CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 43--NO. 44. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876. WHOLE NO. 2,228.

Purify Your Blood,

STRENGTHEN YOUR NERVOUS SYSTEM,

Increase Your Appetite!

By the use of

OWEN & MOORE'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK.

This preparation is a combination of true Calisaya, purified Iron, the Phosphates and Aromatics, so prepared as to be entirely devoid of that inky taste peculiar to all Iron Preparations.

This is not a Patent Medicine, but made from a well known formula and its use is sanctioned by the Physicians of Clarksville.

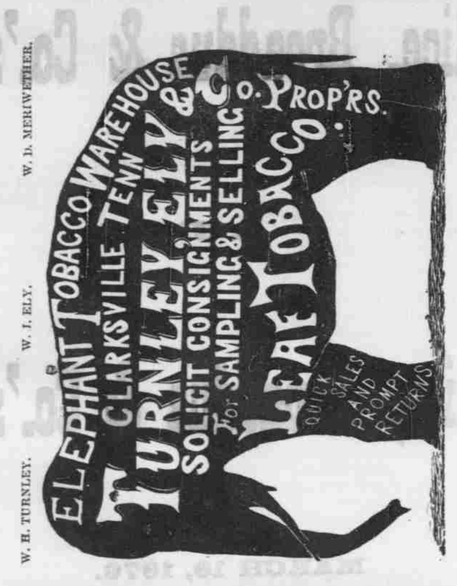
The advantages we claim for our preparation over others of a similar character are, THE QUALITY AND PURITY OF THE INGREDIENTS from which it is compounded and ITS PLEASANT TASTE.

It may be used to advantage in all cases where a tonic is needed. It Enriches the Blood, Builds up the Nervous System, Acts on the Liver, Increases the Appetite, Assists Digestion, and is specially adapted to Weakness of Females occasioned by nursing or any other cause. The price places it in reach of all. Only 75 Cents per Bottle. Six Bottles for $4.00. Manufactured only by

OWEN & MOORE,

Druggists.

April 1, 1876-tf.



AT COST!

AT COST!

Having decided to go out of the CARPET trade, we will offer you our entire stock of Carpets, BRUSSELS, VELVET and OIL RUGS (which is large and well selected), at cost until April 1, 1876, and then we will sell from day to day, at auction, until we have closed them out. Ladies, now is your time, as Spring is nearly here, and you invariably want new carpets when you have your Spring cleanings.

As we have an over stock of Woolen Dress Goods and Heavy Flannels, we will sell you them in the same way.

Respectfully,

Harrison, Son & Co.

Franklin Hall Building, No. 1 Franklin and Second Sts.

Feb. 26, 1876-tf.

NEW FALL GOODS!

Immense Stock!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

BLOCH BROS

Congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the fine prospects of the country, bidding dull care and hard times begone. The splendid crops and the high hopes for the immediate future, have induced us to buy largely of such goods as we know will meet the wants of our customers; and to enable them to fill all the "holes" made by last year's terrible failure in crops, we are determined to sell our goods this Fall without remunerative profits, looking to the future for remuneration more than the present. Our stock is **UNUSUALLY LARGE**, embracing all styles and kinds of goods needed in this country. We have this season made a **SPECIALTY** of

Southern Made Jeans,

Both for our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and will sell at **LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.** Our stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

For our Wholesale Department, will be found very attractive in style, quality and price. Country Merchants would consult their own interest by **EXAMINING OUR STOCK.** We earnestly invite Ladies to examine our stock of **LADIES' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.** We have **ALL THE NOVELTIES.** Our **GENTLEMEN'S FINE BOOTS** are the **BEST** we have ever had. Call and see them, they speak for themselves. In

CLOTHING

We have every **Desirable Style and Quality.** In a word, **Our Stock is Complete.** Call and see us—we will take pleasure in waiting on our customers whether they wish to buy or not.

BLOCH BROS.

Sept. 1 1875-tf.

V. L. Williams'

SPECIALTIES!

We are now offering, at from 50 cents to $2.50 less than market price, a large lot of nice, late style Fur hats. A great many of these goods are less than half cost. Don't fail to see them.

We are now offering unprecedented good bargains in Gents' Furnishing Goods. Gents' Linen Bosom Shirts, VERY FINE, at $1.25—former price $2.00 to $2.75. Gents' Balbriggan Silk Clocked Half Hose at 30 cents—former price $1.00 Gent's Linen Collars at 10 cents—former price 25 cents, and other goods in proportion. These prices are to close out.

Great reduction in Brogans. Men's full stock Kip Brogans $1.00 to 1.25—former price $1.25 to 1.50.—These are really worth more than we ask for them.

Our Spring Stock is now being received and is unsurpassed and unsurpassable in style, quality and price. We will save you money if you will trade with us. Remember, we will show our goods with pleasure whether you want to buy or not.

Our Store-room is No. 25 Franklin Street. Look for Banner across street and Mammoth Sign on side of store. Please call and oblige Yours &c.,

V. L. WILLIAMS.

April 1, 1876-tf.

G. N. BYERS

ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND A

COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

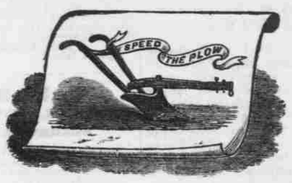
DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [Oct. 23, 1875-tf.



Meriwether & Patch,

Are Manufacturing from New and Improved Patterns

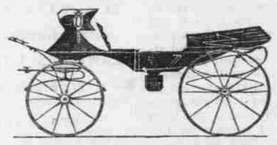
STEEL AND CAST

IRON PLOWS,

Cultivating Implements and Cutting Boxes.

March 4, 1876-3m

D. EMERIE. M. C. MILLION.



NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY!

EMERIE & MILLION,

Cor. Commerce and Third Sts., Clarksville, Tenn.

Having a good stock of material, we are prepared to furnish the public any kind of vehicles on short notice. All work warranted

FIRST-CLASS IN STYLE, MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP!

We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. **REPAIRING** promptly attended to, and charges reasonable [sep. 5, 75-1m.

DR. H. E. BEACH

DENTIST,

Office at his Residence. Next door to Methodist Church, Franklin Street,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

July 25, 1874-tf

DR. C. W. BAILEY, M. D.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Office and residence on Franklin Street, nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

March 11, 1876-4w.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of W. W. Batson, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Those indebted to the estate will please come forward and settle immediately.

J. C. BATSON, Adm'r.

March 11, 1876-4w.

Administrators Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Misses Mat. and Tennessee Wall, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

A. ELDRIDGE, Adm'r.

March 11, 1876-4w.

A LARGE

NEW STOCK

--OF--

GLASS

--AND--

Queensware,

JUST OPENED AT

COOKE'S.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW AMERICAN

SEWING MACHINE,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

March 4, 1876-tf.

For the Chronicle.

CASTIGATORY.

AN ACROSTIC.

The little BLOWEY should not kick and snivel,
Over the spankings of the gentle lady,
To whom he whines in his accustomed drivel;
He should be teachable, and withal "keep shady,"
Ere on rhymes bladders he essays to swim.
Under her rod, he'll learn to scan his doggerel,
Recast his dactyls, his anapests trim,
Cackle no more when in the indulgent CHRONICLE,
He lays his little egg, our ears to din!
Indeed, the lady Blomanosoff's paper,
Never addressed him, and his pretty tattle;
But freely suffers such as he to caper,
Like other infants, in their lisping prattle.
Oh why, when he to blow his unwiped nose on,
Makes to some expert moulder his petition
A head was not remembered—his condition
Nosey and headless, his rhymes with ragged clothes on,
Our sympathies awaken—'twould be a second
"Slaughter of the innocents" to pummel further
On this amazing punster, and we'd be reckoned
Next to King Herod, cursed with infant murther.

BLOWHISHEDON.

For the Chronicle.

OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Of Whom it Should be Composed, and What they Should Do. Merely a Suggestion.

As talking is all we can do at the present time toward assisting our noble old State in getting out of her financial troubles, many people seem to think that a great deal of that should be done. So long as they talk or write in such strain as will not further depress the credit of the State I can see no harm in their talking or writing; but when they begin to advocate a settlement of our financial trouble by repudiation in any shape or form, they are merely decreasing the State credit and informing the public that they would not pay their individual liabilities unless forced to do so, and for the good of themselves and the State too they had better say but little.

As the next Legislature must settle our State difficulty, it will be well for the people to be discreet in selecting it, or they too may take it all out in talking. They should be honest and good business men of intelligence and financial ability, possessing ability enough to know what should be done and nerve enough to do it. They should go to the capitol to work for the good of the State, not for their own profit, and work when they get there. It is not necessary that they should talk much when they get there or make long, windy speeches, but work. It is not necessary that they should be known as the *Hon.* Mr. so and so, representative or senator from such a county or counties, but as workers for the honor and credit of the State and the good of her people. They should not seek the office, but let the office seek them, and when found let them betray not the trust or confidence reposed in them. Let them not use the office as a stepping stone to further political preferment by seeking popularity at the expense of the State, or the people who elect them. They should know their whole duty and be fearless enough to perform it. They should have intelligence enough to know at least a part of what is needed before they accept the position, and not go there, as two-thirds of them generally do, with the expectation of doing nothing but answering yea or nay when their names are called. In plain terms, they are employed and paid by the people to do for them faithful and honest *work* and they should strive to do it. Such, in my humble opinion, is the kind of men we need for our next Legislature, regardless of what profession or trade they are selected from. When they meet, as a means of immediate relief, they should authorize the issuance of enough State Warrants to pay in full the past due debt of the State, making the said warrants a legal tender for all State, county and corporation purposes and for the interest on the bonds. They should then take into serious consideration the importance of reducing the expenses of the State in every way possible and enact such laws as will reduce it. They must then increase the revenue of the State by a just and equitable assessment of all property, including that not heretofore taxed, and also all bonds (that they can tax) until the net revenue is sufficient to meet regularly her liabilities as they become due.

I could mention many ways by which the revenue of the State could be greatly increased without increasing the present rate of taxation on property now taxed, and also by which the expenses of the State government might be decreased, but deem it unnecessary to do so at present.

G. H. S.

St. Bethlehem, Tenn., March 17, '76.

The passage around the world in seventy days is to be made by the Australian, now ready to sail from London. There are to be three English and three American steamers on this line, which receives a subsidy of $90,000 a year from the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The trip will be via New York, San Francisco, Hong Kong, and home, taking in New Zealand and Australia.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.—The San Francisco (Cal.) News Letter says Marriott's Eeroplane Navigation Company has been incorporated, with $10,000,000 capital, divided into 100,000 shares. The objects of the incorportion are to navigate the air by vessels or conveyances constructed for that purpose, and the carrying of passengers, merchandise dispatches, &c., from one place to another.

Harry Allen, sitting near, remarks; "The Revolution tried men's souls." The late unpleasantness tried men's appetites. Will says: "Yes, appetite. What is appetite? As the little boy said, 'I know what it is: when I am eating I am appy, when I'm done I'm tight; that's appy tight.'"

Memphis was trying to put on airs over the fact that 6,300 glasses of beer had been guzzled in that city on Mardi Gras day, when New Orleans arises with the remark that on that day one saloon in that city alone disposed of 7,140 glasses.

THE Memphis Appeal says, Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, who is now in England collecting funds for the University of the South, has been eminently successful.

State Debt—Repudiation.

The time has come that the people of Tennessee, who are voters as well as tax-payers, must decide the question as to the payment, or repudiation of our State debt. That we owe a debt is not the question; that matter has been settled by the people of the State irrespective of party. But the point now to be settled is this: will we pay the debt, or will we repudiate it. This question must be settled by the people at the ballot-box, and done at the next election. The first thing to be considered is this: are the people of Tennessee able to pay what they have already acknowledged, and, must still acknowledge, they owe the creditors of the State? If the debt is larger than can be paid without ruin, or serious impoverishment, then the next question will be, how can they pay? Let us now for a moment take account of the assets of the property holders, or the real value of the property of Tennessee. In order to do this, we need not go to the tax-books for a truthful statement. The books of the various assessors do not show the real value of property, neither do they show more than half the property in the State. According to that source, the taxable value of the property in the State, is only $278,138,263, and this does not include a very large amount of personal property not taxed, nor show much more than half of the real value of that which is taxed. An honest exhibit of all the property of the State, even at a less valuation than is placed upon it by the holders, will reveal the fact that property to the amount of $500,000,000 is ownedi n the State, and is now in the hands of the taxpayers.

The next item to which we invite the attention of all honest people is to the annual income of the people of the entire State, and this will be found to be largely over $100,000,000. Now let it be remembered that these figures are not wild estimates, but are based upon accurate statistics, which cannot be disputed. Then how stands the case? Here we have a people owning in the aggregate property in value of over five hundred millions of money, with an income which will average more than one hundred millions dollars. Now let us compare the ability of the people with these means in hand to pay the pitiful sum of twenty-five millions dollars. This twenty-five millions is not to be paid at once, but in very easy installments running through a long series of years. What then does this false complaint which comes from demagogues amount to? Just to this, and no more: These fellows expect to ride into the legislature upon this utterly false cry of the inability of the people to pay a debt which can be paid without any serious sinconvenience to the tax-payers. Already we learn that in a few counties in the State demagogues are already announced as candidates for the next Legislature, upon the repudiation platform. Such men are either morally dishonest or too grossly ignorant to be trusted by any people in a position of responsibility. Appeals will be made to the ignorance as well as to the prejudices of the masses by these blatant demagogues, in order to induce them not only to stultify themselves, but to do a deliberate act that will bring shame and dishonor to themselves, their families and their State. But we will not allow ourself to harbor such an idea of the people of Tennessee. We have faith in the honesty of the great masses. Their hearts are in the right place—in those hearts are the warmest emotions of a laudable State pride, and every pulsation is pregnant with a patriotism too noble and too pure to allow them to bring disgrace upon our noble State and her honest people.—*Paris Intelligencer.*

A Pigmy Graveyard in Coffee County.

An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in Middle Tennessee, but is vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pigmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The same peculiarities of position observed in the White county graves are found in these. The writer of the letter says:

Some considerable excitement and curiosity took place a few days since near Hillsboro, Coffee county, on James Brown's farm. A man was plowing in a field which has been cultivated may years, and plowed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination, they found that there was about six acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there. This shows that this country was inhabited hundreds of years ago.—*Woodbury Press.*

Memory of Old Men.

While arguing a case before the United States Supreme Court in Washington, a few days ago, Mr. Albert Pike made a clever reply to an objection of Attorney General Pierrepont. The Attorney General had questioned the evidence of one of Mr. Pike's witnesses on the ground of the extreme age of the man—seventy-three—and presumptive failure of his faculties.—"Well, your honors," said Mr. Pike, "I don't altogether like that myself, for I am sixty-six years old, and in a little while I shall be seventy, and even seventy-three, and I am somewhat sensitive about old men with no memories. I see on the bench before me one justice hearing this case who is sixty-nine years old, another who is seventy-two, and I would like to ask with what force the Attorney General's argument strikes them that a man has no memory at their ages." Mr. Pierrepont yielded the point. Curiously enough, the client for whom Mr. Pike was arguing was ex-Governor Rector, of Arkansas, with whom he had once fought a duel.

SOME very interesting statistics of the nativity of the members of the Forty-fourth Congress have been compiled by the Washington Chronicle. Of the two hundred and ninety-three members of the House of Representatives, only fifty-two were born in the districts they represent. All the Senators and Representatives from States of Iowa, Kansas, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oregon are "carpet baggers." Wisconsin has but one native Representative and the large State of Illinois, with nineteen districts has but two. New Jersey, Tennessee, Pensylvania, North Carolina and Georgia send none but natives. The South has eight of her Democratic sons representing districts in the Northern States, while the North sends ten republicans and six Democrats from the South. New York has fifty-four natives in Congress, and supplies the State of Nebraska with her whole delegation.

All the Texas Congressmen were born out of the State.

Peanuts for the Centennial.

The Waverly Journal is informed by Harris Brothers of the receipt of orders from Philadelphia for two carloads of peanuts; also of an order for nuts from Denver, Colorado, and that a Nashville man has made them an offer for ten thousand bushels. This is indicative of a much improved tone in the sale of the great staple of Humphreys county, at which the farmers are heartily rejoiced.

Ohio supports 116,000 dogs. Georgia with less than one-half the population has 350,000. More dogs than voters.

Old Age.

A century ago, it was respectable to be old.

Children were taught to venerate old age. The school-boys were instructed to lift their hats, and the school-girls were taught to "courtesy," whenever an old man or woman passed them by.

Everybody gave way to old age.—The warmest place by the fireside, and the softest chair in the house, belonged to grandfather; and if grandmother lost her spectacles, or dropped a stitch in her knitting work, young hands and young eyes were ready to serve her at once.

Father used always to be consulted in all business matters; and mother's advice and counsel were heeded and respected.

"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee!" was taught to the children along with the lesson—

"Who was the first man?"

"Who was the first woman?"

Reverence for old age was inculcated from infancy, and the reckless youth who would have dared venture a scoff at the expense of gray hairs and tottering footstep, would have felt the rod of which Solomon was the advocate.

How is it now?

Father is "the old man," or "the governor." Mother is "the old gal."

Young men, in their strength and thoughtlessness, push rudely past the aged in all our public assemblies, and occupy comfortable seats in our street cars and railway carriages, while the old man and woman stand unsteadily, and support themselves by canes or crutches.

Young ladies, rosy and blooming—just as that poor old tottering woman once was—will crowd her away from the fire in our public halls, and laugh with their gay young companions, when her scanty garments of a fashion ten years ago obsolete, meet their eye.

Old age is laughed at. Gray hairs are flouted. Wrinkles are made a jest of, and young America goes on all unmindful of the fact that a few more springs of bloom, and a few more autumns of decay will bring gray hairs to take the place of the brown locks upon his temples, and wrinkled furrows to displace the bloom upon his smooth forehead.

Pause and reflect!

Old age is what we are coming to! Nothing can save us from it but the grave!

And if in the years coming, when feebleness and decay shall fall upon us, we would be respected and cared for by those around us let us now, in our youth and strength, be thoughtful of the aged, for it is not truer that God liveth, than is the divine assertion—

"With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

KATE THORN.

Too Much Cotton.

Bishop Pierce, in a letter from Texas to the Southern Christian Advocate, offers the following rational advice to his Southern countrymen:

Verily King Cotton, like other kings, is consuming the substance of the people. Prosperity in this article of production, it seems, "tendeth to poverty." A very heavy crop has been made, and yet the people are on the "ragged edge" of insolvency The more we make the poorer we grow. And yet the desperate bet is laid on another crop, in the face of ten year's unbroken uniformity of results. The heathen adage, "Whom the gods mean to destroy they first make mad," is being actualized. No soil, no fertilizer, no seasons, will save the country on the line of its present agricultural policy. The result is just as disastrous on the virgin soil of Texas as on the wasted lands of Georgia. The man who loses money in making ten bags of cotton, will loose yet more in the production of a hundred. This is the fact in experience, in spite of theory and figuring. Forgive this episode, for I am really distressed at the prospects of the country, financially. Bad government may destroy us and our property, but no legislation can lift us out of the present "slough of despond," without home supplies. Bread and meat must be made, not bought. The great burden of expense lies right there. The stomach costs more than the back. Make bread, raise meat, live at home, be self-supporting.—Neither inflation, nor contraction, nor the financial plank in the coming platform, will save us. Help must come out of the ground, in breadstuffs.—You may go to Texas—all cotton will swamp you; you may stay in Georgia and grow fat and rich on peas, potatoes, wheat and corn. Let us fill our garners with all manner of stores; then our oxen will be strong to labor, our sheep will bring forth thousands; then there will "be no breaking in nor going out" in quest of food—plenty and peace will hush "complaining in our streets," and we shall be a happier and better people.

Code of Leap Year Parties.

1. No gentleman is to invite a lady to dance, but to await his invitation.

2. No gentleman is to conduct a lady to or from her seat. He must accept that attention.

3. No gentleman is to offer his chair to a lady.

4. No gentleman is to conduct a lady to supper or serve her when there.

5. All the usual attentions from gentlemen are for this night tabooed. They must be the recipients, not the bestowers of customary courtesies.

6. Every neglect on the part of the gentlemen to keep these rules necessitates the payment of a forfeit, which will have to be redeemed as sentenced by the judge.

The adoption of these rules and their enforcement will secure any quantity of fun, and prove an agreeable change to the customary routine of social gatherings.

IT is painful to hear a loyal Union soldier, like the editor of the Indianapolis Herald, go on in this way: "We wish the Republican party could be disabused of the erroneous impression that its fortunes are indissolubly linked with those of the vulgar, dishonest, drunken reprobate who polutes the air of the White House. The country has suffered too much from bull-puppery in high places.—And it isn't such a difficult matter to shuffle off a president, after all. The whigs did it in the case of Tyler, and the Republicans did it with Andy Johnson—a much better and stronger man than Grant ever was."

WHAT the country needs at this time, what the plain people want, what they will insist upon and get if they are wise, is a "new deal." Anything short of that will not meet the urgency of the case. It is a case for root-and-branch work, if there ever was one.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Mississippi Legislature has passed a resolution requesting the withdrawal and removal of United States troops from Pike and Amite counties. The Mexican and Indian frontiers are the places for "Uncle Sam's" warriors at present.

WHOEVER has been to church has no doubt observed that the most eloquent passages in the minister's sermon don't attract half as much attention as does the opening of the church door. This latter is what turns the heads of congregations.

Exemption Law of Tennessee.

The homestead, consisting of the dwelling house and outbuildings and the land appurtenant, to the value of $1,000. Also, two beds, bedsteads, and necessary clothing for each, and for each three children an additional bed, bedstead, and clothing, such bedstead not exceeding $25 in value; one cow and calf, and if the family consists of six persons two cows and calves; one dozen knives and forks, one dozen plates, half dozen dishes, one set tablespoons, one set teaspoons, one bread tray, two pitchers, one waiter, one coffee-pot, one teapot, one cannister, one cream jug, one dozen cups and saucers, one dining table and two table cloths, one dozen chairs, one bureau not exceeding $40 in value, one safe or press, one wash basin, one bowl and pitcher, one washing kettle, two washing tubs, one churn, one looking glass, one chopping axe, one spinng wheel, one loom and gear, one pair cotton cards, one pair wool cards, one cooking stove and utensils not exceeding $25 in value, one cradle, one bible and hymn book, all school books, two horses or mules, or one of each, or one yoke of oxen, one ox cart, cart ring, staple and log chain, one two-horse or one-horse wagon not exceeding $75 in value, and harness, one man's saddle, one woman's saddle, two riding bridles, twenty five barrels corn, twenty bushels wheat, five hundred bundles oats, five hundred bundles fodder, one stack hay not exceeding $20 in value, and in family of less than six persons one thousand pounds of pork, slaughtered or on foot, or six hundred pounds of bacon, and if more than six persons twelve hundred pounds of pork or nine hundred pounds of bacon, all the poultry on hand and fowls up to $25, a homemade carpet, and six cords wood or one hundred bushels coal; and if the head of the family be engaged in agriculture, two plows, two hoes, one grubbing hoe, one cutting knife, one harvest cradle, one set plow gears, one pitchfork, one rake, one iron wedge, five head of sheep, and ten head of stock hogs; also, in hands of a mechanic, one set of mechanic's tools, such as are usual and necessary in pursuit of his trade; also, in hands of every male citizen, or female if head of family, one gun; in hands of head of family, or single female, used in earning livelihood, one sewing machine; and in hands of head of families, fifty pounds of picked cotton, twenty-five pounds of wool, and enough upper and sole leather to provide shoes for family; also, if such person be a mechanic, $50 worth of lumber or material.

The following is from a correspondent of the Columbia Herald and Mail, of a recent date:

"Henry W. Faxon, whom the Turf, Field and Farm, gives as the undoubted author of "Beautiful Snow," which for delicacy, softness, sweetness and tenderness of sentiment cannot be surpassed, and which has made his name immortal, was once a telegraph operator, in this place. We remember him distinctly; he was very dimunitive in size, with an effeminate face, indicating the most delicate organization; sharp and stinging were his witicisms, but personally he was amiable to a fault. He could give and take with an inexhaustible fund of good nature, and one would never dream that the rollicking, jolly youth, was the author of the charming little poem; than which for quality, originality, artistic feeling and power, no American has ever given a greater. He was a great favorite of the young men around town, and was known among them as "Sorrel," a name that was given him at Stickney's Circus. Although he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, our memory of him recalls to our mind, many recollections of by-gone years, and highly esteemed and dearly loved friends of yore. Yes! how often we think of the halcyon days of yore, fond memory often retreads the wandering paths of life, till she arrives at the happy period, when we were a boy. When each joy and sorrow seemed but the sunshine, or shower of an April day. There are scenes and incidents connected with those early days, that time can have no power to efface. They hang around our memory like shadows over streams, and in solitude cheer our souls like dreams, of Heaven.

The past, the silent past, pale memory kneels,
Beside her shadowy urn and with a deep,
And voiceless sorrow, weeps above the grave
Of beautiful affections, her lone harp
Lies broken at her feet, and as the wind,
Goes o'er its mouldering chords, a dirge-like sound
Rises upon the air, and all again
Is an unbreathing silence."

Iron.

All reports that come to us from iron men from the North and West from the papers that are published in the iron interests, bring the facts that the business of producing and manufacturing iron is still on the decline. One feature in particular we cannot avoid noticing, and that is the extremely low price of cold blast charcoal irons that are intended for car wheels. A recent sale of this metal in one of the Northern cities only realized about $26.00 per ton, from which, if the usual commissions, &c., are deducted, it would probably bring the price down to about $24.00 to $25.00. This kind of iron cannot be made for that, and when furnaces attempt to run upon this kind of iron they must eventually suspend. How far these remarks will apply to the furnaces in our district that are running upon this grade of iron we do not know. We understand from men who are interested in these furnaces that some of them are yet running with some profit. The very low price at which they are supplying their furnaces with ore (considerably less than one dollar per ton) and the immediate proximity of large forests of long-leaf pine enables them to furnish a supply of charcoal at a very low figure, and in this way they are enabled to run and probably make some money.—*Chattanooga Commercial.*

The Sacramento Record has doubts as to Grant, and it reasons in this way: "If a policeman of an imaginative turn should catch the impression that a certain man whom he found on the stoop of a mansion at night was a capitalists taking the air, and should cling to this belief notwithstanding the man's obvious endeavors to remove the look of the door with an 'undoubted jimmy,' a confusion would inevitably arise in the policeman's mind, very apt to facilitate the burglar's escape. If, however, the officer entered upon his beat void of preconceived ideas, and caught the burglar at work, he would never doubt for a moment that the conditions justified him in making an immediate arrest, and he would feel a comfortable assurance that the court would reason from the jimmy to the penitentiary without the last hesitation. In the president's case what is wanted just now is this cold-blooded and unimaginative kind of reasoning, and perhaps it is as soon as it can be looked for, the glamour of General Grant's military services having warped the public judgment seriously for many years. The question, is he an honest man? must, however, be answered before long, and if it is to be answered correctly the report must be based upon the evidence. We do not believe that honest men choose notorious scoundrels for bosom friends."

ON THE 16th of next month a fast time schedule will go into effect between New York and New Orleans via Nashville. The distance is nearly two thousand miles; time fifty-four hours.

The population of Ireland is set down at 5,412,387. During the last ten years 849,836 emigrants have left the country.

The Gentleness of Lamar.

The Ohio State Journal, Republican, has this to say about Representative Lamar, of Mississippi:

Lamar will turn out to be the most dangerous man to the Republican party in the present Congress. He has that supreme wisdom of the politician—ability to know when to hold his tongue, and strength enough to hold it. He is shrewd, steady, alert, cautious, prompt and wonderfully strong. He is a man of fascinating address. He has the stately courtesy of a Hidalgo of the Moorish Conquest, and is as communicative as Private Dalzell. He is all simplicity, and condescension, and frankness and deference; and if I had my way, I would trust him with everything the Republican party owns in the world as quick as I would trust my hand in a sweetly purring buzz-saw. He is the Lucifer of the rebellious hosts. "Overhaul your Paradise Lost, and when found make a note."

THE New York World says: "The Radical stomach in New Hampshire has turned out proof even against Babcock and Belknap, and Mr. Rollin's managers have put their ample supply of currency where it would do most good in the party."

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette thus sinuously expresses itself: "Good Lord, how this world is given to Crookedness! There is the Crooked Whisky; the Crooked Emma Mine; the Crooked Trading Posts; the Crooked Credit Mobilier; the Crooked Appointments to Office; Crooked Pardons; Crooked Elections; Crooked Custom-house Operations; Crooked Revenue and Post-office Dealings. Senator Bruce secured his election by Crookedness in State Warrants. The lines of our Radical officers, high and low, are all crooked. They can't go straight no way you take them. The president is on the make; the heads of Cabinets are on the make; the whole army of one hundred thousand or more lesser retainers follow, with remarkable docility, the illustrious examples set them. They are all on the make."

Lead in Greene County.

The Greenville Union and American says a very valuable lead mine has been discovered at Jeraldstown, in Greene county. Three weeks ago M. E. Jerald, G. W. Bright and James E. Pierce begun sinking a shaft, and at the depth of thirty-eight feet struck the vein, which they think is inexhaustible. The prospect of the vein can be traced for miles. The lead contains a large percentage of silver, exactly what percentage is not yet ascertained. The miners think the hills in the vicinity of Jeraldstown are full of this valuable metal. The company have procured leases of the lands for miles on the lead. The company will begin active operations at an early day.

Hopkinsville Democrat: Mr. Frank Petty brought to town last Monday a large gray eagle that he killed near the premises of W. T. Merritt, who lives about five miles from the city. It measured six feet and nine inches from tip to tip, and its talons were two inches long. This is the first eagle that has been seen in this county for a long time, and it is supposed that it was blown here by the recent gale. Mr. Petty says that he shot at it three times before he killed it, using a shotgun loaded with small shot the first two fires. The third load was sixteen buck shot and a distance of one hundred yards.

A Just Verdict.

The Jackson (Miss.) Times, Republican organ, speaking of Lieut. Gov. Davis' conviction by the Senate of high crimes and misdemeanors, says "it must be admitted by fair minded, unprejudiced Republicans, that the verdict rendered is, under the circumstances, just and proper. Six Republican Senators, acting under the solemn obligations of an oath, have so determined, and knowing some of them as honorable and conscientious gentlemen, we are not disposed to question either their motives or judgment in the premises."

William and Mary college, Virginia, is again before congress as a claimant for damages sustained by the war. This college was founded in 1692, in the reign of William and Mary, who granted it a donation of twenty thousand acres of land. It is situated at Williamburg, the former seat of government of Virginia, fifty-eight miles below Richmond, between the York and James. Many of the illustrious statesmen and soldiers of Virginia, of the revolutionary as well as late times, have been educated at this institution.

The Hopkinsville Democrat indulges in these few reflections; It is really wonderful how much the press of Kentucky can do in electing men to office, and how little the elected can do for advancing the interests of the press. If the newspaper men ever expect to hear of the passage of the advertising bill they will have to make it an issue—support no man who is not in favor of it.

"One thing," says the Lynchburg News, "is clearly proven, as well as previously exposed delinquences and that is, President Grant if not the willing accomplice, is at least the easy dupe of men to whom rascality and stealage are familiar as household words."

At Galena, Illinois, Grant's old home, on Mardi Gras, the representative of the president was seated on the back seat of a fine carriage smoking a cigar, a foot in length, a Babcock fire extinguisher beside him, and a bull pup on the front seat.

THE Winchester (Tenn.) Journal quotes scripture at the party in power: "Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds which cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one to his gain from his quarter."

At a young ladies' seminary recently, during an examination in history, one of the not most promising pupils was interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull."

This year the Committee on Finance of the Virginia House of Delegates has not only omitted churches, &c., from the list of exemptions in the bill, but has reported a supplemental bill imposing a tax on all churches of greater value than $5,000.

The South Carolina Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision that the homestead law of that State does not protect the homestead from sale under a mortgage, nor can the homestead be reserved out of the proceeds.

Two immense lemons, weighing together four pounds and ten ounces, and measuring respectively eighteen and seventeen inches in circumference, were exhibited in a shop at Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago.

The Galveston News puts it in this way: "A public man is not responsible for the accidents of his political or official relations; but he is responsible for his chosen friendships and favoritisms."