CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 45--NO. 25. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2,313.

OWEN & MOORE,

DEALERS IN

Drugs,	School Books,
Medicines,	Juvenile Books,
Chemicals,	Sunday School Books
Paints, Window Glass	Blank Books,
Oil, Varnishes,	Pocket Books,
Spices,	Pens, Ink,
Soaps, Perfumery,	Pencils, Envelopes,
Toilet Articles,	Box Papers,
Combs, Brushes, &c.,	Sheet Music,
Cigars,	Musical Instruments,
Tobacco, &c.	Violin Strings, &c.

A full supply of School Books, such as used in the Common Schools, Private Schools, Stewart College and Clarksville Female Academy, always kept in stock and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices.

Franklin Street, Opp. Court House.

GRANGE Warehouse Association!

Tobacco and General Commission Merchants,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

T. HERNDON, Superintendent.

JAS H. SMITH, Inspector.

All Tobacco advanced on will be insured for the amount of the advance while in store at the expense of the owner. No other Tobacco insured unless so ordered by the owner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. F. TAYLOR, Pres. W. W. GILL, Vice-Pres. T. M. ATKINS, Sec'y. R. Y. JOHNSON,
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November 10, 1877-8m

1852. 1877.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

Clarksville, Tenn.

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING AND HATS,

Furnishing Goods & Notions,

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Our Shoes are made of the best material and workmanship. A beautiful line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Alpacas, Cloaks, Hosiery, Embroidered Underwear, Ties, etc. An immense stock of fine Clothing, Jeans, Cassimeres, Shirts, etc. Our stock of Custom-Made Boots and Shoes is very extensive and at the lowest price. The Wholesale Department is complete. Our stock has been bought for Cash from first hands. We are enabled to compete with any market. We cordially invite everybody to examine our stock. Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

11 and 12 Franklin Street.

September 22, 1877

STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.,

Are now in receipt of the largest stock and most complete variety of above Goods ever brought to this city, which they will sell, at wholesale or retail, as

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST!

Special Attention to Roofing and Guttering.

PRICES LOW. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

March21,1874-tf

G. N. BYERS

ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND A

COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1876-tf.

Walter McComb & Co.

Would call attention to their

LARGE STOCK

of

FINE LIQUORS,

Consisting of

DR. DRAUGHON'S

Celebrated

Robertson Co. Whiskey,

Murrill & Scivally's

FINE OLD

Lincoln Co. Whiskey,

Nelson Distillery

3 YEAR

Bourbon Whiskey,

Mellwood Rye,

4 YEARS OLD,

AND OLD

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Together with a full stock of

Rectified Whiskies

And all kinds of

WINES AND GIN

Of the Best Quality.

August 18, 1877-tf

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton

Now have a full and complete stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And are offering greater inducements than ever. In

Dress Goods

a greater variety, at prices from 15 cts. to $1 00, embracing all the newest styles and colors.

Beautiful Black Cashmeres,

Beautiful Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

Cheapest Blk. Rep. Silks in the Market,

Cheapest Shawls and Blankets.

Our stock of

Carpets and Oil Cloths!

is now complete and attractive, both in styles and LOW PRICES. Full and complete stocks of WHITE GOODS and NOTIONS. We would call especial attention to our large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Gents' Shirts,

Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

We are Sole Agents for

Hillman's Hurricane Mills Jeans,

the best and cheapest ever offered in this market. Our goods are purchased at the lowest cash prices, and you can lose nothing by looking through, and we very much desire that you shall do so. Very respectfully,

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

September 29, 1877.

OUR STATE DEBT.

Strong Letters from Postmaster Gen. Key and Senator Harris.

The Acceptance of the Sixty Cents Compromise Earnistly Advised.

The following letters from Postmaster General Key, and from Senator Isham G. Harris, will be read with interest:

FROM POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1877. Gov. James D. Porter. My Dear Sir: I see from the newspapers that you have called the General Assembly of Tennessee to meet in extraordinary session on the 5th of December next "to consider recommendations made by the arbiters at the conference held at New York in March, 1877, to adjust the State debt by the issuance of new six per cent. bonds at the rate of sixty per cent. of the total amount of principal and past due interest, and to levy a tax sufficient to meet the new bonds," etc. I trembled for the result when I saw this call. I am a Tennesseean by birth and a life-long residence. I have been and I am proud of my State, and I should regret to see the least stain upon her fair reputation. The present Legislature of the State is composed of gentlemen of ability, and its members have their share of patriotism and State pride as well as personal integrity, but I solemnly declare that the tendencies of legislation and opinion as gathered from their enactment and utterances during the last session of that body caused much alarm and apprension in the minds of many true friends of the State at home and abroad, because they gave encouragement to those who advocate repudiation of the State debt, and its repudiation would be a foul and damning stain from which our fair and beautiful State could never be cleansed. Her honor, like that of woman, is of far greater value than her wealth. Poverty and honesty are greatly preferable to wealth and disgrace. And now, my dear sir, this call you have made brings us face to face with the naked questian, "Shall we repudiate our State debt?" A failure of the Legislature to meet this issue will be practical repudiation. There rises up before the people of Tennessee one of the most solemn and important issues our people have ever been required to meet, and meet it they must in December. Declamation, denunciation, appeals will not avail. Will Tennessee pay her debts?

I lay this down as an incontrovertible maxim: There is more of honesty and honor in paying a debt not justly incurred than in repudiating and refusing to pay one justly due. The Legislatures of Tennessee and its executive officers have, under authority of law, issued or indorsed bonds to build your beautiful Capitol; to construct that network of railroads which add so much to the wealth and commerce of our State. No complaint can be made of the mode and purpose by and for which most of these bonds were issued. Our State got value received for them, and shall these be held as naught because others were wrongfully issued as we may think. All these bonds were issued under laws providing for their issuance by public officers selected by the people of the State, to whose fidelity, judgment and determination the execution of these laws was entrusted. They were the agents of the people of the State, acting within the scope of their authority, and shall we repudiate the act of our agents, to our own profit and to the injury of those who had no voice in the selection of the agents or in clothing them with the powers and duties and trusts which they exercised?

But it is said that we were rich when these bonds were issued and that we are now poor; that a war has intervened and our slaves are gone and fields wasted. Admit this, and what then? We engaged in that war voluntarily. Tennessee, through her Legislature and by a vote of the people, seceded, or attempted to secede, from the Union when war was flagrant. Tennesseans, brave as they have shown themselves to be, and as their fathers have been, must not make their defeat in a war in which they voluntarily engaged an encuse for doing a mean act, that is, refusing to pay a just debt. Upon this theory every debtor might scale or repudiate his debt when it becomes due, should he be possessed of fewer goods than when his debt was created.

A forcible adjustment of the debt of the State is worse than outright repudiation. Any court of law, to say the least, would on a trial before it, if the State could be sued, render judgment in favor of the bondholder against the State for the amount of any past due bond and its interest. We are lawfully bound to pay these bonds. This State cannot be sued, and because it cannot, shall we say to the holders of the bonds, "We will pay you fifty cents in the dollar on your bonds, and no more." I do not own a bond, never have owned one, and may never have one; yet if I had bonds, to such a proposition as that, I should say: "I shall make no such bargain in compulsion. You may pay the amount of my bond or nothing." Such a proposition is very much as that of the robber on the highway who commands his victim to stand an deliver. On the other hand, if the creditor comes and says: "I know you are poor and hard pressed, and as I purchased your bonds at a low figure, therefore, if you will secure me sixty cents in the dollar for what you owe me I will accept it in satisfaction of my debt," I would gladly accept this proposition and thank him for his generosity. It seems to me that it would be niggardly and dishonest to decline upon the ground that he asked too much, when we owe his whole debt according to its face. How are our people compelled to pay their debts? By the State. The State creates courts and judges and officers. Through their instrumentalities it renders judgments, awards executions and gives sheriffs power to force collections. If a State refuse to discharge its solemn obligations, it dare not coerce its people to do what it will not. It cannot consistently force its citizens to pay taxes and revenues to it when it will not pay the obligations its honor is pledged to redeem. Why, sir, it may just as well refuse to pay the salaries due its officers and expenses of its administration.

History shows that without exception liberty, life and property have less security in those countries or States which repudiate their obligations than in those who regard their honor as pledged to redeem promises, and therefore do redeem them. If a State may violate its plighted faith in one thing it may disregard it in anything. When it is desirable to break faith, it is easy to find pretext for it—pretexts that may arouse and inflame the multitude, but when the hour of tumult and excitement has passed, and the black and ineffaceble stain is seen on the hitherto spotless garment, then comes the day of shame and degradation which lasts through generations.

Again: Tennessee has no excuse for repudiation. She is not a poor State. She has broad lands of surpassing fertility. She has inexhaustible mines of the most valuable and useful minerals. She has vast forests of excellent timber. Streams threading their way through her valleys furnish immense water power. Navigable rivers and railroads carry her productions and manufactures to the markets of the world. Her climate is generous and gives health from its purity. Who dares say that such a State cannot pay a debt of fifteen millions, or even thirty millions of dollars. If such a State is poor, by whose fault is it? It does not come from him who toils in her fields, her mines and her shops, but from those growling, idle loiterers who stand at the corners of the street, consuming what the toiler makes and producing nothing. In many instances he does not pay the baker for his bread, the butcher for his meat, or his tailor for his clothes. To such an one repudiation of private or public debts brings no disgrace. It is a slander on the good old State to say that she cannot pay her debts, or that her resources are so small that her people cannot pay a tax of more than ten or twenty cents on the one hundred dollars. Capitol or enterprising immigrants will never go to a State which advertises the character of her resources by such methods.

FROM SENATOR HARRIS.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1877. Gov. James D. Porter—My Dear Sir: I am glad to see your proclamation convening the General Assembly in extra session, at an early day, to take action upon the proposition of the holders of the bonds of Tennessee.

I understand that they propose to accept new bonds of sixty cents in the dollar, in full satisfaction of our present bonded debt. This proposition, coming as it does from the bondholders, the State can afford to accept, but in my judgment she cannot afford to compromise her dignity by making a different proposition, or seeming to higgle for other terms, but must, as it seems to me, *accept* or *define this proposition*.

Indeed, to make a different proposition, and hold *in terrorem* over the heads of our creditors the threat of repudiation, would be repudiation to the extent of the difference between the propositions.

The ability and zeal of the gentlemen composing the committee sent by the Legislature, at its last session, to New York to confer with the bondholders, warrants the confident belief that they obtained the best proposition that the bondholders were willing to make, and frankness compels me to say, a much better proposition than I had any reason to expect.

The acceptance of this proposition saves the tax-payers of Tennessee forty per cent. of their debt, amounting to more than nine millions of dollars.

The question is, shall we accept it? We must accept, and in good faith pay the sixty per cent. of our debt, or repudiate the whole debt.

Can Tennessee afford to rupudiate, with her antecedents, her history, her fertile and productive soil, her mineral wealth, her commerce, her facilities for manufacturing, and the indomitable courage, energy, enterprise and pride of character of her people?

Repudiation would not only destroy State credit (which I hope we may not have occasion to use in future), but individual credit would be greatly impaired, if not destroyed also; immigration retarded, the influx of capital repelled, and with it, our commercial, manufacturing and mechanical interests crippled, if not prostrated.

Oppressive as may be the taxation to pay this debt, I am satisfied that if we place it on no higher ground than that of pecuniary interest, we promote these interests much more by paying, than by repudiating the debt.

But aside from the question of pecuniary interest, for myself, I do not hesitate to say, that I would rather, much rather, give up every dollar of property that I possess, than see the fair name of Tennessee tarnished with the stain of repudiation. I therefore earnestly hope that the Legislature will promptly accept the proposed terms of adjustment. Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

P. S.—I was told a few days since by a gentleman of distinction, who had just returned from Europe, that an English company, formed for the purpose of investing a large amount of money in the mineral lands of Tennessee, was deterred from doing so by the prevailing apprehension of repudiation, and the general stagnation that must follow repudiation.

I. G. H.

Let Your Neighbor Alone.

No people are such thorough nuisances as those who are perpetually meddling with the business of their neighbors—who are always on the alert for anything suspicious—always ready to believe the worst of everybody. Reader! if you belong to that unfortunate class we pity you. It is impossible that you can find out anything that is going on in your vicinity, you must be in a state of continual torture. A prying minds needs food, and without it suffers. Then try to conquer the unhappy peculiarity. What is it to you if your neighbor does bring home a brown paper package and a covered basket? You will live just as long if you never knew what they contain. It is none of your business. And if your flighty neighbor, Mrs. Lightfoot, indulges herself in a new bonnet while her devoted husband wears patched boots, you need not fret about it—he is the only sufferer, not you. No need to make a hue and cry over her supposed extravagance. The money did not come out of your pocket, and consequently it is none of your business. What if the minister does call on Ann Smith twice a week? Why exercise brain about it? Suppose she has an awful temper—and powders her face, as you say she does—her temper will not trouble you. Mind your own concerns. What difference does it make to you if bold Maria "cuts out" modest Mary? You need not torture Mary by long stories of what you have heard concerning the matter. If I thought I would tell you, my dear. I speak for your good. Somebody should put you on your guard against that treacherous girl." As a natural consequence modest Mary, her womanly pride aroused, shrinks into the background, leaving the field open to her victorious rival. So you crush a good girl's heart because you will not mind your own business. What if they do have three pairs of stockings over at 'Squire Hills? Haven't they got a right to? As long as you don't do the washing it needn't trouble you. What right have you to watch their clothes-line? Employ your time better. It may be perfectly true that dashing Mrs. Gay signals to young Dr. Wilde from her back windows. But who gave you the privilege of watching a lady in her own home, where, if in any place, her privacy should be sacred? Her disgrace is nothing to you; it is none of your business. If we had our way, meddlers should be punished like any other offender against the rights of others.—*Ex.*

THE following from the Courier-Journal should find a place in every scrap book: "The puppy that is afraid to go among his fellow-men without a navy-six on his hip ought to be kicked out of society on the tiptoe of public sentiment."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 1877.—M. Gambetta yesterday addressed a private meeting of 500 electors at Chateau Chinon (Nievre), in support of the candidacy of M. Gudin at the second ballot on Sunday. He began by explaining that the object of his visit was to throw a ray of light on the acts which preceded the first ballot, and he spoke with the authority of accomplished facts on the proceedings of the anti-Republicans and on the bearing of the Republican victory. After affirming the right to free expression of political convictions at the polls, he remarked:

"It is, unfortunately, but too true that, not merely here, but in almost every department of France, universal suffrage has been subjected to intimidation, constraint, misrepresentation. Terror has been sown broadcast, and in three days more violence and arbitrariness have been resorted to than even the Empire practised twenty years ago. Yet, in spite of these numberless obstacles, the true France, the France of 1789—Democratic and patriotic France—has risen and discovered the path of liberation. Of the 533 official candidates introduced to her, the administrative network secured the passage of only 198; and, giving the majority of 1876 an endorsement for the past and a more energetic mission for the future, France sent it back, scarcely attenuated, as the expression of her sovereignty and definitive will. This majority is now identical with France herself. France was told it was for her to pronounce on the conflict so imprudently and bluntly opened. The voice of the country has been heard, the various verdicts collectively forming the will of the nation have been collected, and what have you seen since? Has it been deferred to and obeyed? No, there has been a fortnight more of official coercion and electoral campaigning, and it is confessed that the object in great part of the 16th of May was official candidacy and administrative pressure to prepare for the General and Arrondissment Council elections, which seem the last plank of safety of the Reactionary minority. It matters little, however. Our adversaries may disregard a few weeks longer the authority of the judgment delivered by France; but the hour will come when, before the Chamber, it will be necessary to settle who is wrong and who is right, who ought to triumph—the country or the resistance of a single man. * * * There is talk, now that our opponents are vanquised, of forgetfulness of the past, of negotiations to be entered upon, as if there had been merely a kind of electoral comedy arranged beforehand, as if the destinies of the country had not been at stake, and as if the country had not been almost everywhere covered with private and public ruins."

After dwelling on the interruption of business and industry consequent on the 6th of May, and contrasting it with the peaceful course of affairs previously, M. Gambetta asked who could be so bad a Frenchman as not to accept a Government securing order and industry at home and peace abroad, and under which a people were quietly flourishing. This marvelous development was arrested, he urged, by the sudden dismissal of a very moderate Republican Ministry and Chamber, chargeable with no act or vote compromising the general interests of the country. Describing the Ministry minority as parti-colored, including every hue but the Republican, and describing the newly-installed functionaries as instructed to carry on the electoral campaign, M. Gambetta spoke of the league of all the old parties against France and of the clergy as fanning their animosity, threatened with resistance even to her decisions, in order to intimidate her, but she has replied, "My policy is the policy of the last Chamber. The laws of administration I demand are those demanded by it; the officials I demand in all departments are those always claimed by that majority, without ever being able to obtain them in a loyal and complete fashion." Had she been allowed real independence, had all the elements of her decision been put before her with liberty to read, listen and reflect, almost the entire Chamber would have been Republican. Remembering the misstatements, dismissals, vexatious interference with the sale of newspapers, the closing of cabarets, the natural meeting place of working men, and all the menaces thrown out one can see what elections without coercion would have been. "I announced the return of 400 Republicans, and that figure would have been reached or even exceeded, but I had not reckoned on theft and fraud, as in the vaucluse; or intimidation and fraud, as in the Nord and the Pas de Calais and elsewhere, the information as to which, given by one of the most respected Senators, makes the blood boil with indignation. The history of these elections, however, will be written. The world will see the value of the pretension to have regularly obtained thirty or forty seats taken by this furious storm from Republican France. Yes, we are about to write this history; we are collecting the materials. You will know with what manœuvres those seats were won, and with what face the leaders of this campaign will venture to vindicate their acts. We shall see on which side were not only the heart and feeling, but the probity and honor of France."

After glancing at the heap of calumnies piled on the country for five months, the garbled quotations from foreign newspapers, the ministerial prediction of 300 seats, M. Gambetta urged his auditors to impress upon the electors the humiliation of being deceived and terrified by the boasts and menaces of the former supporters of Cæsarism, who threatened transportation, men whose names should be taken down, for justice would come for all, and accounts would then be settled between those who had respected and those who had disobeyed the law. He next commented on the humiliating reappearance of supporters of the Empire, which had thrice ruined and decimated France; and he expressed surprise at the co-operation extended to them of honorable Royalists who had formerly opposed Cæsarism. He hoped that, as the Republic strengthened itself by benefits to the Democracy, without impairing any legitimate influence and traditions, these men would become good public servants, or, if they cherished illusory hopes, would act conformably with political truth and the reality of things. M. Gambetta next touched on the calumnies and panics by which in 1848-9 a naturally Democratic people turned their backs on their history, and opposed the only form of government insuring equality, progress, and local liberties. The Republic, he declared, was steadily gaining ground, even in the remotest villages, though much remained to be done. An active, reflective, intelligent Democracy would certainly be founded, secure from clerical influence and from restorations forever dead. The rural elector should be taught at every opportunity, on holydays, in fairs and markets, the importance of his voting-paper, and made to see that all his official vexations emanated from anti-Republicans, and were only to be got rid of by a proper vote. When everybody understood the value of his vote, he would vote with a religious sentiment which was the expression of the true religion—human brotherhood. The Republic which was desired was one of order and progress, having a horror of agitations and troubles; for it was not the Republicans who plunged France in adventures, carried on a caste policy, and dreamed of the supremacy of one man. The peasantry would determine the future of France, for 8,000,000 electors out of 10,000,000 were agriculturists. They were told he was a man of disorder, or a man desirous of power for the sake of power, and that he was the enemy of those who governed France. "No!" exclaimed M. Gambetta, "I am the enemy of no man. I am the enemy of baneful ideas, of despotism under whatever form, whether the brutal Cæsarism of the 2d of December, which led us to Sedan and Metz, or the ambiguous and wheedling form of the Inquisition, or Jesuitism. We are charged with creating the clerical spectre, but everything attests its presence and activity. Have you not seen pulpits converted into political platforms, and heard words uttered, not by a sacred, but by an electoral orator. I have never attacked religion and its ministers when keeping to their religious, moral and sentimental domain, but I will always oppose men who try to make an instrument of domination and tyranny of what should be a means of consolation and assistance. * * * Whatever happens, have confidence. The majority are about to return to Versailles with a fresh mission. It returns with the feeling of the insult which it has received, but which the country has sufficiently repaired; with the feeling of duties to fulfil, and a resolution to do its duty—its whole duty. It is not for me to state its resolutions; but, without exceeding legality, and energetically enforcing it on all, it will make prevail the only authority binding on the highest as on the humblest, on those who recognize as on those who deny the national sovereignty."

The speech was enthusiastically applauded.

Wanted to See "Der Aiditor."

He entered the Journal office with the smell of buckwheat cake on his garments and blood in his eyes. He had on an army overcoat, a plush cap and a frown darker than a thunder cloud folded three thick. He looked at the foreman who was just sitting down to give a man credition for seventeen cents of subscription, and sternly inquired:

'Vhere ish de aiditor?'

'He just stepped out, a moment ago.'

'Shtepped oud, eh? Ven vill he shtep in?'

'Expect him back very soon. Anything I can do for you?'

'Maype he knows I vosh gooming, und dot's uy he shtepped oud?'

'Well, I couldn't say as to that.'

'Goodn't, eh? Vell I vait a leedle, und he gooms back, eh?'

'I think he will be in, sir, in a few moments.'

'I half a leedle bishness mit him, Vhat vas he peen zayin' 'boud me in don *Shournal*.'

'About you? I don't know, sir'

'Vall, by shimminy, he says I vost got drunk und reised some hale von tay und I shoost zee 'boud dat.'

'Think you must be mistaken, sir, I—'

'Dink I vos, eh? Maype I got some friends vet tole me 'bout dot! I find oud all 'bout id, py shimmy! I find id oud in dwo minds! He zay I vos drunk and makes some doubles and vhen he gooms pack I shoost see 'boud dot. I pack his eyes, py shiminy, und gick him and knog his prains out, maype, for dot. Shoost let him goom pack und I show him all 'boud id.'

'Somebody's been putting up a job on you, I fear,' observed the foreman.

'I dond got any foolishness mit you, I vait till he gooms pack und I got some zatisfaction. I gick him right avay down shatairs so gwick der leedle cuss vodt find ond vos alled him, I bald you!'

'But, my friend, guess you don't know him. He is twice as big as you are, weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and got lots of muscle.'

'He vos ferry large?'

'Well about the size of Atkins down here, the Banner man,'

'Ish dot so? Adgins vos a stoud man.'

'Yes, either of 'em can pick up a barrel of salt and throw it across the road without a grunt.'

'Pp shimmy, ish dot so?'

'Yes There, there, there comes the editor now,' cried the foreman aiming his finger at Capt. Fuller (two hundred and fifty pound man), who was just coming down Bridge street.

'Dot vos der aiditor? Vell, ef he didn't say notting 'bound me dot vos all right.'

'Let's see, your name is——?'

'Yaw, dot ish my name.'

'Well come to think, I believe he did say in the Journal a week or two ago that you got drunk at ——'s saloon, kicked out three or four window lights, smashed up a few chairs, and tried to steal five cents of a small boy to buy another drink with.'

'Vos dot all he said?'

'I believe he said that a man who would conduct himself in such an outrageous manner ought to be tarred, feathered and rode out of town on a rail.'

'I think he closed by remarking that if he'd been the owner of the property, heed have smashed you up into a Dutch cheese in less than two minutes.'

'Und dot vas all he zay about me in dose papers?'

'Well, that is about all I remember now.'

'Vell, py shimmy, I vas a pig fool of I got mad 'boud a leedle shokes dot I go right avy and dond zay nottings 'boud id. Does vellers vos dryin' to put some shob on me. Day zay he vos hurt mine caracter, und I know it vos a tam lie all der vhile. Py shimmy I vish I vos pig as Adgins, I put some head on doze vellers, you baid.'

Just then the devil in the pressroom gave a Comanche war-whoop and the foreman heard a man going down stairs as though his satanic majesty was after him.—*Lowell Journal.*

The notion that only the sons of rich people were appointed to West Point is a disapproved by statistics. A table of the parentage of the 522 cadets appointed during the last five years shows that 93 were sons of farmers, 65 of lawyers, 54 of merchants, 44 of mechanics, 40 of physicians, 38 of army officers, 26 of parents of no occupation, and the remainder—163 in number—of parents engaged in 44 different occupasions. The parents of 465 of these cadets are in moderate circumstances; of 36 are in reduced circumstances; of 10 are poor, and of 11 are in affluent circumstances.

IT is not what people eat, but what they digest that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous.

The Bar and the Bench.

An eminent English Judge, Lord Hatherley, once expressed his ideas of judicial conduct and bearing in the following terms:

I have always thought that honor and dignity were best studied by not talking about them, but by practical courtesy of language, and by never allowing any outbreak of temper between any member of the bar or the bench. The dignity of the bench is best maintained by hearing first all that persons have to say, by keeping yourself on your guard, and forming a covenant with yourself, as it were, to let every matter be fully placed before you allow yourself to form an opinion, much less to pronounce a decision upon the subject. And certainly you ought not to disqualify yourself from the office of a Judge by expressing strong opinions when only one side has been heard. That is not my opinion of judicial dignity. I will only say that during the forty-four years I have been at the bar, and the nineteen I have been on the bench, I have studied to act on these principles. It is impossible for any man to say of him that he has carried them out successfully, but at least I have never lost sight of them. At the bar or on the bench I have never had an altercation with any human being.

Theology and Science.

If intolerant skeptics and superstitious theologians could catch the spirit of the following extract from an article in the New York World, the society would be spared a good deal of nonsense and religion make a gain of its great boast and its great lack—charity: "If the reasonings of the various sciences were applied to one another as indiscriminately as those of theology to science and those of science to theology, we should have a conflict of the sciences, as well as a conflict between religion and science. If the geologist should insist on the consideration of the heavenly bodies in strata, our observatories would become a chaos. We are not entitled for this reason to consider geology unfounded. If the crystallographer should insist on the classification of animals according to anges, faces and specific gravity, a wail of anguish would arise from the zoological collections of the world. On this account is crystallography absurd? When a narrow theology would make the decree of some church council or the fallible interpretation of some portions of scripture a criterion for scientific verity, are we to reject religion, the chief center of all that we call pure and good? And if science advances some doctrine that throws a radiant light across the realm of nature, but stands in conflict with our present views of the bible, are we justified in proclaiming an antagonism between religion and science? A deeper view of both religion and science, a broader view of their history, a faint glimpse of the one Cause knowable or unknowable of both nature and spirit, would make both sides more prudent and more tolerant. The words of Bacon come back to us after three centuries with renewed emphasis, to encourage us in our doubts, to raise our loftier hopes: 'Truth is the daughter of time.'"

Redfield on the State Debt.

H. V. Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, has commenced to discuss the Tennessee debt again, and in a recent letter, says:

"The Governor has called the Legislature to meet in extra session December 5th to take action in reference to the State debt. At last a majority of the creditors have offered to shave down their bonds forty per cent., which was the figure named by a committee of creditors last winter, but not generally acquiesced in by the rest. To bring them to terms, the Legislature put the tax rate down to one mill on the dollar, and hastily adjourned. It had the desired effect. A majority of the creditors now agree to take new bonds at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, seeing that they are otherwise in a fair way to get nothing. That is, for instance, a man with a $1,000 Tennessee bond had rather exchange it for a $600 new bond, giving the State $400, than to lose all. The State officials generally, from Governor Porter down, think the sixty per cent. proposition a very liberal one, and that the State should accept. But the Legislature showed its hand during the regular session, and I fear will not meet the creditors half way. From what we know of the conduct of the honorable members, we may expect them to attempt to beat the helpless creditors to fifty per cent., or even forty, and I know several members who insist that thirty-three cents is sufficient.

Were I a creditor I would prefer to wait until the next regular session, taking my chances with a new body rather than with the old one, which put itself so conspicuously upon the record as favorable to repudiation, or the next thing to it."

Waste and Want.

Either man must be content with poverty all his life, or else be willing to deny himself some luxuries, and save, to lay the base of independence in the future. But if a man defies the future, and spends all he earns (whether his earnings be one or ten dollars a day,) let him look for lean and hungry want at some future time—for it will surely come, no matter what he thinks. To save is absolutely the only way to get a solid fortune; there is no other certain mode. Those who shut their eyes and ears to these plain facts will be forever poor, and for their obstinate rejection of the truth, may hap will die in rags and filth.

MOBILE'S cotton factory appears to be an established fact. A company is organized, and though not all the capital stock that was desired has been subscribed, the directors are about to start the enterprise with 1,345 spindles, which will consume about 300 bales of cotton yearly, and replace it with $100,000 worth of yarn. The Register says the company has the advantage of three cents per pound over the New England manufacturers, which is $15 per bale, or $2,000 for 300 bales, a handsome dividend in itself, while at the same time labor is cheaper, the weather less inclement, and there is a market right at home. Though this may be the beginning of competition with eastern manufacturers, the world is large enough for all, and we welcome anything that promises a new prosperity for the South.

A DISPATCH from Downington, Pa., says: "A band of tramps, Saturday night, stole a quantity of property from the railroad cars at Westchester Junction. The railroad employes made a raid upon the tramps and recovered the property, but not until two railroad men and four tramps were injured. Two trains were stopped near Lewistown by them, yesterday morning, and it was only after a desperate resistance upon the part of the conductors and assistants that they were driven off. It is estimated there are 1,000 to 1,500 tramps wandering between here and Pittsburg.