CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 43.--NO 21. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873. WHOLE NO. 2,256.

BYERS keeps a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Notions, Blank Books and Stationery, and is prepared to sell low at retail or wholesale.

W. H. TURNLEY. W. J. ELY
W. D. MERIWETHER, Jr.

TURNLEY, ELY & CO.

TOBACCO

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.

Advances made on Tobacco in Store.

We have secured the services of Mr. T. D. Leonard, the well-known auctioner, who will sell all of our Tobacco for us.

We have erected a shed in New Providence, opposite the store of Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee, where we will receive tobacco and dray it to our warehouse free of charge or those persons who do not wish to haul t to Clarksville. Messrs, McDaniel & Barbee will receive, weigh and receipt for Tobacco delivered at our shed in New Providence.

Oct 1 '71 -tf.

H. Q. GRINTER, of Todd Co., Ky. C. T. YOUNG, of Logan Co., Ky.
J. L. WILLIANSON,

GRINTER, YOUNG & CO.,

Tobacco

Commission Merchants

CUMBERLAND FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

CLARKSVILLE, - TENN.

Oct. 12, '72-6m.

W. A. QUARLES. W. M. DANIEL
G. M. QUARLES.

Quarles, Daniel & Quarles,

Attorneys at Law,

CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.

April 27, 1872-tf

EDMOND B. LURTON, CHAS. W. TYLER.

LURTON & TYLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in the courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties

June 15, '72-tf.

JAMES W. RICE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Will attend the courts of Montgomery, Stewart and Houston counties.

Office on Strawberry Alley.

Jan. 4, 1873-1y

BARKER & COURTS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Franklin St., Sign of Sugar Hogshead.

Jan 18, '72-tf.

RICH'D ANDERSON. E. S. BRINGHURST.

ANDERSON & BRINGHURST,

DEALERS IN

COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.,

FRANKLIN STREET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dec. 23, 1871-1y

National Hotel,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

T. D. SCOTT, - - - Proprietor.

This house is complete in all its appointments, and the table supplied with the best the market affords, at reasonable rates.

Jan. 29 '69-tf

Chas. Lehman,

(Roths' Old Saloon)

Having purchased the popular

Saloon, Restaurant and Billiard Hall,

Formerly owned by G. A. Roth, has had the establishment newly painted and refitted, and is now open to the public, where all are invited to enjoy the best of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

and other refreshments. Everything kept neat and orderly.

Aug 10, 72-tf

S. OPPENHEIMER,

DEALER IN

Hides, Furs, Wool, Ginseng, and all kinds of Metal,

Public Square, CLARKSVILLE.

I am no candidate for office, but will pay cash for all articles in my line. Come along with them.

Sept. 28, 1872-tf

W. B. CROSS. R. J. GOODSTREE.

W. B. CROSS & CO.

(Successors to Geo. G. Willis & Co.,)

PROPRIETORS OF

SAW MILL,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

And dealers in Lumber of every description

Poplar, Gum, Pine, Oak, Walnut, Cedar Fence Posts, Shingles, and Sawed Lathes.

Prompt attention given to orders from a distance, at the lowest Cash Prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb. 1, '73-3m

The finest selection of imported Colognes, Handkerchief Extracts, Hair Oils, Toilet Soaps, Combs and Brushes of all kinds for sale by OWEN & MOORE.

J. J. CRUSMAN

Is now making large additions to his stock, and offers inducements to the Trade,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,

in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated

SUGAR.

New Orleans, Clarified and Brown

SUGAR.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.

FLINT HOMINY

GRITS.

MACCARONI.

TAPIOCA.

OYSTERS.

PICKLES.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GELATINE.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

DRIED BEEF.

BEEF TONGUES.

PEACHES.

BLACKBERRIES.

TOMATOES.

CORN.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

PURE CREAM TARTAR.

PURE BI-CARB. SODA.

Pure Spices, of all kinds

Horsford's Bread Preparation,

PURE CATAWBA WINE

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Old Sour Mash Whisky.

Old Peach and Apple Brandy.

Old French Brandy.

300 Bus. Clover Seed.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Orchard and Herds Grass Seeds.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

With all other goods to make a complete assortment.

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Jan. 4, 73-tf. First and Franklin Streets.

1873! 1873!

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

CLARKSVILLE

CHRONICLE!

A LARGE

36 COLUMN NEWSPAPER

$2.00 PER YEAR.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

IT OFFERS EXTRA

INDUCEMENTS.

We are supplied with a large and a small power press and are prepared to print anything from the smallest card to a mammoth poster, in the best style, at moderate rates.

Send in your advertisements.

Send in your orders for Job Work.

Send for specimen copy of the paper.

Address

NEBLETT & GRANT,

Proprietors Chronicle,

Clarksville, Tenn.

Sixth Division of the Chancery Court.

The Chancery Court for this, the Sixth Division, Hon. G. G. Smith, presiding, is held at the following times and places:

Hartsville, Trousdale county, 1st Mondays of February and August.

Clarksville, Montgomery county, 4th Mondays of April and 1st Mondays of November.

Gallatin, Sumner county, 1st Monday of June and 4th Monday of December.

Lebanon, Wilson county, 2nd Monday of April and 2nd Monday of October.

Springfield, Robertson county, 4th Monday March and 3rd Monday in September.

Dover, Stewart county, 2nd Monday in February and 4th Monday in October.

Ashland City, Cheatham county, 3rd Monday in January and 2nd Monday in August.

Arlington, Hopkinson county, 4th Monday in February and 4th Monday in August.

Tenth Judicial Circuit.

The Circuit Court of this, the 10th Judicial Circuit, Hon. J. E. Rice presiding, are held at the following times and places:

Clarksville, Montgomery county, on 1st Mondays in January, May and September. G. D. Bailey, clerk.

Springfield, Robertson county, the 1st Mondays in February, June and October.—John Y. Hutchings, clerk.

Ashland City, Cheatham county, the 3rd Mondays in February, June and October. W. R. Nichols, clerk.

Charlotte, Dickson county, the 3rd Mondays in March, July and November.—J. A. Dodson, clerk.

Waverly, Humphreys county, the 4th Mondays in March, July and November. H. M. Little, clerk.

Dover, Stewart county, 2nd Mondays in April, August and December. W. J. Hagler, clerk.

Montgomery County Criminal Court

will be held on 4th Mondays of January and April, and 2nd Monday of November, by Judge T. W. King; F. O. Anderson, Attorney General.

I. O. O. F.

At a meeting of Pythagoras Lodge No. 23, Dec. 30, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Q. C. Atkinson, N. G.; B. H. Owen, V. G.; M. C. Northington, R. S.; James Tait, Tr.

I. O. O. F.

Young Encampment No. 33, meet FIRST and THIRD THURSDAY in each month.

Pythagoras Lodge No. 23, meet MONDAY EVENING of each week.

Masonic.

Clarksville Lodge, No. 89, meets first Thursday night in every month.

Clarksville Chapter meets first Thursday after first Monday.

Clarksville Council, No. 3, meets second Thursday.

The Commandery meets fourth Monday.

Good Templars.

Clarksville Lodge, No. 123, meets every Tuesday night.

Eureka Temple meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Officers of Fire Department for 1873.

Deluge Fire Co. No. 1.—John Young, Captain; T. H. Hyman, Lieutenant; John M. Cross, Engineer; Kos. Ligon, Ass't Eng.; W. A. Jarrel, 2nd Ass't Eng.; Walter McComb, Hose Director; T. Glover, Ass't Hose Director; G. G. Perkins, Pipeman; J. R. Stephens, 1st Ass't Pipeman; W. M. Orgain, 2nd Ass't Pipeman; J. G. Joseph, Sec'y; H. Frech, Treasurer.

Hook and Ladder Co.—John L. Duff, Captain; F. G. Williams, Ladder Director; S. R. Fuqua, Ass't Ladder Director; R. W. Beaumont, Hook Director; Jo. C. Mattill, Bucket Director; W. A. Settle, Pres't; John S. Neblett, Vice Pres't; J. H. McPhail, Recording Sec'y; H. Davidson, Financial Sec'y; J. M. House, Treasurer.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

(Office at McGill's Photograph Gallery)

FRANKLIN ST.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WILL. M. LONG, Ag't.

March 22, 1873-1m.

W. M. POLLOCK. SAM'L JOHNSON.

POLLOCK & JOHNSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

(Office Up Stairs)

CORNER FRANKLIN AND FIRST STS.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE

Fire and Marine Insurance. The best and cheapest Life Insurance in the United States. The

OLD AND RELIABLE

New York Life Ins. Co.,

no new-fangled, untried, or experimental company, but one time tried and tested and ever found worthy. Undoubted indemnity at the

LOWEST KNOWN RATES CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

Be not deceived and misled. The best is the cheapest. If you wish to insure your life, choose a company of age, experience and ability, and you will select the "Old Reliable" New York Life.

Will give our attention to the buying, selling and renting of real estate,

March 15, '73-tf.

RAWLS AND RAMEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CROCERIES!

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

AND

PURE LIQUORS,

FRANKLIN STREET,

THIRD DOOR EAST FROM FIRST ST.,

CLARKSVILLE, - TENNESSEE.

The Best Grade of

ROBERTSON COUNTY

WHISKEY!

in large quantities, at the lowest rates,

N. O. Sugar and Molasses

GOLDEN SYRUP,

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, Prime Rio Coffee, Teas, Factory Cheese, Oysters, Soda, Pepper, Yeast Powder, New Hominy, Carolina Rice and a well assorted stock of other goods.

RAWLS & RAMEY.

March 8, '73-tf.

THROUGH THE PASS.

[Just before his death, Capt. Matthew F. Maury expressed the wish which, almost in his very words, is here given.]

I.

"Home—bear me home, at last" he said,
"And lay me where my dead are lying;
But not while skies are overspread,
And mournful wintry winds are sighing.

II.

"Wait till the royal march of Spring
Carpets the mountain fastness over—
Till chattering birds are on the wing,
And buzzing bees are in the clover.

III.

"Wait till the laurel bursts its buds,
And creeping ivy flings its graces
About the lichen'd rocks—and floods
Of sunshine fill the shady places.

IV.

"Then—when the sky, the air, the grass—
Sweet nature all, is glad and tender—
Then bear me through the Goshen-Pass,*
Amid its flash of May-day splendor."

V.

—So *will* we bear him!—Human heart
To Nature's own drew never nearer;
And never stooped she to impart
Her love to one who held it dearer.

VI.

The stars had secrets for him: Seas
Revealed the depths their waves were screening;
The winds gave up their mysteries—
The tidal flows confessed their meaning.

VII.

Of Ocean paths, the tangled clew
He taught the nations to unravel,
And showed the track, where safely thro'
The lightning footed tho't might travel.

VIII.

And yet, unspoiled by all the store
Of Nature's grander revelations,
Who bowed more lovingly before
The lowliest of her fair creations?

IX.

No sage of all the sages past
Ambered in Plutarch's limpid story,
Upon his living age has cast
A radiance touch with truer glory.

X.

His noble living, for the ends
God set him—(duty underlying
Each tho't, word, action,) naught transcends
In luster, save his nobler dying.

XI.

Do homage, sky, and air, and grass!
All things be cherished, sweet and tender,
As through our gorgeous Mountain-Pass,
We bear him in his sunset splendor!

Margaret J. Preston.

*A magnificent mountain gorge between Lexington, Va., where Capt. Maury expired) and the Central Railroad.

For the Chronicle.

LETTER FROM ASHLAND CITY.

A Negro Takes a Steamboat.

Messrs. Editors: A little transaction occurred at the wharf of our quiet city on Sunday night, the 23rd of March, which would, if it had transpired in a more populous place, have created some excitement, but as it was furnished to those engaged in it a small matter for recreation.

On the down trip of the steamer Silverthorn, the Stewart of the boat, a specimen of the 14th amendment, amounting to about two hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois, violated a rule of the boat, the penalty for which was "go ashore," and in order to carry out the judgment, the boat landed at our wearf and the "man and brother" was told that he must vacate. This he roundly refused to do, and after every argument had been used by the officers of the boat, to no effect, one of which was, they attempted to cut off his supplies of "benzine," but he put a head on this by telling the barkeeper that he "would have whisky or blood," and the barkeeper wisely concluded that whisky was the cheaper, and better suited as an article of treaty, let him have his choice. Finding all their efforts to dislodge their unwelcome guest futile, they determined to invoke the strong arm of the law, accordingly sent out for the Sheriff to come and eject him. The Sheriff being informed of the facts and circumstances, declined to act in the premises, unless they would bring him a writ charging the party with some specific offence. Believing that he had no right to interfere with any man's domestic establishment, without a warrant of law, and believing that the boat and crew made up that establishment, and that the captain was the head therefore, he had the right and was in duty bound as an act of justice to those who were travelling with him, to enforce his authority. Not so, however, with some of the young men of our place; they could not resist the the appeals made them for relief, and went down determined to help those who could not, or would not help themselves. But when they got on board the cause of all the trouble could not be found, notwithstanding strict watch had been kept on his movements, he was not to be seen.—The boat was searched from hold to texas, without success; finally upon looking into one of the rooms in the ladies' cabin, the object of their search was found wrapped up head and ears, fully dressed even to his shoes, keeping time to the whizzing of steam from leaky pipes and valves, with unenphonious noises from the nasal extremity of his countenance. On being aroused from his maudlin slumber, he was told to vacate, but stubbornly refused. However, on taking a more extended view of the situation, and seeing four young men whose average height was considerably over six feet, and perhaps seeing something in their faces or peradventure in their hands, that he had not seen before, and to these having been added some stronger arguments than had been used, and seeing they meant business, and on again being told to "git," he yield to the "*vis major*" and "got," to the great relief of all on board, as, no doubt, they felt as much relieved as if some uncaged wild animal had been taken from their midst. As he who, to use his own words, "had had the boat all to himself," and had reigned with the will of an autocrat was leaving the scene of his recent triumphs, he was followed by the jeers and taunts of those who, a short time before, were cowering in his presence like whipped spaniels, while the young men, who had done for the crew what they out to have done for themselves, were loaded with thanks and protestations of lasting gratitude.

The boys marched him up town, and pointed out to him the habitation of some of his own *sort*, where he took up his abode for the remainder of the night, and the next morning took the stage for Nashville, perhaps a wiser if not a better man.

Anon.

Ashland City, March 25, 1873.

The St. Louis Republican, remarking upon the fact that none of the unbribed members of Congress are to have home receptions, says "it is only stained reputations that provoke the admiration of certain constituencies." This is hardly complimentary to the constituencies of Oaks Ames and Colfax.

From the Ladies' Pearl.

ECCE CUSTOS.

THE $25 PRIZE ARTICLE.

To say that the age, in which we live, is peculiar, is to utter a truism, for all ages are peculiar. History records no two situations in the affairs of men precisely similar. There has been an "Iron Age." There is to be a "Golden Age." There is now a "Mercurial Age." It is sprightly, fickle, money-making and crafty.—It is a material rather than a æsthetic age; practical rather than abstract, analytic and formative rather than conservative. Money rules intellect. The flesh rules the spirit. Ambition rules conscience. The Present despises the Past, and aims to rule the Future. We Americans of the age are particularly wise in our own conceit. We may be unusually intelligent. It would be false to say that we are remarkably ignorant. But, however intelligent we may be, we must as a people be more intelligent, and more energetic in the use of our intelligence, before the perpetuity of our Republic is assured. This will be shown that we are at this moment threatened by dangers, which public opinion treats with contempt or indifference, a spirit, in which no question which may effect the public weal, is ever treated by a thoroughly intelligent governing power.

The class of dangers most to be dreaded, because actually least dreaded are those which are concealed. Of this class, certain formidable monopolies, the constantly swelling freshets of foreign immigration, and the woman suffrage agitation may serve as examples. Without asserting that there is not another side to these questions, I shall discuss only the side of danger.

We Americans are proud of our great monopolies, especially those which are spanning our continent with the iron girdle of trade. They are the products and types of our wonderful material prosperity. They reveal the onward march of civilization. Our very pride in them and in their achievements blinds us to the fact that like all the representatives of civilization they carry with them seeds of evil. The natural product of powerful monopolies is an aristocratic despotism. They already can and do control, and often corrupt our legislatures; they dictate our laws, they appropropriate the fruits of our industry. They are quietly forming in the midst of us irresistible combinations, an *imperium* in *imperio*. In time they will dictate its financial policy to the government. As a child with advancing years will discard his baby toys, substituting for the peg-top the foot-ball, so these growing monopolies, when more mature will despise their present play things, will no longer spin individual State Legislatures, but inflate and drive our National Legislatures at will. Unless the public is aroused to a defense of its rights, a battle and the loss of liberty is certain. It will be capital against numbers. The monopolies against the people. If the guiding principle of the combinations was unmixed virtue, they would yet be dangerous as enemies to the fundamental principles of a Republic But they are not nourished or even stimulated by virtue. They do not grasp at power for the sake of promoting the universal good. Capital acquired and wielded dishonestly, will become the most unmanageable of despots. We have already naturalized the term "railway king" in our pleasantries. We are rapidly constructing a "railway kingdom" in sober earnest. If our money is liquified into mythical railroad stocks, or lives sacrificed to the God Mammon, set up by some reckless railway king to preside over lightning trains, sped upon shaking bridges and spreading tracks, we must blame none but ourselves. We could have foreseen the danger, and armed ourselves against it.

The public refuses to grapple with this complicated question, even our Legislatures decline to attempt a solution of the problem. Their timid action and the perplexity of the public mind constitute the first proof of the assertion I desire to make, that public opinion in our country needs an infusion, both of intelligence and courage.

Under the *nom de plume* of reform, there is growing almost unheeded among us a danger, which men laugh at, but rarely dread—the Woman Suffrage agitation. Sensible men and sensible women smile at the hysterical wailings of these croaking reformers. They assert that our institutions will move on as serenely amid their chattering as did the moon, at which the celebrated canine agitator barked. Yet like painted braves these innovators brandish the hatchet and dance around us with the startling war-cry, "Woman is wronged." Wronged forsooth, because she is not permitted by the law of nature or of man to occupy two places, or to be two persons at the same time. Suppose, that a man should start out tomorrow with an eloquent lecture, complaining that he was refused admission to a first-class female seminary, that the lucrative office of nursery maid was denied him by eminently respectable and philanthropic families, that his demand for the position of wife and mother in some aristocratic household was ridiculed by the community at large, that men refused to do homage to his celestial beauty, that women refused to cherish him as a sister, that he was in short treated with no more reverence than a mere man, that the heaven born and carefully guarded prerogatives of women, were superciliously denied him by general consent? Would you dub him a hero or a fool? Would you hail him as a sagacious and unselfish reformer, or would you sneer at him as a lunatic? Without applying these epithets to the agitators in question, I am simply meditating on the effects of a counter movement, which may serve as an illustration of the sensible axiom, that man is not woman, nor woman man, that the wrongs of woman consist of the lamentable fact that she cannot be man and woman at the same time.

No, it is not, because American women are wronged, but because professional reformers and sensationalists are out of employment that this bedlam intrudes itself upon our domestic peace. It is not, because we need woman suffrage, but because these winsome lecturers need money and political capital. Say you that there is no danger to be apprehended from these plausible and ambitious agitators, who are preaching revolutionary doctrines to promote their private ends. Is there no danger that they may succeed in substituting as a basis of government, the unit of the individual, for the unit of the family?

The reformers say to the married pair: "You are not one, but two, you need not harmonize in your opinions, but may differ as widely as Wendell Phillips and Jefferson Davis. Your interests are not one, but rather antagonistic. Not unity, but glorious independence is the essential characteristic of the family. It is absolute democracy in opposition to a republic. It is an attempt to subordinate the sacred institution of the very worldy institution of American politics. The success of such an undertaking would sound the death knell of national virtue, while it rung in the jubilee of family discord, personal enmity and general confusion.

Notwithstanding the palpable dangers of this agitation, the public treat, it as the harmless fluttering of wounded doves, or as the barking of a chained dog—a matter of no moment. Is this the spirit of a careful watchful governor?

Another movement full of danger, but which is very generally misunderstood, is the quiet but determined effort at Romanish supremacy in this country. Their demand that the Bible shall be expelled from the public schools, is but a feeler to test their power—to measure the distance between sovereignty and their present position. Their power depends on the unquestioning faith of its members in the Romish church. They dread an influence, which may by chance inspire the laymen to doubt, or demand proof. Hence the candid admission of a Romish authority:—"Catholics would not be satisfied with the public schools, even if the Protestant Bible and every vestige of of religious teaching were bandished from them." A church which is obliged to protect its sanctity by pruning the memories of men, and by covering its trail in many of its windings through history, will not choose to present an ungarbled story of civilization to its disciples. More than this, every hymn and song, every gem of literature, every work of science, philosophy, or political economy must be expurgated of such passages as shall tend to implant ideas or to excite the reasoning powers in any devout Catholic mind. A church which is confessedly striving to undo all that the toils and struggles of the last century have accomplished by re-uniting the church and the state, will permit no suggestion that church and state are better apart. A church which is avowedly endeavoring to appropriate to itself this hospitable American home, into which its members have come as guests and strangers, will ward off from them any intelligence, any sense of justice, any Christianity which will lead them to doubt that this country is a fit prey for ecclesiastical vultures. A church which confesses that its hostility to public chools arises, not from their religious character, but from the acknowledged principle of opposition to universal enlightenment, would evidently, had it the power, put a premium on ignorance, and a manacle on reason.

Give our free schools to this rapacious priesthood, and what is the next step? If free schools annoy them, so will a free press, a free pulpit, free thought, and a free state. It is a church with an insatiate appetite for power. Its demands for temporal possessions have been hardly modest for a church, bearing the name of him who said: "My kingdom is not of this world."

Notwithstanding these palpable dangers of a many-sided and freely-indulged national conscience, many kind and good people cry: "Yield! Yield! Win them by kindness. We must have *perfect freedom* here." They forget that freedom must stop somewhere, or else that every man is free to cut his neighbor's throat.

Is not this again a proof that public opinion is as yet neither a trusty oracle, nor a sage?

These dangers which I have just discussed, are but representatives of a great multitude, which hem us in on all sides. The immigration problem is unsolved. Reconstruction and financial schemes are perplexing us. Our civil-service regulations disregard the public weal. Our metropolitan society is corrupt, and our politics are rotten.

But worse than all is the wide spread disrespect for liberal culture, at which one statesman sneers as "a smattering of a Latin and less Greek." Another exclaims: "Away with dusty tomes and dustier Greek roots." Another plaintively cries: "Of all horned cattle, deliver me from a college graduate," while multitudes hurrah for "self-made" men, and jealously ridicule the pretentions of those who are liberally educated.

Here then I submit again the proof of the untrustworthiness of public opinion as a ruler. I grant it is more inteligent now than it was a century ago. I argue that persistent effort will eleviate its intellectual and moral status still more perceptibly during the next generation. I claim that, unless the public opinion of the twentieth century shall be more intelligent than that of the nineteenth, the fault will be with the public men of the present day, and so take up the proposition that the work of the age is the education of public opinion.

It is evident this work can be properly executed only by men of high intelligence. For as I have argued, only the keenest intellects can comprehend and solve the problems of our future existence. The social problems of to-day are not like those of 1776. With every year of our national existence new complications arise. We are no longer discussing mere moralities, which can be determined by the plainest and simplest principles of right and wrong. The history of our generation will record perplexities, which can be disentagled by no crude, impulsive public opinion. As the questions grow more involved, the people must grow more intelligent. The engineer must know his locomotive in all its details, or it will conquer him, and become an instrument of destruction. Social science is yet in its infancy. It is for the educated men of the country to see that it does not droop, and die in its childhood. When it shall reach a green old age, around its hoary head shall shine the glories of the millenniumn.

Distributed and Set Up.

From the St. Louis Republican.

That is the order in which the types are handled. There are occasional accidents by which they are so mixed as to be entirely unintelligible, but they can still be distributed and set again, and make clear impressions. William A. Robinson was a poor printer in Leavenworth. He was often ill, could not work regularly, and was too proud to tell how poor he was and how he lived at home. He had a wife, three children, aged 3, 5, and 14 years, and the family lived in one room, and had but one bed. Robinson was lately taken seriously ill and could not leave his house. His last stick-full was ready to be distributed. He lay gasping upon his bed, the death-rattle imitating the familiar click of the types. The doctor who watched by that beside witnessed such a scene as has very seldom occurred in the history of sorrow and pain—probably never before. He was a double watcher—for death and birth. Robinson quitted his case forever, and lay dead in the bed. His wife lay there with him, and two of the three children, and also another that first looked upon the world almost at the instant the father had closed his eyes upon it. There was a curious passage in the agony of change. The going out of existence and the coming into existence, and all the anguish and terror of the commingled scene. The old, worn types were distributed for the last time and the new were set, and the first impression will never be forgotten by its one, only reader by the flickering flames of those three lives in that abode of suffering and misery.

The South Carolina Legislature has adjourned without taking a single practical step toward freeing the State of its enormous burden of debt. The Treasurer charged that all measures toward separating the legal and illegal debts were defeated by the former financial agent of the State, one Kimpton, who used "hard cash" to carry his points. This man has still bonds in his possession against the State amounting to over, $3,000,000. The Treasurer states that the State tax this year will amount to 1,800,000, against $400,000 before the war. One million and a quarter of this has already been paid in, and yet, the Treasurer adds, there will be a deficiency of $300,000 or $400,000 to be provided for out of the next year's levy. As reasons for the deplorable state of affairs, the Treasurer assigns, first, the heretofore extravagance and spoliations, and second, the fact that the appropriations have been made with a lavish hand, and without reference to the amount to be raised by taxation.

Great Britain has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The Latest Law Requiring our Highways to be Kept in Good Order.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall be the duty of the County Court of each county in the State to lay off their respective counties into road districts; to appoint three commissioners in each district, whose duty it shall be to repair highways and bridges in their respective districts, and to cause the building of bridges therein when the public interest or necessity require.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, To lay out and establish highways, to regulate the highways therein, and to alter or vacate such highways as they or a majority of them shall deem proper, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, To cause such roads used as highways as have been laid out or dedicated, but not sufficiently described, to be surveyed and entered on record in the office of the County Court Clerk.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, To purchase such tools or implements as they may deem necessary, and which cannot be furnished by the hands in their respective districts.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, To assess the tax in their respective districts:

First—Every person owning or occupying land in the district in which he resides; and every male inhabitant above the age of eighteen and under forty-five years, residing in the district where the assessment is made, shall be assessed to work on the highways in such district; and the lands of non-residents situated in such districts assessed for highway labor, as hereinafter directed.

Second—The Commissioners of Highways shall meet at the office of the County Court Clerk on the 1st day of June of each year, for the purpose of assessing a highway tax, and they shall have free access to the assessment roll until they shall have completed their assessment.

Third—Each of the Overseers of Highways shall, within twenty days after his election or appointment, deliver to the commissioners a list, subscribed by him, of the names of all the inhabitants in his district who are liable to work on the highways.

Fourth—The Commissioners of Highways in each district shall make out from the assessment roll a seperate list and statement of the valuation of all the taxable personal property, and a description of all lots or parcels of land within each road district, in such district, inserting in a separate part of such list, description of such lands owned by non-residents of the district, with the value of each lot or parcel set down opposite to such description as the same shall appear on the assessment roll; and if such lot or tract was not separately described in such roll, then in proportion to the valuation which shall have been affixed to the whole tract of which such lot or parcel forms part.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, In making the estimate and assessment of highway labor, the commissioners shall proceed as follows:

1st. Every male inhabitant in each road district, being above the age of eighteen and under fifty years, except ministers of the Gospel, millers and ferrymen, shall be assessed five days' work in each year.

2nd. The residue of the highway labor to be assessed, not exceeding one day's work upon two thousand dollars worth of the valuation, shall be apportioned upon the estate, real and personal, of every inhabitant in each of the road tract or parcel of land in the respective road districts of which shall appear by the non-residents, as the same shall appear by the assessment roll.

3rd. The commissioners shall affix to the name of each person named in the list furnished by the overseers, and not assessed upon the assessment rolls and also to each valuation of property with the several road districts, the number of days which such persons or property shall be assessed for highway labor.

4th. The clerk of the Board of Commissioner shall, under their direction, make duplicates of the several lists, which shall be subscribed by the commissioners, one of which list for each road district shall be filed by said clerk in his office, and the other shall be forthwith delivered to the overseers of highways of the district in which the highway labor therein specified is assessed.

5th. The names of persons left out of any such list, who ought to have been included therein, and of new inhabitants who have not in the same year been assessed in some other place for highway labor, shall be from time to time added to the several lists, and rated by the overseer in proportion to their taxable real and personal property as others are rated on such lists by the commissioners to work on the highways, subject to an appeal to the commissioners.

7th. Whenever the occupant of any land not owned by him shall be assessed therefor by the commissioners, they shall distinguish in their assessment list the amount charged upon such land from the personal tax, if any, of such occupant; but when any such land shall be assessed in the name of the occupant, the owner thereof shall not be assessed during the same year to work on the highways, on account of such land.

8th. Whenever any tenant of any land, for a less time than twenty-five years, shall be assessed to work on the highways on account of such land, pursuant to the last section, and shall actually perform such work, or commute therefor, he shall be entitled to a deduction for the rent due or to become due from him for such land, equal to the full amount of such assessment; or he may recover the same of his landlord in an action for money paid for his benefit, estimating the same at so much as is, or shall be, prescribed by law for commutation per day for highway labor, unless otherwise provided by agreement between such tenant and his landlord.

9th. It shall be the duty of the commissioners in each district to elect or appoint an overseer for not less than three nor more than five miles of road in their respective districts, to serve one year.

10th. It shall be the duty of the overseer of highways to give at least two days' notice to all persons assessed to work on the highways in their respective districts, and residing in their districts, of the time and place when and where they are to appear for that purpose, and with what implements.

11th. It shall be the duty of the several overseers of highways to notify the agents of every non-resident owner of land within their respective districts, if they shall know that any agents resides within the district, of the number of days assessed upon the lands of such non-resident, and the time when, and place where, the labor is to be performed, which notice shall be given at least five days previous to the time appointed.

12th. Every person liable to work on the highways shall work the whole number of days for which he shall have been assessed; but every such person, other than an overseer, whether resident or non-resident, may elect to commute for the same, or any part thereof, at the rate of one dollar for each day; in which case, such commutation money shall be paid to the overseer of highways of the district in which the labor is required to be performed, and shall be applied and expended by such overseer in the purchase of implements or construction and repair of the roads and bridges in same district, except when said taxes are otherwise appropriated or disposed of by law

13th. Every person intend to commute as aforsaid, shall, within three days after he shall be notified to appear and work on the highways, pay the commutation money for the work required of him, and the commutation shall not be considered as complete until such money be paid.

14th. Every overseer of highways shall have power to require a cart, wagon or plow with a yoke of oxen or span of horses and a hand to manage them, to be furnished by any person having the same within his district, who shall have been assessed, and shall be liable for three days or more; and the persons furnishing a driver and team, with a cart, wagon or plow upon such requisition, shall be entitled to a credit of three days for each day's service therewith.

15th. Every person assessed to work on the highways, and warned to work thereon, may appear in person, or by a substitute; and the person so appearing shall actually work eight hours in each day.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, If any person assessed, or his substitute, shall, after appearing, remain idle or not work faithfully, or hinder others from working, such offender shall for each offense pay the sum of one dollar. Every person so assessed and duly notified who shall not commute, and who shall refuse or neglect without good cause to appear as provided, shall for every day's refusal pay the sum of one dollar; and if he was lawfully required to furnish a team, wagon or implements, and shall refuse or neglect without good cause to comply, he shall pay as follows:

First—For wholly refusing to comply with such requisitions, three dollars and fifty cents for each day.

Second—For omitting to furnish a cart, wagon or plow, one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

All suits under this act shall be brought before Magistrates, provided the amount involved does not exceed his jurisdiction. Magistrates, therefore, shall not be elected or appointed commissioners or overseers.

One half of the fines collected under this act shall be expended on the roads in the district in which such residents live—the other half to be placed in the hands of the commissioners.

Whenever limestone or gravel can be had, no other material shall be used in the construction of roads. Overseers shall, as often as required by the commissioners, make full returns to said commissioners of all labor performed and money expended on their road.

Commissioners are required to employ a competent surveyor to locate all new roads and to change new ones; said surveyor to be paid out of money in their hands; said surveyor or to deliver a plot of all roads he may survey to the Clerk of the County Court.

New roads shall be surveyed on the petition of twelve freeholders; the commissioners to assess damage, persons aggrieved having the right of appeal to the County Court.

Every commissioners of highways, and every overseer of highways having accepted his office shall, for every neglect of the duties of his office, forfeit the sum of ten dollars.

Any of the said commissioners or overseers of highways may be prosecuted by indictment, for any deficiency in the highways within his limits, occasioned or continued by his fault or neglect; and on conviction thereof may be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars—the Attorney General to be the prosecutor in all such cases.

Each of said commissioners of highways, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, within twenty days, file his official oath, and give bond, with one or more securities, to the district, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, to be approved by the County Court Clerk, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the faithful disbursement of all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office.

Said commissioners must require all overseers of highways, before entering upon the duties of their office, to give bond, with securities, in such amount as they may deem sufficient.

The County Court Clerk shall indorse his approval on such bonds, and shall file the same in his office, receiving the usual fee in such cases.

Each commissioner and overseer of highways shall be exempt from road labor, and receive one dollar per day each, for actual service each day.

The Airless Moon.

Among the illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents and islands, and varied forms of vegtation. Theologians and savants gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient beings, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of these was to construct on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the object, and immediately construct similar figures in reply. Extravagant and absurd as it may appear in the light of modern knowledge, the establishment of this Terrestial and Lunar Signal Service Bureau was treated as a feasible scheme, although practical difficulties, which so often keep men from making fools of themselves, stood in the way of actual experiment; but the discussion was kept up at intervals, until it was discovered that if there were people in the moon they must be able to live without breathing or eating or drinking. Then it ceased. There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, traversed by monstrous crevasses, broken by enormous peaks that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the blackness of its sky. There daytime is only night lighted by a rayless sun. There is no rosy dawn in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch dark. In daytime the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks, or the steep sides of profound abysses; and the eye sees only grotesque shapes relieved against fantastic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation and diffusion of light, none of the subtile blending of light and shadow which make the charm of a terrestrial landscape. A faint conception of the horrors of a lunar day may be formed from an illustration representing a landscape taken in the moon in the center of the mountainous region of Aristarchus. There is no color, nothing but dead white and black. The The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fantastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemetry; the stars appear like spots in the blackness of space. The moon is a dead world; she has no atmosphere.

Sensational Editors.

The Searcey (Arkansas) Courier is responsible for the following fling at that wonderful production of modern times, the sensational editor:

Some editors, like a certain class of divines, who when they get hard up for a subject of discourse, fall back on "total depravity" and find under its dark curtain a fruitful field for eloquence on death and damanation, strive periodically to get up a sensation. They write about immigration—write lands up from five to fifty dollars per acre—build cities of one hundred thousand population on a half sheet of proof paper, and