

Federal Court meets in Nashville on the 16th inst.

Tennessee bonds are quoted in Nashville at 38 cents.

The law requiring a registration of births, marriages and deaths has been repealed.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General, died of pneumonia at Kenosha, Wisconsin, several days since.

Hon. Thos. H. Herndon, member-elect to Congress from the First Alabama district, died last Wednesday.

The Star Route investigation still goes on, but it is thought it may be completed within the present century.

A committee of both houses of Congress will meet in Washington next October to revise the salaries of government employees.

Gov. Bate has appointed James M. Greer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Horrigan, Criminal Judge at Memphis.

The Nashville World suggests Joe McDonald, of Indiana, for President, and Roswell P. Flower, of New York, for Vice-President.

The Nashville Banner says that forty nine companies, from Maine to Texas, have entered the competitive drill to take place in Nashville next May. A grand time is expected.

We agree with the Athens Post in the following: "The law, which provides that the public acts shall be published in but three papers—one at Nashville, one at Knoxville, and one at Memphis—is wrong. There are laws enacted at every session—good, bad and indifferent—which ought to be circulated among the masses, but not one man in five hundred ever sees a Nashville, Knoxville or Memphis paper."

The road law passed by the Legislature makes a number of changes in the present law, which may be thus summarized: The power to open, close and lay out roads is given back to the County Court, and the collection of taxes placed in the hands of the Trustee; there is one commissioner instead of three to each road district, and it is made discretionary with the County Court to levy a tax not exceeding ten days' work. In other respects there are but few changes.

According to an act passed by the Legislature, "any person who shall keep a room, hall or house for the purpose of encouraging or promoting, aiding or assisting the playing of any game of faro, keno, three-card monte, mustang, red or black, high ball roulette, twenty-one, or hazard, or who shall keep or exhibit such gaming tables or operate the same, either as owner or employe, and upon conviction shall be deemed guilty of a felony, shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the State penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years."

The Legislature adopted the resolution compromising with Polk. It allows him to pay \$100,000 in the genuine bonds of the Bank of Tennessee within ten days, and \$75,000 of the internal improvement bonds, with \$38,750 accumulated interest thereon, which said bonds with interest shall be received as \$75,000, and \$75,000 of the genuine notes issued by the Bank of Tennessee, to be paid within ninety days, which shall be credited upon the deficit Polk for the sum of \$250,000, which, when paid, shall relieve the sureties of Polk and the assets attached in the hands of John W. Childress, the balance to be paid in current money, or the genuine issue of the Bank of Tennessee; provided that nothing in the act shall prevent the prosecution of Polk.

The Legislature passed the railroad bill—not the caucus bill, though. In speaking of the passage of the bill, the Nashville American says:

"We did all in our power to prevent the passage of the caucus bill, believing it was too severe, and in conflict with chartered rights. This bill, in our opinion, is conservative, and will not prove hurtful to the railroads; indeed, it is what the moderate men have contended for all the time, and we were not a little surprised to see some of the moderate men in the House working to defeat it. If, by tactics, this bill had been defeated, the next canvass in Tennessee would have been made on the railroad question.

"Such a contest we do not desire to see. It is clearly not the interest of the railroads to have such a contest.

"The railroads and the people must give this bill a fair trial. It is moderate—only advisory—at least it contains no such power as the caucus bill. It does not propose to take the management of the roads out of the hands of the companies. New roads are not subject to it for ten years. It does not interfere with existing contracts, and allows the roads to make special rates with industrial enterprises.

"We regard it as a good solution of a most troublesome question."

A Wonderful Clock.

There is an exhibition in New York that is considered the most beautiful and marvellous piece of mechanism in the world. The inventor was engaged over ten years in its construction. He is a stonemason and now works at his trade in Detroit. He had four associates in the property, but they were poor men and did not succeed in its exhibition as they expected, and he sold his interest to a lady, who subsequently bought the remaining interests. The lady has conceived the idea of its permanent placement in the capitol at Washington, provided the Government wants it and will pay her \$50,000 for it. Our Day, published in New York, from which these prefatory remarks are taken, gives the following description of the clock:

The clock is eighteen feet in height, eight feet wide by five feet deep, and weighs five thousand pounds. It runs by weights which weigh seven hundred pounds, and is wound up once in twelve days. The case of exterior of the clock is entirely of black walnut, and is elegantly carved or engraved in designs appropriate and symbolic of our Republic. Above the main body of the clock is a marble dome, upon which Washington sits in his chair of state, protected by a canopy which is surmounted by a gilded statue of Columbia; on either side of Washington is a colored servant; guarding the doors, which open between the pillars that support the canopy; on the four corners of the main body of the clock are black walnut niches containing human figures emblematic of the march of life; the two lower ones are supported by two female figures with flaming torches; one of the niches contains the figure of an infant, the second the figure of a youth, the third of a man in middle life, the fourth of an aged graybeard, and still another, directly over the centre, contains a skeleton, representing Father Time. All these figures have bells and hammers in their hands. The infant's bell is small and sweet-toned; the youth's bell larger and harsher; the bell of manhood strong and resonant; that of old age diminishing in strength, and the bell of the skeleton deep and sad. A figure of Wm. C. Bryant, and another of Prof. Morse, inventor of telegraphy, rest upon the pillars supporting the planetary system. The astronomical and mathematical calculations of the clock will show the correct movement of the planets for two hundred years, leap years included.

When the clock is in operation it shows local time in hours, minutes and seconds; the difference in time at Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Melbourne, Pekin, Cairo, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Vienna, London, Berlin and Paris; the day of the week, calendar day of the month, month of the year, and seasons of the year, the signs of the zodiac, the revolutions of the earth on its own axis, and also around the sun; the revolution of the moon around the earth and with it around the quarter to half, three-quarters, and full; the correct movement of the planets around the sun, comprising Mercury, which makes the revolution once in 88 days; Venus, once in 224 days; Mars, once in 686 days; Jupiter, once in 1,327 days; Saturn, once in 10,758 days; Uranus, once in 30,688 days. There is therefore a movement in this wonderful piece of machinery which cannot regularly be repeated more than once in 84 years.

The inventor has a crank attachment to the clock, by means of which he can hasten the working of the machinery, in order to show its movements to the public. By turning continuously twelve hours a day, for sixteen days and eight hours, a perfect revolution of the planet Uranus around the sun would be made. At the end of every quarter of an hour the infant in his carved niche strikes with a tiny hammer upon the bell which he holds in his hand. At the end of each half hour the youth strikes; at the end of three quarters of an hour the man, and at the end of each hour the graybeard, death then follows with measured stroke to toll the hour. A carved figure projecting from either side of the skeleton indicates that time flies.

A large music box, manufactured at Geneva, expressly for this clock, begins to play at the same time that the skeleton strikes the hour, and a surprising scene is enacted upon the platform beneath the canopy. Washington slowly arises from his chair of state, extending his right hand, presenting the Declaration of Independence; the door on the left is opened by the servant, admitting all the Presidents from Washington's time, including President Hayes. Each President is dressed in the costume of his time. The likenesses are admirable. Passing in file before Washington, they face and raise their hands as they approach him, and walking naturally across the platform disappear through the opposite door, which is promptly closed behind them by the second servant. Washington resumes his seat, and all is quiet save the measured tick of the huge pendulum, and the ringing of the quarter hours, until another hour has passed.

Rev. DeWitt Talmage, in his lecture at Nashville recently, among other things, said: "This was the grandest country, the grandest age, the grandest period of the world's history. The South was better than ever before. Since his last visit the greatest improvement had been made in the South. The Chattanooga would one day rival the Merrimack, and young men would live to see more spindles in the South than in New England."

The fiftieth annual session of the State Medical Society will be held in the House of Representatives at Nashville next Tuesday, April 10th. All good-standing physicians are invited to attend.

Dr. A. W. Hawkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, turned over his office to his successor, Capt. A. J. McWhirter, last Thursday.

Benefit of Railroads.

In delivering the opinion of the court, not long since, Judge Paine, of Wisconsin, said:

Railroads are the public highways of the world, along which its gigantic currents of trade and travel continually pour—highways compared with which the most magnificent highways of antiquity dwindle into insignificance. They are the most marvellous inventions of modern times. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, reward the labor and promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country than any other, and perhaps all other mere physical causes combined. There is probably not a man, woman or child whose interests and comfort have not in some degree been subserved by them. They bring to our doors the productions of life. They enable us to anticipate and protect the seasons. They enable inhabitants of each clime to enjoy the pleasures and luxuries of all. They scatter the productions of the press and of literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration of the human heart which they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick and the wounded, and enable the absent friend to be present at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of eastern imagination, which pictured the genius as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take a train of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and with marvellous swiftness deposit it on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport the army and supplies of the government with the greatest celerity, and carry forward, as it were, on the wings of the wind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle.

Alex. Stephens' Story About Webster.

The late Alex. H. Stephens used to tell the following story:

I shall never forget my first trip away from home, nor the impressions it made on me. I was quite a young man, and some business fell into my hands that carried me North. I had never been as far as Washington before, and of course I wanted to see what was there to be seen. I went into the Senate gallery and took my seat. I could easily pick out the prominent men by the pictures I had seen of them. Pretty soon a question came up, and the President announced that Mr. Webster was entitled to the floor. Of course I was very much gratified that I was to hear him. He arose and began speaking in an ordinary conversational way. I think he took small occasion. He never made a gesture from the time he opened until he closed. I thought it was all sound doctrine, but I was convinced that I knew a dozen college boys who could have beaten him speaking. The next morning I picked up a paper. There was his speech headed, "Mr. Webster's Great Speech on the Finances." I thought, they don't call that a great speech, do they? I saw another paper. There it was again, headed Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. I reached Philadelphia and everybody was talking about Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. I got to New York. There everything was in a ferment over Mr. Webster's great speech on the finances. It was the same way in Boston. So I concluded that it must indeed be a great speech. It put me to thinking, and I made up my mind that it was not the way a man said anything, but what he said that made him an orator.

Internal Taxation.

It is proper to observe that the South pays a large share of the internal taxation. For the fiscal year last reported the total collections were \$145,520,273.71. Of this the Southern States contributed as follows:

Table listing internal tax contributions by state: Alabama \$140,532.92, Arkansas 109,039.36, Delaware 350,906.37, Florida 280,227.32, Georgia 359,360.87, Kentucky 10,531,236.14, Louisiana 918,899.19, Maryland 2,822,238.28, Mississippi 94,008.90, Missouri 7,536,487.94, North Carolina 2,867,414.52, Tennessee 119,099.79, Texas 997,728.06, Virginia 258,432.93, West Virginia 6,226,308.30. Total \$34,117,287.39.

The following has been enacted by the Legislature:

An Act to amend section 4114 of the code. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That section 4114 of the code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "In all actions brought for the collection of any debt, the warrant or summons issued by a Justice of the Peace shall be returned in the district in which the plaintiff resides; or in which his agent or attorney resides; or if the plaintiff be a non-resident of the county, unless the defendant acknowledges in writing the plaintiff's claim, and that he has no offsets.

The death-bed declaration of Judge Horrigan, of Memphis—who was a national reputation as a fearless and impartial judicial officer—seems to fill the bill. In response to questions from the clergyman who attended him in his last hours, he said: "My religion is a simple one. I believe that a man who endeavors to do what is right according to his belief is in no danger." "Do you feel at peace with your inker?" asked the preacher. "I do," said Judge Horrigan calmly; "I have no fear whatever," and so he died.—[Lebanon Her-

ald.] Within a radius of eight miles from the center of Birmingham, Ala., 6,200 men are employed in foundries, furnaces and machine shops.

THE SOUL OF BEN HILL.

Where is It and What is its Estate.

The following were the remarks of U. S. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, on the death of Ben Hill, the Georgia statesman, and for which Mr. Ingalls was severely criticised by a New York minister:

Ben Hill has gone to the undiscovered country. Whether his journey thither was but one step across an imperceptible frontier, or whether an interminable ocean, blank, unfluctuating and voiceless, stretches between these earthly coasts and those invisible shores—we do not know. Whether on the August morning after death he saw a more glorious sunrise with unimaginable splendor above a celestial horizon, or whether his pathetic and unconscious ashes still sleep in cold obstruction and insensibility—oblivion—we do not know. Whether his strong and subtle energies found inconstant exercise in another form, whether his dextrous and disciplined faculties are now contending in a higher senate than ours for supremacy, or whether his powers were dissipated and dispersed with his parting breath—we do not know. Whether his passions, ambition and affections will sway, attract and impel, whether he yet remembers us as we remember him—we do not know. These are the unsolved, the insoluble problems of mortal life and human destiny, which prompted the troubled patriarch to ask that momentous question for which the centuries have given no answer: "If a man die, shall he live again?" Every man is the centre of a circle whose fatal circumference he can not pass. Within its narrow confines he is potential, beyond it he perishes; and if immortality is a splendid but delusive dream, if the incompleteness of every career, even the longest and most fortunate, be not supplemented and perfected after its termination here, then he who dreads to die should fear to live, for life is a tragically more desolate and inexplicable than death.

Dogs and Roosters.

A Tennessee exchange is responsible for the following: "Mr. Wm. Bruce, of Coffee Creek, has a dog that actually crows like a rooster. Some two years ago the dog began to practice, just after hearing the rooster crow, and has kept up the practice until the present time, gradually improving in his imitation. He goes through the motions of the bird, raising his head as he begins and lowering it as he completes the crow."

We had been disposed to question the veracity of the above, until Dr. A. W. Palmer, of this place, came to the rescue by relating the following strange peculiarities of a rooster, of which he is the happy possessor. This singular fowl mimics the bark of a dog to perfection. He performs all the duties of a watch dog. During the day he goes about the premises chasing the pigs from the yard, yelping like a terrier. At night he perches complacently upon the front gate, and neither man nor beast is allowed to invade the rights of the inmates.—[Kingston Patriot.]

We see nothing remarkable in either one of these stories. We have heard hundreds of dogs barking like roosters and hundreds of roosters crowing like dogs. In this part of the country it is nothing unusual to see a rooster driving a cow out of the field or pulling a pig down the street and pretty soon he has caught the pig by the tail, bit the tail off and swallowed it like he would have done a worm. In Knoxville the small boys treat roosters just like they do dogs. Last night we saw a half grown rooster running down Gay street with a tin can tied to his tail and yelping like a hound.

As for the dogs in Knoxville, they can do anything a rooster can. They crow at midnight and daylight just like roosters. Yesterday we chucked our dog out of the garden because he was scratching up the peas and onion sets and he jumped upon the garden fence, flapped his wings and crowed like any other rooster. We made a grab at him and caught him by the tail, but the dog flew off pulling his tail feathers out by the roots and leaving them in our hands. Our dog runs with the hens and shows them where to scratch and lay eggs just like any other rooster. We never mentioned any of these things before because we never thought them remarkable, and we do not refer to our dogs and roosters now in any boastful spirit. We simply mention the matter to show that many things which seem wonderful to the less enlightened are every day occurrences in Knoxville.—[Knoxville Tribune.]

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True Politics in Business.

At the close of the present fiscal year—June 30—it is estimated that the national debt will stand as follows:

Table showing national debt: Three per cent. (extension of three-and-a-half per cent.) \$300,000,000; Four per cent. 740,000,000; Four-and-a-half per cent. 250,000,000. Total \$1,290,000,000.

This is less than it stood June 30, 1880, by \$830,415,370, and something more than half the bonded debt when it stood at its highest point in August, 1765—\$2,382,786,290. The annual interest, then \$138,000,000, will at the close of this year be about \$50,000,000,000.—[Nashville American.]

The Age of Human Freedom is at Hand.

Heretofore the years have been all conquering; but they shall conquer us no more. We are becoming too strong to be longer enslaved by circumstance; too manly and too womanly to accept partly in the theatre of life assigned us by other actors. We no longer accept with servile gratitude such parts as we can get. We take our own. Adverse winds are howling about us with howling about us with chilling deadliness, but they will not harm us. There be human bodies like Memnon's statue that give forth their truest and greatest melody under the rush of the mightiest tempest. The world is coming to be full of such men and women; full of souls brimmed and overflowing with the tremendous anger and long borne injury culminating at last into desperate revolt—men at the turn of whose hand the continents will be in motion as if the increased whirl of the earth had precipitated chaos—men who are prepared to rush ahead with all the impetus of a long matured power—men who scorn fear—men unpanopied in reckless courage beyond the touch of death, secure from danger as the undying gods.

French Language.

Prof. A. Jourdan is prepared to give French lessons to a few more pupils. Lessons given at night only, as he is otherwise engaged in the day-time.

References—Gov. Marks and lady; Dr. Murrell and lady; J. L. Baugh and lady; W. J. Slatter and lady; M. P. Petty and lady; B. S. Henderson and lady; Dr. Baird and lady; Messrs. Embrey and Sons; Mrs. Wessenberg and son; Miss Maggie March.

In Anderson county, Tenn., there is a well which emits a perpetual stream of illuminating gas, and it is said that crude petroleum may be found in the same locality.

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T. C. MURRELL,

Surgeon in Physician,

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Is ready to attend to all calls—in town or country.

Attachment.

State of Tennessee—Franklin County.

Attachment before L. D. Parsons, J. P. of Franklin County.

William Bradford vs. S. D. Wallace.

It appearing to me that that a writ of attachment heretofore issued in this case against the defendant, S. D. Wallace, who, under oath, is alleged, and that the said S. D. Wallace has absconded so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him for the recovery of \$53.70 alleged by plaintiff to be justly due his son from S. D. Wallace. The cause of action is labor done by son of S. D. Wallace. A levy has been made on the walnut timber on the land of L. D. Parsons, and Isaac Gray's land, and due return made to me.

It is therefore ordered by me that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Home Journal, published in Winchester, Tennessee, commanding the said S. D. Wallace to appear before me, at my office in the 16th civil district of Franklin county, Tenn., at noon on the 21st day of April, 1883, before me, the Justice having cognizance of said case, and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex-parte as to him.

This March 23 1883. L. D. PARSONS, Justice of the Peace for Franklin county.

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of education is high, and rests upon the conviction that every system of instruction should be estimated by its success in promoting the higher education; by its ability to increase the power and range of thought, and to not only excite the mind to extended scientific research, but to join with it that pure moral culture by which alone the true dignity and well-being of humanity is insured.

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For Catalogues, or information, address the President, or Professors G. W. Johnston and A. T. Barrett.

The next session begins the 2d Wednesday in September.

HAYDEN MARCH,

President Board of Trustees.

July 14, 1880.

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