CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 43.--NO 28. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873. WHOLE NO. 2,263.

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.

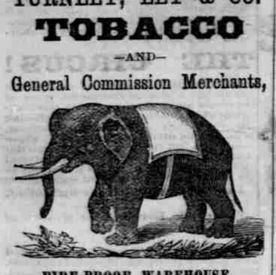
W. H. TURNLEY. W. J. ELY
W. D. MERIWETHER, Jr.

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 Col. W. F. Young, 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 for those persons who do not wish to haul it to Clarksville. Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee will receive, weigh and receipt for Tobacco delivered at our shed in New Providence.

Oct 1 '71 -tf.

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 13, '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

JOHN MANNING

Is Always on ☞.

JOHN MANNING has discovered that the citizens of Clarksville and surrounding country needed a specific in the rarest game of the season, served up in European style on ten minutes notice, and as the canvass for the Presidency has now fairly opened, he keeps constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors, pure imported Havanna Cigars and Cincinnati Lager Beer, to nerve all candidates on to victory. Restaurant and Saloon open night and day, where the most fastidious may be more than pleased.
Feb. 8, 1873-6m

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. GOOSTREE.

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

WALTER McCOMB & Co

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

Franklin Street,

Clarksville, Tenn.,

Are daily adding new supplies to their large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries !

which they sell as low as they can be bought anywhere in the South or West.

They invite especial attention to their very large Stock of the Best Brands of Robertson County Whisky, Old Brandy and Pure Wines.

We are

SOLE AGENTS,

IN THIS MARKET, FOR

DRAUGHAN'S

CELEBRATED

Robertson County

Whiskey

particularly suited to those who want a pure article for medicinal or other purposes.

Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Walter McComb & Co.
March 22, 1873-tf

V. L. WILLIAMS,

Would call your attention to his new spring Stock of Boots & Shoes, just in store. The assortment in every grade is very complete. Also new styles in Ties, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, and Gents' Underwear. All goods sold at the very lowest cash prices.--Please call and examine them at No. 23 Franklin Street. April 5-tf.

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.

J. J. HAMLETT. H. P. DORRIS.

HAMLETT & DORRIS,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tinware, Castings,

Grates, and House Furnishing Goods.

Every description of Tinware made up in good style.

ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly attended to.

☞ H. P. DORRIS will superintend the workroom.
Feb. 1, 1873-tf

SETTLE & SON, Ag'ts,

CROCERS,

And Dealers in

Country Produce Generally

FRANKLIN HALL BUILDING,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

We keep every variety of

FAMILY SUPPLIES,

which we offer at the lowest market rates.

WANTED.

Country Produce of all kinds, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, etc., for which we will exchange Groceries or pay cash.
SETTLE & SON.
Jan. 25, '72-tf.

COAL! COAL!

We are delivering St. Bernard Coal, within the limits of the city, for 18 cents per bushel, Pittsburg Coal, for 30 cents per bushel. Terms cash.
F. P. GRACEY & BRO.
Sep. 2, 1871-tf

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER

—AT—

LIGON & ELY'S.

We have opened our Ice Cream Saloon for the season, and are prepared to furnish any quantity that may be desired.

We have on hand a large and varied assortment of

CONFECTIONERIES,

FIREWORKS,

MASKS,

DOLLS,

TOYS,

and everything in our line that can be desired. Call and examine our stock.

LIGON & ELY'S BAKERY

is in full operation. Fresh Yeast, Bread, and every variety of Cakes, fresh from the oven every day. All orders promptly filled.

LIGON & ELY,

No. 33 Franklin Street,

Clarksville, Tennessee.
May 17, '73-tf.

☞ Blanks of every description, for sale at this Office.

For the Chronicle.

TO MISS K——.

May sunbeams rest upon the stream
On which thy bark of life is driven,
And rosy hope around thee gleam
To light thy way to heaven.

And though I ne'er again may gaze
Into thy bright, bewitching eyes,
Still often will I think of thee,
As stars light up the evening skies.

When wave on wave of cruel time
Shall drive our storm-tossed bark apart,
The thought that once your love was mine
Will cheer my sad and lonely heart.

The mem'ry of those "bygone hours,"
That like a dream have passed away,
To me will be a wreath of flowers
On which the dews of even lay.

And it will still forever bloom,
When all the fleeting scenes are past,
In perennial beauty to the tomb,
And cheer my life unto the last.

May sunbeams rest upon the stream
On which thy bark of life is driven,
And rosy hope around thee gleam
To light thy way to heaven.

CLARKSVILLE, May 15, 1873.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Hall's Exploring Expedition.

Arrival of Nineteen of the Survivors.

Death of Capt. Hall.

Sufferings of the Exploring Party.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch from St Johns, N. F., of May 9 says: The steamer Walruss arrived from the seal fishery at the Port of St. Johns this morning, bringing news that the steamer tigress had come into Roberts Bay, 18 miles from there, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic expedition who had been landed from the Polaris, being driven from her by a gale which burst her moorings on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude 72 deg. 35 min. When they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvass, making for the harbor on the east side of Northumberland island. She had no more boats left of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in the Northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson's party, one was burnt as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the Tigress. The Polaris was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. Her bow was somewhat damaged and it is the opinion of the survivors they will be unable to get clear until July and even then, if the ships is unseaworthy, they should have to make new boats to effect an escape. On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81 deg. 38 min., longitude 71 deg. 44 min., Capt. Hall

DIED OF APPOPLEXY,

and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to make his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition in which he had obtained latitude 82 deg. 16 min. He seemed in his usual health and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and stimulate them to renewed exertions when he was suddenly struck down and expired to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kihdness and devotion.

In Sept. 1871, the Polaris entered winter quarters, and left Aug. 12, 1872. The ice was very heavy and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued drifting till Capt Tyson and party were driven from her. The sledge party crossed Kane's Polar sea, which they pronounced to be a straight about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north. The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate raw seal and Polar bear, as they could get it. When met by the Tigress they showed evident signs of their great suffering, but during the nine days that they have been on board they have improved vastly and are now in fair health

The party is in charge of the United States Consul, and will arrive in St, Johns on Monday next. The following statement is furnished by Capt. Tyson: On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinask and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82 degrees and 16 minutes, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude 81 degrees and 38 minutes, longitude 61 degrees and 44 minutes. We were,

FROZEN UP

until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October Capt. Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed the winter at Polaris Bay. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to go North with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland. On the 8th of July we started for home. On the 12th of August, and on the 15th were best with ice in latitude 80 deg. 2 min. We drifted from there down to latitude 77 deg. 37 min., when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, etc., our ice vessel being reported leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained she was not making any more than she was doing all summer. I went on the ice again, and shortly after it began to crack, and a few minutes afterwards broke in many pieces. The vessel

BROKE FROM HER FASTENINGS,

and was soon lost to sight in her darkness and storm. On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel we attempted to reach shore, in hope of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again. At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cases of pemmican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate, weighing twenty pounds, some musk ox skins and a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundance of amunition. In the morning, knowing that I had not provisions enough and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, etc., on the abatement of the gale, I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself within about 8 miles of what I suppose to be the East coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak, I could not transport boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boat bread, &c., and saved all. The ice grew firmer, and I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in boats and dragging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough, we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to the shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken and was drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days. Bad weather continuing all through the month of November, we built a snow house and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two esquimaux, two women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel, with which to warm our scanty allowance of food. In the larger part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals; through that month we supported ourselves on bears and seals, wasting neither skin or entrals. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May. On the first of April we

ABANDONED ALL OUR MEAT,

a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard, on account of the boats being so deeply laden. I remained on the outer edge of the ice; on the third of April, we succeeded in getting a little farther in. On the 4th a heavy northeast gale set in a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces; we could find no seals for food, and were reduced

ALMOST TO STARVATION.

On the 21st of April we sighted a Polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in water and worked our way west and southwest, and continued to work at every opportunity to westward in hope of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary releaf. We were picked up by the steamship Tigress, Capt. Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude 53 degrees and 35 minutes north, longitude 50 degrees west, or near Wolf Island, and about 40 miles from land. The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1872. The Tigress fell in with our party in a dense fog and providentially struck in the very floe on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well. Capt. Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the Polaris all on board were in good health.

In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued from the ice, Capt. Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief. I set my colors, he said; as she steamed down along shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in a bend of land, and what I took to be Northhumberland Island. I then attempted to bring my boats across in an easterly direction, hoping to find water and reach shore. I succeded in draging one boat across, took the water and attempted to reach shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast and the gale was blowing fresh with great violance from the northeast, and snowing very fast and drifting. I was driven back on the ice again. Night closed on me and carried us to the southwest. In the morning we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went into harbor. As heavy sea was running which broke up my floe pieces, separating us from six bags of bread and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas rounding a point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief, I gave myself no extra anxiety, but soon we were

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT

and from that time until the Tigress rescued us we never got a glimpse of the Polaris.

A dispatch form Washington says news of the disaster to the Polaris affected the President deeply, as he had hoped the enterprise of the government in this direction would redound to national honor.

TAKE WARNING IN TIME.

The struggle between the people and the railroad monopolies which has been going on in the North West, and notably in Illinois, has attracted the attention of the whole country. For protection against the insolence, plunder and aggressions of these new dictators, the railroad kings, the people have been forced to combine into societies, in order by united action to punish their insolence, and reduce them to their proper position, to wit: that of servants instead of masters. Minister Washburn writes from Paris to a prominent organization of this character in Illinois, as follows:—*Petersburg Virginian.*

"I made a speech to a farmers' convention in Morris, Grundy county, in regard to the extortions and oppressions of our Illinois railroads, and then the whole railroad system of the State has become a vast and terrible monopoly, never before known or dreamed of in a free country. I confessed, however, that I had little hope of any immediate remedy, for the people had not then suffered enough. But six years of uninterrupted and shameless plunder by these corporations have aroused a people who have slumbered too long on their rights. While there is to be a terrific contest between the oppressed and the oppressor, victory will finally perch upon the standard of eternal right and justice. As I said in my speech on that occasion, 'The longer it is delayed, the greater the oppression, the more fearful will be the retribution.' Though in a distant and foreign land, I watch with intense interest the fight now going on between the people and the monopolies."

County Newspapers.

The Kentucky Sentinel, in commenting on the very excellent address of Henry Watterson, before the Indiana Press Convention, adds the following sensible remarks:

"Another thing to avoid: Gratuitous work for party or candidates. They have no right to expect it. Office is inseparably connected with salary. And the salary is what nine out of ten are after. The candidate has as much right to expect his tailor to keep him in clothing without charge as to expect his publisher to devote his paper to his glorification before the people without pay therefor. Make the politicians pay the same as other advertisers. And never allow a line of "puff" to appear in your paper without pay. Your merchant or grocer does not expect to supply your family from their stores without pay, and they have no right expect you to advertise for them without remuneration. Selling goods or groceries is their mode of making a living. Publishing a newspaper is your mode of making a living. They cannot give their goods away without loss, and you cannot give away space in your paper without loss. That which will beggar them will beggar you. That's the whole truth of it.

I AM one who would gladly be refuted, if I should say anything not true.—I would gladly refute another, should he say anything not true,—but would no less gladly be refuted than refute. For I deem it a greater advantage to be freed from the greatest of evils, than to free another; and nothing, I conceive, is so great an evil as a false opinion on matters of moral concernment—*Socrates.*

EXPLAINIGN the meaning of the word phenomenon a lecturer said: "A cow is not a phenomenon, nor is an apple tree; but when you see the cow go up the tree, tail foremost, to pick apples, that will be a phenomenon."

A WONDERFUL CAREER.

The Romance in the Life of a Statesman who Sailed for Europe on Saturday—A United States Senator Officially Invited to Germany.

[From the New York Sun, 23th.]

On Saturday Senator Carl Schurz sailed with his family in the Deutschland for a summer's pleasure trip to Europe. The Senator had been quietly stopping in this city for a few days among his many frends and admirers, who, with music and cannon and the waving of handkerchiefs as the steamship cast her moorings, bade him a hearty good-bye. The Senator intends to visit the principal European cities, particularly those of the Fatherland. Carl Schurz was born in Liblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829, and studied at the collegiate institution in Cologne, and afterward at the University of Bonn. He went from the University dreaming of a German Republican Confederation. He became the editor of a liberal newspaper. He fostered the revolutionary spirit which culminated in actual hostilities near the year 1848. Abandoning the editorial chair he joined the ranks of the revolutionists, taking part in the defense of Rastadt. Defeated, he fled to Switzerland, thence to Paris and London. In London he was a teacher and correspondent for three years.

BANISHED FOR LIFE.

Meantime the Prussian Government exiled him for life, and the decree was that if ever found on German territory he should be shot. His favorite Professor in the University of Bonn had been meantime imprisoned for life, and young Schurz resolved to liberate him.

A certain German air was the great favorite of both, which they often played and sang together. A London organ-maker made a hand organ for young Schurz, and among the German and Italian airs which it played was the Professor's favorite. Then disguising himself as an Italian peasant, and secreting a coil of rope and several skeleton keys in his clothes, he went to the fort and was admitted. He played awhile for the officers, and was then admitted to the prison to play to the political prisoners. Striking up the favorite tune, he soon had the pleasure of seeing his Professors's face at a grating. To open that cell with a skeleton key was the work of a moment, and before they were discovered the Professor and young Schurz were on the parapet. They lowered themselves on the rope, and ran to a small patch of wood, where two fleet horses were concealed. They escaped to London.

A LEADER HERE AS ELSEWHERE.

In 1852 Mr. Schurz immigrated to this country. He naturally became a conspicuous member of the genuine Republican party. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, taking a leading part in its proceedings, and was selected by President Lincoln in 1861 as Minister to Spain. When the war broke out he resigned and returned, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run and in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettsyburg and Chattanooga. He was the President of the Chicago Convention of 1858, which nomitated General Grant, and elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed John B. Henderson, of Missouri, and took his seat March 4, 1869. A few years ago, through the influence of Prince Bismark, the German Government removed his disability, and in recognition of his genius extended an invitation to him to visit his native land. The whole American people, without distinction of party, will wish him pleasure and a happy return.

TEXAS IN THE CENSUS.

From the advanced sheets of the census reports we have obtained some interesting figures bearing upon the condition and progress of Texas as regards agriculture. The whole area of the State is estimated at 237,504 square miles, 156,002,504 acres. This is twice and one-half times the combined area of New York and Pennsylvania, more than three times as large as all New England, considerably larger than France ann Corsica together, and not much smaller than the entire Austrian Empire.

Of this immense area 18,396,523 acres only was even included in the farms at the time the census was taken and as the land so included, 2,964,836 acres, was improved, the remaining 15,431,687 acres embraced within farms was about equally divided between woodland and prairie, bottoms, or upland not timbered.

The average size of farms was 301 acres, as against 591 in 1860, and 942 in in 1850, showing a great increase in the number of small farms. The total number of farms in 1870 was 61,125, as against 42,891 in 1860, and 12,198 in 1850. The increase in twenty years, therefore, has over five-fold.

In 1870 there were:

13,494 farms of between 10 and 20 acres.

24,620 farms of between 20 and 50 acres.

10,890 farms of between 50 and 100 acres.

6,236 farms of between 100 and 500 acres.

605 farms of between 500 and 1000 acres.

Considerably more than five-sixths of all the farms in the State were between three hundred and one hundred acres in size. The increase in the number of farms has been far more rapid during the last three years since the taking of the census, and the tendency to a decrease of size, and as a consequence toward a better average of cultivation, has been more and more marked.—*Forney's Press.*

THE Philadelphia Press, Forney's paper, heretofore a Grant organ, publishes the following about Louisiana matters that is anything but complimentary to the Administration. It says:

"The whole cause of the stagnation of business in New Orleans is the unsettled state of politics: nothing else. The crops were good, but late in getting in on account of the low water of the small rivers and the winter was unusually healthy, but the feeling of insecurity among the people after the the election killed all business as though shattered by a stroke of lightning. The white people fully believe that they have been euchred out of their rights as citizens by President Grant and his representatives here for the benefit of the colored race, and being American people, with all the spirit of native born Americans, and knowing their rights have been trampled upon by Federal officials without law or authority, feel restive under the heel of the oppressor, and, instead of sunshine pervading all houses, a general gloom of despondency seems to have settled everywhere in the State, and ruin and disaster must naturally follow."

Captain Jack has our sincere respect. He has cleaned up the whole business, and has captured all the Western part of the United States. We consider him to be the greatest warrior that has appeared in modern times. Napoleon's magnificent campaign in Italy sinks into utter insignificance when compared to the feats of Captain Jack. He has whipped a nation of forty millions with forty men.—*Brownsville States.*

THE Tennessee supreme court has recently decided that the marriage of negroes while in a state of slavery was legitimate. Judge Head delivered the opinion.

METHODIST BISHOPS.

Short Biographical Sketches of the Living and the Dead.

Deceased Bishops.

JOSHUA SOULE,

the Senior Bishop, was born in Maine, in 1781; entered the itinerancy, in the New York Conference, 1799; was ordained Deacon, 1801; Elder, 1803; was ordained Bishop in Baltimore, and died near Nashville, Tennessee, March, 1857, aged 86 years.

JAMES OSMOND ANDREW

was born in Georgia, 1794; joined the South Carolina Conference in 1812; was ordained Deacon, 1814; Elder, 1816; was ordained Bishop in Philadelphia, 1832, and died in Mobile, Alabama, March 2, 1871, aged 77 years.

WILLIAM CAPERS

was borne in South Carolina, 1790; entered the itineracy in the South Carolina Conference, 1809; was ordained Deacon, 1810; Elder, 1812; was elected Bishop in Petersburg, Va., 1846; and died in South Carolina, January, 1855, aged 65 years.

HENRY B. BASCOM

was born in New York, 1796; joined the Ohio Conference, 1813; was ordained Deacon, 1815; Elder, 1817; was elected Bishop at St. Louis, 1850; and died in Kentucky, September, 1850, aged 54 years.

From the forgoing it will be seen that since the organization of the M. E. Church, South, death has claimed four members of the College of Bishops. There are now nine

Living Bishops.

JOHN EARLY

was born in Virginia, in 1786; joined the Virginia Conference, 1806; was ordained Deacon in 1809; Elder, 1811; was elected Bishop at Columbus, Ga., 1854. He is now 87 years old, and is confined to his room most of his time. Resides at Lynchburg, Va., but will not be able to attend the present meeting of his colleagues.

ROBT. PAINE

was borne in North Carolina, 1799; joined the Tennessee Conference in 1818; was ordained Deacon, 1822; Elder; 1824; was elected Bishop at Petersburg, Va., 1846. He is now 84 years of age, and lives in Aberdeen, Miss. He is present, and presides over the deliberations of the College of Bishops.

GEORGE FOSTER PIERCE

was born in Georgia, 1811, and is now in his 62nd year. He joined the Georgia Conference, 1820; was ordained Deacon, 1832, Elder, 1834. Was elected Bishop at Columbus, Georgia, 1854. His residence is Sparta, Georgia. He is also present at this meeting.

HUBBARD HINDE KAVANAUGH

was born in Kentucky, 1802; joined the Kentucky Conference, 1823; was ordained Deacon, 1824; Elder, 1827; was elected Bishop at Columbus, Georgia, 1854. He is now 71 years old, and resides in Louisville, Ky. He is in attendance also.

WILLIAM MAY WIGHTMAM

was born in South Carolina, 1808; joined the South Carolina Conference, 1828; was ordained Deacon, 1830; Elder, 1832. Was elected Bishop at New Orleans, 1866. His home is Charleston, S. C. He is 65 years old, and is present at this meeting.

ENOCH M. MARVIN

was born in Missouri, 1823; joined the Missouri Conference, 1841; was ordained Deacon, 1843; Elder, 1845. Was elected Bishop at New Orleans, 1866. He is 50 years old, and resides in St. Louis, Mo. He is in attendance.

DAVID SETH DOGGETT

was born in Virginia, 1810; joined the Virginia, Conference, 1829; was ordained Deacon, 1832; Elder, 1833; and was elected Bishop at New Orleans, La., in 1866. He is 63 years old, and lives in Richmond, Va. He is present, also.

HOLLAND NIMMONS M'TYEIRE.

was born in South Carolina, 1824; joined the Virginia Conference, 1845; was ordained Deacon, 1848; Elder, 1849; and was elected Bishop at New Orleans, La., 1866. Bishop McTyeire is therefore 49 years old, and is the youngest of the nine, while Bishop Early is the oldest. He is Secretary of the College of Bishops, and is in his place.

JOHN CHRISTIAN KEENER

was born in Maryland, 1819; he joined the Alabama Conference, 1842; was ordained Deacon, 1844; Elder, 1846; and was elected Bishop at Memphis, Tenn., 1870. He is 54 years old, and resides in New Orleans. He is present, also.

It may be noted that Virginia has furnished 2, Georgia 2, South Carolina 3, Maine, North Carolina, New York, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland 1 each, of the thirteen that have been elected Bishops. Tennessee has not as yet furnished the Church, South, with a Bishop, but if we are not mistaken there are some first-class "Bishop timber" to be found among the Tennessee Presbytery. We can pick out quite a number that will suit.

A Card from General Beauregard.

Louisiana might have been spared most of her afflictions, which now bear so heavily upon her, but for the political dissensions and antagonisms among our own people. But there is one scheme for saving the State which involves no such antagonisms; that scheme is immigration.

I consider the plan proposed by the Lousiana Immigration and Homestead Company for restoring peace and prosperity to our community entirely feasible. On this, all honest men in the State may unite. All who own property within its limits, and who desire to see our people prosperous and happy, should be induced to work for the success of the company. The only obstacle to the latter's rapid progress is the difficulty in obtaining the ear of landholder, merchant, capitalist and others who have it in their power to restore the State, through this company, promptly and effectively. A council of such citizens in New Orleans might agree upon a plan of action on their part that would electrify the whole State with new hopes and inspire our population with new energies. By such a movement the exodus of useful citizens from the State, now proceeding to an extent which threatens our ultimate ruin, may be arrested.

Such a convention, entirely discarding politics, may be called at once; and if our most substantial and influential citizens attend it, measures may be adopted which may somewhat palliate the present anxieties and afflictions of our people, and ultimately restore peace and prosperity.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President Louisiana Immigration and Homestead Company.

A writer in the last number of the New York Law Review strongly urges the proprietoy of abolishing grand juries altogether, an innovation of so radical a nature that it can hardly fail to provoke wide discussion. Yet the proposition has many supporters in different States. Some fifty lawyers of Reading, Pa., among whom is Hon. Lawrence Getz, have petitioned the Constitutional Convention of that State to abolish the system, upon the ground that it has long since outlived necessity or usefulness, that it is an impedimeat in the administration of justice, entailing an unnecessary amount of labor and expense on the citizens, and that it is no longer required for their safety.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE POSTAL CARDS.

Regulations for their Issuance and Circulation—Prices and Uses.

The following official circular is published for the information of our readers, merchants especially:

The necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the department will, on the first of May, 1873, commence the issue to postmasters of the postal-cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872. The card addopted is five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches in length and three (3) inches in width; and is made of good stiff paper, watermarked with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved on steel, surrounded by a border, in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one-cent stamp, printed on the upper right-hand corner, is from a profile bust of the Goddes of Liberty looking to the left, and surrounded by a leather-work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inserted above and "One Cent" below. On the upper left-hand corner are the words "United States Postal-Cards," with directions to "write the address only on one side—the message on the the other." Underneath, and occupying the lower half of the card, are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To." The back of the card intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color, the body of the card is light cream; the printing, velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color, or any other particular, will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the department do any printing on the cards beyond that specified in the description. Postal-cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or in small. The object of the postal-card is to facilitate letter correspondence and to provide for the transmission through the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgments, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writers or sent to the dead-letter office. If not delivered within sixty days from the time of receipt they will be burned by postmasters. Any ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such card must contain absolutely no writen matter except the address; otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails. All cards different from those herein described, with postage stamps printed or embossed thereon, and purporting to be United States postal cards, are counterfeits; and the manufacture of such cards, or the attempt to use the same, will subject the offender to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years. (Sec. 178 Postal Code.) Postmasters will not under any circumstances be permitted to redeem or exchange postal-cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing or otherwise rendered unfit for use, in the hands of private parties. The department will not furnish less than five hundred (500) cards on the order of a postmaster. Individuals desiring postal-cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon direct application to the department. Retain this circular for future reference.

THE LATEST HERO.

A St. Paul Hack Driver Ahead.

[St. Paul Press.]

Upon arrival of the evening train from Sioux City, a young woman applied to a hack driver named Wm. Harper for conveyance. He inquired about her destination, was under the impression that her reply indicated the name of a well-known house of ill-repute, but judging from the modest appearance of his passenger, he concluded that one of his senses had practically deserted him, and that he must have been mistaken. After assisting the girl to her seat, other passengers mounted his hack, and William Harper started off, determined in the meantime to convey the other passengers to their destination before he ventured a second time to unravel the mystery of his first application. The determination was followed strictly, and when alone, Harper again inquired where she wished to go. The reply this time was conclusive, and Harper felt restored confidence in his senses of hearing. The girl seemed innocent, and Harper ventured an inquiry as to the reason which prompted her to voluntarily choose the life which was suggested in her order. She wept bitterly, and told her history. Thus far she was guiltless of any wrong, but she had been denied peace in her own home, and had been ordered away from the shelter of its roof. Her father's name and residence were frankly given. Repeated applications for work had been made, and she weepingly confessed that it seemed at last as if there were no other resources than the one indicated, except to die from starvation in a land teeming with pleuty. In her desperate resolve she had decided upon the first alternative. William Harper had lived half a lifetime, and his past experience now enabled him to tell her something which she evidently had not thought of—the dishonor of her youth, the hopelessness of middle age, and the death of an outcast. He believed her story, and a great sympathy warmed the soul of the honest man. Driving to the door of the establishment indicated, Harper stopped and informed his passenger that she might enter if she insisted upon that course, but she should not do so if she preferred another and better life, to which he could direct her steps. Said he:

"I will drive you to a hotel, and pay your way until you can obtain work, and an honest and honorable living. You shall not starve, if I can help you!"

The girl joyfully accepted the proposition of her good angel, who had unfolded his Christian nature by the side of the hack. To shorten the story, Harper took her to the hotel and drove home. The girl had informed him that she was brought up in the Catholic faith, and Harper at once laid the story before Rev. John Ireland. Steps for the girl's benefit were immediately taken, and through the good offices of noble Harper and Mr. Ireland the girl has obtained a situation, and now attributes her salvation to the unexpected inspiration of her benefactor and friend, who deserves to be recorded among those who are an honor to their kind.

Tennessee.

Was so called in 1796 from its principal river. It is an Indian name, and is said to signify "a curved spoon." It was formed from the Territory of North Carolina in 1790. Adopted a constitution February 6, 1796; amended in 1835. It was admitted June 1, 1796. Area, 45,000 square miles; population in 1870, 1,258,520, of which 63,213 were colored and 100 Indians.

I THINK the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he appears nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—*Cato.*