLEY.

BY MARION DOUGLASS.

Old Parson Kelley's fair young wife Irene
Died when but three months wed,
And no new love her ever come between
His true heart and the dead,
Though now long sixty years the grass has grown
Upon her grave, and on its simple stone
The moss
And yellow lichens creep her name across.

Outside the door, in the warm summer air,
The old man sits for hours,
The idle wind, that stirs his silver hair,
Is sweet with June's first flowers;
But dull his mind, and clouded with the haze
Of life's last weary, gray November days;
And dim
The past and present look alike to him.

The sunny scene around confused and blurred,
The twitter of the birds,
Blend in his mind with voices long since heard—
Glad childhood's careless words,
Old hymns and Scripture texts; while indistinct
Yet strong, one thought with all fair things is linked—
The bride
Of his youth is ever by his side.

By its sweet weight of snowy blossoms bowed
The rose-tree branch hangs low,
And in the sunshine, like a fleecy cloud,
Sways slowly to and fro.
"Oh, is it you?" the old man asks; "Irene!"
And smiles, and fancies that her face he's seen
Beneath
The opening roses of a bridal wreath!

Down from the gambrel roof a white dove flits,
The sunshine on its wings,
And lighting close to where the dreamer sits,
A vision with it brings—
A golden gleam from some long vanished day,
"Dear love," he calls; then, "Why will you not stay?"
He sighs.
For, at his voice, the bird looks up and flies!

Oh, constant heart! heart whose failing thoughts cling fast
To one long laid in dust,
Still seeing, turned to thine, as in the past,
Her look of perfect trust,
Her soft voice hearing in the south wind's breath,
Dream on! Love pure as thine shall outlive death,
And when
The gates unfold, her eyes meet thine again.

The local of the Springfield Advertiser on a rampage: Hurrah! The editor has gone to Arkansas! We hope he will enjoy good health and stay long, for we want to have some fun while he is out. We, (that's us, you know), are doing the heavy work; all serene! The boss printer has been 'to see a man' so often that he's weary, and we've put him to sleep under the press, and all that's to be seen of him is his boots sticking out. The devil has frescoed his countenance with ink until he looks like a Digger Indian, and he's now retired with his head rammed in the pastepot. All arrears are hereby notified to settle, for if we are to run this thing we must have money, for the editor took all he could get with him. We want wood, pumpkins, coal, horses, cows, sheep, pigs, mules, hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, wagons, locomotive and stationary engines, guns, pistols, cannon, monitors, fire and life insurance, county and city warrants, gas company stock, cotton mill, 'approved,' foundry and horse railroad bonds, 7-20's, 5-40's, and anything for subscriptions. Hurry them up, for the editor may come back, and you will lose your chance. While he's away our politics agree with everyone, and we think as you do on finance; the 'third term' is likewise. We are happy. W-h-o-o-p!

"I'm sorry to be so mistaken in you, Mr. Blaine," said a candid lady friend to the ex-speaker, after his attack upon Jeff Davis. "I thought you had a big heart." "So I had, madam," he replied, "but I lost it some time before I was married."

Mr. Lamar will utter no extreme words, and do no extravagant act, from which Republicans can make party capital. He is scholarly and self-poised, and aims to take a statesman's view, and to act so as to compel the respect of even of those who differ from him.—[Utica Herald, (Rep.)

The Springfield Republican is of the opinion that Blaine has hurt himself badly by his amnesty balderdash.

Indiana has 2,923 grange organizations, with a membership numbering 59,685. The balance in the treasury of the state grange, by a late report, amounts to $17,000 cash.

George Francis Train, who for the last eighteen months has been under an engagement of $5,000 to keep still, has offered the other contracting parties $7,500 to let him off.

Just so long as there is enough of the third term carcass left to catch on the tee of our boot, just so long shall we continue to kick it. What was it born for, except to be bounced?—[Pittsburg Commercial, (Rep.)

La Page, the murderer of Josie Langmaid, the school girl in New Hampshire, has been sentenced to be confined in the state prison until January 19th, 1877, and then to be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

There were two mock marriages at a young people's party in Kinderhook, N. Y., on New Year's eve, and it turns out that the gentleman who performed the ceremony was a clergyman in disguise, thus legalizing the marriages.

Mr. Cox—If the gentleman from Maine would not attempt so much, he would feel a good deal better. He is like a little boy raised in Memphis, who undertook to take a twist at a mule's tail, and his father said to him: "You do not look so well, but you have learned something." [Boisterous laughter on the floor and in the galleries.—[Courier-Journal Report.

The Petersburg Index and Appeal appropriately observed that nobody but Blaine was responsible for the heated and embittered controversy that was thrust upon the House in connection with the amnesty bill. The rest of the Radical leaders are shirking it all around, and it would be improper to blame the party, as a party, for the atrocious outbreak of this man. The Petersburg paper, which had enough of war some time since, believes that the duty of the South consists in waiting with patience and prudence for the issue which heaven has reserved for these vexed and unhappy contentions, and that the real remedial agent will be found only in "the long result of time."

The republican legislature of Ohio, says the Baltimore Gazette, is not eminently successful in making capital on "crippled-soldier" resolutions. The democrats countered on one set of them by proposing an amendment replacing colored men employed about the state-house with soldiers, and wanted to amend [illegible] the president, by asking that official to replace his relatives in office with disabled veterans. The republicans could not be induced to adopt either.

Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, proposes to save the country $1,000,000 by cutting down salaries in the Consular and Diplomatic service. In dealing with the salaries of first-class missions, including those to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, he would cut down from $17,500 to $15,000; the pay of those to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, China, and Italy, he, would reduce from $12,000 to $10,000. The $10,000 mission to Chili and Peru he would reduce to $5,000; also the $7,500 South American mission to the same figure. Besides these general reductions, he would abolish the mission to the Central American States, and those to Uraguay, Hayti, and Liberia.

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON.

A telegram from Knoxville announced the death, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Patterson, near Greenville, Tenn., at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, of the widow of ex-President Johnson. Mrs. Johnson had long been an invalid, and during the Presidency of her illustrious husband her ill-health was such that she was compelled to delegate to her daughter, Mrs. Patterson, the discharge of the social duties of her high position. The marriage of ex-President Johnson was a singularly happy one, and he never wearied of bearing witness to the favorable influence of Mrs. Johnson, s devotion and intelligence upon his whole career. She had enjoyed greater educational advantages than himself in early life, and he was indebted to her, not merely for counsel and comfort throughout his singular and eminent career, but for the first step which he ever took in the long and arduous path which led him up from the humble station of an artisan to the first office in the gift of the American people.

Mrs. Johnson's maiden name was Eliza McArdel. She was born in 1811, and has consequently died in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She was married in 1829, when she was but eighteen, and her husband a youth of twenty. She bore her husband five children, at the house of the eldest of whom, Mrs. Patterson, the wife of ex-Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, she has now died. Her eldest and favorite son was thrown from his horse and instantly killed at the beginning of the civil war while on his round of duty as Surgeon of the First Regiment of Tennessee Union Volunteers. This blow greatly injured her already enfeeble constitution; and the suffering which she subsequently under-went, while caring for the comfort of her second daughter, Mrs. Stover, and her daughter's family in the mountains Tennessee during the first year of the civil war, completely undermined her strength. Mrs. Stover's husband, who was Colonel of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry in the Union Army died of disease brought on by exposure before the close of the year 1862.

Mr. Johnson's second son, Robert Johnson, was removed to an asylum for the insane during his father's presidency. The youngest, Andrew Johnson, jr., survives his mother. Few women in any condition of life in any part of the country were called upon to drink more deeply of the bitter cup of their country's afflictions than Mrs. Johnson, and her patience, simplicity of character, and unaffected piety earned for her in the narrow circle of her personal friends and intimates the most sincere respect and affection.

TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN; I was six times a prisoner of the Confederates during the late war, and, by virtue of personal experience as well as the testimony of brother officers, have as authentic knowledge of the treatment experienced by captured Union officers and soldiers as the Hon. Mr. Blaine can possibly procure at second-hand.

The last time I was released the Confederate officer in command returned to me my watch, without my ever having asked it. Another Confederate paid me fifteen dollars in greenbacks for a pair of boots, in order to provide me with money to assist me in my return north. In each and every instance my word was taken as to the valuables in my possession, and my person was never searched. An expensive field-glass was twice returned to me as a matter of courtesy. On the occasion of an escape, however, into the federal lines, the first Union command I encountered—a detachment of "Ellet's Marine brigade," at that time stationed at Carolina Landing, Mississippi—stole from me every single thing they could lay their hands on, and laughed at me for claiming restitution; although I was abundantly able to prove to their entire satisfaction that I was an escaped Union officer, crippled for life in the support of the principles they themselves professed, and the cause they supported.

In an engagement near Smyrna, Florida, early in the war—March, 1862—when the bitterness and hostility of the southerners toward their northern assailants was at its highest pitch, it happened that the writer chanced to be one of a small party of forty-three Unionists who were attacked at a disadvantage by a greatly superior force of Confederates, both of his superior officers being killed, himself wounded, and most of the remainder of the detachment captured. From the official account of the engagement, reported in the New York Tribune of April 7, 1862, I make the following extract:

"The bodies of Capts. Budd and Mather were given up by the rebel officer in command, Capt. Bird of the San Augustine Blues. With the bodies were given up the watches, keys and other personal property of Capts. Budd and Mather, and even the papers containing their orders and instructions."

Instances of courtesy similar to the foregoing might be multiplied indefinitely.

It is perfectly well understood by all the better informed among the officers and soldiers who served on the northern side during the recent fratricidal and foolish war, that the responsibility for the privations experienced by the captured federals rests upon Edwin M. Stanton, and U. S. Grant, as those who deliberately refused to permit an exchange of prisoners, in order to deprive the Confederates of the reinforcements they would receive in the field from the able-bodied soldiers that would otherwise be returned to them. The southerners, as all are now aware, were frequently unable to provide suitable food for their own soldiers, not to mention medical supplies, etc.; but the Confederates were generally their sanitary rations, and keep themselves alive when their commissariat proved inadequate by "foraging upon the country;" in other words, by begging, buying or taking the supplies they so much needed. But the Union prisoners within the stockade at Andersonville were, of course, unable to thus relieve their necessities; and that their suffering in consequence was extreme and terrible, is entirely beyond question. That horrible cruelties were perpetrated by wicked and barbarous men on either side is unfortunately too true. The "death-line penalty" was enforced as wantonly at the old capitol prison, at Washington, D. C., as at Andersonville; and for proof of this one needs but to turn to chapter 10 of "Border and Bastile," by a well-known English author and cavalry officer, who was himself an inmate of that prison, and an eye-witness of the shameful scenes he there depicts.

"Col. Osband's Union brigade of whites and blacks in separate regiments was stationed in Central Mississippi during 1864 and 1865, and eye-witnesses can affirm that the negroes of that notorious command, not content with seldom or never taking any prisoners or giving any quarter themselves, used to attempt to slaughter in cold blood the Confederates captured by the white regiment serving with them. It would be no difficult matter to multiply similar atrocities to which the writer was an unwilling witness, but what good purpose could it serve at this late day? War is a bitter and a cruel thing at its humanest and its best, and civil war is ever the most malignant. The good people of the northern states dwell in happy ignorance, of the worst part of the conduct of many among their petted heroes, utterly unmindful of the justice of the maxim, *audi alteram partem*.

The plain truth of the matter is that neither Federals nor Confederates have anything to be proud of regarding the general treatment of prisoners, while both have very much to regret.

Firmly believing in doing even-handed justice to our opponents, I am happy in being able to state, in conclusion, that my earnest and honest convictions in relation to the treatment of federal prisoners by the Confederates are entirely in harmony with the statements made by Mr. Hill, of Georgia.

ALBERT WARREN KELSEY.
St. Louis, Jan. 14, 1876.

"Phew!" said a St. Louis merchant, to whom a Chicago merchant had shown his gas bill from December, "Why, we only pay $2 25 a 1,000 feet for gas in our city." "That may be so," replied his Chicago friend, "but you must remember how much bigger the feet are in St. Louis."—[Chicago Tribune.

The Grayback Democrats who sent Hill to Congress are very enthusiastic over his rebel speech. — Globe. This is a short sentence, but there is as much lie in it as there is in Babbitt's soap factory. The Globe knows as well as it knows there is a day of judgment, that in the whole speech of Mr. Hill there is not one word or sentiment of "rebelism." It does not dare to print it—it is courageous enough to contort and falsify it.—[St. Louis Times.

"Go out, young man; she's not here;" said a Pennsylvania preacher, last Sunday, in the midst of his sermon, to a youth whom he saw standing hesitatingly in the doorway.

Punch tells a droll story of a man who, being suddenly raised to riches, exclaimed, in the fullness of his satisfaction, "O, that I could stand in the road and see myself ride by in my carriage."

ESSAY

ON THE

CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF TOBACCO.

BY GEO. D. MERRIWETHER, OF PIKE CO., MO.

[From the Journal of Agriculture, May, 1875.]

Tobacco can be cultivated successfully and with profit to the producer in almost every portion of Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, except on cold, sour land, or on high, rolling prairies, where the leaves will be bruised or broken by the winds. Still, the profit to the producer depends very much on the adaptability of the soil, situation and cultivation to the varieties grown. The Orinoco, Yellow Orinoco, Golden Pemberton and like varieties are peculiarly adapted to the light rolling new lands upon which, with a thorough preparation and a moderate cultivation, it has a small fiber, a sweet, oily, silky leaf, yellowing on the hill when ripe, and easy to cure to a bright yellow, so desirable and preferable to the producer; yielding from eight hundred to a thousand pounds to the acre. The yellow and blue Prior and like varieties are peculiarly adapted to the rich, black new lands, manured lots and clover lands, and with a thorough preparation and cultivation will yield from twelve to eighteen hundred pounds to the acre of rich, heavy staple, suiting export demand, and is thought by many to be the most profitable staple to the producer when properly handled. The Yellow Orinoco is not a distinct species, but is a mixed variety, possessing an oily and silky appearance, with the sweet chewing property of the Orinoco, while its leaf is increased in width over the Orinoco, by being mixed with the Yellow Prior. By judicious mixing or crossing other varieties can likewise be improved.

BURNING, PREPARING AND SOWING SEED BEDS.

The seed bed may be burnt from the first of December to the tenth of April, in rich alluvial new ground, cleared of timber and brush, and when in order the leaves raked off and burned sufficiently to prevent any obnoxious seed from germinating. It should be plowed or hoed, the roots grubbed and picked up and the ground thoroughly pulverized with hoe and rake. Then mark off with lines, parallel, four or five feet apart both ways, so as to form squares with the lines opposite each other, four or five feet apart. The seed should be measured, and sown at the rate of one tablespoonful to the hundred square yards, and well mixed in dry ashes clear of lumps or charcoal, and sown twice over the bed when it is calm and still. It is better to tramp the bed, if burnt late in the spring; then cover thickly with brush, laying the heavy ends of the first cover on the edge of the bed and the heavy ends of the next cover on the roughts of those, and so on until it is covered; the bed should be uncovered when the leaves of the plant are as large as a quarter of a dollar, and the bed cleared of leaves and obnoxious weeds.

PREPARATION FOR SETTING OR PLANTING.

The ground should be thoroughly prepared; if new land of light, shallow soil, adapted to the growth of corn, not exceeding three or four inches, then harrowed and replowed; then harrowed the second time, and all roots picked up and burned. To prevent tearing the leaves off the plants, in the course of cultivation the ground should be marked off with straight furrows, three feet apart, with a shallow plow.

The deep rich soil should be prepared in like manner, except the breaking up, which should be deeper, and the furrows should be laid off three feet three inches apart. Rich old land and manured lots should be plowed up deep, late in the fall, or during the winter, or early in the spring; then harrowed, and afterwards re-plowed and harrowed again; then lay it off three feet three inches one way and three feet the other, that it may be worked both ways with the plow.

TRANSPLANTING OR SETTING.

Should be done from the twentieth of May to the twentieth of June. A very small plant with good roots will live and grow well in new land, while it requires a large and thrifty plant for old land or manured lots. The plant should be set on the side of a furrow to the depth of the bud, and the earth firmly pressed around the roots, when there is but little moisture in the soil, but when the soil is quite moist or wet the setting should be at less depth, and earth pressed more lightly around the roots of the plant.

CULTIVATION.

When the soil and situation is adapted to the growth of the fine varieties, it should have but one light plowing, and that should be given when the plant is small or about the time it commences to spread; it should then be hilled up and the weeds kept chopped out with the hoe. The less work given the plant after hilling up, the finer the fiber and texture will be, and the easier and more certain is it to cure a beautiful color. The coarse and heavy varieties should be more thoroughly cultivated, plowed twice and hilled up so as to brace the stalks against the winds.

PRUNING AND TOPPING.

Pruning should be done at the time of topping; if the crop is forward and thrifty, the first pruning should be done at six inches, that is, all the leaves should be broken from the stalk for six inches above the hill and the bud taken out, leaving ten leaves on the stalk. The next topping, which usually occurs a week from the first, prune or break off the leaves five inches from the hill; take out the bud, leaving ten leaves on the stalk. The next topping, prune in like manner; take out the bud, leaving nine leaves on the stalk. The next topping prune in like manner; take out the bud, leaving eight leaves on the stalk. The plant is frequently topped to twelve and fourteen leaves, which makes the leaves light and chaffy and the top leaves narrow and imperfect. Topping should be done as soon as the plant attains sufficient size to pinch or break out the bud without disfiguring the tender leaves, and always before the plant buttons or blooms. To top to ten leaves without counting is done by putting the eye on the first leaf on the stalk after pruning; then break the bud to that leaf, leaving the top or bud leaf pointing or hanging immediately over the second leaf at the bottom of the stalk. To top to nine leaves, break the bud to the second leaf, leaving the bud or last leaf hanging immediately over the first leaf on the stalk. To top to eight leaves, break the bud to the third leaf, leaving the bud or last leaf hanging over the fourth leaf from the bottom of the stalk. The plant should be protected against the ravages of worms; the suckers pulled off when brittle and tender, and never be permitted to get hard and woody, which makes them hard to pull off, and frequently breaks the leaves in pulling them off, and the leaves more liable to break after they are pulled off; and by no means should be permitted to grow to a greater size than will permit them to be broken off easily.

CUTTING AND SCAFFOLDING.

Tobacco should be thoroughly ripe before it is cut. It is the general conceived opinion that the leaf is easier to cure a bright yellow color if cut before it becomes thoroughly ripe. But it is an error, and is often the cause of the production of chaffy, bitter noudescript, scarcely worth handling and marketing. When ripe, the fine varieties grown on new land become very spotted or yellow; but the coarse heavy staple on rich lots, frequently retains the green even when ripe, but is very thick, gummy and brittle, and the leaf will always crack on being pinched up and pressed between the thumb and finger.

Cutting is performed by splitting the stalk with a knife to within four inches of the lower leaf, below which it is cut off and turned over on the side of the hill. If the weather is very hot and the ground dry, care must be taken to prevent its being burned by the sun; this can be prevented by piling ten or twelve plants together, the stalks turned toward the sun. Ten average size plants, and a greater number of large, should be hung upon a stick of four feet six inches in length. Some prefer housing as it is hung; but if the weather is clear and dry it is much better to hang on scaffolds sufficiently high to prevent the ends of the leaves from touching the ground. The stick is hung on the scaffold five inches ap