KENTUCKY'S NEED OF A STATE UNIVERSITY

BY

JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON

from

THE KENTUCKY EVENING GAZETTE - June 19, 1907

PRES. PATTERSON'S ABLE ADDRESS

"KENTUCKY'S NEED OF A STATE UNIVERSITY"

Head of State College Addresses Kentucky Educational Association on Vital Theme.

TEXT OF A STRONG UTTERANCE

Prof. J. K. Patterson, President of State College, delivered Wednesday before the Kentucky Educational Association at Winchester one of the ablest addresses that it has yet been the pleasure of the convention to hear. President Patterson chose as his theme, "Kentucky's Need of a State University," and in his treatment of the subject said:

Kentucky's Need of a State University

The shadows of mediaevalism and sometimes of an antiquity more remote still rest upon many of the institutions with which we are familiar today. This is true of the origin of colleges and universities.

A pious ecclesiastic, noted for his learning and his desire to benefit his kind, not infrequently attracted to his side men of piety and learning, who deemed it a privilege to become his associates, and these in turn attracted men of a younger generation, who were eager to acquire and to assimilate the knowledge possessed by their superiors. Oftentimes such a voluntary association became the nucleus of a collegiate foundation which in due time attracted the attention of the Church and the State and obtained definite recognition from the one or the other. Thus came into existence the famous universities of Oxford, Salamanca and the Sorbonne, not to speak of others, which though organized upon a smaller scale, obtained equal celebrity. They became the depositories of all the learning of that age and of past ages which had survived the irruption of the northern barbarians who precipitated themselves upon the defenseless empire and wrought its ruin.

As population and wealth increased, other institutions of a similar character and under like patronage came into being. Mathematics, Latin, rhetoric, logic, metaphysics, music, the civil law and the canon law, formed the staple of their instruction. What we now know and designate as science could scarcely have been said to exist, but they served to hand on the torch of learning from the scholars of Greece and of the empire and when the period of awakening, known as the Renaissance, came, the existing collegiate and university institutions supplied the necessary conditons for the revival of learning.

At the period of reformation, two famous universities existed in England, most of whose colleges were established before the revival of letters, and three in Scotland. With the exception of Munich, the great universities of Germany were of later origin than those of the British Isles.

Not long after the colonial foundations in America began, steps were taken to provide the colonists with the learning of the time. First among these was Harvard College, which celebrated its 250th anniversary nearly twenty years ago. The institutions founded thereafter did not for many years take on the more ambitious title of university, but contented themselves with the humbler designation of college. The first institution bearing the name of university was the University of Pennsylvania, founded about 1750. With that exception, no institution in America bore the name of university until after the admission of Vermont as an independent State. The institution founded at Burlington bore the name of university. The next institution which bore the name was that founded by Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Virginia, destined to take rank as one of the great universities of the country.

Provision was made by Congress by which two townships, or 45,000 acres of land, were given to the States admitted to the Union after 1802, and upon this foundation were established universities in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other Western States as they were admitted. It is only of recent years that Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia have assumed the title of university. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, Johns-Hopkins, Chicago University, Vanderbilt and Leland Stanford, institutions privately endowed and having no connection whatever with the State, were founded and endowed through individual beneficence and assumed at the outset the style and title of university. The older institutions were for the most part established through denominational influence and their main purpose was to educate men for the liberal professions, especially for the ministry.

In 1862, the large grants of land given by Congress to the several States in the Union to found and endow institutions in which should be taught those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, not excluding classics and other scientific studies and including military tactics, made provision for a third order of colleges and universities distinct in many ways from those mentioned above. Upon this legislation have been founded colleges and universities in every State in the Union, which have already taken high rank as centres of instruction and investigation. All these have a distinctively State organization and control. In the majority of instances, the income accruing from the Congressional grant of 1862 and legislation subsequent thereto, while they formed the foundation upon which these institutions were built, represent but a fraction of their income. The States in which they are established have for the most part responded with a liberality for their upbuilding and maintenance, out of all proportion to anything that has hitherto been done for education in America. In 1884, the total income of all the colleges and universities in America, numbering nearly four hundred, was somewhat short of $6,000,000. Today half a dozen universities founded under the land grant of 1862 can show a united income surpassing that of all the institutions in America in 1884. In a large number of States, colleges were established upon this foundation. In a still larger number State universities were provided for. Mention may be made of Cornell, of the Ohio State University, the University of Illinois, Purdue University, the University of Minnesota, of Wisconsin, of Nebraska, of California, of Nevada and of Missouri. Their buildings, lands and equipment far surpass those of other institutions, ecclesiastical and private, while their incomes are already in excess of those of the historic old institutions of the country.

The chief function of a college in these modern days is to give instruction in the accumulated wisdom of the past, in language, history, philosophy, logic, mathematics and science. They seldom undertake original investigation, for the sufficient reason that their resources do not supply the necessary laboratories and equipment for independent and original research. The universities, on the other hand, while discharging for the most part collegiate duties, undertake also original research upon a large scale. Their equipments enable them to do this and the post-graduate work for advanced degrees for which they provide, encourages and stimulates young and ambitious investigators to add to the reputation which a degree confers, the prestige and the consequence attaching to original discovery. As Professor Huxley well remarked, the chief function of the college is to look behind and to gather up and communicate the learning of the ages. The chief function of the university, on the other hand, is to look to the future, to enlarge the boundaries and the domain of human knowledge, to live in constant contact with nature and with natural processes, to discover truth for its own sake and for the sake of its application to the industrial processes of life. The far-seeing intuition of Justin S. Morrill, the author of the Act of 1862, in providing that those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts should form an essential feature of the instruction given in the colleges and universities founded under Congressional auspices, excites the wonder and the admiration of those familiar with the conditions of his up-bringing and his legislative surroundings. The establishment of these institutions marks an era in original research and in industrial development in America. Their influence has not been confined to the Western continent, but

has gone beyond the Atlantic and has led to a profound modification of the constitution and work of Oxford and Cambridge, of the University of Paris, the universities of Spain and of Italy ,and has even been foremost in maintaining and in enlarging their State universities, have profited abundantly by their beneficence. We all know what Harvard and Yale and Princeton have done for their respective communities, how profoundly they have influenced the constitution and the progress of society in the Middle States, the West, the Middle-West and the FarWest, how they have contributed men of large education and of generous ambition who have assisted materially in the development and upbuilding of the great agricultural and industrial communities of the North and West. But great as these influences have been, they are now more than matched by the intelligent and industrious activity in the application of science to agriculture and the mechanic arts, determined by the discoveries made in the laboratories of these great institutions by hundreds of young men, able, active and eager for distinction. Their researches are conducted primarily with reference to the discovery of truth for its own sake, and secondarily for its practical application. The greatest achievements in scientific discovery in America issue from the laboratories of these State institutions, but they immediately find application in the useful arts, and repay their respective commonwealths tenfold for all the money expended in their maintenance.

Concurrently therewith, the education provided in these institutions supplies the bases upon which professional training in law, in theology and in medicine is founded. They supply, moreover, the educated material out of which statesmen, administrators, men of affairs, heads of mercantile establishments, leaders of modern industry, are made. The North and the West do not longer need to go to New England either for learning or learned men; they are able, upon equal terms, to supply their own necessities without calling upon their neighbors.

The centres of population, of political influence, of agricultural production and of industrial and manufacturing activity have long since passed the Alleghenies. The Northern and Western States have long since become self-contained and independent entities, in all the conditions of political, moral, financial and educational progress. Indeed, for years past there has been an appreciable and steadily increasing number of young men educated in the North and West who have been called to the Middle and Eastern States to become centres of educational, scientific and industrial enterprise. The State colleges and universities, endowed by Congressional and State legislation, have become the centres whence emanate these dominant influences which are now materially moulding the educational and productive enterprises of the nation. The era of subservience and subordination has long since passed away, followed by a period of equality, under equal competitive conditions, and now rapidly giving place to an epoch of superiority.

It is a matter of regret and humiliation that Kentucky has not yet fallen into the ranks of progress which characterizes the rapidly growing commonwealths of the North and West and that she is not by any means up to the level of higher education and university education in the South. There is scarcely a State in the Union which does not possess a State university of large and liberal proportions. The time has now come when Kentucky must, if she is to retain rank and prestige and consideration, emancipate herself from the apathy and the lethargy which has hitherto brooded over her. She must emancipate herself from the servitude of years which has characterized her relations in matters of education to the East and to the North and to the West. Her vast productive area, abounding in the elements of agricultural wealth, her still vaster and richer domain teeming with mineral resources out of all proportion to those possessed by any other commonwealth in the sisterhood of States, imperatively demand that these resources should be developed, that wealth should be created, a reputation for industrial and commercial enterprise obtained, not through capital and intellect imported from outside her boundaries, but from native intellect, educated at home and capital created within her own borders and applied to the development of her mineral and agricultural resources. This training can not be done by the denominational college, nor by any private college or university, however munificently endowed, but must be done through a university maintained by State liberality, controlled in the interests of all her people, inspired by the prestige and reputation of her past, for the education of the young men and the young women who constitute by far the most valuable asset which she possesses. The Commonwealth of Kentucky is capable of sustaining a population of twenty millions of souls, of establishing Pittsburgs and Birminghams, which shall vie with the centres of production of the old world and of the new. This may be done in the no distant future. It may be accomplished by intellect and energy and capital imported from abroad, but if so, the Commonwealth must be content to rank as a field of exploitation for the benefit of the foreigner and the stranger, and her dividends will go hence to increase the wealth of those with whom she has no vital interest in common.

At every period of their existence, universities have fulfilled a double function in the social order. They have been the great training schools for the learned professions and the custodians and exponents of the ideal elements upon which society ultimately rests. As a condition of their being, therefore, is to respond to the needs and aspirations of society, the history of universities has been necessarily determined by the changing ideals which men set themselves to follow. With the Renaissance and the Reformation, began a new period in their history. From the developments of modern science and the increasing complexity of modern life, a third period has begun, when a further adjustment is needed to meet the ends for which they exist. The chief characteristic of the modern period with which we are more intimately concerned, are the sub-division of studies, necessitated by the widened limits of knowledge, the extraordinary developments of physical sciences, and the application of these to the industrial arts. There are then three functions for the university, namely, to teach those subjects which relate to the development of the mind, language, logic, mathematics and especially the powers and limitations of the human intellect; to teach those subjects which relate to men as citizens, namely, history, economics, sociology, ethics and those systematized bodies of knowledge related to the cosmos and known as the physical sciences, with their practical application to the well-being of mankind, and lastly, and most important of all, to guide and stimulate investigation and research, in order to widen the domain of human knowledge and bring them into harmony with fact. Under existing conditions, there is no institution in Kentucky capable of accomplishing what the modern university should do. The balance can be re-dressed only by the establishment of an institution which will meet all these requirements. This desideratum is beyond the ability of denominational, local or individual enterprise and must be done by the State.

Towards the attainment of this most desirable end, the united and active co-operation of all the intelligent citizens of this Commonwealth must work in harmony. To you, teachers of Kentucky will fall a most important share in this enterprise. By becoming centres of active and intelligent interest in your respective communities, you can mould public sentiment which in turn will shape the legislation necessary for the translation of the ideal into the actual, and make a State university an accomplished fact.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME. 1887-88

By Jas. K. Patterson, Ph. D., President of the State College of Kentucky.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A half or even a quarter of a century ago such an assemblage and such an institution would have been impossible. I see before me to-day men and women, young and old and middle-aged, from mountain and from valley, from hill and from dale, from all parts of the commonwealth, and even from beyond. Half a century ago the means of travel did not exist for bringing together such an assemblage. Half a century ago the mental acquirements and the intelligence did not exist upon which to found an institution of such character and of such proportions. The schoolhouse was rude, the instructor comparatively unlettered. A few of the larger towns could boast of an academy, and all the higher institutions of learning could be counted on half the fingers of one hand. Now the common school is found by the dozen and the score in every county. Every county town has its seminary or high-school, and some in counties which I could name have more than one well equipped and well maintained, while the higher institutions dispense a good general education, and carry their students far beyond the limits of the learning then known. Sciences and systems of knowledge, the shadowing outlines only of which were then beginning to be known, have since grown into recognition, and now form part of the general education of our young men and women. The boundaries of then existing knowledge have been, with each succeeding year, pushed back farther and farther, and new realms have been won from what seemed to be the "void and fathomless infinite." Materials out of which all history, ancient and modern, have grown have been collected, sifted, compared, and adjusted, and Prehistoric Archæology now forms the ample background upon which rests all our knowledge of the past. The structural forms of all sentient existence, apparently endlessly varied as they are, have been carefully assorted, the accidental discriminated from the permanent, the functional from the organic, and the magnificent sciences of Comparative Zoology and Anatomy have been evolved and placed upon a basis durable as the everlasting hills.

Fifty years ago our knowledge of language was limited to the few forms existent in Western Europe, and to the classic and sacred tongues. To-day languages that were dead and buried and embalmed for three thousand years, traced upon sepulchral papyri, or engraven upon basalt and granite and baked clay, have been exhumed, deciphered, and interpreted; and to-day the whole history and thought and politics and social life of the inhabitants of the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates, of the dweller in Accad and Iran, are as well known to scholars as the exploits of Agamemnon, the victories of Cincinnatus, the laws of Draco, or the Licinian rogations.

The comparative method has been applied to living languages and dead, to those that form the vehicle of intercourse among the modern nations of the earth and to those which serve as media of communication for the Samoyed of Siberia, the Nez Perce of North America, and the sable occupant of the valley of the Congo, and the root words which form the basis of all these families of speech have been reduced to systematic unity, and the splendid achievements of Comparative Philology have thrown floods of light upon the early habits of mankind, upon their systems of thought and jurisprudence, laying bare the foundations upon which all the religion and morals, the metaphysics and science of these latter ages are built.

The caves of the valley of the Dordogne, the shell mounds of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, the cromlechs and kists of Western Europe, the barrows of England, and the great mounds of America have disclosed their treasures and revealed the existence of men long before Aryan or Semite had left their original homes. They followed the chase, they protected themselves from the savage beast and the still more savage climate, they told of deeds of war and blood, and no doubt too of love, around their lonely camp-fires, and they buried their dead, so, like Abraham in the cave of Machpelah, with, let us hope, some fore-gleams of immortality. Their names have perished with them; but they did not, rude though they were, live in vain. The materials which they have left fit in and form imerishable elements in the great structures of Ethnogy and Anthropology which the men of this generation have built.

And, passing the limits of this globe, and the men and things upon it, and the records in stone under it, the men of our time have gone out into the universe beyond. If they have found within the limits of this tiny sphere life without limit and life without end, they have found, too, that the corner-stones upon which the illimitable universe is built are identical with those that form rock and river, beast and bird and man, here below. The atom of oxygen and the atom of hydrogen are the same in the corona of the sun, in the luminous body of Sirius, and in the far away star-dust of the nebulæ, as in the disentombed fossil and the tear of affection that trickles down the human cheek. The spectroscope and the telescope have revealed space without limit and identity of workmanship, infinite variety in unity, throughout the universe.

What wonderful opportunities belong to the men and women of this generation! You have fallen into the line of march. You handle themes and discuss subjects of which your grandfathers and grandmothers never dreamed. You may not yet be original investigators. Original investigation and discovery are the province and the privilege of the favored few and require moreover a life-time of devotion and service. But you can enter into possession. Discoveries in science and achievements in literature, when once made, become the common heritage of the race. You can acquire and make your own by diligent reading and diligent study what others have brought into the common stock of this universal heritage.

In this money-making age, when men, and sometimes women, too, are making haste to be rich, I hail with satisfaction the movement of which this is the outcome. You show by this organization, spread all over the country and numbering its votaries by hundreds and by thousands, that this is not an exclusively materialistic age; that mankind rises above the material to the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual. You show, too, that this manifold organization addresses itself to many of the felt wants of the day. You not only acquire, but you desire to impart. You arrogate no exclusive monopoly in your acquisitions, but you bring all to a common stock and aim to make them the possession of all. You are not only anxious to provide the material of knowledge, but by organized effort to provide those to whom it is communicated with the best means and methods of imparting it to others. You address yourselves to the training of the intellect, to the development of the heart, to the cultivation of the taste, to the subjugation of the passions, and the growth of a wholesome sentiment. All these agencies and these activities are needed to counteract the crass materialism of the tendencies of this age. If knowledge runs to and fro and is increased, so does the hunger for wealth and the thirst for gold.

Colossal fortunes are made and lost, making men mere accumulating and calculating machines, drying up the milk of kindness in the human soul, leaving it a weary, worn, and blasted thing, without sympathy, all the nobler feelings extinguished, like the scarred basalt or granite which have survived the internal fires which burned up all else around them. To this tendency literature, and art, and science, and philosophy, and religion come as the proper antidote.

The literature and language of your own country deserve special attention. No language is more copious, more flexible, richer in powers of expression, or richer in the vast wealth which it contains. In it are embodied the noblest thoughts in prose and in verse. The many-sided Bard of Avon, of whom Christopher North once said, "Millions of men have some genius, thousands much, hundreds more; the stars are out by twos and threes in the highest heaven of invention, but only one by night, the moon, by day the sun," thought and wrote in this tongue. To him there is no equal in all the fields of classic or of modern prose or verse. The language of Macaulay and Bolingbroke, of Raleigh and Spenser, of Tennyson and Longfellow, of Bancroft and Gibbon, of Goldsmith and Whittier, one hundred years ago the language of twelve millions of people, to-day the language of one hundred and twenty millions, and destined one hundred years hence to be the vehicle of intercourse for one billion of mankind, is your native speech and mine. No language ever spoken or written contains so much of wealth as this. To the nations, whose heritage it is, men look for the conservation of all that is worth having, liberty of thought, liberty of speech, free institutions, the just co-ordination of freedom with authority.

You can bear a noble part in this work of the present and the future. Let it be yours to assimilate the heritage of the past, the heritage of a thousand years of noble thoughts and noble deeds, to amplify and transmit it to those who shall come after, worthy descendants of the illustrious ancestors from whose loins you sprang. At the beginning of this meeting I perform the grateful task allotted to me by a too-partial directory of bidding you welcome. Here, under the shadow of schools for both sexes provided by private and public beneficence, I bid you welcome. They address themselves to the attainment of the same ends by more rigorous methods, perhaps, and for a time, at least, by a more exclusive devotion to the subjects, literary and scientific, which claim their attention. With them for four years it is the one serious business of life, with you a recreation from mental and bodily toil.

I bid you welcome under the shadow of the column, not far distant, erected to commemorate the memory of a man whose name and memory you venerate second only to that of the father of his country, who made Kentucky a household word by every hearth-stone throughout the length and breadth of this mighty country, revered for his talent, revered for his matchless powers at the bar and the forum, still more revered because he "would rather be right than President."

I welcome you in the midst of this old historic town, coeval with the memorable struggle which made these commonwealths free, and made of them collectively the grandest and freest and mightiest nation on earth.

I welcome you under these kindliest of skies and in the midst of an agricultural profusion, with actualities and possibilities such as no equal area in the union of the States can surpass.

May this inaugural Assembly be one of happy omen to Kentucky, a new link forged to bind all within this broad domain together in industry, in wealth, in intelligence, in morality, and in religion, an important step in the era of universal progress to the happy goal which has formed the ideal of the great and good in every age and clime.

"For I doubt not through the ages
One unceasing purpose runs;
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the suns."

Sunday, Aug. 7th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. J. H. Bayliss, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald, D. D.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Monday, Aug. 8th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. James R. Mills, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. W. C. Dawson.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Tuesday, Aug. 9th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. C. V. Wilson.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. A. J. Fish.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Wednesday, Aug. 10th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. Leroy A. Belt, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. F. A. Gould.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Thursday, Aug. 11th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. W. A. Robinson, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. J. W. Hill.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Friday, Aug. 12th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. E. D. Whitlock, D. D.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Saturday, Aug. 13th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. J. S. Reager.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. C. E. Manchester, D. D.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Sunday, Aug. 14th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Love-feast. Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Childres Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preachig, Rev. W. H. H. Adams, D. D.
4.00 p. m. Young eople's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preachig, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Mondy, Aug. 15th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYEI SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible kposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preachig, Rev. W. H. H. Adams, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Childrn Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preachig, Rev. T. F. Hildreth.
4.00 p. m. Young Eople's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preachig, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Tuesda, Aug. 16th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a. m. Bible Eposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching Rev. Earl Cranston, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching Rev. I. W. Joyce, D. D.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching Dr. L. W. Munhall.

Wednesday, Aug. 17th.

6.00 a. m. PRAYER SERVICE.
8.00 a m. Bible Exposition and Conference, Rev. S. Baker, D. D.
10.00 a. m. Preaching, Rev. I. W. Joyce, D. D.
1.00 p. m. Children's Meeting, Rev. G. F. Oliver.
2.00 p. m. Preaching, Rev. I. H. McConnell.
4.00 p. m. Young People's Meeting, Rev. L. E. Prentiss.
7.30 p. m. Preaching, Dr. L. W. Munhall.

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FOURTH SECTION
Lexington, Ky., Sunday Morning, June 13, 1915.

LEXINGTON LEADER

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Influence of Presbyterianism On the English Speaking Race

Address Delivered by James K. Patterson, PH.D., LL.D., F.S.A., President Emeritus of State University, At the Commencement Exercises of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, Thursday, June 10, 1915

Gentlemen of the board of trustees, members of the faculty and students of Centre College, ladies and gentlemen:

"I propose briefly to show that the distinctive features of Presbyterianism as set forth in our confession are in harmony with an intelligent conception of natural and revealed religion.

"That so interpreted it has been a dominant factor in human progress, in primitive, medieval and modern christianity.

"That Presbyterianism has been engrafted upon the most vigorous and most virile branch of the Aryan races.

"That it finds its most complete fruition in the English speaking race, in Great Britain and her colonial dependencies, in America and notably in Kentucky.

"The duty and responsibility of Presbyterians in Kentucky.

"Presbyterianism is reproached with a bigoted adherence to creed and an almost superstitious veneration for dogma. Their creed is described as hard, inflexible, a creed which will neither bend nor break; a creed unlovely, uncompromising, arbitrary and unphilosophical.

"A majority of those who thus characterize Presbyterianism profess to have no creed, to owe allegiance to no dogma. The one and the other they repudiate. They forget that all positive religion must rest upon some fundamental belief; that whatever form of religion they profess, they must believe something. All positive religion rests upon one fundamental postulate, viz.: The existence of God, of a God self-existent, uncreated, eternal; infinite in all His perfections, knowledge, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, mercy, truth and love and unchangeable in all. Upon one of these essential attributes rests the dogma, the hard unyielding creed which forms the back bone, the warp and the woof of Presbyterian theology, viz.: The doctrine of predestination.

"'Whom He did foreknow He also did predestinate, whom He did predestinate them He also called, whom He called them He also justified—held as free from the penalty of the law—and whom He justified them He also glorified.'

"This is the language of St. Paul and upon this doctrine of the foreknowledge of God, a doctrine accepted as an integral part of revealed religion, is founded one of the fundamental articles of faith in the Presbyterian confession.

"Infinite Foreknowledge is regarded by this Apostle as the foundation of a series of closely-related doctrines, each dependent upon, and evolved from that which precedes. It may be regarded as the original major premis by His counsil, secret to us to deliver from curse and damnation those whom He hath chosen in Christ, out of mankind and to bring them by Christ to everlasting salvation.'

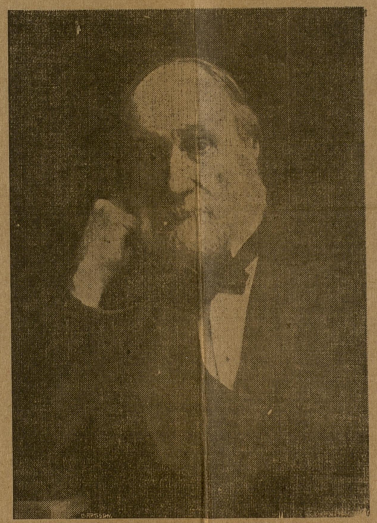
"Says Dean Alford, an Anglican, and one of the ablest New Testament Greek scholars of the last century: 'On the one side, God's Sovereignty, on the other, Man's Free Will, is plainly declared to us. To receive, believe and act on both these is our duty and our wisdom. They belong as truths no less to natural than to Revealed Religion and every one who believes in a God, believes in both, but all attempts to bridge over the gulf between the two, are futile in the present imperfect condition of man.'

"Now we see thru a glass darkly, we may perhaps in the future be able to see both truths, the Sovereignty of God and Man's Free Will carried up into a higher unity and find them to be two co-ordinate branches of one greater truth, widely separated in time, but converging until they meet in eternity. These contradictions in theology whether apparent or real, find their parallel in Philosophy. So true it is that no difficulty has emerged in theology which has not previously or concurrently emerged in Philosophy. An infinite noncommencement of existence, the fundamental postulate on which rests the doctrine of the Sovereignty of God and the consequent doctrine of the Foreknowledge of God, we are utterly unable to conceive. The finite intellect cannot conceive an infinite regress in the chain of causation. On the other hand an absolute beginning of existence, a beginning beyond which there was no existence, a cause which was not itself an effect, a cause uncaused, we are utterly unable to conceive, and yet this is the fundamental indispensable condition of Freedom of the Will whether in man or in God.

"Cardinal Cajetanus, one of the Princes of the Church, says, 'Thus elevating our mental eye to a loftier range, we may suppose that God, from an excellence transcending human thought, so foresees events and things that from His Providence something higher follows than evitability or inevitability, and that His passive prevision of the event does not determine the alternative of either combination, and can we do so the intellect is quieted not by the evidence of the truth known, but by the inaccessable height of the truth concealed.'

"St. Augustine says, 'If there be not Free Grace in God, how can He save the world and if there be not Free Will in man how can the world, by God be judged,' and St. Bernard, 'Abolish Free Will and there is nothing to be saved; abolish Free Grace and there is nothing wherewithal to save.'

"The Presbyterian accepts both of



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God,' the orthodox of the early Latin Churches and the Greek Communion.

"And when in the 16th century the Western church was rent in twain, Luthern and Calvin and Farel and Beza and Knox and Ridley and Latimer, adhering to the Pauline and Augustinian exegesis, impressed themselves indelibly upon rformed Christianity. John Knox gave the little barren kingdom in which he was born to Christ, and the theology of Scotland has since that day been a powerful factor in human thought and in human progress. It inspired Cromwell and Hampden and Pym and Eliot to draw the sword for the privilege of Parliament and the freedom of England. Half a century later it placed the Huguenot William of Orange upon the throne of the exiled Stuarts, thru the Scots of Scotland and the Scots of Ulster It carried the revolted American colonies thru the crisis of the war of Independence and gave to the Presidential chair some of the most distinguished of its occupants. Out of all proportion to its numbers it has wielded an influence in shaping the government and moulding the jurisprudence of the Great Republic and in guiding its political activity towards an intelligent realization of its manifest destiny.

Enriched Literature.

"Take away from the literature and civilization and discovery of the last three centuries what has been contributed by William Shakespeare, John Milton, Adam Smith, James Watt, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Isaac Newton, Alexander Graham Bell, James Rumsey, Godfried Leibnitz, Blaise Pascal, Jonathan Edwards, Michael Faraday, Lord Kelvin and Immanuel Kant, what irreparable breaches would be made!

"Professed Calvinists and Anti-Calvinists who were reared under the strong metaphysical and theological discipline of Calvinism have for three centuries led the thought and shaped the destinies of Christendom.

"They have built up Imperial Britain with her great Colonial self-governing dependencies; they have built up the Great Republic; they have supplied models for Parliamentary institutions to every government in Europe and in China and Japan; their language is spoken by 160,000,000 and their dominion covers half the globe. These results are due to the robust mental and physical virility of the English-speaking race penetrated and saturated with the twin doctrines of Grace and of Faith.

"The man who knows and feels that he is an heir of immortality, predestined to eternal life before the world began, that he is united to the incarnate God by a living faith in his mission and in his work of Redemption, and thru this divine union made a partaker of the Divine nature, bows with humility before the throne of the Eternal and nations whose creed and dogma was a profound belief in themselves also. This was the creed and dogma of the founder of Islam, of the Corsican who carried his battalions into almost every capital in Europe; and of the Iron Chancellor, whose gospel of "blood and iron" welded into a homogeneous Empire, the hitherto discordant elements of the German Fatherland.

"Let us now look for a moment upon the race of men upon whom the doctrine of Grace, known collectively as Calvinism, when engrafted produced results so stupendous for the English speaking people and for mankind. It is well to look to 'the rock whence we are hewn and to the hole of the pit whence we are digged.'

Racial Characteristics.

"From the researches of the Ethnologist and the Philologist, working back beyond the historic era, results of great importance have been obtained. Mankind, whether originating from one center or from many, have been generalized into races differing from each other by well marked characteristics. These, without including minor sub-divisions, have been classified into the Aryan, the Semitic and the Turanian. To the Semitic belong the Hebrew, the Arab and the Assyrian; to the Aryan, the Hindu, the Zend speaking people, the Celt, the Greek and the Roman, the Teuton, the Slav and the Lithuranian. To the Turanian belong the Ottoman, the Hungarian, the Bulgarian, the Mongol, the Chinese and Japanese, with the possible inclusion of the Negro and the American Indian.

"Some Ethnologists postulate a distinct race called the Hamitic, to which they assign the Negro of Africa and the Negroid of Southern India. The Semite and the Aryan are the great historic races with which ancient and modern civilization have been chiefly concerned. Within the geographical area now occupied by them, there doubtless existed a prehistoric race or races, who dwelt in Europe and Western Asia before the advent of the Aryans, by whom they were regarded as aborigines, and were spoken of as 'Autochthones,' or men springing from the soil.

"The original home of the Aryan was in all probability the region lying north of the Himalayas, known to ancient geographers as Bactriana and Sogdiana, and to moderns as Afghanistan and Turkestan. The congestion of population in the original Aryan home, about twenty centuries B. C., determined a two-fold migration, nomadic and warlike in character, and upon an extensive scale. One branch moved westward in Persia and Media, unseating the Aborigines and taking possession of the country. The other and larger branch crossed the Himalayas and overspread the Punjab and central Hindustan, enslaving, exterminating or driving southward the Autochthon-

also glorified.'

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"Infinite Foreknowledge is regarded by this Apostle as the foundation of a series of closely-related doctrines, each dependent upon, and evolved from that which precedes. It may be regarded as the original major premis of a series of syllogisms and contain ing implicity all the conclusions logically deduced therefrom. These conclusions form an unbroken chain in the Divine purpose and work of Redemption. These so-called doctrines of Grace the intelligent Presbyterians accepts in their integrity and their totality.

"How Predestination—the Selection, the Call, the imputed Righteousness and the Glory which is to follow, can coexits with the Freedom of the Will of which every human being is conscious, we do not know. On the authority of Divine Revelation the Presbyterian accepts the one, on the authority of consciousness the other.

Others Accept It.

"The Presbyterian Church is not alone in accepting Predestination as a cardinal doctrine. The Episcopal Church, which contains within its ranks toady the most profound Christian scholarship or Christandom, incorporates Predestination in the 39 Article, as a fundamental article of Anglican Faith. Article 10 contains the following: 'The everlasting purpose of God, whereby, before the foundation of the world, He hath decreed, vision of the event does not determine the alternative of either combination, and can we do so the Intellect is quieted not by the evidence of the truth known, but by the inaccessable height of the truth concealed.'

"St. Augustine says, 'If there be not Free Grace in God, how can He save the world and if there be not Free Will in man how can the world, by God be judged," and St. Bernard, "Abolish Free Will and there is nothing to be saved: abolish Free Grace and there is nothing wherewithal to save.'

"The Presbyterian accepts both of these seemingly inconceivable and reciprocally exclusive dogmas tho the one and the other are equally inconceivable, equally inconceivable because of the finite limitations attaching to all human thought. To this there are analogies in the physical universe. Take for example the law of gravitation. It is universally accepted, not as a theory or an hypothesis but as a law. And yet who understands how it exists?

"Who understands the law of chemical affinities, and who rejects the deductions of chemical science because he does not understand how they can be? The fact that they exist, he knows, but how or why, he does not know. Who can explain the physical laws which govern the relations of motion to heat and heat to electricity, and how each may be expressed in terms of the other, and who rejects the fact because he is unable to understand the cause. In our search for causes, infinite regress is impossible. All that is known rests in its ultimate analysis upon the unknown and the unknowable; and this because a finite intelligence can never comprehend the infinite. The Presbyterian conception of God in His infinite foreknowledge, manifesting itself in time as His infinite and unchangeable decrees is thus a conception of Deity having its roots in a sound and rational theology and in an equally sound and rational philosophy.

Dogma and Creed Abound.

"In the realm of mind and in the realm of matter every accepted generalization from facts verified by experience and observation becomes first a theory then an hypothesis, then a law, a dogma, a creed. Dogma and creed abound. The physicist, the chemist, the philologist, the biologist, the sociologist, all accept provisionally at least previous generalizations, and from these work out in the direction of an enlarged domain amplified by the incorporation of recent discovery. The far-reaching generalization of Wallace and Darwin and Herbert Spencer are a fine example of this. Their investigations were preceded by theory and hypothesis from Lucretius to Lamarck. A wider and more intimate knowledge of facts resulted in a new interpretation of the facts and an hypothesis now accepted as a biologic-



Dr. James K. Patterson.

al law variously known as Natural Selection, Survival of the Fittest and Evolution seems now to be placed upon an enduring basis. But it has become the law, the dogma, the creed of the biologist and will hold the field until a new law is generalized more fully explaining the facts and Biology thus the presently accepted law of evolution. Devotees of scientific research in every department of investigation are constantly employed in the effort to classify and confirm hitherto accepted laws or to substitute for them generalizations which better interpret the facts of nature. The old maintains its authority until it is insufficiency is proven and until a more rational substitute is found. The intelligent man devoid of dogma or creed, whether in the realm of matter or in the realm of mind, is a impossibility. The man who believes nothing, who is without creed or dogma, would be like a ship without compass or rudder upon a shoreless sea putting out from no port and arriving at no haven, the sport and plaything of wind and wave and tide.

"There are, however, creeds and creeds, dogma and dogma, living and generic principles of action. How shall we judge of their relative value? 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' It is not our purpose to make invidious comparisons between the distinctive features of the creed of Presbyterianism and that of any other church, but we may, with propriety and pride refer to some to whom the creed of the Presbyterian has been an inspiration and a solace and a guiding principle of action.

"In the Epistle to the Romans, St. Paul unfolds and develops with a power and a dialectic that cannot be gainsaid, the correlated doctrine of the Foreknowledge of God with its corollary of Predestination and the doctrine of Justification by Faith, with its implied corollary of the Freedom of the human Will. This creed was the basis of the Christianity which Paul carried thru toil and privation and suffering to Jew and Gentile, to bond and free, to the subtle Greek and the imperious Roman. On this foundation was built the early church, the creed of Athanasius, the Confessions of Augustine and the 'City of

tutions to every government in Europe and in China and Japan; their language is spoken by 160,000,000 and their dominion covers half the globe. These results are due to the robust mental and physical virility of the English-speaking race penetrated and saturated with the twin doctrines of Grace and of Faith.

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"His robustness and elasticity of mental fibre, his clearness of vision, his sense of proportion, his courage, his indomitable will and his unflagging tenacity overbear all opposition, and unless overmatched by numbers, bring victorious out of every conflict.

"Dilute theories of religion and morals, and vague and fluctuating conceptions of duty do not make men. Men must be cast in a sterner mould and nurtured under a harder discipline. The Medo-Persian conquest of Syria and Babylon and Asia Minor, the Greco-Macedonian conquest of Persia, Central Asia and Egypt, the Roman conquest of Gaul and Spain and Western Asia, were accomplished by men and people of heroic ideals and indfexible purpose, men of a creed and a dogma, who believed in something outside of themselves, men convinced that they had a mission to accomplish the soil.

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"This migratory wave, known to history and Philology as the Sanskrit speaking people, developed a civilization of high character, a language the richest, most copious and most perfect in grammatical structure and in flexibility the world has ever known, and brought into existence a literature which, for mythical and legendary lore and for keen subtle metaphysical and logical analysis, has never been surpassed. This civilization and language and literature were hoary with age before Homer chanted his Iliads or Plato wrote the Republic, or the Stagirite his Organon.

"The next great migratory wave to leave the Central Asiatic home was the Celtic. They moved slowly westward, traversing the country north of the Semitic settlements of Assyria, Babylonia and Asia Minor, and north of the Black Sea, occupying southeastern, central and western Europe and the British Isles, enslaving, exterminating or driving into inaccessible fastnesses the Aboriginal races whom they found in possession of the soil. Rem-

The Wonderful Thing Known As Pure Grit

WRITTEN FOR THE LEADER BY MADISON C. PETERS.

Many men fail for want of force. They lack moral fibre. They have no driving power in their engine. Their backbone is all pulp and their nature all straw.

Grit is that element of character which enables a man to clutch his aim with an iron grip, keeping the needle of his purpose pointing to the star of his hope.

The man of grit carries in his presence a power which controls and commands; his grit inspires a sublime audacity and a heroic courage.

When Lincoln was asked how Grant impressed him as a General, he replied: The greatest thing about him is his cool persistency of purpose. He has the grip of a bulldog; when once he gets his teeth in, nothing can shake him off.

It was "On to Richmond," and "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," that settled the fate of the Rebellion.

When Sheridan found his army retiring before the victorious Early, the General in command said: "O sir, we are beaten." "No sir," said Sheridan, "You are beaten, but not this army." Then seizing his army as Jupiter his thunderbolt, he hurled it upon the emeny and snatched victory from the jaws of defeat.

* * *

General Thomas Jonathan Jackson is known in history as "Stonewall" Jackson. The troops of South Carolina, commanded by General Bee, had been overwhelmed at the battles of Manassas and he rode up to Jackson in despair, exclaiming: "They are beating us back." "Then," said Jackson, "we will give them the bayonet." Bee rode off to join his command and cried out to them to look at Jackson, saying: "There he stands like a stone wall; rally behind the Virginians!"

"It is in me and it shall come out," said Sheridan, when told that he would never make an orator, as he had failed in his first speech in Parliament. He became known as one of the foremost orators of his day.

* * *

When a boy Henry Clay was so bashful he scarcely dared to recite before his class at school, but he determined to become an orator. So he recited his speeches in the corn fields and in the barn with the horses and cows for an audience.

Behold William Lloyd Garrison, a broadcloth mob leading him thru the streets of Boston by a rope and hurried to jail! Calmly and unflinchingly he returned to his work, beginning where he was interrupted. In the "Liberator," the type of which he set himself in an attic, he wrote: "I am in earnest, I will not equivocate, I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch and I will be heard." Garrison was heard.

Even the gallows in front of his own door did not daunt him. He held the ear of an unwilling world with that burning word "freedom," which never ceased its vibrations until it had breathed its sweet secret to the last slave.

Cyrus Field devoted thirteen years of seemingly hopeless drudgery amid scoffs and crossed the Atlantic fifty times before he laid the cable which binds continents together.

Blucher, altho he lost nine battles out of every ten, still pressed on with an invincible determination, which won for him the title, "Marshal Forward."

THE WORLD WANTS MEN WITH THE CLEAR GRIT OF PAUL JONES, WHO WHEN SURRENDER WAS DEMANDED, AUDACIOUSLY REPLIED: "SURRENDER? I HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT."

* * *

Spunk is spasmodic. Grit is always on. "Never despair," said Edmund Burke, "but if you do, work on in despair."

Once when Marshall Ney was going into battle, looking down at his knees, which were smiting together, he said: "You may well shake; you would shake worse yet if you knew where I am going to take you."

Grit enabled Benjamin Franklin to dine on a small loaf in the printing office with a book in his hand; it helped John Locke to live on bread and water in a Dutch garret, while penning his philosophy.

Grit kept George Stephenson at work fifteen years in building his first locomotive and kept Handel practicing on his harpsichord in the hay loft until every key was hollowed by his fingers to resemble the bowl of a spoon.

Whipping only made Ole Bull's childhood devotion to his violin more absorbing.

Fulton's grit pushed the Cleremont up the Hudson amid the jeers of the multitude.

Edison's grit chained electricity to the uses of man.

* * *

The difference between the great and insignificant is a purpose fixed, then death or victory. No talent, no circumstances, no opportunities will win success without the indefinable quality called grit.

Of course there are limitations which no amount of will power can overcome. No amount of sun-staring can ever make an eagle out of a crow.

Grit helped Lincoln, Grant and Garfield on their hard journeys from the rail splitting and the tannery and the tow-path to the White House.

Henry Fawcett put grit in the place of eyesight and became England's most famous Postmaster General. Prescott and Parkman put grit in the place of eyes and became America's greatest historians.

Give a meaning to your life. Resolve to live nobly. Don't be a dead leaf that falls upon the stream and is carried along by the eddying current on which it floats.

Don't take your cue from others. Take your place with the men who have dared to be singular. Run with the crowd and you will count for nothing. Better break than bend.

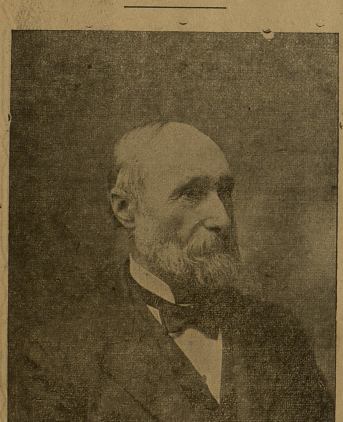
Swim off. Don't wait for anybody to put a cork under you!

Double Number. LEXINGTON LEADER. Second Section.

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1903.

EDUCATION AND EMPIRE

A GREAT EDUCATOR'S MASTERLY ANALYSIS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT AND NATIONAL GROWTH—PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S COMPREHENSIVE ADDRESS BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.



PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations which met in annual convention at Washington last week is composed of all of the State colleges and universities that are organized under what is known as the Land Grant of 1862. [illegible] ever proven his superior in extemporaneous debate, and his fearless, determined stand on all matters pertaining to the State colleges and universities has won for him the admiration of all prominent educators.

The address of James K. Patterson, human will. But how greatly have these activities been stimulated by mutual conference and mutual co-operation—a hint in discussion has struck a spark which ignited the fuel into a flame; a bow drawn at a venture has found a joint in the harness and penetrated the vitals of an unsubdued fact; a stray seed dropped into an arid soil has under the influence of sunshine and rain sprung up and in due time brought forth fruit—first the blade, then the ear, and at length full corn in the ear.

A little over forty years ago a new departure took place in education in America; until then classics, literature and philosophy had been the dominant feature of college work. The natural sciences were still in their infancy; scientific men had, however, for more than half a century been working along scientific lines; apriori deduction had given place to induction founded upon observation and experiment.

The atomic theory of Dalton; the correlation of physical forces worked out laboriously and brilliantly by Helmholtz, Joule and Tyndal; the uniformitarian hypothesis of Sir Charles Lyell; the spectroscopic analysis of Kirschoff and above all the far-reaching generalizations of Darwin and Wallace had made a new epoch in scientific discovery. It recalled the spirit of adventure which roused into feverish activity the boundless energy and heroic endurance of Henry the Navigator, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus and Alphonso Albuquerque four centuries before.

A new world of ideas seemed to dawn upon mankind with the introduction of the telegraph, railway construction, steam navigation and the application of science to the industrial arts. The age of the Utopia of Sir Thomas More and the new Atlantis of Bacon divested of fantasy and clothed in the habiliments of decorous sobriety, seemed to have dawned upon mankind.

The stimulus given to immigration brought hundreds of thousands annually to our shores and the impulse given to transcontinental migration through the development of the railway system east of the Mississippi transferred hundreds of thousands annually from the Atlantic and Middle States to the fertile lands stretching out in forest and prairie ready to receive and reward the hardy and industrious pioneer with comfort and plenty.

The rich gold fields of the West acquired by conquest and purchase; the annexation of the great empire of the Lone Star State; the boundless domain between the Mississippi and Rockies, inviting capital and enterprise for pasturage and cultivation, all contributed to develop a feeling of unrest and a longing for better things. The long pent-up energies of a young, vigorous, self-reliant people broke beyond the geographical limits which had hitherto bound their labors and rewards and swept a living tide of humanity over hill and valley, over mountain and plain, beyond lake and river into the illimitable lands of the commerce of the world.

Concurrently with these recent economic changes resulting from the operation of natural causes economic changes of equal magnitude were brought about through fiscal legislation at home and abroad. The establishment of free trade in Great Britain opened the markets of that country to American agricultural products, stimulating to an unwonted degree production at home and correspondingly depressing agriculture in the British Isles. American wheat and corn monopolized the supply of breadstuffs to the British artisan, building up and controlling a market into which no other competitors could enter on equal terms. Concurrently therewith the protectionist policy adopted by the United States, not only rendered this country independent of foreign supplies, but enabled her in the end to become in many of the chief products of the mine, the forge, and the loom a formidable competitor for the chief part of the commerce of the world.

Under these conditions, vaguely apprehended by the majority, but apprehended with more or less clearness of vision by a few of the far-sighted statesmen of the country, the Morrill law was passed by the Congress of the United States. The demand for a system of education adapted to the needs of the time, which should go beyond the requirements for classics, law, medicine, divinity and letters; an education which without proscribing or neglecting classical and philosophical studies, should utilize for the public good the known and discoverable laws and processes of nature, for the increase of production and the multiplication of the comforts and necessities of life. This demand the Morrill law was intended to satisfy, and upon this foundation more than fifty State Colleges and Universities are established.

Mr. Morrill saw that in the rapid alienation of the public lands through settlement and gratuitous allotment to railway corporations the public domain was rapidly being exhausted. He accordingly decreed to dedicate a part of this rapidly diminishing public domain to the education of the American people along new lines and according to the necessities imposed by geographical and economic conditions peculiar to the Western Hemisphere. He provided that land scrip should be given to the several States in proportion to population for the endowment of institutions of learning, wherein should be taught those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding classical and other scientific studies; and including military tactics, for the education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. This was a radical departure from the old idea of education. It was a conception of university work such as had never yet been thought out by any thinker and whose realization had never yet been attempted. The existing body of human knowledge, whether of mind or of matter, had [illegible] acquirements of would be productive of results at all commensurate with the expenditure of time and money proposed. But when within a few years they saw an interpretation given to the legislation of Mr. Morrill which did not confine mechanical to blacksmithing, carpentry and kindred handicrafts—which went beyond the still more advanced conception of manual training and discovered its ultimate application in engineering—mechanical, electrical, civil., sanitary and mining; when they saw as preliminary and preparatory to these extended courses in mathematics, chemistry and physics, reaching far above and beyond those in the older colleges and universities they began to show more consideration for the new and to ask, "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" When, moreover, they saw that the foundations of a science of agriculture were sought to be laid in extended courses of botany, comparative anatomy and physiology, biology, chemistry, entomology, that through these, barren fields were made fertile, the products of animal and vegetable industry improved in quality, multiplied in quantity and increased manifold in commercial value, the exclusiveness of the old tacitly acquiesced in a modified recognition of the new.

Silently, steadily, resistlessly the new has moved on regardless of the contempt, the pity, the tolerance of the old. Ere long the new institutions retaining for the most part the classics and the philosophies of the old, established chemical, physical, biological and engineering laboratories on a scale of expenditure and completeness far beyond the resources of the old; they set the pace for scientific study and investigation in America. By their bold experiments and stupendous results they startled the old institutions out of their complacent lethargy and roused them to an activity hitherto unknown. They made it manifest that classical and philosophical attainments and discipline could exist side by side with thorough training and far-reaching acquirements in Natural Science and that these latter found an application in the development of Agriculture and Manufacturing industry out of all proportion to the original conception on which the legislation of 1862 was based.

A few of the older universities—originally denominational, but long since secularized—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, with prestige, large endowments and wealthy alumni who have contributed freely to enlarge the sphere of their capability and activity; and a few recently founded and endowed by individual munificence on a scale of unprecedented liberality—Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford and Chicago University stand well to the front and maintain each a staff of workers in the field of investigation who are the peers of any in the land. Most of the others, especially those which are dependent upon denominational support, have fallen hopelessly in the rear. The colleges and universities established under the Congressional act of 1862, whose areas of activity, ruinents, have grown with the growth of the States' Colleges and Universities will lead the van. But they must do more than point the way which leads to material wealth and dominion. Problems relating to mind and matter of surpassing interest to mankind are pressing for solution, and to their solution the scientists and laboratories of these colleges and universities must contribute an adequate if not a preponderant share.

I have seen it stated that the theory set forth in Prof. Osborne Reynolds' "Sub-Mechanics of the Universe" "that not a flawless continuous ether, but a granular structure of the spaces of the universe that not only explains all observed phenomena and the cause of gravitation, but reveals the prime cause of the physical properties of the matter," finds for the present one of its chief facts of interest in the fact that few if any of living mathematicians are capable of following his demonstrations and none is strong enough to attack it.

Sir William Crookes, in an address to the International Congress for applied chemistry at Berlin, June 4th of this year, said that chemists now admitted "the possibility of resolving the chemical elements into simpler forms of matter or even of refining them away altogether into ethereal vibrations of electrical energy." He further declared that "a number of isolated hypotheses as to the existence of matter in an ultra-gaseous state, the existence of material particles smaller than atoms, the existence of electrical ions or electrons, the constitution of Rontgen rays and their passage through opaque bodies, the emanations from Uranium and the dissociation of the elements were now welded into one harmonious theory by the discovery of Radium." He added that if the hypothesis of the electronic constitution of matter were published to its logical limit it is possible that we are now witnessing the spontaneous dissociation of Radium and if so must begin to doubt the permanent stability of matter." If this be so the "formless mist" must once more reign supreme and the visible universe dissolve.

Sir Oliver Lodge in the Romanes Lecture delivered at Oxford on the 14th of June, suggested that atoms of matter are actually composed of concentrated portions of electricity which could exist separately or in associa-umphs. The last forty years—a period coincident with the life of these institutions—have witnessed an increase in population and in wealth such as the dreams of the most sanguine could not have ventured to anticipate. No parallel for it exists either in ancient or modern history, either in the old world or the new; and the actually realized power and wealth of the nation are but the beginning of greater and mightier things yet to be. Within another half century our population will have quadrupled; our wealth increased in more than corresponding proportion; and our strength on land and sea such that no power or combination of power will be able to gainsay or resist. In this mighty onward march the Curies and the Kelvins and the Crookes and the Clark-Maxwells, and Rutherfords and Bancrofts, and Oswalds, who shall grapple with and if possible solve the mysteries of the physical universe.

This, I trust, will fall largely to the lot of the colleges and universities which we represent today. Let us hope that from their halls shall issue the honored few; from their ranks shall arise the heroes of science who in the achievements of these last and greatest results shall be welcomed to join the ranks of the immortals.

With the accession of the Tudors in 1485 the influence of England in continental affairs had materially diminished. The days of Crecy, and Poitiers, and Agincourt, with the passing of England's heroes—the Black Prince and Henry V. had also passed away. The treaty of Pecquigni had left England none of her continental possessions except Calias, and this, too, was to pass to the House of Valois before the Tudors ceased to reign. The ascendency of Spain was unquestioned. Even after the abdication of Charles V. the Spanish monarchy was the most powerful in the world. The vast over-sea possessions which that monarch had inherited from Ferdinand and Isabella he transmitted, enlarged and consolidated to his son Philip. But the growing sea power of England after the accession of Elizabeth was destined ere the close of the century to give the Spanish power a fatal blow. The defeat of the Armada sealed the fate of the Spanish supremacy and proved that something more than prestige and gold was needful on which to build national power and national prosperity.

From 1588 the star of Spanish dominion gradually declined and the sceptre was by degrees transferred to mightier hands. England followed close upon the track of discovery, but more than a century passed before any permanent settlement was made by her in the new world. Though she entered later on the race of transatlantic adventure than either Spain or France, yet she was destined to outstrip all her competitors in colonial dominion. The colonies founded during the reign of the successor of the Great Tudor Queen were established by men not impelled by the lust of gold, but by men who sought political freedom and liberty to worship God according to their conscience. They carried with them love of home, reverence for law, a deep sense of the inalienable rights of man and the conviction that in their veins flowed the blood of Alfred and of the Barons who extorted the Magna Charta from King John on the field of Runnymede; and here with these convictions and with these traditions they laid the foundations of what in the immediate future will be the mightiest nation which the world has ever seen.

The Revolution of 1776 broke the political bonds which united the original colonies to the mother country; but it did not break the bonds of blood, of inherited traditions, and of the glory which attached to the common inheritance. All the glorious ideals of the race have quickened, enlarged and

tions which met in annual convention at Washington last week is composed of all of the State colleges and universities that are organized under what is known as the Land Grant of 1862, and is the most influential organization of educators in America.

The policy of all polytechnic schools in the United States rests with the institutions that form a part of this association. The main purpose of this organization is to unify courses of instruction in our State universities, so that the degrees conferred will have practically the same value. Forming part of nearly all land-grant institutions are the agricultural experiment stations, which have been the greatest factors in this country in developing scientic agriculture.

Kentucky had the distinction the past year of holding the highest office within the gift of the association, in the person of President James K. Patterson, of the State College of Kentucky. President Patterson delivered the annual address before the convention in Washington, and his audience was in many respects one of the most remarkable that has ever been accorded to any educator. Nearly all of the State colleges and universities and experiment stations in the United States were represented by the presidents and directors of these institutions, and Secretary Wilson and a number of heads of departments in Washington were in attendance.

President Patterson's address was conceded by these men to be one of the ablest contributions ever given to educational literature. After he had finished his address the applause lasted for several minutes, and at the close of the evening he received the personal congratulations of nearly every man in the audience.

It is the privilege of the LEADER to print in full this magnificent discussion of the work and purposes of our great State universities, and the address is certainly worth preserving as a piece of logical forcible and masterful English. President Patterson has the honored distinction of having served as President of a State institution of learning longer than any other man in America. His whole life has not only been identified with the development of the State College of Kentucky, which today ranks as one of the leading institutions of learning in the country, but he has been a potent factor in securing Federal legislation affecting all State universities, and to him, largely, must be given the credit for the general policy at present controlling the land-grant colleges.

It would arouse the pride of any Kentuckian to witness the esteem and loyalty manifested for President Patterson in one of the conventions of this great association. No man has termined stand on all matters pertaining to the State colleges and universities has won for him the admiration of all prominent educators.

The address of James K. Patterson, President of the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, is a crowning climax of the great work that has been done by this man for the great educational institutions of America.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations:

I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations during the present session. The highest distinction within the power of this body to bestow is not to be lightly esteemed and I can only wish that I had been more worthy of it.

I propose to occupy your attention tonight for a brief space by some thoughts on the work of the colleges and universities which this association represents, and the influence thereof upon the present and future of the American people.

Many men distinguished by learning and experience have in years gone by addressed you from this chair. Some, having sown the seed which others in due time will reap, have already passed over to the majority; others, happily, are still with us to animate us by their zeal; encourage by their example and stimulate by their attainments. Like the pioneers of freedom in the Western world, like the founders of the great republic, like the statesmen who laid the foundation of the system of education which this association represents today, these men have builded wiser than they knew and results which they could not have anticipated have followed. Not visionary doctrinnaires, but practical men, they addressed themselves to use to the best advantage the material ready to their hands and as new material accumulated incorporated it with the structure as it grew—maintaining the original idea of utility and preserving the architectural symmetry of the fundamental conception.

The organization of this association was a happy thought. These annual meetings have brought together a body of workers and of thinkers whose thoughts and achievements contributed to a common stock have become the common heritage of all. Happy intuitions, intelligent, scientific forecasts have been patiently experimented upon, translated from the hypothetical into the actual, accepted as accredited results and added permanently to the stock of human knowledge. Of some the relationship became immediately apparent. They gravitated at once into position; discovered their proper place in the order of things—filled a space hitherto unoccupied, bridged over a hiatus, supplied a missing link.

Others did not immediately yield to classification and possible affinities required further investigation. But assailed from this side and from that in the crucible and by the spectroscope a stubborn isolation could not long be maintained and in the end the most refractory yielded to the analytic of the human intellect and the potency of the beyond the geographical limits which had hitherto bound their labors and rewards and swept a living tide of humanity over hill and valley, over mountain and plain, beyond lake and river into the illimitable lands of the near and middle and far west—from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi and Missouri; from the Mississippi and Missouri to the great American desert, the Rocky mountains and the shores of the Pacific ocean. And thus the wave of settlement, adjusting itself to peaceful industry laid the foundations of new States, planted new industries, brought vast stretches of hitherto unproductive lands under cultivation; opened up the treasures of the mine; multiplied the lines of communication and poured the agricultural and mineral wealth of the great West into the university work such as had never yet been thought out by any thinker and whose realizations had never yet been attempted. The existing body of human knowledge, whether of mind or of matter, hypothetically assumed or actually realized, was to be made available for appropriation by the learner; and the far greater domain of nature, unknown or partially known, invited the investigator through observation and experiment to new fields of discovery.

The old institutions looked doubtfully and not quite sympathetically on the new education. They gravely shook their heads at the credulity of those who thought that investigation in those branches of science relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts could be carried beyond the merest which are dependent upon denominational support, have fallen hopelessly in the rear. The colleges and universities established under the Congressional act of 1862, whose areas of activity were enlarged by the supplementary legislation of 1887 and 1890 have grown so rapidly that they are now recognized in most of the States as the chief exponents of the higher education coupled with a practical education which finds expression in ever multiplying bushels of wheat and bales of cotton and tons of steel—an education which conditions and renders possible the supremacy of America in productive activity and commercial enterprise.

But our scientific achievements and their translation into material wealth must not be content with these tri-

Lecture delivered at Oxford on the 14th of June, suggested that atoms of matter are actually composed of concentrated portions of electricity which could exist separately or in associations. Seven hundred such electrons in violent orbital motion among themselves would constitute an atom of hydrogen; 11,200 electrons would form an atom of oxygen and 150,000 an atom of Radium. We have on this theory arrived at the ultimate chemical particle, various combinations of which form all the infinitely diverse aspects of matter.

Sir Oliver observes that "the attraction of this hypothesis is that it represents a unification of matter and a reduction of all material substance to a purely electrical phenomenon." This electrical theory of matter involves two consequences—a continual increase in the velocity of the constituents of an atom and the ultimate instability of those constituents. There is thus a state of flux and decay "in the foundation stones of the universe, the elemental atoms themselves." Sir Oliver thinks, however, that there is at the same time a system of reaggregation at work which constitutes a sort of regenerative process which will preserve the universe by the creation of new forms of matter in the place of forms that have been dissolved. If these things be so it can no longer be said that the ultimate details of atomic constitution are beyond our scrutiny."

But granted that these details are known the mysteries of the universe are still unsolved. What is the nature of electrical phenomena? What are those things which can evolve out of structureless simplicity the infinite complexities of the earth and heavens? Does a Directive Force—intelligent and eternal —become the necessary postulate for a rational conception of the universe? Are we warranted in concluding with Tennyson that

"Only that which made us meant us to be mightier by and by,
Set the sphere of all the boundless heavens within the human eye;
Sent the shadow of Himself, the boundless, through the human soul,
Boundless, inward in the atom, boundless outward in the whole."

We are manifestly on the threshold of mighty discoveries. What part will the American intellect play in the investigation and solution of these problems? What part will the colleges and universities of this association play in the unfolding of this stupendous drama? In the laboratories of the chemist and the physicist the work must be done. To this end we need skillful workers, clear thinkers, prophetic men with trained intellects and scientific imaginations. To this end we need special endowments for research; but special endowment for research means large expenditure for the best material facilities which ingenuity can devise and skilled workmanship can construct. It means also highly disciplined and trained investigators whose time is not occupied with the drudgery of instruction, but which is devoted entirely to original work.

These conditions necessarily imply large expenditure and the means for this must be obtained from the liberality of the nation and from the generosity of individuals. We must encourage the study of higher mathematics in order to develop men who shall be able to follow and interpret the mathematics on which the theory of the "Sub-Mechanics of the Universe" rests. We must create in our laboratories the of inherited traditions, and of the glory which attached to the common inheritance. All the glorious ideals of the race have quickened, enlarged and intensified, and have found realization to a degree which could never have been attained within the narrow limits of the original home in the old world. The immemorial heritage of freedom, brought by Angle and Jute and Saxon from the banks of the Saale to those of the Thames and the Humber and the Dee, and after ages of growth within the British Isles transplanted the ampler fields in America has found its ultimate development in the great nation of whose origin and history we are all proud today. And it may surely be a source of legitimate pride to the mother country that the great empire which neither the ambition of Louis XIV nor the conquering power Napoleon could dismember received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her emancipated offspring and that amid transatlantic wilds grew up a race of men who have established real liberty on the principles which they inherited from ancestors who were the countrymen and compatriots of Bacon and Sidney of Hampden and Oliver Cromwell.

The last trace of Spanish dominion on the American continent was obliterated four years ago by the descendants of men who harassed and plundered the Spanish Main in the days of Drake and Effingham, of Frobisher and Sir John Hawkins. The one then as now represented the Latin race with its spasmodic activity and ephemeral ideals; the other the sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock with its steady perseverance, its unflagging energy, its uncompromising love of freedom and its corresponding hatred of oppression. And this Anglo-Saxon stock by its inherent vigor and its intelligent foresight and its undaunted spirit of enterprise is the coming race in whose hands lie the destinies of civilization. In its veins the sap swells high today and it will swell high tomorrow.

The future of mankind lies not with the mercurial Latin-Celtic race, nor with the crafty Mongol, nor with the perfidious Slav; but with the self-reliant, freedom-loving, God-fearing men who preferred exile and poverty to affluent, inglorious conformity and who emancipating themselves form the idols of the cave and the idols market buckled on their freed spirits the harness of mind.

In the United States of today even the busiest and the most actively employed in the intervals of leisure stop to inquire whence they came, what they are, and whither they tend. The apprehension has been felt and expressed that we are too much given up to the acquisition of wealth, too material, that we care nothing for the past, are absorbed in the cares of the present and clothe the future in the draping of the accumulated gains built upon the foundations which we have laid. The hundreds have grown into the thousands, the thousands into the millions; we look to a future when the latter shall have expanded into billions, and that the golden age in another sense than that of the ancients will have surpassed and supplanted all others, and wealth, not brains, will rule mankind. But wealth in the second generation, if not in the first, looks anxiously for a back-ground of respectability. This is a wholesome feeling and a healthy indication. The wealthy long for something more than mere

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



Emphasis must be given to the fact that

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EDUCATION AND EMPIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

wealth to differentiate them from the masses. Energy and capacity and ability to accumulate wealth were indispensable, but these must have had an antecedent existence in the family. Heredity and atavism are assumed as the necessary conditions, and these are sought for in family history. Family traditions, family records, title deeds, names and surnames, on this side the Atlantic and on the other are eagerly examined, studied, collated, and translated into genealogies embodied in family trees with all the accessories of crests, mottoes, armorial bearings and coats of arms.

These indeas are not incompatible with Republicanism. The Washingtons and Jeffersons and Adames and Winthrops of colonial time were proud of their title deeds and genealogies and descent from the gentry and gentlemen and nobility of the mother country. Not only the leaders in the American revolt of 1776 were gentlemen and sons of gentlemen, but most of the non commissioned officers and men were of reputable English and Scotch and Irish descent. Gentlemen fought and won in the Revolutionary contest. In no subsequent war in which the United States has been engaged did the armies of the Republic contain so large a proportion of gentlemen. What then is called the modern craze for "enealogy" is a healthy conservative ental condition an effort to discover nd if not to discover to make a place the annals of recorded or unrecorded gentility. Fortunately the original attributory element which make up the history of the Great Republic are not so difficult to discover. The early history of Puritan Pilgrim and Cavalier is well known. The political-religious ferment which led to the emigration of the one and the spirit of adventure which led to the voluntary expatriation of the other are matters of history.

Other contributary elements from Germany Scandanavia and central and eastern Europe have swelled the population of this newer and mightier England which occupies the best half of the North American Continent, but the basis, the back-bone, the brain of the country remains and will remain Anglo-Saxon. Our history thus finds its rotos in the history of the peoples of the old world and pre-eminently in that of middle England which stands midway between the Saxon of the Saale and the Saxon of America. Through our relation with them Robert Bruce and Bannockburn are ours; Hastings and Runnymede, Evesham and Crecy, Bosworthfield and Marston Moor, Blenheim and Culloden. Through them we inherit the glory of an inalienable birthright in the Common law, in the growth of parliamentary government, in the reformation of Knox and the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley. Through them we claim an equal inheritance in Wickliffe and Beacon and Shapespeare; in Newton and Boyle and Harvey; in Burleigh and Halifax and Chatham while we allow them to share the greatness of those who are peculiarly our own, Franklin and Washington and Longfellow, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln.

Now in as much as the students in our Colleges and Universities are or should be educated not as scholars and Scientists only but as citizens who will be concerned in shaping the destinies of the greatest people whom the world has ever seen, it is not less incumbent that adequate provision be made for the attainment of the one end equally with the other. The State University must be what Ezra Cornell in founding the University which bears his name, wanted it to become, viz: a place where everything could be taught which it is possible to teach, and where everything could be learned which it is possible for one to know.

I would urge, then with all the insistence which I may, the necessity that history and political philosophy with all their correlated subjects should become a special feature of the university and collegiate instruction which we represent. In many they are already distinctive features. They should be made distinctive and obligatory in all.

Within the last 200 years history was made rapidly in America. For a time almost isolated from contact with European nationalities and in touch with the old world mainly through official relationships, political life developed with out interference from abroad. The theory of the New England Commonwealth gradually became more political and less theological; the limits imposed upon religeous freedom gradually relaxed and political freedom became more unrestrained. They were law-abiding but the laws to which they subjected themselves were of their own making. So strong, however, was the traditional respect for law and order and so conservative were they when least restrained by external authority that their legislation never tended to sap the foundations of the Commonwealth nor to impair the obligations of contract. Legislation was generally along the lines of precedent, following the recognized principles of the Common law and adhering closely to the rights and duties laid down in the great charter of English freedom. When under new conditions new legislation was needed for which no precedent existed, known to the law makers, the ample shield of the spirit of the Common law and of Magna Charta was invoked to cover them. So in the interpretation of the law by the Judge on the bench: if statute law did not exist to meet the cause in action, the Common Law was so interpreted as to apply and the spirit of jurisprudence came to the relief of the dispenser of justice.

And this was exactly what had happened hundreds of years before in Wessex and Kent and East Anglia and Mercia and Norththumbria. The principles of law and etquity had grown up silently in the community enlarging in their application as new conditions arose and became imbedded in the hearts of Englishmen ages before they found articulate expression in the laws of Ina and Offa, Alfred and Ethelred; ages before the charters of John and Henry and Edward placed the seal forever on the recognized and inalienable rights of Englishmen. This spirit and these traditions they brought with them to the new world. England alone of all the world could supply such colonies and England, alone of all the world could continue without exhaustion the world of colonization on such a scale as to assure ultimate success. The Puritans of the North and the Cavaliers of the South, reinforced in later times by the sturdy Scots from the Lowlands and Highlands and later on by the equally hardy Scots of Ulster formed the basis of American nationality and a nobler ancestry the world has never seen.

The characteristics of the first settlers remained the predominant characteristics of the typical American of today, and however effected by subsequent infusions from continental sources remains in large measure unmodified.

This prepotency of race and of blood is manifested in every phase of history of the American people. Only people of Anglo-Saxon blood, Anglo-Saxon endurance, and Anglo-Saxon devotion to freedom could have maintained and carried the struggle for Independence to a successful issue against the power of the mother country. Only people of Anglo-Saxon blood could have maintained and concluded the second trial of strength with the might of the British Empire in the war of 1812. Only the descendents of this heroic stock could have routed the armies of Mexico and planted the stars and stripes upon the ramparts of Chapultepec and Churubusco and in that terrific contest fought out forty years ago for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic, when armies larger than those engaged at Marengo Wagram, Austerlitz, Jena or Waterloo met each other on the field of battle, the men on both sides who led them to victory or defeat, and the men who followed them were in the main the descendants of the pioneers whose ancestors had lived for thirty generations within the four seas of Britain. Lee and Jackson and Stuart and Hampton and Gordon, McClellan and Grant and Sheridan and Sherman and Thomas are as thoroughly British names as Cromwell and Marlborough and Wolf and Wellington.

With this people, its noble ancestry, its inspiring traditions, its stupendous achievements and its glorious history I would have the most ample provision made in every institution in this association for its students to become acquainted. The educated American should know the history of his people in itself and in its relations. We go back beyond 1776, beyond 1620 and 1607. The roots of our being are identical with those of the patriots who worked out patiently and laboriously 600 years the problems of parliamentary government, of the relation of the subject to the state, of taxation to representation of the coordination of liberty and authority English history before 1776 belongs as much to Americans as to Englishmen, and American institutions are unintelligible if dissevered from their national relationship. The American constitution without the prior existence of Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights would have been impossible.

When Lord Beaconsfield returned from the Congress of Berlin he gave utterance to a felicitous expression which roused to an intense self consciousness the hearts of the British people. "Libertas et Imperium" struck a note which vibrated through the British isles. They felt that they had achieved Empire through freedom. I would strike a kindred note here today. I would have this association adopt the motto: "Education and Empire." Freedom we have. Freedom forms the basis of our national existence, the air which it breaths, the inspiration of the life which it lives. But the inspiration and the vitality of freedom and of Empire must henceforth be intelligence, developed, strengthened, exalted, purified.

Not long since a conference of allied Colonial universities was held in London. There were present men like Lord Kelvin and the leader of the House of Commons, eminent representatives of learning and science, men high in authority in the old universities of the mother country and men of distinction in the more recently established universities of the King's over sea dominions. Mr. Balfour announced the object of the meeting to be "An alliance of all the universities that in an increasing measure are feeling their responsibilities not merely for training the youth which is destined to carry on the traditions of the British Empire but also to further those great interests of knowledge scientific research and culture without which no Empire however materially magnificent can really say that it is doing its share in the progress of the world."

What the statesman of the kindred people beyond the Atlantic seek to do we have already been doing for years. This federation of colleges and universities has been addressing itself to realize the objects set forth in the language just quoted: viz., the furtherance of the great interests of knowledge scientific research and liberal culture without which no Empire however materially magnificent can really say that it is doing its share in the progress of the world. No such federation of educational agencies and activities as this association of ours has ever been seen. It is the first, the greatest, the most far reaching in its aims and the most successful in its results. It has long since passed beyond the embryonic stage. Embracing within its scope all that is valuable in the old and incorporating it with new ideals it presents to the Nation and the world a system complete because all embracing and inspired by the vigor of youth goes on conquering and to conquer. On the solid ground of nature rests the mind which builds for aye.

American institutions have materially influenced the principles of government in the old world; American education is accomplishing a similar work in influencing educational systems of Europe. Germany has felt its power, great though Germany be in intellect, in pure science, in discovery; England frankly acknowledges her obligations to American methods in university training and in the application of science to industrial production; Russia in her commercial exclusiveness pays a reluctant tribute to American enterprises through her policy of obstructions. All these are legitimate sources of an honorable pride, and all the more gratifying because the federation of American Colleges and Experiment Stations is the exponent of the idea. The precedence which we have won we must maintain.

Hoc Singno Vinces, State and Nation are alike interested in the existence and development of the units which form this organization; and State and Nation will respond with equal liberality in order to maintain the most comprehensive, most economic, most fruitful educational activity which human wisdom ever devised.

From a glorious past, through a marvelous present to on allustrious future, the transition is natural and easy. It the growth and prosperity witnessed within the memory of living persons has been unexampled, it is because conditions, intellectual, moral, religeous, social, material and political existed such as never existed before. Some of these will continue, others will undergo material modification. The intellect through scientific discovery and liberal culture will probably become more keen and more intense in its activity. Social conditions and relations will change as they are changing now. The rich will become relatively richer and the poor perhaps poorer. A greater mastery will be obtained over the powers of nature, subordinating them to human control and to human utility. The visible embodiments of the collective will in civil government, executive legislative and judicial, will be determined by the moral and religious ideas and convictions which prevail. If there be wholesome, vital, intense and strong social and political convictions, the relation of the individual to the community; of the citizen to the State will be determined by honest and rational means for the attainment of high and honorable ends. Upon the moral and religious life of the future will depend the future greatness of the great Republic. The vigorous beliefs in which the fathers and the mothers of the olden times were brought up have without doubt changed. Is it for the better or for the worse. Let us hope that human elements only have been eliminated and all that is divine is retained; that the dross and the tin have been purged and that the gold remains. But somehow the shadow of a doubt sometimes crosses the mind that not the form but the essence has changed that:

"Now there are new religions, many
the codes and the creeds,
Many the quibbling changes to fit with
our careful needs
All of them waxing milder; waning
in strength and tone
None of them stern and sturdy; none
of them stands alone
None like the old religions, those that
the fathers made
Built on the fearless basis, the God of
the unafraid."

The moral and religious tone of the country upon which the greatness of the nation will depend, will be influenced largely by the moral and religious tone which pervades the Colleges and Universities which compose this association. Let us see to it that the God of our fathers; reliance upon whom carried them through the throes and perils of the birth of the Nation is not forgotten; let us see that "the Divinity that shapes our ends rough hew them how we may" is still recognized and reverenced, conscions that amid human affairs there is a power that works for progress and for righteousness and that the great lesson of all history, specially emphasized and exemplified in our own is the realizing of the divine in the human; of the infinite in the finite; of the eternal in the temporal; that,

"Not in vain the Nation strivings
Nor by chance the currents flow
Error mazed yet truth directed
To their destined goal they go."

We can picture to ourselves are the cae of this century a nation of 700 mlion people, christian, peaceful, rich ad happy, with realized industrial, agricultural and commercial wealth tenfold that of the present, with predominant influence in the counc of the world, with a fiscal system lat in its burdens, with income balanog expenditure, with laws just and ecitably administered, with ignorance anished, crime restrained and paupesm non-existant; with the relations if wealth and labor rightfully adjusti, and above all with deep allpervaog sense of the fatherhood of God ad the brotherhood of man. We can facy these Colleges and Universities ith endowmens counted by millions ad students by thousends, recognize as the prime factors in individual and national wealth and greatness. Vencrable abodes of learning diffusing through their sons' and daughters' enlightenment and culture, pervaed by a deep religious sense and enlightened by sciease and science leaves and glorified by religion. We can fink of them as the depositories of discovered truth whence the pilgrim of every kindred and clime recruit their stores for the enlightenment of mankind; as beacons whose illuminating beams irredlate every continent and transcend every sea. Then shall we realize the vision of the Hebrew Prophet "Who are these that fly as a cloud and as the doves to their windows;" "their sons shall come from afar and their daughters shall be nursed at thy side, and I will make the place of my feet glorious."

Happy land, happy people, yea happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

"THE STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY."

[Danville Advocate Oct 8, 1886]

The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College (they have discarded the name), which still continues to serve, at the State's expense, as a preparatory and high-school for the girls and boys of Lexington and Fayette county, has recently been trying to earn the right to its official title by the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station. So far as we have heard, this is the first sensible attempt that this incubus on the school-fund has made to supply a practical and scientific want,—a want, however, which might be better supplied by an intelligent and efficient agricultural or geological bureau. As to the experiment station itself, it appears to be well manned, and capable of doing valuable service to the farming community, by furnishing analyses of soils, fertilizers, etc., and we would advise every farmer to send for its bulletins and circulars of information, which the State pays for, and which will be sent on application. If this college were avowedly and truly what it was intended to be, and supplied instruction in agricultural and scientific branches not to be learned as well and as cheap elsewhere, there would be a shadow of an excuse for its existence,—except that its maintenance by taxation is unconstitutional;—but as conducted up to this time it is simply a tax on the many for the benefit of a very few. It gives instruction to but a small number outside of its immediate vicinity, and ninety-nine hundredths of its pupils might be educated as well and as cheap at other Lexington colleges. If the large appropriations for the support of this school were diverted to their proper channel, it would supply a good common-school education to the children of half a dozen mountain counties. While the State has numerous colleges, as good or better than the State college, ready to give the higher education to all who want it,—and without cost to those who cannot afford to pay,—the property of the Commonwealth is taxed one mill on every dollar of property in its borders for the support of this school, and the common school per capita, which is constitu-

The Danville Advocate
Oct. 8 1886

Standing by Their Chums.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 27.—Forty-two students of the state college marched out in a body, owing to the dismissal, without investigation, of J. O. Holliday, student from Hines county, Miss., who was sick, and had a doctor's certificate that he was unable to study. Sixty-three students signed a paper attesting the honor and gentlemanly standing of Holliday, and others are preparing to leave the institution. The boys even defied the forcible removal of Holliday, arming themselves with rifles, and being ready with ammunition to prevent any such attempt.

Lexington Observer

WEEKLY.

NUMBER 41. LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, J

THE OBSERVER & REPORTER

Is printed and published Semi-Weekly (Wednesday and Saturday) by

The Observer & Reporter Printing Company,

At Five Dollars in advance.

The Weekly Observer & Reporter is published on Wednesday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance.

ADVERTISING.—For twelve lines or less, one square, first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion fifty cents; for three months semi-weekly $7 50; weekly $6; six months semi-weekly $13 00; weekly $11 00; twelve months semi-weekly $20; weekly $20.

LEXINGTON, KY.

JUNE 10, 1865.

A great deal of pretended indignation is being expressed by the Abolition papers at what they are pleased to term the "disloyal" course of the "Observer & Reporter," and many sham tears are shed over its alleged defection from the course it followed at the beginning of the war. That such charges are entirely without foundation in truth, is well known to all who have read this paper during the last four years. The slander is [illegible]

the past. Yet no man in the country would be more delighted than ourselves should the public authorities evince a disposition to confine themselves to the exercise of their rightful powers.—Whenever that shall be done, all opposition to them on our part shall cease, and we will be prepared to yield them our humble but cheerful support.

In addition to what has been said, we have uniformly advocated the adoption of a kind and conciliatory course toward the Southern people. We believe that such a course is indispensable to the permanent [illegible] of the country, and the restoration of that fraternal feeling among our whole people, without which the dreadful war through which we have passed will have been in vain, and the "peace" at which we have arrived hollow and unsubstantial.

There is nothing, therefore, in the past editorial record of this paper of which its present conductors need be ashamed. On the contrary, it is to them a source of pride and gratification that, however other papers may have fallen away from the ancient faith, the "Observer" [illegible]

the cause which he pretends to have espoused; and his zeal in a criminal enterprise, is a direct encouragement of crime. So odious is the character of a spy, that his ignominy is shared by his employers, against whom public feeling has never failed to pronounce itself, in proportion to the infamy of the agent, and the complicity of those whom he served."—Ib., p. 277.

Conservative Union Meeting in Mercer County.

At a Convention of the citizens of Mercer county, at Harrodsburg, June 5th, 1865, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Conservative Union Democratic Convention to be held at Lexington on Monday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of [illegible] was elected President, Wm. B. Vivion, Vice President, and Ben. B. Campbell, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, to-wit: John Sallee, Col. R. M. Davis, Thos C Bell, Esq., Henry Bell, Temple Bergen, Dr. Towel, Jas C Westerfield, and Geo Wheatly, who retired, and after deliberation brought in the resolutions adopted by the Union Conservative and Democratic party at Frankfort on the 25th of May last, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following delegates were appointed to attend said Convention, to-wit: John Sallee, Joseph Hall, Thos Edwards, Esq., Henry Bell, W E Palmer, Paul Connor, Ambrose Smith, H F James, Jerry Tewmey, H L Bonta, Dudley Bowman, Oby Lyster, Jas Mathely, Jacob Hawkins, Steven Curd, Esq., together with the President, Vice President, Secretary and all voters of Mercer county who are in favor of the Union and old Constitution without amend[illegible]

per day for hands during harvest was also fixed upon.

That is certainly not an extravagant price for the new-born freemen to receive.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Maj. John H. Hanley, offering for sale his splendid farm situated in Bessamine county. The grandeur of its location on the Kentucky river cliffs, and the richness of the soil, make it one of the most desirable place in the State.

[illegible] following [illegible] in a single week [illegible] Mr. G. Y. JOHNSTON [illegible] net are for negro suffrage. Messrs. Stanton, Speed, Harlan, and Dennison. Messrs. Seward, McCulloch and Welles are opposed to it.

WOODLAWN RACES.—The following is the result of the races over the Woodlawn Course, near Louisville on Wednesday and Thursday:

THIRD DAY, Wednesday—Dash of 1¼ mile:

J. W. Ford's b f, "Grant," by Lexington, dam by Glenelge. 1

J. W. Weldon's b h, "Legal Tender," by Sovereign, dam by the dam of Idlewild, 2

Time, 2:13.

Same Day—Mile Heats [illegible]

Gilliss, [illegible]

[REPORTE[illegible]

Date.	
May 1,	
" 2,	
" 3,	
" 4,	
" 5,	
" 6,	
" 8,	
" 9,	
" 10,	
" 11,	
" 12,	
" 13,	
" 15,	
" 16,	
" 18,	13
" 19,	13
" 20,	13
" 22,	13
" 23,	13
" 24,	13
" 25,	43
" 26,	138
" 27,	136
" 29,	135
" 30,	138
" 31,	136

For [illegible]

A[illegible]

MR. EDITO[illegible] ment of the [illegible] has been won [illegible] which was me[illegible]

ton Observer & Reporter.

WEEKLY.

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865. VOLUME XLI.

...an in the country ...ited than ourselves ...uthorities evince a ...them selves to the ...ful powers.—...be done, all oppo... part shall cease, ...ot to yield them ...rful support.

...hat has been said, ...dvocated the adop... ...ondiliatory course ...n people. We be... ...sis indispensable ...ion of the ...ecession of that ...ng our whole peo... the dreadful war have passed will and the "peace" at ...ed hollow and un...

therefore, in the ...t of this paper of ...nductors need be ...contrary, it is to ...le and gratification papers may have

the cause which he pretends to have espoused; and his zeal in a criminal enterprise, is a direct encouragement of crime. So odious is the character of spy, that his ignominy is shared by his employers, against whom public feeling has never failed to pronounce itself, in proportion to the infamy of the agent, and the complicity of those whom he served."—Ib., p. 277.

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[illegible] ...ing the following ... Mr. G. Y. Johnston, out on Winchester ... in a single week ... principle ... Mayor ... not are for negro suffrage. Messrs. Stanton, Speed, Harlan, and Dennison, Messrs. Seward, McCulloch and Welles are opposed to it.

Woodlawn Races.—The following is the result of the races over the Woodlawn Course, near Louisville on Wednesday and Thursday:

THIRD DAY, Wednesday—Dash of 1¾ mile: W. Ford's b f, "Grant," by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 1
J. W. Weldon's b h, "Legal Tender," by Sovereign, dam by the dam of Idlewild, 2
Time, 3:13.—
[illegible] Mills Heats, Purse $300

Gilliss, Harney & Co.'s Gold Table for May, 1865.

[REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER & REPORTER.]

Date.	Opening price.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Closing price.
May 1,	145	145	142¼	142¼
" 2,	142¼	142¾	140¾	141¾
" 3,	141¾	142	141¼	142
" 4,	142¼	143¼	142¼	143
" 5,	143¼	144¾	142⅝	143¾
" 6,	143¾	143¾	142¾	143
" 8,	143¾	143¾	137½	137¾
" 9,	137½	137½	135¾	136¼
" 10,	135⅝	135¾	128⅝	130¾
" 11,	129½	132¼	128⅝	132
" 12,	132¼	133⅜	130¼	130
" 13,	130⅝	130⅝	129¼	130
" 15,	129¾	131½	129½	131½
" 16,	131¾	131¾	129⅝	130⅝
" 18,	130½	131	129¼	130¾
" 19,	130⅜	131⅝	130⅜	131¼
" 20,	131½	131¾	130¼	131
" 22,	131	131½	130⅜	131½
" 23,	131⅜	132⅝	131½	132⅝
" 24,	132½	136	132½	136
" 25,	135	138¾	136	138
" 26,	138	138¾	125¾	136½
" 27,	136⅝	137⅝	135¾	136⅝
" 29,	135½	138	125½	137¾
" 30,	138½	138¾	136⅝	136⅝
" 31,	136½	138¾	136⅝	138

For the Observer & Reporter.

Another Victory.

Mr. Editor:—The most brilliant achievement of the war is accomplished; a victory has been won over the grim monster disease, which was met with skilful strategems, and a beloved son was rescued from an untimely

going towards the doorway, "if I was once to give you a cussin!"

Photography.—The commercial travellers in England have now seized upon photography, and pressed it into service. On one side of a card is the usual notice about "our Mr. —— will have the pleasure of calling upon you, &c," and, on the other, the photographic *fac-simile* of Mr. —— himself, samples in hand. The idea might be advantageously carried out as regards collectors of accounts, so as to prevent the wrong "parties" calling for tradesmen's little bills.

Married:

At Christ Church, in this city, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1865, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, Mr. Frank Bissicks, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss Julia Hunter, of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1865, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, Lieut. Geo. R. T. Jacob to Miss Laura Wilson, of this city.

At Christ Church, in this city, on Tuesday, June 8th, 1865, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, Wm. Cassius Goodloe to Miss Mary Mann, both of this city.

We offer to each of the happy couples our congratulations, accompanied with the earnest wish that the oarsmen of their "life boats" will row them gently down stream, without a dark cloud to pass under, or a storm to pass—that they will celebrate their "tin," "silver," and

WOODFORD FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being from ill-health unable to attend to farming, offers at private sale his farm of

250 Acres.

This farm is situated on the McCown Ferry Turnpike road, and on the Kentucky river.—One-half of it is heavy woodland; the remainder in small grain, timothy and clover. It has on it a good Dwelling, containing seven rooms, good barn, ice house, a young orchard of superior fruit, &c. It is convenient to markets—a warehouse and [illegible] on the daily ba[illegible]

Any person desiring a place of this kind would do well to give me an early call.

JAMES THORNTON.

june3 8w3mw

A FINE SCOTT FARM FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to quit farming, I will sell my farm lying in Scott county, on the turnpike road leading from Georgetown to Frankfort, 8½ miles from the former, and 9 miles from the latter place, containing

415 ACRES,

tion papers at what they are pleased to term the "disloyal" course of the "Observer & Reporter," and many sham tears are shed over its alleged defection from the course it followed at the beginning of the war. That such charges are entirely without foundation in truth, is well known to all who have read this paper during the last four years. The slander is so palpable that it has given us no uneasiness, and we have never thought worth our while to expose it.

The retirement of the former editor of this paper affords, however, a fair opportunity to review its past course, and to indicate that which we propose to follow in the future. When, in 1860, the threats of secession, which had theretofore been regarded as the harmless ebullition of party fury, began first to assume an alarming shape, we took the most decided ground in favor of the Union and the Constitution. We endeavored, as best we could, to point out to our readers the ruin which we believed would inevitably follow a serious attempt to break up this Government; and we particularly pressed upon their attention the fact that Kentucky, as a Border State, was more than any other, vitally interested in its preservation. We earnestly strove to persuade them that the domestic institutions of the Southern States were far more safe within the Union, than they could possibly be in any new confederacy. We laid before them the repeated pledges of Mr. Lincoln and his fellow leaders of the Republican party, that they intended no interference with slavery as it existed in the States, and their solemn declarations that they were without constitutional power to do so. We republished, and heartily approved, the various resolutions of our political conventions and State Legislature, pledging the people of this State to a rigid maintenance of all the rights of the slave States, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution. And finally, we pledged the exertion of our utmost ability to the preservation of the Con-

[illegible] have proved hollow and unsubstantial.

There is nothing, therefore, in the past editorial record of this paper of which its present conductors need be ashamed. On the contrary, it is to them a source of pride and gratification that, however other papers may have fallen away from the ancient faith, the "Observer" has kept its pledges to its readers, and that now, as heretofore, its guiding principle is the restoration of a fraternal union and the maintenance of the Constitution of our Fathers.

☞We invite the attention of our readers to the manly and sound letter of Col. John M. Harlan in our paper of to-day. It will be found on the second page.

THE PRACTICE OF TEST OATHS.—The practice which has been adopted by the Republican party, of administering political test oaths, was not much admired, even by the most extreme champion of Federalism, Alexander Hamilton. He says:

"It his been said, too, that an oath to determine the qualifications of electors is a usual precaution in free governments. But we may challenge those who make the assertion to show that retrospective oaths have ever been administered, requiring electors to swear that they have not been guilty of past offences. *In all the violence of party, which, at different periods, agitated Great Britain, nothing of this kind has ever been adopted.* [illegible] fanaticism has given an edge to political opposition, and in an undecided contest for the Crown, they have never gone further than to prescribe oaths for testing present dispositions toward the Government on general principles, without retrospection to particular instances of past misconduct."—*Hamilton's Works, vol. 2, p. 317.*

Again:

"Nothing is more common than for a free people, in times of heat and violence, to gratify momentary passions by letting into the Government principles and precedents which afterward prove fatal to themselves. Of this kind is the doctrine of *disqualification, disfranchisement* and banishment by act of Legislature. The dangerous conse-

[illegible] the resolutions adopted by the Union Conservative and Democratic party at Frankfort on the 25th of May last, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following delegates were appointed to attend said Convention, to-wit: John Sallee, Joseph Hall, Thos Edwards, Esq., Henry Bell, W E Palmer, Paul Connor, Ambrose Smith, H F James, Jerry Tewmey, H L Bonta, Dudley Bowman, Oby Lyster, Jas Mathely, Jacob Hawkins, Steven Curd, Esq., together with the President, Vice President, Secretary and all voters of Mercer county who are in favor of the Union and old Constitution without amendment.

On motion of John W. Powell the delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of the Hon. Geo. S. Shanklin in said Convention.

It was further ordered by the Convention that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Louisville Democrat and Journal, and Lexington Observer & Reporter.

Stirring speeches were made by Capt. Conger and Chas Worthington, candidates for the lower house and Senate of the State Legislature, respectively. Thos. C. Bell, Esq., also addressed the meeting for a short time, closing with the beautiful motto, *"Do what is right, come what may."*

Old Mercer is alive to the duties of the hour, and will give a very handsome majority in opposition to radicalism, come from what quarter it may.

A. G. KYLE, Ch'n.

BEN. B. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Conservative Union Meeting in Boyle County.

At a meeting of the Conservative Union men of Boyle county, held at the Court house in Danville, on the 3d inst., on motion the meeting was properly organized by calling E. B. Russell to the chair, and appointing Jas. R. Marrs, Secretary. C. T. Worthington, Esq., explained the object of the call, and moved the appointment of a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed Jos. McJames, T. M. Lillard, A. G. Daniel, Dr. R. M. Orear, and C. T. Worthington said committee, who thereupon withdrew, and after consultation presented the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which after being read were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the action [illegible] of this Congressional District, at Lexington, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That we will cordially support any candidate who may be selected by the Convention, whose antecedents and present position show that he is for the supremacy of the Constitution *as it is*, and opposed to all radicalism looking to amendments to same, believing that there was as much patriotism and wisdom in the counsels of Washington and the other framers of the Constitution, as is to be found among the leaders of parties of the present day.

That we cordially endorse the series of resolutions put forth by the Conservative Union men at Frankfort, on the 24th of May.

Resolved, That John S Kenney, W L Tarkington, Jas H Williamson, Dr R M Orear, Geo M Proctor, Jas G Cecil, Elias Montgomery, John A Burton, R H C Mitchell, Jos Kenney, T M Lillard, C Rodes, H Bruce, E B Russell, C T Worthington, A G Daniel, Jona R Nich-[illegible] Jos McJames and all other [illegible]

[illegible] is the result of the races over the Woodlawn Course, near Louisville on Wednesday and Thursday:

THIRD DAY, Wednesday—Dash of 1¼ mile:

J. W. Ford's b f, "Grant," by Lexington, dam by Glencoe. 1
J. W. Weldon's b h, "Legal Tender," by Sovereign, dam by the dam of Idlewild, 2
Time, 2:13.

Same Day—Mile Heats—Purse $500.

John M. Clay's "Georgie Wood," by Knight of St. George, dam by Priam, 1 1
J. W. Ford's g c, "John A. Horton," by Bob Johnson, dam by the dam of Bren. 3 2
J. W. Weldon's b c, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 2 dis
Time, 1:47—1:47.

FOURTH DAY, Thursday—Mile Heats, three best in five, all ages—Purse $500.

J. W. Ford's b c, "Grant," 4 yrs old by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 1 1 1
John Harper's b m, Easter, 4 yrs old, by Endorser, dam Helen Swigert, 3 3 2
John M. Clay's Georgie Wood, by Knight of St. George, dam by Priam, 2 2 4
Dr. Weldon's b h, Linsey, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 4 4 3
Time, 1:48—1:48¾—1:47¼.

Conservative Union Meeting in Pendleton County.

At a public meeting of Conservative voters of the county of Pendleton, Ky., at the town of Falmouth, on Monday, (County Court day,) the 8th of June, 1865, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

Resolved, That we approve the holding of a Conservative Union Convention at Covington, on the 14th inst., for the purposes indicated, and appoint as delegates to represent this County, our fellow citizens to-wit: Samuel Thomas Hauser, W H Littlejohn, James T Applegate, John E Hobday, Julius G Coleman, P W Calvin, Thomas G Goldham, Sr., Robert Purdy, Westly Purdy, I N Walker, George Ketch, Augustus Parker, Thomas Browning, C E Amick, [illegible] Burket Calvin, N B Roby, H Rob[illegible] Littlejohn, L D Webber, [illegible] W G Cook, C Worfer, Daniel Faughey, Henry Bonner, A J Hobbs, P Morris, H P Wheeler, M. Ellis, James Yelton, I L Hobbs, B F Haskin, L C Barker, Daniel Fossett, William Boner, T Simpson, William M Scales, M Vallandingham, J P Hopper, Robert Aserait, Jeff Campbell, Thomas Bennett, John Morehead, James Vice, Henry Stephenson, William A Brown, W A Pettit, G M Calvin, F W Menton, Joseph Brown Thomas L Garrard, J C Garrard, Wm A Warner, John Wheeler, S D Line, Dr Roberson, F F Belew, W B Boner, E W Norris, Jackson Ducker, George Morris, together, with all other voters of the County, who are in favor of the supremacy of the white man, the Sovereignty of the States, the Constitution of the United States as it is—and the Union as it was."

Resolved, Further, that the delegates to said Convention from this County, consult with the delegates from Campbell County as to a representative of our Senatorial District.

WM. A. WARNER, Chairman.

S. THOMAS HAUSER, Secr'y.

[illegible]

" 29,	135½	138
" 30,	135½	138½
" 31,	136½	139½

For the Observer &

Another Vi

MR. EDITOR:—The most [illegible] ment of the war is accom[illegible] has been won over the grim [illegible] which was met with skillfu[illegible] a beloved son was rescued [illegible] grave. We are living in the [illegible] that a brief time ago we did [illegible] remedies for the cure of disea[illegible] up into being before us, su[illegible] the wonderful properties the[illegible]

My son, now twelve years [illegible] fect to fits from birth. Tho[illegible] have failed to relieve him. I [illegible] the care of Dr. MANLEY, o[illegible] of Georgia, who has cure[illegible] sound. For evidence that he [illegible] ults in its worst forms, I re[illegible] my neighbor, G. W. Johnson, [illegible] under his treatment *"the b[illegible] sight."* I refer to J. G. Wils[illegible] To convince all who are cripp[illegible] from rheumatism that he can [illegible] walk, I refer to G. W. Derhar[illegible] As evidence that he can cure [illegible] Complaint, and Throat Co[illegible] one or two prescriptions. I refe[illegible] Mann, of Harrodsburg; and th[illegible] one month, what many Physi[illegible] to do in fifteen years. I refe[illegible] McKnight of Danville.

The above are but few amo[illegible] similar cases that might be m[illegible] dence of his unparalleled succ[illegible] cian and Surgeon. What [illegible] Manley in this communicat[illegible] gratuitous on my part, as I pu[illegible] his knowledge or asking his per[illegible]

P. S. Dr. Manley's Office a[illegible] on Broadway, 3d door above H[illegible] he can be consulted, *free of cha*[illegible]

FLO[illegible]

CAMP NELSON, KY., June 6, [illegible]

THE STRE[illegible]

She stood by the side of the str[illegible] hair,
As it fell from the fountain to da[illegible]
Leave her feet merrily[illegible]
Sing to her cheerily!
She hath rejoiced but in summe[illegible]
Talk not of sorrow;
Leave for to-morrow
The lesson, once learnt, we can [illegible]

She thought that it whisper[illegible]
dreams bright,
As it rippled along with its flas[illegible]
Wherever it went, with a heart[illegible]
She follow'd the stream beside h[illegible]
Through plain and w[illegible]
Innocent childhood
Fearing not backward or forwa[illegible]
Vain are earth's guess[illegible]
While fortune blesses
Why should we ponder on sadn[illegible]

She stood by the side of those wa[illegible]
After'd—how alter'd! heart-brok[illegible]

…ow and the…

…ling, therefore, in the …ecord of this paper of …t conductors need be …the contrary, it is to …pride and gratification …ther papers may have …n of our Fathers.

…the attention of our …only and sound letter…arian in our paper of …found on the second …

TEST OATHS.—The …been adopted by the …of administering po…is not much admired. …xtreme champion of …der Hamilton. He …

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…Union Conservative and Democratic party at Frankfort on the 25th of May last, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following delegates were appointed to attend said Convention, to-wit: John Sallee, Joseph Hall, Thos Edwards, Esq., Henry Bell, W E Palmer, Paul Conner, Ambrose Smith, H F James, Jerry Tewaney, H L Bonta, Dudley Bowman, Oby Lyster, Jas Mathely, Jacob Hawkins, Steven Curd, Esq., together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary and all voters of Mercer county who are in favor of the Union and old Constitution without amendment.

On motion of John W. Powell the delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of the Hon. Geo. S. Shanklin in said Convention.

It was further ordered by the Convention that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Louisville Democrat and Journal and Lexington Observer & Reporter.

Stirring speeches were made by Capt. Connor and Chas Worthington, candidates for the lower house and Senate of the State Legislature, respectively. Thos. C. Bell, Esq., also addressed the meeting for a short time, closing with the beautiful motto, *"Do what is right, come what may."*

Old Mercer is alive to the duties of the hour, and will give a very handsome majority in opposition to radicalism, come from what quarter it may.

A. G. KYLE, Ch'n.

BEN. B. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Conservative Union Meeting in Boyle County.

At a meeting of the Conservative Union men of Boyle county, held at the Court-house in Danville, on the 3d inst., on motion the meeting was properly organized by calling E. B. Russell to the chair, and appointing Jas. R. Marrs, Secretary. L. T. Worthington, Esq., explained the object of the call, and moved the appointment of a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed Jos. McJunes, T. M. Lillard, A. G. Daniel, Dr. R. M. Orear, and C. T. Worthington said committee, who thereupon withdrew, and after consultation presented the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which after being read, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union voters of this Congressional District, at Lexington, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That we will cordially support any candidate who may be selected by the Convention, whose antecedents and present position show that he is for the supremacy of the Constitution *as it is*, and opposed to all radicalism looking to amendments to same, believing that there was as much patriotism and wisdom in the counsels of Washington and the other framers of the Constitution, as is to be found among the leaders of parties of the present day.

That we cordially endorse the series of resolutions put forth by the Conservative Union men at Frankfort, on the 24th of May.

Resolved, That John S Kenney, W L Parkington, Jas H Williamson, Dr R M Orear, Geo M Proctor, Jas G Cecil, Elias Montgomery, John A Burton, R H C Mitchell, Jos Kenney, T M Lillard, C Rodes, H Bruce, E B Russell, C T Worthington, A G Daniel, Jona R Nich-

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…e resolutions adopted by the

Conservative Union Meeting in Pendleton County.

At a public meeting of Conservative voters of the county of Pendleton, Ky., at the town of Falmouth, on Monday, County Court day, the 5th of June, 1865, the following proceedings were had, towit:

Resolved, That we approve the holding of a Conservative Union Convention at Covington, on the 12th inst., for the purposes indicated; and appoint as delegates to represent this County, our fellow citizens Lewis Samuel Thomas Bruner, W H Littlejohn, James T Applegate, John F Hobday, Julius G Coleman, P W Calvin, Thomas G Oldham, Sr, Robert Purdy, Westly Purdy, I N Walker, George Ketch, Augustus Barton, Thomas Browning, C E Antich, C Bennett, Burket Calvin, N B Roby, H Roberts, Little John, L P Webster, [illegible] Foster, Daniel Flaugher, Harry Bonner, A J Hobbs, P Morris, H P Wheeler, H Ellis, James Yelton, L L Hobbs, B F Haskin, L C Barker, Daniel Fossett, William Boner, T Simpson, William M Scales, M Vallandingham, J P Hopper, Robert Asbraft, Jeff Campbell, Thomas Bennett, John Morehead, James Vice, Henry Stephenson, William A Brown, W A Pettit, G M Calvin, F W Menton, Joseph Brown Thomas L Garrard, J C Garrard, Wm A Warner, John Wheeler, S D Line, Dr Roberson, P F Belew, W B Boner, E W Norris, Jackson Ducker, George Morris, together, with all other voters of the County, who are in favor of the supremacy of the white man, the Sovereignty of the States, the Constitution of the United States as it is—and the Union as it was.

Resolved, Further, that the delegates to said Convention from this county, consult with the delegates from Campbell County as to a representative of our Senatorial District.

WM. A. WARNER, Chairman.

WOODLAWN RACES.—The following is the result of the races over the Woodlawn Course, near Louisville on Wednesday and Thursday:

THIRD DAY, Wednesday—Dash of 1¼ mile:

W. Ford's b f, "Grant," by Lexington, dam by Glencoe. 1
W. Weldon's b h, "Regal Tender," by Sovereign, dam by the dam of Idlewild. 2
Time, 2:13.

Same Day—Mile Heats—Purse $300.

John M. Clay's "Georgie Wood," by Knight of St. George, dam by Priam. 1 1
J. W. Ford's g c, "John A. Hoton," by Bob Johnson, dam by the dam of Bren. 3 2
J. W. Weldon's b c, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe. 2 dis
Time, 1:47—1:47.

FOURTH DAY, Thursday—Mile Heats, three best in five, all ages—Purse $500.

J. W. Ford's b c, "Grant," 4 y o, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe. 1 1 1
Endorser, dam Helen Swinert. 3 3 2
John M. Clay's Georgie Wood, by Knight of St. George, dam by Priam. 2 2 4
Dr. Weldon's b h, Linsey, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe. 4 4 3
Time, 1:48—1:48¾—1:47¼.

Conservative Union Meeting in Pendleton County.

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Resolved, Further, that the delegates to said Convention from this county, consult with the delegates from Campbell County as to a representative of our Senatorial District.

WM. A. WARNER, Chairman.

" 26,	138	139¼	135¾	136½
" 27,	136¾	137¾	135¾	136½
" 29,	135½	138	135¾	136½
" 30,	138½	138½	136¾	137¾
" 31,	136½	138½	136¾	136¾
				135

For the Observer & Reporter.

Another Victory.

MR. EDITOR:—The most brilliant achievement of the war is accomplished; a victory has been won over the grim monster disease, which was met with skilful stratagems, and a beloved son was rescued from an untimely grave. We are living in the midst of wonders that a brief time ago we did not suspect, and remedies for the cure of diseases have started up into being before us; and astonish us by the wonderful properties they possess.

My son, now twelve years old, has been subject to its from birth. The best of physicians have failed to relieve him. I placed him under the care of Dr. MANLEY, of Lexington, late of Georgia, who has cured him perfectly sound. For evidence that he can cure Scrofula in its worst forms, I refer the public to my neighbor, G. W. Johnson. For proof that under his treatment *"the blind receive their sight,"* I refer to J. G. Wilson of Perryville. To convince all who are crippled and helpless from rheumatism that he can make the lame walk, I refer to G. W. Derham, of Perryville. As evidence that he can cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Throat Consumption with one or two prescriptions, I refer to Rev. John Mann, of Harrodsburg; and that he can do in one month, what many Physicians had failed to do in fifteen years, I refer to Rev. W. J. McKnight of Danville.

The above are but few among hundreds of similar cases that might be mentioned as evidence of his unparalleled success as a Physician and Surgeon. What I say of Doctor Manley in this communication is perfectly gratuitous on my part, as I publish it without his knowledge or asking his permission.

P. S. Dr. Manley's Office and Residence is on Broadway, 3d door above Hill street, where he can be consulted *free of charge*.

FLOYD BURRES.

CAMP NELSON, KY., June 6, 1865.

THE STREAM.

She stood by the side of the streamlet so fair,
And
She laugh'd and she sang to the glittering tide
As it fell from the fountain to dance by her side,
Leave her feet merrily!
Sing to her cheerily!
She hath rejoiced but in summer's sun yet;
Talk not of sorrow;
Leave for to-morrow
The lesson, once learnt, we can never forget!

She thought that it whisper'd a hundred
dreams bright,
As it rippled along with its flashes of light;
Wherever it went, with a heart full of glee
She follow'd the stream beside hillock and lea.
Through plain and wildwood,
Innocent childhood
Fearing not backward or forward to range.
Vain are earth's guesses;
While fortune blesses,
Why should we ponder on sadness or change?

She stood by the side of those waters once more,
Alter'd—how alter'd! heart-broken

In this city, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1865, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, Lieut. Gen. P. T. JACOB to Miss LAURA WILSON, of this city.

At Christ Church, in this city, on Tuesday, June 8th, 1865, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, Wm. CASSIUS GOODLOE to Miss MARY MANN, both of this city.

We offer to each of the happy couples our congratulations, accompanied with the earnest wish that the oarsmen of their "life boat" will row them gently down stream, without a dark cloud to pass under, or a storm to pass—that they will celebrate their "tin," "silver," and "golden weddings," and at the assembling of each, that they will meet their numerous friends to enjoy the present, pleasantly discuss the past, and hopefully and joyfully await the future.

DIED:

In Breckinridge county, Ky., on the 21st of May, 1865, Mrs. MARY J. WILSON, wife of J. D. Wilson, and daughter of Benjamin M. and Sarah A. Taul, formerly of Fayette county, Ky. She deceased was born in the above named county on the 18th day of March, 1830—aged 35 years, 2 months and 7 days.

[OBITUARY.]

In Springfield, Illinois, on the 30th ult., Mr. JOHN HAY, grandfather of Maj. JOHN HAY, late acting private Secretary of President Lincoln, at the advanced age of 91 years.

Mr. Hay was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in the year 1784 from which period to 1832 he resided in Fayette county, in the neighborhood of Walnut Hill and Athens. In 1832 he removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he resided till the time of his death. He was a warm personal and political friend of President Lincoln, and a devoted christian. His grandson, Maj. John Hay, received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at the French Court, a short time previous to the death of President Lincoln. Of that appointment the "National Republican," published in Washington city, contains the following notice:

The New Secretary of Legation at Paris.

Among the recent appointments of the diplomatic and consular corps of the American Legation at the Court of the French Emperor, Major Hay is a native of the West, and has resided from infancy in the State of Illinois. He graduated in 1858 from Brown University, in Rhode Island, with class honors, and studied law in Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Washington in 1861, and became Assistant Private Secretary of the Executive Office. He served on the staff of Gen. Hunter during the spring of 1862 as volunteer aid, and in the following winter was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, and sent to Gen. Gilmore, then commanding the department of the South. Major Hay accompanied the expedition which occupied the line of the St. John's river, ever since held by us. He was afterwards ordered to duty in Washington, on the personal staff of the President, where he has since remained.

That Major Hay will adorn his new position we cannot for a moment doubt. He is an ac-

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A FINE SCOTT FARM FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to quit farming, I will sell my farm lying in Scott county, on the turnpike road leading from Georgetown to Frankfort, 8½ miles from the former, and 9 miles from the latter place, containing

415 ACRES,

On Wednesday, the 15th day of June next.

It is considered one of the best farms in the county. For conveniences—water and improvement—it is unsurpassed by any in the State; in the highest state of cultivation, with a very promising growing crop on it; plenty of wood and timber; a large portion of it under stone fencing; in one of the best neighborhoods in the county, surrounded by churches, mills, and several most excellent schools, all of which are within two or three miles of it; also within 2½ or 3 miles of two depots, (Midway and Spring Station) on the Lexington and Louisville Railroad.

The improvements consist in a large and well fitted residence, containing 10 rooms; also good negro cabins, carriage house, buggy house, ice house, excellent barn and stables; and in fact every house necessary to convenience, economy and comfort, all of modern and most improved style. I deem it unnecessary to further describe it, but invite all to call and examine for themselves.

At the same time and place I will also sell my STOCK of about

20 HEAD OF HORSES!

Among them are a pair of fine Carriage Horses, and five others by R. A. Alexander's Pilot; also two by his horse Abdallah; also one by Flying Cloud, 4 years old, unsurpassed for performance and symmetry of form. Also, about

50 HEAD OF CATTLE!

Among them some very fine Milch Cows; two yoke of good Oxen. Also, **50 head of Sheep**, of best breeds; also, about 110 stock Hogs; a good two-horse Carriage and harness; A good Rockaway and Harness; [illegible] and Mower; all of my

FARMING UTENSILS,

And many other things too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given purchasers, to give bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

For the farm, one-third in hand, the balance in one and two years, or changed to suit purchasers; longer time given if desired, or deferred payments discounted if desired. I will make the terms to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to sell.

I will also mention that upon this place is a lead mine, that is thought to be a good one.—It has been recently examined by a mining company of St. Louis, who are now anxious to locate their machinery on it upon a lease.—

it existed in the States, and their solemn declarations that they were without constitutional power to do so. We re-published, and heartily approved, the various resolutions of our political conventions and State Legislature, pledging the people of this State to a rigid maintenance of all the rights of the slave States, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution. And finally, we pledged the exertion of our utmost ability to the preservation of the Constitution unimpaired.

How have these pledges been kept? We defy any man to point out in the columns of this paper a line which advocates or defends the right of secession. We defy any man to point out in the columns of this paper an expression which is inconsistent with an earnest desire for a restoration of the authority of this Government over our whole country. On the contrary, we have always denied the right of secession and always advocated the preservation of the Union.

What we have we done? We have opposed the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, insisting that the power of suspension could only be rightfully exercised by Congress. We have denounced the arrest of citizens without warrant, and their trial by military commissions, as prohibited by the Constitution and the laws. We have opposed the administration of test oaths as alike impolitic and unauthorized—the interference of military officers in our elections as unconstitutional and full of danger to our institutions—the suppression of newspapers and their exclusion from the mails, as destructive to the rights of free thought and free speech—the enlistment of negroes in the army without compensation to their owners—finally, the abrogation of State Constitutions and laws as destructive to that *balance of power*, which we believed, and which the Chicago Convention in nominating Mr. Lincoln, declared, to be *indispensable to the perpetuity of our free institutions.*

testing present dispositions toward the Government on general principles, without retrospection to particular instances of past misconduct."—*Hamilton's Works, vol. 2, p. 317.*

Again:

"Nothing is more common than for a free people, in times of heat and violence, to gratify momentary passions by letting into the Government principles and precedents which afterward prove fatal to themselves. Of this kind is the doctrine of *disqualification, disfranchisement* and banishment by act of Legislature. The dangerous consequences of this power are manifest. If the Legislature can disfranchise any number of citizens by descriptions, it may soon confine all the votes to a small number of partisans and establish an aristocracy or oligarchy." * * * * * "THE NAME OF LIBERTY APPLIED TO SUCH A GOVERNMENT WOULD BE A MOCKERY OF COMMON SENSE."—*Id., p. 28.*

The remarks of Hamilton are true; but in these distempered times, when craziness seems to rule the hour, words of wisdom are as little heeded as would be the human breath against the violence of the destructive tornado.

An Item for the Times.

In these times, when the secret spy and espionage system of the Government is carried to such an extent—when the lives and liberties of men are in danger—are being sworn away by it—the following, from May's *Constitutional History of England*, is worth repeating. He says:

"Next in importance to personal freedom, is immunity from suspicious and jealous observation. Men may be without restraints upon their liberty, they may pass to and fro at pleasure; but if their steps are tracked by spies and informers—their words noted down for crimination—their associates watched as conspirators—who shall say that they are free? Nothing is more revolting to Englishmen than the espionage which forms a part of the administrative system of continental despotisms. It haunts men like an evil genius—chills their gayety—restrains their wit—casts a shadow over their friendships and blights their domestic hearth. *The freedom of a country is measured by its immunity from this baleful agency.* Rulers who distrust their own people must govern in a spirit of absolutism, and suspected subjects will be

ble candidate who may be selected by the Convention, whose antecedents and present position show that he is for the supremacy of the Constitution *as it is*, and opposed to all radicalism looking to amendments to same, believing that there was as much patriotism and wisdom in the counsels of Washington and the other framers of the Constitution, as is to be found among the leaders of parties of the present day.

That we cordially endorse the series of resolutions put forth by the Conservative Union men at Frankfort, on the 24th of May.

Resolved, That John S Kenney, W L Tarkington, Jas H Williamson, Dr R M Orear, Geo M Proctor, Jas G Cecil, Elias Montgomery, John A Burton, R H C Mitchell, Jos Kenney, T M Lillard, C Rodes, H Bates, E B Russell, C T Worthington, A G Daniel, Jona R Nichols, Jos McJames, and all other good and true Conservative Union men of Boyle county, be and are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Democrat, Lexington Observer, and other Conservative papers of the State.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, an additional one was offered and passed, that the delegates be instructed to cast the vote of the county for GEORGE S. SHANKLIN, Esq., of Jassamine county.

And then the meeting adjourned.

E. B. RUSSELL, Chairman.

JAMES R. MARIS, Secretary.

Union Meeting in Estill County.

The Conservative Union men of Estill county held a meeting in Irvine on Friday, June 3d, for the purpose of sending delegates to a Convention to be held at the Red River Iron Works, June 3d, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this Senatorial District. Ansil Daniel was appointed Chairman, and T. E. Park Secretry of the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named persons are appointed to attend the Convention at the Red River Iron Works, viz: Judge E L Cockrill, Capt John Wilson, H C Thomas, Joseph Blackwell, Ebenezer Wilson, T J Harris, Ansil Daniel, Moses P Daniel John Park, James H Norton, Simpson Wagers T F Park and Milton Elliott; and that all other Constitutional Union men of the county are respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That our delegates go to the Convention uninstructed, and cast the vote of this county for the man they think most suitable for the candidacy.

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of our present Senator H. Cockrill.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Daily Democrat and Lexington Observer & Reporter.

ANSIL DANIEL, Ch'm'n

T. E. PARK, Sec'y.

[The foregoing resolutions, having been detained in the mails, have just reached us. The Convention alluded to has since been held, and Harry Cockrill, Esq., was nominated for the Senate and B. F. Cockrill for the House of Representatives.—ED.]

WHAT THE FREED NEGROES ...

Simpson, William M Scales, M Vallandingham, J P Hopper, Robert Ascraft, Jeff Campbell, Thomas Bennett, John Morehead, James Vice, Henry Stephenson, William A Brown, W A Pettit, G M Calvin, F W Menton, Joseph Brown Thomas L Garrard, J C Garrard, Wm A Warner, John Wheeler, S D'Line, Dr Roberson, F F Belew, W B Boner, E W Norris, Jackson Ducker, George Morris, together, with all other voters of the County, who are in favor of the supremacy of the white man, the Sovereignty of the States, the Constitution of the United States as it is—and the Union as it was.

Resolved, Further, that the delegates to said Convention from this county, consult with the delegates from Campbell County as to a representative of our Senatorial District.

WM. A. WARNER, Chairman.

S. THOMAS HAUSER, Sec'y.

Union Conservative Meeting.

At a meeting of the Conservative Union voters of Woodford county, Ky., held at the Court House in Versailles on the 5th day of June, 1865, upon motion, Judge R. C. Graves was called to the Chair, and L. B. Peters appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to a Congressional Convention to be held in the city of Lexington, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress: whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of one from each voting precinct of the county be appointed to select delegates.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: L. A. Berry, J. Felix, J. V. Mundy, H. H. Ferguson, Thos. Graddy.

The committee reported the following names as delegates.

Versailles Precinct—R. C. Graves, Samuel Nuckols, L. A. Berry, Wm. A. Dunlap, J. W. McIlvaine, Daniel Price, Jas. R. Stevenson, J. W. Combs, P. B. Morrow, John T. Merry, Batesby Barnes, Sr., A. Harper, Major J. E. Hoskins, P. J. Bailey, V. L. Moore, Willis Field, F. P. Kinkead, Randolph Bailey, J. B. Litterlack, John Stout, D. M. Ball, Johnson Miller, N. P. Porter, J. McKee, David Thornton, A. L. Childers, Zeb Ward, D. P. Robb, L. B. Peters, S. R. Scearce.

Glen's Creek—Thos Graddy, Wm McDonald, James T Berryman, David Mitchell, George T Graddy, R T Jonson, Joseph McCoun.

Midway—Thos H Wallace, Walter Ayres, H H. Ferguson, Thos. Buford, E Waite, H C Gratz, W S Buford, J K Cottingham, James M Starks, A Kercheval, L Woodiness, John S Withrow.

Mortonsville—J Felix, Z Ford, D W Carpenter, M L O'Neal, Ben Wilson, David Nash.

Glover Bottom—J V Mundy, Jas P Ford, M Furr, J P Curd, L A Roberts.

On motion, further

Resolved, That should a Convention be held in this Senatorial District to select a candidate to represent the same in the next Legislature, the above named delegates are appointed to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. C. GRAVES, Chairman.

L. B. PETERS, Secretary.

She hath rejoi...
Fall...
Leaf...
The lesson, on...
She thought...
dreams...
As it rippled a...
Wherever it w...
She follow'd t...
Thro...
Into...
Fearing not be...
Vain...
Whil...
Why should w...
She stood by th...
After'd—how a...
Now all seem'd...
stream,
"O God! to wal...
Once...
Now...
Over the ston...
known:
What...
Seem...
Could she be r...
It whisper'd of...
hear:
Why was its vo...
Why did she str...
"O God, but to...
be death!"
There...
With...
Hark! a wild pl...
The w...
Then...
Unheeding, fore...

THE JEWS.—...tion recently ...there exist in...7,000,000 Jews...in Europe, esp...there are 1,2...Austria is 8...and in the res...At Frankfort-...Jew to 16 Chr...Norway only ...tains 80,000, E...erland 3,200, ...in the countri...completely en...France, Belgi...number is di...where it is incr...mencement of ...societies for th...(33 in number, ...sionaries) have ...great expense.

☞ Gazly's ...pretty good sto...having been h...as a witness, w...any quarrel...

h conduct."—*Hamil-*
p. 317.

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subjects will be
bondage.—p. 275,

WHAT THE FREED NEGRO IS TO GET IN VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the farmers in a number of the counties in [illegible]

ty, Ill., have adopted the plan to de[illegible]

raffealism looking to amendments to same, believing that there was as much patriotism and wisdom in the counsels of Washington and the other framers of the Constitution, as is to be found among the leaders of parties of the present day.

That we cordially endorse the series of resolutions put forth by the Conservative Union men at Frankfort, on the 24th of May.

Resolved, That John S Kenney, W L Tarkington, Jas H Williamson, Dr R M Orear, Geo M Proctor, Jas G Cecil, Elias Montgomery, John A Burton, R H C Mitchell, Jos Kenney, T M Lillard, C Rodes, H Bruce, E B Russell, C T Worthington, A G Daniel, Jona R Nichols, Jos McJames, and all other good and true Conservative Union men of Boyle county, be and are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

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JAMES R. MAIRS, Secretary.

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Resolved, That we fully approve the course of our present senator H. Cockrill.

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ANSIL DANIEL, Ch'm.

T. E. PARK, Sec'y.

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Union Conservative Meeting.

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The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to a Congressional Convention to be held in the city of Lexington, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress; whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of one from each voting precinct of the county be appointed to select delegates.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: L. A. Berry, J. Felix, J. V. Mundy, H. H. Ferguson, Thos. Gradley.

The committee reported the following names as delegates.

Versailles Precinct—R. C. Graves, Samuel Nuckols, L. A. Berry, Wm. A. Dunlap, J. W. McElvaine, Daniel Price, Jas. R. Stevenson, J. W. Combs, P. B. Morrow, John T. Merry, Bateshy Barnes, Sr., A. Harper, Major J. E. Boskins, P. J. Bailey, V. L. Moore, Willis Field, F. P. Kinkead, Randolph Bailey, J. B. Utterback, John Stout, D. M. Ball, Johnson Miller, N. P. Porter, J. McKee, David Thornton, A. L. Childers, Zeb Ward, D. P. Robb, L. B. Peters, S. B. Scearce.

Glen's Creek—Thos Graddy, Wm McDonald, James T Berryman, David Mitchell, George T Graddy, R T Jonson, Joseph McConn.

Midway—Thos H Wallace, W Lee Ayres, H H Ferguson, Thos Buford, B Waits, H C Grantz, W S Buford, J K Cottingham, James M Starks, A Kershival, L Woodford, John S Withrow.

Mortonsville—J Felix, Z Ford, D W Carpenter, M L O'Neal, Ben Wilson, David Nash.

Clover Bottom—J V Mundy, Jas P Ford, M Furr, J P Curd, L A Roberts.

On motion, further

Resolved, That should a Convention be held in this Senatorial District to select a candidate to represent the same in the next Legislature, the above named delegates are appointed to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. C. GRAVES, Chairman.

L. B. PETERS, Secretary.

☞ The farmers of Livingston county, Ill., have adopted the plan to de[illegible]

The lesson, once learnt, we can never forget!
She thought that it whisper'd a hundred dreams bright,
As it rippled along with its flashes of light;
Wherever it went, with a heart full of glee
She follow'd the stream beside hillock and lea.
Through plain and wildwood,
Infocont childhood
Fearing not backward or forward to range.
Vain are earth's grasses;
While fortune blesses,
Why should we ponder on sadness or change?

She stood by the side of those waters once more,
Alter'd—how alter'd! heart-broken footsore—
Now all seem'd changed in the breeze and the stream,
"O God! to waken, and find it a dream!"
Once it sang mildly,
Now it shriek'd wildly
Over the stones which her childhood had known;
What once was water
Seem'd blood to thwart her;
Could she be reaping the seed she had sown?

It whisper'd of things that she shudder'd to hear,
Why was its voice but an echo of fear?
Why did she struggle to draw a free breath?
"O God, but to sleep, though that sleep should be death!"
There came an assent,
With no time to repent—
Hark! a wild plunge, and a half-stifled scream!
The waves scarcely sever,
Then onward forever
Unheeding, forever still ripples the stream.

THE JEWS.—"According to a calculation recently made," says the Moniteur, "there exist in the whole world nearly 7,000,000 Jews, of whom one-half are in Europe, especially in Russia, where there are 1,220,000. The number in Austria is 863,000; in Prussia 284,500; and in the rest of Germany, 492,000.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine there is one Jew to 16 Christians; in Sweden and Norway only one in 600. France contains 80,000, England 42,000, and Switzerland 7,200. A remarkable fact is that in the countries where the Jews are completely emancipated—that is, in France, Belgium and England—their number is diminishing, while elsewhere it is increasing. Since the commencement of the present century the societies for the conversion of the Jews (33 in number, and employing 200 missionaries) have, at the most, and with great expense, made 20,000 proselytes."

☞ Gazly's Pacific Monthly tells a pretty good story of a scrub-head boy, having been brought before the court as a witness, when the following colloquy ensued: "Where do you live?"—said the Judge. "Live with my mother." "Where does your mother live?"

of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Washington in 1861, and became Assistant Private Secretary of the Executive Office. He served on the staff of Gen. Hunter during the spring of 1862 as volunteer aid, and in the following winter was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, and sent to Gen. Gilmore, then commanding the department of the South. Major Hay accompanied the expedition which occupied the line of the St. John's river, ever since held by us. He was afterwards ordered to duty in Washington, on the personal staff of the President, where he has since remained.

That Major Hay will adorn his new position we cannot for a moment doubt. He is an accomplished French and German scholar, and his agreable manners will render him a favorite in the American society at Paris.

E. C. MIDDLETON,
PUBLISHER OF
NATIONAL PORTRAITS,
IN OIL COLORS.

LINCOLN, GRANT, WASHINGTON and WIFE, JACKSON, WEBSTER and CLAY, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN in progress.

I am rapidly increasing my facilities for producing these Portraits, and expect I will soon be able to meet the demand for the Portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Mrs. Lincoln and the family of Gen. Grant testify to the correctness and lifelike character of the two latter Portraits. Circulars will be sent, containing their testimony, to persons requesting them.

Address E. C. MIDDLETON,
132 West Fourth street, second floor,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ Not Middleton, Strobridge & Co.
June 10 82-11w&sw

NOTICE!

I RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I am, in no respect, interested in the LITHOGRAPHIC business carried on in the firm name of Middleton, Strobridge & Co. I withdrew from that firm nearly four years since, and have consented to the use of the old firm name by H. Strobridge, Esq., merely as an advertisement for his individual benefit. I deem it prudent to make this announcement to the public, to prevent the recurrence of annoying mistakes and false impressions.

I am engaged in the publication of NATIONAL PORTRAITS. Persons having business with me will please address

E. C. MIDDLETON,
132 Fourth street, second floor,
June 10 82-11tw&sw Cincinnati, O.

FARM FOR SALE!

CONTAINING **525 ACRES** of very superior land, in a high state of cultivation, on a good turnpike road, in a good neighborhood. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, large and commodious barn, and all necessary outbuildings. This farm will [illegible] erty, a credit of six months will be given purchasers, to give bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

For the farm, one-third in hand, the balance in one and two years, or changed to suit purchasers; longer time given if desired, or deferred payments discounted if desired. I will make the terms to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to sell.

I will also mention that upon this place is a lead mine, that is thought to be a good one.—It has been recently examined by a mining company of St. Louis, who are now anxious to locate their machinery on it upon a lease.—They say that it is the only place they have found upon which they are willing to locate their mining machinery. Their address is H. M. Bradley, B. F. Reynolds, No. 44 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. D. DAVIS.

L. B. OFFUTT, Auctioneer.
may 24 77-td

Louisville Journal and Democrat, Paris Citizen, Cincinnati Enquirer and Danville Gazette copy till day of sale, and mail me bills to White Sulphur, Scott co., Ky. J. D. D.

VINEY GROVE
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, privately, the fine farm on which I now reside, known as the **"VINEY GROVE FARM,"** formerly owned by Abraham Smith, dec'd., containing about

440 ACRES

Of first-rate land, lying near the Lexington pike, 4 miles east of Harrodsburg, and the same distance south of Shakertown, immediately on the proposed line of the Central Kentucky Railroad. For productiveness and fertility of soil, this land cannot be surpassed in the State. There are 240 acres of woodland, well set in blue-grass, 100 acres in wheat, the rest in corn and oats.

The purchaser will have nothing to do upon the farm this year but to dispose of the crop, as all arrangements are made for putting in and securing it.

There is plenty of drinking and stock water upon the place; a large and commodious brick dwelling, with other necessary outbuildings, nice shrubbery and good fruit.

Any one wishing to purchase a most desirable place, can call and examine for themselves.

JOANNA P. McCANN.
Mercer co. Ky., april 26 69-tfw

Louisville Daily Journal, Paris Citizen, Danville and Richmond papers please copy twice and charge this office.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Fayette county, on the Tate's Creek road 10 miles from Lexington, on Sunday night, the 26th inst., **two Horses.** One is a bright yellow bay about 8 years old, about 16 hands high—unshod and his rump skinned. The other is a brown bay, five years old, with a very small star in the forehead, and some white on one or both of his feet.

I will give a reward of $50 for the return of

vocates of defends the right of secession. We defy any man to point out in the columns of this paper an expression which is inconsistent with an earnest desire for a restoration of the authority of this Government over our whole country. On the contrary, we have always denied the right of secession and always advocated the preservation of the Union.

What else have we done? We have opposed the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, insisting that the power of suspension could only be rightfully exercised by Congress. We have denounced the arrest of citizens without warrant, and their trial by military commissions, as forbidden by the Constitution and the laws. We have opposed the administration of test oaths as alike impolitic and unauthorized—the interference of military officers in our elections as unconstitutional and full of danger to our institutions—the suppression of newspapers and their exclusion from the mails, as destructive to the rights of free thought and free speech—the enlistment of negroes in the army without compensation to their owners—finally, the abrogation of State Constitutions and laws as destructive to that *balance of power*, which we believed, and which the Chicago Convention in nominating Mr. Lincoln, declared, to be *indispensable to the perpetuity of our free institutions.*

In every one of these positions we have followed or been sustained by the opinions of the most eminent constitutional lawyers of the country—and have kept the promises made by us at the commencement of the war. In all of them we have opposed the Administration. So long as the practice of such usurpations shall be continued, we expect to continue our opposition, in the earnest hope that it may be more successful in the future than it has been in

aristocracy or oligarchy." * *

* "THE NAME OF LIBERTY APPLIED TO SUCH A GOVERNMENT WOULD BE A MOCKERY OF COMMON SENSE."—*Ib.*, p. 28.

The remarks of Hamilton are true; but in these distempered times, when craziness seems to rule the hour, words of wisdom are as little heeded as would be the human breath against the violence of the destructive tornado.

An Item for the Times.

In these times, when the secret spy and espionage system of the Government is carried to such an extent—when the lives and liberties of men are in danger—are being sworn away by it—the following, from May's *Constitutional History of England*, is worth repeating. He says:

"Next in importance to personal freedom, is immunity from suspicious and jealous observation. Men may be without restraints upon their liberty; they may pass to and fro at pleasure; but if their steps are tracked by spies and informers—their words noted down for crimination—their associates watched as conspirators—who shall say that they are free? Nothing is more revolting to Englishmen than the espionage which forms a part of the administrative system of continental despotisms. It haunts men like an evil genius—chills their gayety—restrains their wit—casts a shadow over their friendships and blights their domestic hearth. *The freedom of a country is measured by its immunity from this baleful agency.* Rulers who distrust their own people must govern in a spirit of absolutism, and suspected subjects will be ever sensible of that bondage.—p. 275, vol. 2.

"The relations between the government and its informers are of extreme delicacy. Not to profit by timely information were a crime; but to retain in government pay and reward spies and informers, who consort with conspirators as their own accomplices, and encourage while they betray them in their crimes, is *a practice for which no plea can be offered.* No government, indeed, can be supposed to have expressly instructed its spies to instigate the perpetration of crime; but to be unsuspected, every spy must be zealous in

papers of the State.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, an additional one was offered and passed, that the delegates be instructed to cast the vote of the county for GEORGE S. SHANKLIN, Esq., of Jassamine county.

And then the meeting adjourned.

E. B. RUSSELL, Chairman.

JAMES R. MARRS, Secretary.

Union Meeting in Estill County.

The Conservative Union men of Estill county held a meeting in Irvine on Friday, June 2d, for the purpose of sending delegates to a Convention to be held at the Red River Iron Works, June 5d, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this Senatorial District. Ansil Daniel was appointed Chairman, and T. E. Park Secretary of the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named persons are appointed to attend the Convention at the Red River Iron Works, viz: Judge E L Cockrill, Capt John Wilson, H C Thomas, Joseph Blackwell, Ebenezer Wilson, T J Harris, Ansil Daniel, Moses P Daniel John Park, James H Norton, Simpson Wagers T F Park and Milton Elliott; and that all other Constitutional Union men of the county are respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That our delegates go to the Convention uninstructed, and cast the vote of this county for the men they think most suitable for the candidacy.

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of our present Senator H. Cockrill.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Daily Democrat and Lexington Observer & Reporter.

ANSIL DANIEL, Ch'n.

T. E. PARK, Sec'y.

[The foregoing resolutions, having been detained in the mails, have just reached us. The Convention alluded to has since been held, and Harry Cockrill, Esq., was nominated for the Senate and B. F. Cockrill for the House of Representatives.—ED.]

WHAT THE FREED NEGRO IS TO GET IN VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the farmers in a number of the counties in Eastern Virginia, including Goochland, Louisa, Albemarle, Caroline, Orange, Hanover and Fluvanna, was held at Louisa Court house, on Thursday of last week, for the purpose of considering the question of the remuneration to be made for negro labor hereafter. After deliberation, it was determined to fix the hire of field hands at $5 per month—the negroto furnish his clothing and pay his doctor's bills. The sum of $1

1865, upon motion, Judge R. C. Graves was called to the Chair, and L. B. Peters appointed Secretary.

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The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: L. A. Berry, J. Felix, J. V. Mundy, H. H. Ferguson, Thos. Graddy.

The committee reported the following names as delegates.

Versailles Precinct—R. C. Graves, Samuel Nuckols, L. A. Berry, Wm. A. Dunlap, J. W. McIlvaine, Daniel Price, Jas. R. Stevenson, J. W. Combs, P. B. Morrow, John T. Merry, Batesby Barnes, Sr., A. Harper, Major J. E. Hoskins, P. J. Bailey, V. L. Moore, Willis Field, F. P. Kinkead, Randolph Bailey, J. B. Utterback, John Stout, D. M. Ball, Johnson Miller, N. P. Porter, J. McKee, David Thornton, A. L. Childers, Zeb Ward, D. P. Robb, L. B. Peters, S. B. Scearce.

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Midway—Thos H Wallace, Wallace Agres, H H Ferguson, Thos Buford, P Waite, H C Gratz, W S Buford, J K Coffingham, James M Starks, A Kerchival, L Woolfolk, John S Withrow.

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On motion, further

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Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lexington Observer & Reporter.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. C. GRAVES, Chairman.

L. B. PETERS, Secretary.

☞The farmers of Livingston county, Ill., have adopted the plan to do without fences, every one taking care of his own cattle. The system works well, and the whole expense of fences is saved.

"So, Tom, that old liar, Dick Fibbins, is dead." "Yes, his yarns are wound up; he'll lie no more—the old rascal." "Indeed, it's my opinion, Tom, that he'll *lie still!*"

There is an affinity between sweet sounds and sweet girls. Beautiful music is as attractive to beautiful women as flowers to bees.

What once was water
Seem'd blood to thwart her;
Could she be reaping the seed she had sown?

It whisper'd of things that she shudder'd to hear;
Why was its voice but an echo of fear?
Why did she struggle to draw a free breath?
"O God, but to sleep, though that sleep should be death!"

There came an assent,
With no time to repent—
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Then onward forever
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☞Gazly's Pacific Monthly tells a pretty good story of a scrub-head boy, having been brought before the court as a witness, when the following colloquy ensued: "Where do you live?"—said the Judge. "Live with my mother." "Where does your mother live?" "She lives with father." "Where does he live?" "He lives with the old folks." "Where do they live?" says the Judge, getting very red, as an audible snicker goes round the room. "They live at home." "Where in thunder is their home?" roars the Judge. "That's where I'm from," says the boy, sticking his tongue in a corner of his cheek, and slowly closing one eye on the Judge.—"Here, Mr. Constable," says the Court, "take the witness out and tell him to travel; he evidently does not understand the nature of an oath." "You would think different," says the boy,

PUBLISHER

NATIONAL POI
IN OIL COI

LINCOLN, GRANT, WAS
WIFE, JACKSON,
CLAY, SHERMAN and SH
gress.

I am rapidly increasing my
ducing these Portraits, and e
be able to meet the demand fo
Lincoln and Grant.

Mrs. Lincoln and the famil
testify to the correctness and
of the two latter Portraits.
sent, containing their testimo
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Address E. C. MID
132 West Fourth street,
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☞Not Middleton, Strobrid
June 10 82-1tw&sw

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I RESPECTFULLY inform
I am, in no respect, interest
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E. C. MI
132 Fourth street
June 10 82-1tw&sw

FARM FOR

CONTAINING 535 ACR
perior land, in a high state
on a good turnpike road, in a
hood. The improvements con
Dwelling House, large and con
and all necessary outbuildings.
he sold a bargain, and paymen
the purchaser.
JAS. F. DRAKE, Real
Short st., South side, bet. Lime
may 31 79-wtf

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on S
May 20th, living on the M
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I will give a liberal reward f
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JAMES K. P
may 31 79-3tw

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the Constitution *as it is*, and opposed to all radicalism looking to amendments to same, believing that there was as much patriotism and wisdom in the counsels of Washington and the other framers of the Constitution, as is to be found among the leaders of parties of the present day.

That we cordially endorse the series of resolutions put forth by the Conservative Union men at Frankfort, on the 24th of May.

Resolved, That John S Kenney, W L Tarkington, Jas H Williamson, Dr R M Orear, Geo M Proctor, Jas G Cecil, Elias Montgomery, John A Burton, R H C Mitchell, Jos Kenney, T M Lillard, C Rodes, H Benes, E B Russell, C T Worthington, A G Daniel, Jona R Nichols, Jos McJames, and all other good and true Conservative Union men of Boyle county, be and are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Democrat, Lexington Observer, and other Conservative papers of the State.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, an additional one was offered and passed, that the delegates be instructed to cast the vote of the county for GEORGE S. SHANKLIN, Esq., of Jassamine county.

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WHAT THE FREED NEGRO IS TO GET IN VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the farmers in a number of the counties in Eastern

Henry Stephenson, William A Brown, W A Pettit, G M Calvin, F W Menton, Joseph Brown Thomas L Garrard, J C Garrard, Wm A Warner, John Wheeler, S D Line, Dr Roberson, F F Belew, W B Bower, E W Norris, Jackson Ducker, George Morris, together, with all other voters of the County, who are in favor of the supremacy of the white man, the Sovereignty of the States, the Constitution of the United States as it is—and the Union as it was.

Resolved, Further, that the delegates to said Convention from this county, consult with the delegates from Campbell County as to a representative of our Senatorial District.

WM. A. WARNER, Chairman.

S. THOMAS HAUSER, Sec'y.

Union Conservative Meeting.

At a meeting of the Conservative Union voters of Woodford county, Ky., held at the Court House in Versailles on the 5th day of June, 1865, upon motion, Judge E. C. Graves was called to the Chair, and L. B. Peters appointed Secretary.

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Leave for to-morrow
The lesson, once learnt, we can never forget!

She thought that it whisper'd a hundred
dreams bright,
As it rippled along with its flashes of light;
Wherever it went, with a heart full of glee
She follow'd the stream beside hillock and lea.
Through plain and wildwood,
Innocent childhood
Fearing not backward or forward to range.
Vain are earth's grasses;
While fortune blesses.
Why should we ponder on sadness or change?

She stood by the side of those waters once more,
After'd—how alter'd! heart-broken; footsore—
Now all seem'd changed in the breeze and the
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Once it sang mildly,
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Then onward forever
Unheeding, forever still ripples the stream.

THE JEWS.—"According to a calculation recently made," says the Moniteur, "there exist in the whole world nearly 7,000,000 Jews, of whom one-half are in Europe, especially in Russia, where there are 1,220,000. The number in Austria is 863,000; in Prussia 284,500; and in the rest of Germany, 492,000.—In Frankfort-on-the-Maine there is one Jew to 16 Christians; in Sweden and Norway only one in 600. France contains 80,000, England 42,000, and Switzerland 3,200. A remarkable fact is that in the countries where the Jews are completely emancipated—that is, in France, Belgium and England—their number is diminishing, while elsewhere it is increasing. Since the commencement of the present century the societies for the conversion of the Jews (33 in number, and employing 200 missionaries) have, at the most, and with great expense, made 20,000 proselytes."

☞Gazly's Pacific Monthly tells a pretty good story of a scrub-head boy, having been brought before the court as a witness, when the following colloquy ensued: "Where do you live?"—said the Judge. "Live with my mother." "Where does your mother live?"

of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Washington in 1861, and became Assistant Private Secretary of the Executive Office. He served on the staff of Gen. Hunter during the spring of 1863 as volunteer aid, and in the following winter was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, and sent to Gen. Gilmore, then commanding the department of the South. Major Hay accompanied the expedition which occupied the line of the St. John's river, ever since held by us. He was afterwards ordered to duty in Washington, on the personal staff of the President, where he has since remained.

That Major Hay will adorn his new position we cannot for a moment doubt. He is an accomplished French and German scholar, and his agreeable manners will render him a favorite in the American society at Paris.

E. C. MIDDLETON,

PUBLISHER OF

NATIONAL PORTRAITS,

IN OIL COLORS.

LINCOLN, GRANT, WASHINGTON and WIFE, JACKSON, WEBSTER and CLAY. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN in progress.

I am rapidly increasing my facilities for producing these Portraits, and expect I will soon be able to meet the demand for the Portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Mrs. Lincoln and the family of Gen. Grant testify to the correctness and lifelike character of the two latter Portraits. Circulars will be sent, containing their testimony, to persons requesting them.

Address E. C. MIDDLETON,
132 West Fourth street, second floor,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞Not Middleton, Strobridge & Co.
june 10 82-1tw&sw

NOTICE!

I RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I am, in no respect, interested in the LITHOGRAPHIC business carried on in the firm name of Middleton, Strobridge & Co. I withdrew from that firm nearly four years since, and have consented to the use of the old firm name by H. Strobridge, Esq., merely as an advertisement for his individual benefit. I deem it prudent to make this announcement to the public, to prevent the recurrence of annoying mistakes and false impressions.

I am engaged in the publication of NATIONAL PORTRAITS. Persons having business with me will please address

E. C. MIDDLETON,
132 Fourth street, second floor,
june 10 82-1tw&sw Cincinnati, O.

FARM FOR SALE!

CONTAINING **325 ACRES** of very superior land, in a high state of cultivation, on a good turnpike road, in a good neighborhood. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, large and commodious barn, and all necessary outbuildings. This farm will

erty, a credit of six months will be given purchasers, to give bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

For the farm, one-third in hand, the balance in one and two years, or changed to suit purchasers; longer time given if desired, or deferred payments discounted if desired. I will make the terms to suit the purchaser, as I am determined to sell.

I will also mention that upon this place is a lead mine, that is thought to be a good one.—It has been recently examined by a mining company of St. Louis, who are now anxious to locate their machinery on it upon a lease.—They say that it is the only place they have found upon which they are willing to locate their mining machinery. Their address is H. M. Bradley, B. F. Reynolds, No. 44 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. D. DAVIS.

L. B. OFFUTT, Auctioneer.
may 24 77-dd
Louisville Journal and Democrat, Paris Citizen, Cincinnati Enquirer and Danville Gazette copy till day of sale, and mail me bills to White Sulphur, Scott co., Ky. J. D. D.

VINEY GROVE
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, privately, the fine farm on which I now reside, known as the **"VINEY GROVE FARM,"** formerly owned by Abraham Smith, dec'd., containing about

440 ACRES

Of first-rate land, lying near the Lexington pike, 4 miles east of Harrodsburg, and the same distance south of Shakertown, immediately on the proposed line of the Central Kentucky Railroad. For productiveness and fertility of soil, this land cannot be surpassed in the State. There are 240 acres of woodland, well set in blue-grass, 100 acres in wheat, the rest in corn and oats.

The purchaser will have nothing to do upon the farm this year but to dispose of the crop, as all arrangements are made for putting in and securing it.

There is plenty of drinking and stock water upon the place; a large and commodious brick dwelling, with other necessary outbuildings, nice shrubbery and good fruit.

Any one wishing to purchase a most desirable place, can call and examine for themselves.

JOANNA P. MCCANN.

Mercer co. Ky. april 26 69-tfw

Louisville Daily Journal, Paris Citizen, Danville and Richmond papers please copy twice and charge this office.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Fayette county, on the Tate's Creek road 10 miles from Lexington, on Sunday night, the 26th inst., **two Horses.** One is a bright yellow bay about 8 years old, about 16 hands high—un-shod and his rump skinned. The other is a brown bay, five years old, with a very small star in the forehead, and some white on one or both of his feet.

I will give a reward of $50 for the return of

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

The Assassination Military Trial.

It is not made very clear by the published reports in the case now on trial at "Washington," given daily in the newspapers, that much has been gained to the cause of justice, by the substitution of an extraordinary military for the ordinary civil judiciary. As we understand it, the offense with which these persons stand charged, is one known either to national or to local law; and is, therefore, cognizable by the ordinary tribunals. Such being the case, there does not appear to have been any distinct legal reason for drawing upon the military force of the country for the materials of a Court; and, if civil analogies are of any import as guides in the administration of justice, the only reason which would excuse the removal of the proceedings from civil to military jurisdiction, was the existence of such a state of popular feeling in that locality as to throw serious obstacles in the way of a fair and impartial investigation.

Washington is, we amagine, by this time, loyal enough; and the general devotion of its people to the Government, is hardly to be questioned. If there was any reason to apprehend undue bias of the popular mind touching the case in question, the apprehension would naturally be upon the side of [illegible] institutions of those [illegible] with our [illegible] an offense of the gravest character, and which none has ventured even to attempt to justify.

We say that it is not made very clear that justice has gained much by this departure from the rules which have heretofore governed its administration. We have, thus far, failed to detect the evidence of any peculiar vigor or sagacity on the part of the prosecuting officer, or any especial fitness for judicial pursuits on the part of the Court. An average country, or District Attorney, would have been fully competent to the developement of all the essential facts bearing upon the case; and any Common Pleas or District [illegible] to decide all points

☞The following extract from the Kentucky correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, shows some of the means taken by the Abolition officers of the United States Army to deplete Kentucky of her slaves with a view to force on her the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment:

Mr. Harlan, the conservative candidate for the Legislature in the Frankfort District, made a speech a few days ago, in which he took ground that there was no hope for the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, but that Kentucky would abolish slavery by State action, though it would require at least seven years to do it. There happened to be quite a number of darkies listening to him, and the idea of seven years' more of slavery was so distasteful to them, that they concluded immediately to take the short cut to freedom *via* the army. Accordingly, they not only went themselves, but got all their neighbors to join them in a stampede for the nearest recruiting station, and the result was an accession of more than a hundred sable recruits to the army of Uncle Sam.

One negro girl, about twenty years old happened to be among Mr. Harlan's auditors, and she was so badly frightened at hearing that the hour of her freedom, which she had long consoled herself was immediately at hand, was ye[illegible] hot haste, to the office of the post commandant, to know if he would not give her a pass to go North. The officer, who commands a colored regiment, said he could not do it; that if she was a slave she must stay with her master until slavery was abolished by law.—"But," said Dinah, "lots o' gals has gone norf, slaves too." "Ah, yes," said the Colonel, "but they did not go away till they had become free by marrying soldiers. They married some of my boys, and then they were free by the laws of Congress, and had a right to go where they pleased. If you will marry one of these darkey boys dressed in [illegible]

☞The dangers attendant upon dealin what are known in the cities as "fancy stocks," are well exemplified in a recent report of Messrs. Oliver & Read, Corporation Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts. In assessing the tax on coal and mining companies the Commissioners based their estimate of the cash market value of the stocks on the published reports of sales at the stock boards. Thereupon the officers of some twenty companies applied for a reduction of the estimate, and made oath *that the published sales of their stocks were entirely fictitious; made simply for the purpose of increasing their market value—and that the real value of their stocks was in most cases not one-tenth of that at which they were reported sold.*

It is hard to concieve of the effrontery which these men have shown themselves to be possessed of. That, for the purpose of relieving himself from a trifling tax, any man would voluntarily come forward, and under oath confess himself guilty of a deliberate effort to swindle the community, would be thought a remarkable instance of [illegible] But that twenty or thirty persons in a single city, Presidents, Directors and Treasurers of different incorporated companies, should have done this, would be incredible but for the publication of their own confessions to that effect. The moral sense of the community in which such a thing could occur, must be debased indeed.

☞We were informed on yesterday, by a gentleman who was in Washington during the recent visit of Gen. Palmer to that city, that the impression there was that efforts would be made by the Administration to conciliate the people

Popular Enthusiasm.—General Sherman was singularly honored during his brief stay in this city, and not so much by the politicians as by the people. The apparent endeavors of Secretary Stanton and General Halleck to impugn his patriotism and place him before the world as a traitor, has exercised its natural effect, and the popular enthusiasm in his favor is, consequently, marvellous. There is nothing like persecution if you want to make a man immortal. You must "roast" a distinguished man as you would roast coffee if you wish to develope all he has in him adopted to win the general admiration. You must get him, like tea, into hot water, and you will soon discern how the great public discriminate between him and common milk-and-water people. What in the world has Secretary Stanton ever done for his country in comparison with the noble deeds of General Sherman?—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

☞General George B. McClellan, at latest dates, was at Sorento, Italy. He has been spending a few months quietly with his family in Rome, where he resided with Mr. Story, the artist. During his sojourn in Rome, the General had a long and interesting interview with the Pope. It is expected he will next visit Switzerland, where he will probably spend most [illegible] the summer [illegible] to [illegible] know [illegible] so abundantly qualified in Europe.

☞The Montreal Gazette of Monday relates that on Sunday morning a respectable farmer of Lapraire went to church with his family, leaving the house and the children in charge of two servant girls, of the ages of twenty and twelve years. During the absence of the older members of the family, about half past ten o'clock, a man of the name of Stanislaus Barreau, said to be a lieutenant in the United States army, came to the house and asked for breakfast, which was given to him. Afterwards he demanded money, and this being refused, he drew a revolver [illegible] of the two girls and

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A. H. TROTTER. H. B. BARCLAY.

NEW FIRM.

TROTTER & BARCLAY,

HAVING purchased the **Grocery Establishment** of G. A. Ewing, on Cheapside, will continue the business in all its branches; and solicit a share of the public patronage.

In a short time large additions will be made to the stock, which will enable us to offer every inducement to customers, both as to quality and price.

june 7 81-4t

R. J. PORRE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE--Corner of Mill & Short Streets, immediately opposite the Post Office,
LEXINGTON, KY.
june 7 81-tf

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE Annual Examinations of City Schools No. 1, 2 and 3, will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

Order of examination as follows, to which all friends of education are respectfully invited.

Dudley School, No. 3, Prof. Crutchfield, on Tuesday, 20th.

Harrison School, No. 2, Prof. Marvin, on Wednesday, 21st.

Morton School, No. 1, Prof. Goodloe, on Thursday, 22d.

Exercises will commence promptly at 8 o'clock A. M.

By order of the School Committee.

W. SPENCER, C. S. C.

june 7 81-td

100 BROADWAY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVING arranged our house expressly for the accommodation of transient custom, we would respectfully solicit a call from persons visiting the city.

☞Remember the place,

Keiser's Boarding House,

BOOKS, PAPER,
ENVELOPES, &c.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to School Teachers, dealers in Books, parents, and the public generally, that they are receiving a general assortment of

Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens,
HOLDERS, PENCILS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Photograph Albums,
Arnold's and other INKS, INK STANDS, ALBUMS, BIBLES, Hymn Books, Sunday School Hymn Books, &c., &c., &c.

All for sale at usual prices, by

D. T. & J. B. MORTON,
Druggists, Lexington.

june 3 80

Attention, Capitalists!

I WILL sell at public auction, **on the 26th day of June,** the

CITY PROPERTY

Fronting on Main and Water streets, adjoining the Logan property, in the city of Lexington, Ky.

Said property is considered valuable for business houses, being in the centre of the second square from the one fronting the Court House, and adjoins D——'s dry goods stores. It is believed said property will be greater advantages for a good investment than any other in the city. It consists of 112 feet, 8 fronting on each of the above named streets.

There is a good improvement on Main street, used as a Monumental Marble Works, under rent, and there are four stores and dwellings on Water street, which, if put in repair, would, it is believed, yield alone a fair interest on the investment.

For further particulars, I would refer to John McMurtry, who will show the plat of same, and give valuable information to any one desiring to purchase.

The property will be sold in lots as per plat of same.

Terms will be liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale, or sooner, if desired.

J. McCAULEY.

june 7 81-tdsw

Notice to Farmers.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES.
$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value,* according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.			
Two cents	"	"	**$100** "
Ten cents	"	"	**$500** "
20 cents	"	"	**$1 00** "
$1	"	"	**$5000** "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and con-

attempt to [illegible]

We say that it is not made very clear that justice has gained much by this departure from the rules which have heretofore governed its administration. We have, thus far, failed to detect the evidence of any peculiar vigor or sagacity on the part of the prosecuting officer, or any especial fitness for judicial pursuits on the part of the Court. An average country, or District Attorney, would have been fully competent to the development of all the essential facts bearing upon the case; and any Common Pleas or District Court equally so to decide all points legitimately arising on the trial. In itself considered, the case is not a difficult one; neither unprecedented in respect to its essential facts, nor demanding such new applications of established principles of law or rules of evidence, as are sometimes rendered necessary by important revolutions in social or economical affairs, and which, now and then, allay the decrees of the tribunal to the enactments of the legislature; and, so far as the published proceedings allow us to judge, we feel constrained to believe that an ordinary civil Court, acting under the impulsion of the ordinary obligation of duty, would have made full disposal of the case, by a complete developement of all the actual evidence, and a rational verdict, one way or the other, in three or four days, or in a week at farthest.

Upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the parties on trial, we have no opinion to pronounce. If we had an opinion, it would not be fitting for us—that is to say admitting the applicability of civil maxims to military facts—to express it. Nor, beyond the desire that they, in common with all who stand charged with crime, shall enjoy the benefits of the utmost fairness on the trial, have we any feelings upon the subject. If they are guilty, they should be punished according to they have offended. But they are entitled, as human beings, to a fair trial, at the hands of their fellow-men. He who does aught, in any measure, to deprive them of this, only does so because he fears that, upon a fair trial, they can not be convicted. He seeks for something different from justice; and is, by every rule of moral conduct, as criminal as they would be had they committed the act, to answer for which they are in bondage. He who, through party hatred, or official zeal, or blind prejudice, does an innocent man to death, is a murderer. We do not say that the adoption of a military court

her a pass to go North. The officer, who commands a colored regiment, said he could not do it; that if she was a slave she must stay with her master until slavery was abolished by law.—"But," said Dinah, "lots o' gals has gone norf, shaves too." "Ah, yes," said the Colonel, "but they did not go away till they had become free by marrying soldiers. They married some of my boys, and then they were free by the laws of Congress, and had a right to go where they pleased. If you will marry one of these darkey boys dressed in blue, you can go North or stay here, just as you please." Dinah was tickled almost to death, as the saying is, at this good news, and told the Colonel that she always intended to marry a "soger" any how. After some further conversation between the two, the Colonel agreed to send for a squad of the best-looking colored warriors in his command, and very soon the swarthy lady was confronted by about twenty as likely-looking African descenters as can be found this side of the Atlantic. It took her about five minutes to select a companion for life, from the group, and the bargain was immediately ratified by the chaplain of the regiment, who united the twain in the holy bonds of wedlock. This may be laughed at as an impossible case of marrying in haste, but I can assure the reader that it is strictly and litterally true.

A Striking Contrast.

We could not help being struck with the contrast between the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky, and the General Assembly of our church now, in session, in the spirit of these two Ecclesiastical bodies towards the Christians of the South. While the General Assembly is ready to cut them off from all connection with the Assembly, and from the [illegible] them to eternal perdition, the Convention extends to these Southern brethren the hand of Christian affection and charity. We give the remarks of Bishop Smith as we find them in the Democrat of this city, also the resolutions which were passed by the Convention without a dissenting voice:

"By my visit, two years in succession, to one or two parishes in the Diocese of Tennessee, vacant by the death of the lamented Bishop Otey, my attention has naturally been called to questions arising out of the absence of certain bishops and clerical lay deputies from the last General Convention.

have done this, would be [illegible] for the publication of their own confessions to that effect. The moral sense of the community in which such a thing could occur, must be debased indeed.

☞We were informed on yesterday, by a gentleman who was in Washington during the recent visit of Gen. Palmer to that city, that the impression there was that efforts would be made by the Administration to conciliate the people of Kentucky, and that all negro troops would accordingly be soon removed from among us. This is pleasing intelligence, and we sincerely hope it may be true. Nothing is known as to the object of Gen. Palmer's visit. But the result, whether attributable to himself or his superiors, is a gratifying one.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The trot to-day between Dexter and Lady Thorne was won by the latter, she taking the first, second and fourth heats. The best time was 2:24 on the first heat.

Dr. L. Herr, of this city, has a promising full and half brother to the invincible "Lady Thorne."

The Late Election.

Returns come in slowly, but we are enabled to make some additions to those previously published. Our figures show a majority thus far against the new Constitution of upwards of eleven thousand. We think there is no doubt that the Constitution is handsomely defeated in the State. If the returns continue as favorable as those already received, the majority may [illegible] is the part of prudence, however, to restrain exultation for a day or two, until the smoke of the battle has entirely cleared away and a full survey of the field can be made. Nevertheless, there is sufficient, in what is already known, for very cheerful feelings, and when we are fully "out of the woods" the case will justify a prolonged and most enthusiastic shout. With the present prospect, we can afford to "go slow."—*Missouri Republican.*

THE FATE OF THE NEGRO.—A Unitarian clergyman from New Hampshire, by the name of Wheelock, now em-

day relates that on [illegible] went respectable farmer of Lapraire went to church with his family, leaving the house and the children in charge of two servant girls, of the ages of twenty and twelve years. During the absence of the elder members of the family, about half past ten o'clock, a man of the name of Stanislaus Barreau, said, army, came to the house and asked for breakfast, which was given to him. Afterwards he demanded money, and this being refused, he drew a revolver and shot the elder of the two girls and a child two months old, took possession of about five hundred dollars, set fire to the house and fled. The murderer was pursued, and it was hoped he would be caught before he reached the lines.

THE ART OF FLYING.—A spicy pamphlet, from the pen of Solomon Andrews, has just been issued in this city, on the subject of aerial navigation. It is pretty severe on the war department for neglecting to appreciate the importance, for war purposes, of Mr. Andrews' invention, and despite its egotism, is an interesting *brochure*. If Mr. Andrews' air-vehicle, the Aereon, will really ascend, descend, advance, retreat, go against the wind or with it, at pleasure, and make from 25 to 100 miles per hour in the way of progress, he is a public benefactor. But we should prefer to see the Aereon achieve such wonders before admitting their practicability.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

NEW YORK, June 12.

The Times has a special from Chattanooga of the 10th, which says a tremendous explosion and fire occurred there on the evening of the 9th, as supposed through carelessness. Sparks from a [illegible] ignited the loose powder in [illegible] Department, exploding several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder. Shot and shell were sent flying about and many were killed and wounded.

The immense Quartermaster buildings took fire and destroyed everything, with a loss of a quarter million dollars worth of property. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary, as it occurred simultaneously with the Nashville and Gallatin fires.

The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta.

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A dispatch dated Lexington, Ky.,

o'clock P. M.
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fessions to that effect. The moral sense of the community in which such a thing could occur, must be debased indeed.

☞We were informed on yesterday, by a gentleman who was in Washington during the recent visit of Gen. Palmer to that city, that the impression there was that efforts would be made by the Administration to conciliate the people of Kentucky, and that all negro troops would accordingly be soon removed from among us. This is pleasing intelligence, and we sincerely hope it may be true. Nothing is known as to the object of Gen. Palmer's visit. But the result, whether attributable to himself or his superiors, is a gratifying one.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The trot to-day between Dexter and Lady Thorne was won by the latter, she taking the first, second and fourth heats. The best time was 2:24 on the first heat.

Dr. L. Herr, of this city, has a promising full and half brother to the invincible "Lady Thorne."

The Late Election.

Returns come in slowly, but we are enabled to make some additions to those previously published. Our figures show a majority thus far against the new Constitution of upwards of eleven thousand. We think there is no doubt that the Constitution is handsomely defeated in the State. If the returns continue as favorable as those already received, the majority may [illegible] twenty thousand. It is the part of prudence, however, to restrain exultation for a day or two, until the smoke of the battle has entirely cleared away and a full survey of the field can be made. Nevertheless, there is sufficient, in what is already known, for very cheerful feelings, and when we are fully "out of the woods" the case will justify a prolonged and most enthusiastic shout. With the present prospect, we can afford to "go slow."—*Missouri Republican.*

THE FATE OF THE NEGRO.—A Unitarian clergyman from New Hampshire, by the name of Wheelock, now employed by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, in [illegible] to Garrison's *Liberator*, thus

to church with his family, leaving the house and the children in charge of two servant girls, of the ages of twenty and twelve years. During the absence of the elder members of the family, about half past ten o'clock, a man of the name of Stanislaus Barreau, said to be a lieutenant in the United States army, came to the house and asked for breakfast, which was given to him. Afterwards he demanded money, and this being refused, he drew a revolver and shot the elder of the two girls and a child two months old, took possession of about five hundred dollars, set fire to the house and fled. The murderer was pursued, and it was hoped he would be caught before he reached the lines.

THE ART OF FLYING.—A spicy pamphlet, from the pen of Solomon Andrews, has just been issued in this city, on the subject of aerial navigation. It is pretty severe on the war department for neglecting to appreciate the importance, for war purposes, of Mr. Andrews' invention, and despite its egotism, is an interesting *brochure*. If Mr. Andrews' air-vehicle, the Aereon, will really ascend, descend, advance, retreat, go against the wind or with it, at pleasure, and make from 25 to 100 miles per hour in the way of progress, he is a public benefactor. But we should prefer to see the Aereon achieve such wonders before admitting their practicability.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

NEW YORK, June 12.

The Times has a special from Chattanooga of the 10th, which says a tremendous explosion and fire occurred there on the evening of the 9th, as supposed through carelessness. Sparks from a locomotive ignited the loose powder in the Ordnance Department, exploding several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder. Shot and shell were sent flying about and many were killed and wounded.

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june 7 81-tid

100 BROADWAY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVING arranged our house expressely for the accommodation of transient custom, we would respectfully solicit a call from persons visiting the city.

☞Remember the place,

Keiser's Boarding House,
100 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
june 7 81-85*

LUMBER.

I HAVE this day reduced the price of Lumber to suit the change in the market, and offer a good assortment to select from. Invite all who want Lumber to give me a call, and promise to meet any change in the market.
june 7 81-4t S. S. THOMPSON.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c.

FINE Front Doors, Plain Doors, Sash, Shutters, Mouldings, at Cincinnati prices. I will order any work not on hand, and furnish at same rates. S. S. THOMPSON.
june 7 81-4t

Shingles.

A LARGE lot of Shaved and Sawed Pine and Poplar Shingles. 75,000 cut Poplar Shingles and 50,000 Clap Boards, at low rates.
S. S. THOMPSON,
june 7 81-4t Main street.

CEDAR.

A LARGE lot of CEDAR TIMBER hewed square, at S. S. THOMPSON'S,
june 7 81-4t Main street.

FARM FOR SALE.

M.J. JOHN H. HANLY, of Jessamine co., Ky., offers his splendid FARM for sale, if applied to on or before the 20th day of July next—or if not so sold, he will offer it at public auction **on the 1st day of August,** to the highest bidder.

This is one of the very best and most desirable farms in the Western country. It is beautifully located on the cliffs of the Kentucky river; and in point of bold and charming scenery, there is nothing in the West to compare with it. There is a great amount of timber of the largest size and of every description, on the place. A great quantity of it under cultivation, and even now the crops never looked better. The place is abundantly supplied with water, both running and in ponds for stock, besides a never-failing spring of the purest water for domestic purposes. The place is supposed to contain about

1,000 ACRES.

it is believed, yield alone a fair interest on the investment.

For further particulars, I would refer to John McMurtry, who will show the plat of same, and give valuable information to any one desiring to purchase.

The property will be sold in lots as per plat of same.

Terms will be liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale, or sooner, if desired.
J. McCAULEY.
june 7 81-tdsw

Notice to Farmers.

D. M. BELL will leave for Europe in a few weeks. Those desirous of obtaining **RELIABLE LABORERS,** male or female, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity

I will furnish men that will perform double the labor that can be done by any colored man in this State. They will pay their own doctor's bills when sick, and clothe themselves.

Farmers will find it to their interest to employ such laborers in preference to being annoyed by negroes, who are now of no use but to consume what they raise.

I will bind each man to serve for a certain number of years, and will guarantee that he will fulfil his contract.

I would advise farmers to form clubs. By this method laborers can be brought here much cheaper.

If this meets with your approbation, apply immediately to THOS. M. BELL, Wholesale Grocer, corner of Maine and Mill streets, Lexington, Ky. D. M. BELL.
june 3 80-tmsw

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to quit business, I offer for sale my large and extensive

Bakery Establishment,

With Engine and Boiler, fifty feet Shafting, beside Counter Shafting, with all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of Bread and Crackers. The Building is 190 feet long, by 33 feet wide, has eight large Ovens, containing one hundred thousand brick.

Said Bakery can be easily converted into a Brewery or Distillery, or Machine Shop and Planing Mill, or Commission Warehouse—being situated on a side track of the Covington & Lexington Railroad, and immediately back of the Freight Depot.

I would sell one or two acres of land with the house, on the line of the railroad.

Terms easy. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN W. LEE.
Lexington, May 31 79-8t

Notice to Turnpikers.

THE undersigned will receive bids for the construction of the 1st Section of the Dix River & Lancaster Turnpike Road, until 12 o'clock, M. on the 20th day of June, 1865, at which time the Board will meet and examine all bids, reserving the right to reject any or all

scriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 South Third Street,
may 24 77 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

FAMILIES supplied in any part of the city at from **$3 to $4 per 100 pounds,** according to quality, by
F. MONTMOLLIN, JR.
June 2 80-4t

CAMP AND LOT

deprive them of life, only [illegible] because he fears that, upon a fair trial, they can not be convicted. He seeks for something different from justice; and is, by every rule of moral conduct, as criminal as they would be had they committed the act, to answer for which they are in bondage. He who, through party hatred, or official zeal, or blind prejudice, does an innocent man to death, is a murderer. We do not say that the adoption of a military court for the trial of men charged with an offense known to the statute law, originated in a predetermination to find them guilty; but we say that the facts tend to awaken such a suspicion; a suspicion which the Court—if it is just to itself—will, by the exhibition of the utmost tenderness of the rights of the parties on trial, and the strictest impartiality in its proceedings, do all that lies in its power to allay.

We have, thus far, refrained from alluding to the worst features in the doings of the Commission, as they are reported. We mean the trial of men who are not under arrest, who are not parties to the record, and are not represented in the defense. This is a thing which Courts organized upon the civil plan do not permit; and it may be possible, though we hope it is not true, that the latitude which military tribunals—either through the ignorance of their officers of the rules of evidence, or their indifference to them—give to such investigations, was the reason for the choice of one of that kind in the case under consideration. If this is true, it is not a high compliment paid to the officers constituting the Commission. Legally, this style of floating testimony is called "scandal." Its effect is to disturb and unsettle society, and—especially when its allowance is accompanied by the use of paid spies and professional informers—to create a reign of terror. The Court which lends itself to such service becomes an implement of intense social torture—an inquisition whose acts leave to men but one alternative; to sink to cowardice or to rise to rebellion.

Whatever else the records of the Court may contain, it will not be denied that they embody an abundance of scandal. The characters of men, far distant and at large, have been freely dealt with, and creatures who, by their own confessions, are infamous, have been encouraged to blacken the names of citizens heretofore above reproach, and upon whose honor malice even never dared to cast an imputa-

Bishop Smith as we find them in the Democrat of this city, also the resolutions which were passed by the Convention without a dissenting voice:

"By my visit, two years in succession, to one or two parishes in the Diocese of Tennessee, vacant by the death of the lamented Bishop Otey, my attention has naturally been called to questions arising out of the absence of certain bishops and clerical lay deputies from the last General Convention. Without any wish to influence the opinion of our deputies about to be elected, I hope I may be permitted, without offense, to express the hope *that all may be received back again with open arms, and with as perfect an oblivion of the past as the most sanctified natures of Christian men can attain into, and with as full a recognition of the unity of the church as ever before.*"

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed in the foregoing extracts from the Bishop's address are, especially in the present crisis of the church and the country, a very noble illustration of the true spirit of the Gospel of Christ, eminently worthy of a bishop in the Church of God, and have the cordial approval of this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention disapproves of uncharitable sermons, addresses and church newspaper articles, against the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the South, as tending inevitably to greatly impair, if not to defect, the truly Christian policy enumerated in the Bishop's address.

The Conversational Cable.

By midsummer accidents and errors excepted, it is supposed that a submarine dialogue will be in progress between the United States and England. More than a thousand miles of the great cable has already been spun and placed on board the Great Eastern, and it is said that the whole will be ready early in June. Many heavy bets have been made in England that the second attempt to *underwrite* the Atlantic will prove, like the first, a failure. It is certain, however, that the new cable is a much better article than its defective predecessors, and the probability is that if safely laid it will really bring "the old world's lip to the new World's ear," and vice versa. Upon the whole, however, it will be as well to be sure that the Atlantic telegraph is something more than an *ephemeral* success before we talk of "ocean-sundered realms" being united

of the field can be made. Nevertheless, there is sufficient, in what is already known, for very cheerful feelings, and when we are fully "out of the woods" the case will justify a prolonged and most enthusiastic shout. With the present prospect, we can afford to "go slow."—*Missouri Republican.*

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"On scores of plantations labor was wholly suspended, and the laborers in hundreds, with their wives and little ones, had gathered around the forts and soldiers' camps. There they earned a precarious living by such uncertain and intermittent employments as they might find—the men as servants, hostlers, camp-followers and hangers-on; their wives as cooks; washerwomen, etc. Hunger, cold, fever and small-pox were carrying off the children at a fearful rate of mortality. The morals of the men were being undermined by idleness and evil example, and the modesty of women debauched by contact with all that is debasing in military life. From month to month their numbers visibly decreased; and it really seemed as though the Southern negro, like the Indian, the Caffree, the Carib and the Australian, would become extinct before the rude shock of the war, and the corrosive venom of our vices."

If the emancipation of the negro from the bonds of slavery is the design of Providence, (as the large majority of Christians believe,) shall it be said that the extinction of the negro race in America, which will surely follow that emancipation, is not also the design of Providence? Shall we admit the wise benificence of the Almighty in one case, and deny it in the other?

HOG CHOLERA—PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY.—The following is Prof. Turner's remedy for hog cholera:—"Take one peck of ashes, four pounds of salt, one pound of black antimony, seven pounds of copperas, one pound of sulphur, one-fourth or one-eigth pound of saltpeter. Pound the ingredients fine and mix them well, and keep them constantly in a trough by itself and each hog will eat what he needs of the medicine from day to day. If predisposed to cholera they will eat it much more freely than

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ST. LOUIS, June 12.

Returns from seventy-one counties, together with a portion of the soldiers' vote, leave no doubt as to the adoption of the new constitution by a decided majority. Thirty-two counties are yet to be heard from, nearly all of which will give a majority for the Constitution, which, together with a soldiers vote of several thousand yet to come in, will make the majority in favor of its adoption from 5,000 to 6,000.

NEW YORK, June 12.

It is reported that Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, was arrested, a few days ago, but paroled until further orders.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Gold 142@142¼.

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that this is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the throat and lungs, but it cures night sweats and spitting of blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of a sore throat; it is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Sold by all Druggists.

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1,000 ACRES.

This is a rare chance for any one desirous to procure a place combining all the attractions of beauty, richness of soil, abundance of timber, &c., &c.

Applications to be made to the owner on the premises, when the place can be inspected and the terms made known.

He will also sell a tract of about

50 ACRES,

Lying east of the turnpike road, at the toll-gate, all cleared. Also about

300 ACRES,

Situated in Garrard county, on the South side, and fronting on the river. This is nearly all in timber, of the finest quality; several acres of the best bottom land, some of it under cultivation.

June 10 82-td

MUSIC!

SAXTON'S
Orchestral & Quartette Band

ARE ever ready to furnish MUSIC for Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, and all other occasions where Vocal or Instrumental Music is needed. Thankful for past patronage, they would solicit future favors.

Band Office, Henry A. Saxton's Paint Shop, Water street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders left at the Music Store of Messrs. Schultze & Edenheim, will be promptly attended to.

HENRY A. SAXTON, Jr.,
june 7 81-1msw Leader.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

ON the night of June 3d, 1865, from the pasture of Richard Stanhope, living on the Bryan's Station road, 2½ miles from Lexington, a **Grey Horse**, about 16 hands high; 11 years old; has two scars on the left shoulder from treatment, I think of fistula; he has a scar also behind the left ear, and has a callous lump just above the hoof of the left fore foot.—He is branded U. S. & C. on the shoulder.—Said horse is in good order.

I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of said horse to me, or information that will lead to his recovery.

[illegible] & Lexington turnpike, and immediately of the Freight Depot.

I would sell one or two acres of land with the house, on the line of the railroad.

Terms easy. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN W. LEE.

Lexington, May 31 79-8t

Notice to Turnpikers.

THE undersigned will receive bids for the construction of the 1st Section of the Dix River & Lancaster Turnpike Road, until 12 o'clock, M. on the 20th day of June, 1865, at which time the Board will meet and examine all bids, reserving the right to reject any or all of them. Specifications can be seen by applying to the undersigned at Lancaster, Ky.

W. H. WHERRETT, Prest.

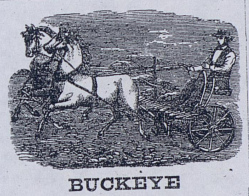
may 31 79-3w sw&w

NOTICE.

THE Grand and Petit Jurors summoned for the ensuing June term of the Fayette Circuit Court, will appear on the third Monday (19th of June) at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of on the 2d Monday. By order of the Court.

WM. W. DOWDEN,
Sheriff Fayette County.

may 31 79-td



BUCKEYE

REAPERS & MOWERS.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

WE have greatly reduced the prices of our Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, and farmers in want of a good machine will do well to give us a call.

Price as low any other Machine.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO.

may 27 78

COAL! COAL!!

ALLEN, WALKER & RIGGS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL,

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

No. 114 South Third Street,

may 24 77 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

FAMILIES supplied in any part of the city at from **$3 to $4 per 100 pounds,** according to quality, by

F. MONTMOLLIN, JR.

june 3 80-tf

HOUSE AND LOT
At Public Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on **Thursday, June 15th, 1865,** my **HOUSE & LOT** on Hill street, opposite the residence of Judge Robertson.—The house contains six large rooms, three halls, with cellar underneath all; good kitchen and all necessary outbuildings, with good sized lot. I will at the same time sell all my

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of handsome Parlor, Bed and Dining-Room Furniture; Turkey Carpets, Velvet Rugs, Divans, Rocking Chairs, handsome Bedsteads, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Wardrobe, Dining Tables, large Coal and Wood Cooking Stove, and everything necessary towards housekeeping.

The house is all in good repair, pleasantly located, and every way desirable.

TERMS: CASH.

MRS. ANNIE F. CARTRIGHT.

THOS. C. OREAR, Auct'eer.

may 31 79-w&sw

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

WASHINGTON, April 8th, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Clark County National Bank of Winchester," in the town of Winchester, in the County of Clarke, and State of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Clarke County National Bank of Winchester," in the town of Winchester, in the County of Clarke, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this eighth [SEAL.] day of April, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

This Bank will commence business Monday,

reported. We mean the trial of men who are not under arrest, who are not parties to the record, and are not represented in the defense. This is a thing which Courts organized upon the civil plan do not permit; and it may be possible, though we hope it is not true, that the latitude which military tribunals—either through the ignorance of their officers of the rules of evidence, or their indifference to them—give to such investigations, was the reason for the choice of one of that kind in the case under consideration. If this is true, it is not a high compliment paid to the officers constituting the Commission. Legally, this style of floating testimony is called "scandal." Its effect is to disturb and unsettle society, and—especially when its allowance is accompanied by the use of paid spies and professional informers—to create a reign of terror. The Court which lends itself to such service becomes an implement of intense social torture—an inquisition whose acts leave to men but one alternative; to sink to cowardice or to rise to rebellion.

Whatever else the records of the Court may contain, it will not be denied that they embody an abundance of scandal. The characters of men, far distant and at large, have been freely dealt with, and creatures who, by their own confessions, are infamous, have been encouraged to blacken the names of citizens heretofore above reproach, and upon whose honor malice even never dared to cast an imputation. It seems to be one of the things to be accomplished, to couple the names of men against whom nothing has been formally alleged, with those who stand accused of infamous crime; and thus to sow the seeds of distrust and spread the material of slander as widely as possible through society. With those who have such a mission to perform, we confess we feel no sympathy. Having no respect for the thing to be done, we have no admiration for the zeal with which it is performed. With the evils and wrongs which are inseparable from it, war is bad enough; so bad that any elaborate and forced devices to throw our social system into permanent anarchy are entirely unnecessary.

the present crisis of the [illegible] the country, a very noble illustration of the true spirit of the Gospel of Christ, eminently worthy of a bishop in the Church of God, and have the cordial approval of this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention disapproves of uncharitable sermons, addresses and church newspaper articles, against the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the South, as tending inevitably to greatly impair, if not to defect, the truly Christian policy enumerated in the Bishop's address.

The Conversational Cable.

By midsummer accidents and errors excepted, it is supposed that a submarine dialogue will be in progress between the United States and England. More than a thousand miles of the great cable has already been spun and placed on board the Great Eastern, and it is said that the whole will be ready early in June. Many heavy bets have been made in England that the second attempt to *underwrite* the Atlantic will prove, like the first, a failure. It is certain, however, that the new cable is a much better article than its defective predecessors, and the probability is that if safely laid it will really bring "the old world's lip to the new World's ear," and vice versa. Upon the whole, however, it will be as well to be sure that the Atlantic telegraph is something more than an *ephemeral* success before we talk of "ocean-sundered realms" being united and "the ends of the earth brought together," as we did on that memorable occasion when the city was all aflame with anticipatory transparencies and international compliments got up in colored lamps and jets of gas. Let us be quite sure that "thoughts that breathe" are permanently transmissable for the distance of 1,800 miles before we celebrate the "union of the hemispheres" in "words that burn," By way of proving the strength and capabilities of the cable it might be well to test it—as they test the sustaining power of floors with bags of sand—by sending over a few heavy diplomatic dispatches. Should it bear the strain of these of course it would stand anything.

N. Y. Sunday Times.

their wives as [illegible] were carrying off the children at a fearful rate of mortality. The morals of the men were being undermined by idleness and evil example, and the modesty of women debauched by contact with all that is debasing in military life. From month to month their numbers visibly decreased; and it really seemed as though the Southern negro, like the Indian, the Caffree, the Carib and the Australian, would become extinct before the rude shock of the war, and the corrosive venom of our vices."

If the emancipation of the negro from the bonds of slavery is the design of Providence, (as the large majority of Christians believe,) shall it be said that the extinction of the negro race in America, which will surely follow that emancipation, is not also the design of Providence? Shall we admit the wise benificence of the Almighty in one case, and deny it in the other?

HOG CHOLERA—PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY.—The following is Prof. Turner's remedy for hog cholera:—"Take one peck of ashes, four pounds of salt, one pound of black antimony, seven pounds of copperas, one pound of sulphur, one-fourth or one-eigth pound of saltpeter. Pound the ingredients fine and mix them well, and keep them constantly in a trough by itself and each hog will eat what he needs of the medicine from day to day. If predisposed to cholera they will eat it much more freely than if wholly well, and at such times the expense will be considerable. If through any cause a hog gets down, pour down him, or induce him to drink in slops one gill of coal oil per day, till he dies or recovers." Farmers will take note of this.

☞The last number of the Observer & Reporter contains the valedictory of D. C. Wickliffe, Esq., who has been for many years the editor and proprietor of the paper. He has disposed of his interest in the Observer & Reporter, and withdrawn altogether from editorial labor. Mr. Wickliffe has for many years sustained a high reputation as an editor.—*Central Ky. Gazette.*

tion, which, together with a solitary vote of several thousand yet to come in, will make the majority in favor of its adoption from 5,000 to 6,000.

NEW YORK, June 12.

It is reported that Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, was arrested, a few days ago, but paroled until further orders.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Gold 142@142½.

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that this is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the throat and lungs, but it cures night sweats and spitting of blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of a sore throat; it is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Sold by all Druggists &c.

☞We are authorized to announce B. F. BUCKNER, Esq., a candidate to represent Clarke county in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature.
May 24 77-*

☞We are authorized to announce HARRISON THOMSON, Esq., a candidate for the State Senate, in the counties of Madison and Clarke.
May 20, 1865 76

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. NEWTON CRAIG as a candidate to represent the county of Scott in the next House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature.
May 6, 1865.

☞We are authorized to announce the Hon. BRUTUS J. CLAY a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district at the ensuing election.
April 19, 1865 67

☞We are authorized to announce the Hon. ROBERT MALLORY as a candidate for re-election to Congress.
April 5, 1865.

FOR SALE!

A FINE lot of LOCUST POSTS, suitable for post and rail fence, or plank fencing.
Also, several thousand of sand and hard Brick. Some good Milch Cows with young Calves
Old Hay of the crop of 1864, and a large quantity of Sheaf Oats in the stack.
Apply to the subscriber, 6 miles on the Lexington and Newtown turnpike road.
june 7 81-3tsw&w R. HIGGINS.

300 ACRES,

Situated in Garrard county, on the South side, and fronting on the river. This is nearly all in timber, of the finest quality; several acres of the best bottom land, some of it under cultivation.
june 10 82-td

MUSIC!

SAXTON'S
Orchestral & Quartette Band

ARE ever ready to furnish MUSIC for Balls, Parties, Pic-Nics, and all other occasions where Vocal or Instrumental Music is needed. Thankful for past patronage, they would solicit future favors.
Band Office, Henry A. Saxton's Paint Shop, Water street, Lexington, Ky.
Orders left at the Music Store of Messrs. Schultze & Eitenheim, will be promptly attended to.
HENRY A. SAXTON, Jr.,
june 7 81-1msw Leader.

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I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of said horse to me, or information that will lead to his recovery.
JOSEPH WINGATE.
june 7 81-w&swtf

Tomato and Celery Plants

CAN be obtained by applying to the undersigned at the Sheriff's Office.
W. C. HOUGHTON.
june 7 81-2t

For Rent.

45 ACRES of good Clover and 12 acres of fine Blue Grass, with plenty of good water on the land. The grass is on the farm of Henson Williams, dec'd., near John Curtis', 5 miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort pike.
Apply to J. H. WILLIAMS.
may 27 78

may 31 [illegible]



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REAPERS

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Prices Greatly Reduced.

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Price as low any other Machine.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO.
may 27 78

COAL! COAL!!

ALLEN, WALKER & RIGGS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL,

WILL furnish the citizens of Lexington and country with the best article the market will afford, and at the lowest cash price.

ALLEN, WALKER & RIGGS.
COVINGTON, KY.
may 24 77-sw
N. B. Orders can be left with Allen & Boyd.

TOOTH Pastes and Powders.—Rose, Orris and Charcoal, at

NORTON & SHARPE'S.
may 24 77

LADIES' TRAVELING SACHELS, at

NORTON & SHARPE'S.
may 24 77

wards housekeeping.

The house is all in good repair, pleasantly located, and every way desirable.

TERMS: CASH.

MRS. ANNIE F. ARTHRIGHT.
THOS. C. OREAR, Auct'r.
may 31 79-w&sw

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, April 8th, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Clark County National Bank of Winchester," in the town of Winchester, in the County of Clarke, and state of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

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In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this eighth day of April, 1865.

[SEAL.]

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

This Bank will commence business Monday, May 15th, 1865.

W. T. POYNTER, Cashier.
may 13 74-2mw&sw

MEDICAL CARD.

IN consequence of the infirm condition of my eyes for several years past, I have been frequently asked the question, if I were still practicing Medicine. I take this occasion to say that I am, and have been all the time. I pay particular attention to Chronic Diseases, in which I have had many years experience.

My Office and Residence are in the same yard on Short street.

JOHN C. DARBY.
may 20 76-1mw&sw

OBSERVER & REPORTER

LEXINGTON, KY.
JUNE 14, 1865.

For State Treasurer.
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.
GEO. S. SHANKLIN,
OF JESSAMINE.

For the State Senate.
W. A. DUDLEY,
OF FAYETTE.

For the Legislature.
ISAAC VANMETER.

It is a long time since we have seen collected together as large a number of the *real* people of this District, as assembled in the Court House in this city on Monday afternoon. And we have never seen a more respectable meeting—one which more truly represented the labor, the intelligence and the wealth of its constituency. Old party associations were entirely disregarded—and life-long Whigs and Democrats met as friends and fellow countrymen, co-laborers for the common good of all. The kindest feeling prevailed on all sides, and throughout the meeting there was that quiet hearty enthusiasm which is the best harbinger of success.

There had been a misunderstanding in some of the counties as to the day on which the Convention would meet, and it was therefore thought better, after [illegible] to adjourn their own way. Whenever they are satisfied that slavery is an incubus they will get rid of it by their own action. They have not asked and do not intend to receive the assistance of Congress for that purpose.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The delegates appointed to the Convention to nominate a Conservative candidate for Congress from this District, met in the Court House in Lexington on Monday the 12th June, at 3 P. M. The Hon. R. C. GRAVES, of Woodford, was called to the Chair, and W. A. DUDLEY, of Fayette, appointed Secretary.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on the following morning at 12 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

A call of the counties was proposed, and every county of the District was found to be represented.

On motion of Thos. N. Lindsay, Esq., of Franklin, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee to determine the basis of representation of the various counties, and report resolutions for the adoption of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed accordingly: Fayette—D. C. Bullock, Chairman of the Committee; Scott—Harvey Graves; Bourbon—Harvey Rogers; Woodford—H. C. McLeod; Clarke—Theodore Conkhass; Jessamine—Thos. Letcher; Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington; Mercer—Col. A. G. Kyle; Lincoln—— ——; Nicholas—Dr. Tilton; Franklin—Thos. N. Lindsay.

The Committee then withdrew. During its retirement some eloquent and stirring remarks were made by A. G. Daniel, Esq., of Lincoln county. On [illegible] reported the subject only to the restrictions and limitations of the Federal Constitution.

5. That we regard free speech, a free press, free elections, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, as the vital principles of civil and constitutional liberty; all of which are guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution, and should be maintained unimpaired.

6. That in order to maintain and preserve the lives, liberties and properties of the people, the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

7. That in view of the fact that the war is now virtually ended, we are in favor of the exercise of a liberal, kind, and conciliatory policy toward those who have been in arms against the government, in order that the Union may be harmoniously and fraternally preserved, and that good feeling and confidence may once more prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that, in the judgment of this meeting, the agreement made by General Sherman with General Johnston contained propositions wisely adopted to restore speedily the peace and harmony of the Union; to preserve the just authority of the Federal Government, the republicanism of the States—and was in strict accordance with the true theory of the Constitution.

8. That considering our enormous and rapidly accumulating public debt, and the oppressive and exhaustive taxes upon the people, we insist upon retrenchment, reform and strict economy in the public expenditures.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe, with the Chicago Convention which first nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, that the maintenance of the equality of the States is indispensible to the prosperity of our institutions.

3. *Resolved*, That we have observed with pleasure the disposition manifested by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to maintain the control of the States over their local and domestic institutions and affairs. We declare this a vital principle in the frame-work of our government, and one cherished by our fathers. In his laudable efforts to this end, we will give the President our hearty support.

CITY SCHOOLS.—The examinations of the City Schools will commence on Tuesday next and continue three days, opening at Dudley School No. 3. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of parents, guardians and citizens generally, as these institutions are invaluable and should meet with every encouragement. They furnish facilities to the indigent to acquire education, without which many would grow up without the slightest knowledge of reading or writing. These exhibitions will doubtless be highly entertaining, and the presence of a large number of spectators would prove gratifying to both teachers and pupils.

☞We call the attention of farmers wanting a good Reaper and Mower to the advertisement of W. S. McChesney in to-day's paper.

☞The yearly examination of the pupils of the "Sayre Female Institute" will take place on to-day and to-morrow, (June 14th and 15th.) The patrons and friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

The examination will commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞Mr. W. King, Real Estate Agent in this city, sold on Monday last at public auction, the town lot, consisting of 13¼ acres, on Broadway, opposite the property of Gen. John B. Houston, for $180 per acre.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7.30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that [illegible] millions were [illegible] and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their money right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is [illegible] that the Government will ever

Appeal to

The Board of Man[illegible] plan Asylum regre[illegible] public attention to this Institution.

The number of in[illegible] creased during the [illegible] expenditures for [illegible] There have been [illegible] protracted illness, [illegible] lay, by which the [illegible] barrassed with debt

Our resources are [illegible] this debt; and, unl[illegible] the Society will be [illegible] port and protection [illegible] under its care.

Persons desiring [illegible] their contributions [illegible] J. A. Harper, Esq., [illegible] Mrs. A. M. Gratz, [illegible]

By order of the B[illegible]
SAM[illegible]
Lexington, June

For the Ol[illegible]

MR. EDITOR:—A[illegible] unns to call the s[illegible] authorities to the [illegible] Broadway street le[illegible] ington & Frankfor[illegible] street. The affirm[illegible] that there is not [illegible] such miserable c[illegible] making to remedy [illegible] that region of the [illegible] other necessaries, [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] who make us pay [illegible] quent improvemen[illegible] things continues, [illegible] of our courts.

Unionist will pl[illegible]

☞We invite [illegible] and Wedding Car[illegible] of Plain and Fa[illegible] office and examin[illegible] Mr. G. Y. Jounso[illegible] They will earn[illegible] as cheap and neat[illegible]
June 7 81-4t

For Sta[illegible]

☞We are re[illegible] H. GARRARD [illegible] Treasurer of Ken[illegible]
june 10 82-te[illegible]

LADIES'
ELIZA J[illegible]
the Ladies of Le[illegible] Main street, be[illegible] door below Tho[illegible]
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subject only to the restrictions and limitations of the Federal Constitution.

5. That we regard free speech, a free press, free elections, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, as the vital principles of civil and constitutional liberty; all of which are guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution, and should be maintained unimpaired.

6. That in order to maintain and preserve the lives, liberties and properties of the people, the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

7. That in view of the fact that the war is now virtually ended, we are in favor of the exercise of a liberal, kind, and conciliatory policy toward those who have been in arms against the government, in order that the Union may be harmoniously and fraternally preserved, and that good feeling and confidence may once more prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that, in the judgment of this meeting, the agreement made by General Sherman with General Johnston contained propositions wisely adopted to restore speedily the peace and harmony of the Union; to preserve the just authority of the Federal Government, the republicanism of the States—and was in strict accordance with the true theory of the Constitution.

8. That considering our enormous and rapidly accumulating public debt, and the oppressive and exhaustive taxes upon the people, we insist upon retrenchment, reform and strict economy in the public expenditures.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe, with the Chicago Convention which first nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, that the maintenance of the equality of the States is indispensible to the prosperity of our institutions.

3. *Resolved*, That we have observed with pleasure the disposition manifested by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to maintain the control of the States over their local and domestic institutions and affairs. We declare this a vital principle in the frame-work of our government, and one cherished by our fathers. In his laudable efforts to this end, we will [illegible] hearty support.

CITY SCHOOLS.—The examinations of the City Schools will commence on Tuesday next and continue three days, opening at Dudley School No. 3. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of parents, guardians and citizens generally, as these institutions are invaluable and should meet with every encouragement. They furnish facilities to the indigent to acquire education, without which many would grow up without the slightest knowledge of reading or writing. These exhibitions will doubtless be highly entertaining, and the presence of a large number of spectators would prove gratifying to both teachers and pupils.

☞We call the attention of farmers wanting a good Reaper and Mower to the advertisement of W. S. McChesney in to-day's paper.

☞The yearly examination of the pupils of the "Sayre Female Institute" will take place on to-day and to-morrow, (June 14th and 15th.) The patrons and friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

The examination will commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞Mr. W. King, Real Estate Agent in this city, sold on Monday last at public auction, the town lot, consisting of 13½ acres, on Broadway, opposite the property of Gen. John B. Houston, for $180 per acre.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7.30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It was ascertained that [illegible] presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their money right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is

Appeal to the Charitable.

The Board of Managers of the Lexington Orphan Asylum regret the necessity of calling public attention to the immediate wants of this Institution.

The number of inmates has been greatly increased during the past year, consequently the expenditures far exceed our limited means.—There have been many cases of serious and protracted illness, demanding additional outlay, by which the Institution has become embarrassed with debt.

Our resources are inadequate to discharge this debt; and, unless aided by the charitable, the Society will be *compelled* to withdraw support and protection from many children now under its care.

Persons desiring to assist, will please leave their contributions with P. E. Yeiser, Esq., or J. A. Harper, Esq., who will hand the same to Mrs. A. M. Gratz, Treasurer.

By order of the Board.

SARAH B. CRONLY, Sec'y.

Lexington, June 14, 1865.

For the Observer & Reporter.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me through your columns to call the special attention of our city authorities to the condition of that part of Broadway street leading South from the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, up towards Hill street. The affirmation is confidently ventured that there is not a paved road in the State in such miserable condition, and no efforts are making to remedy it. It costs those of us in that region of the city for hauling our coal and other necessaries, a large additional per cent. in consequence of the gross negligence of those who make us pay taxes, and give us no consequent improvements. If this condition of things continues, we must resort to the powers of our courts. TAX PAYER.

Unionist will please copy.

☞We invite all persons wishing Visiting and Wedding Cards, Bill Heads, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Work, to call at our office and examine the specimens gotten up by Mr. G. Y. JOHNSTON, our Job Workman.

They will learn that such work can be done as cheap and neat by him, as in Cincinnati.

June 7 81-4t

For State Treasurer.

☞We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election.

june 10 82-tc

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER.

ELIZA JONES offers her services to the Ladies of Lexington. She can be found on Main street, between Walnut and Rose, one door below Thompson's Lumber yard.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday night, the 10th inst., a **Dark Brown Horse**, about 15¼ hands high, 3 or 9 years old; shod all round; with a white mark, two inches in length on right hind quarter; has thick neck, heavy mane and tail; is crest-fallen; in form something on pony order, and is very spirited.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the return of said horse to me, or a liberal reward for such information as will lead to his recovery.

S. W. PRICE.

June 14 83-1t

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Lexington & Newtown Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the managers of said road have declared out of the profits of the last twelve months, a dividend of Three Dollars per share payable on demand on and after the first day of July next.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

june 14 83-1t*

VOUCHERS LOST!

ABOUT the 1st of June there were lost in the city of Lexington, two Government Vouchers, issued to me from the office of Capt. T. D. Fitch, A. Q. M., dated about the 15th of December, 1864; one for the sum of $960, and the other for $1260.

I hereby give notice that the payment of the same has been stopped, and I warn all persons from purchasing or using the same.

These Vouchers were not receipted by me.

J. E. THOMPSON.

june 14 83-swtf

Louisville Journal and Cincinnati Gazette will copy to the amount of $6 each, and send the bills to this office.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, a negro boy named EMILY, and two female children—Also, a negro girl aged about 17 years, named DOLLY, and a girl named GEORGIA, aged about 20. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or hiring said slaves, as I shall certainly enforce the law against any person who may do so.

JANE H. MILLER.

Georgetown, June 14 83-4tw&sw.

Notice to Harrison Devore's Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Harrison Devore, dec'd., will present them, properly proven, to Judge Wm. B. Kinkead, at his office.

GEO. W. BAXTER, Adm'r.

june 14 83-3tw

Notice.

WANTED.

TO lease, for a term of from three to five years, a good FARM in Jessamine, Woodford or Fayette counties, containing about 250 acres of cultivating land, with some grass, and comfortable house; or I will take an interest in the stock and crop, and furnish the labor on a place of the above description.

Satisfactory reference given persons wishing to make either of the above named arrangements. Please address me at Hanly P. O., Jessamine county, Ky.

june 14 83-3tw* JAS. CARTER.

GILLISS, HARNEY & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 35 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

Accounts solicited from Merchants and Bankers, which may be checked on at pleasure, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. allowed on the daily balance.

Gold, Sterling Exchange, Government Securities, Railroad, Petroleum and Mining Stocks,

Bought and sold on Commission.

☞Collections made on all accessible points.

june 10 82-1m

good of all. The kindest feeling prevailed on all sides, and throughout the meeting there was that quiet hearty enthusiasm which is the best harbinger of success.

There had been a misunderstanding in some of the counties as to the day on which the Convention would meet, and it was therefore thought better, after effecting an organization, to adjourn until Tuesday morning, in order that every delegate might have an opportunity to be present.

At 12 o'cloek on Tuesday the Convention re-assembled. Every county in District was found to be represented, and its business was transacted quietly, promptly and harmoniously. The official record of its proceedings will be found in another column, and to them we invite the attention of our readers. We have not the time now to comment upon them, further than to say that we heartily approve of all that was done, and will earnestly and cordially support the nominee. Mr. Shanklin is well known to the people of the District as a gentleman and a patriot. He has always been a Union man, but has never been a radical. He has never approved the violation of the Constitution for the pretended purpose of preserving it.—He has opposed from the beginning the unconstitutional acts of the Administration—but his opposition has never extended to any factious interference with its rightful power. His spotless integrity—his purity of character—his boldness in the maintenance of his principles, are the best assurance that can be given to the people that he will properly discharge the high duties of the trust which they will confer upon him in August. We are entirely confident of his election by the largest majority ever given in the District.

☞The "abolitionists" of Kentucky object very much to being called by their right name. They insist that the term "abolitionist," is an offensive epithet, which we have no right to apply to them. But it more certainly than any

—Thos. Letcher; Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington; Mercer—Col. A. G. Kyle; Lincoln—— ——; Nicholas—Dr. Tilton; Franklin—Thos. N. Lindsay.

The Committee then withdrew. During its retirement some eloquent and stirring remarks were made by A. G. Daniel, Esq., of Lincoln county. On returning the Committee reported the following as the number of votes to which each county should be entitled, to-wit: Boyle 5; Bourbon 9; Clarke 7; Fayette 15; Franklin 7; Jessamine 6; Lincoln 8; Nicholas 5; Mercer 6; Scott 6; Woodford 6.

The following resolutions reported by the Committee were then unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve of and adopt the principles of the resolutions adopted as the action of the meeting at Frankfort on the 24th of May last; which are as follows:

1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the 5th article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in danger of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation," should always be observed and enforced by each and all the Departments of the Government; and that all persons heretofore accused and now imprisoned, should, in pursuance of the 6th article of the Constitution, be brought to "a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crimes shall have been committed; be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and incorporated with the witnesses against him; have compulsory processes for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The liberty and rights of the citizen can never be safe when these salutary provisions are disregarded by

prosperity of our institutions.

3. *Resolved*, That we have observed with pleasure the disposition manifested by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to maintain the control of the States over their local and domestic institutions and affairs. We declare this a vital principle in the frame-work of our government, and one cherished by our fathers. In his laudable efforts to this end, we will give the President our hearty support.

It was moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress. Whereupon A. G. Kyle, of Mercer, nominated Geo. S. Shanklin, of Jessamine; Theodore Kohlhass, of Clarke, nominated Richard H. Hanson, of Bourbon, and Joseph Wilson, of Bourbon, nominated Brutus J. Clay, of Bourbon.

The vote was then taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes 80—necessary to a choice, 41.

Mr. Shanklin received 40⅔ votes.
Mr. Hanson " 19⅔ "
Mr. Clay " 19⅔ "

Mr. Shanklin having received a majority of the whole vote cast was declared the nominee of the Convention; and on motion of Jos. Wilson of Bourbon, the nomination was then unanimously confirmed.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Shanklin and inform him of his nomination. Committees were also appointed to wait on Messrs. Clay and Hanson and invite their attendance upon the Convention.

Mr. Shanklin then appeared before the Convention and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He accepted the nomination in an admirable address.

Mr. Hanson being called, made an eloquent speech, declaring his intention to support the nominee, whom he highly eulogised as an able, true and fearless man.

The Convention then adjourned in the highest spirits, and with the determination to elect their candidates at the August election by an overwhelm-

series. It has been the [illegible] ory at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their money right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*.—The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Transylvania University on Friday, June 9th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Board are not willing to take leave of J. K. Patterson, who has been their principal teacher for some years, and surrender the place and powers into other hands without, now at the close of another year, placing on their records their estimate of him as a gentleman, and of the manner he has discharged his duties as a teacher.

Resolved, As to the former, we are gratified at being able to say that in our individual and official intercourse with him, he has deported himself in the most upright and honorable manner; and so far as we have been able to learn, he has on all occasions, in his bearing and conduct furnished his students with an example of the purest and most [illegible] sentiments he has inculcated.

Resolved, As to the latter, by [illegible] most willing testimony that he has [illegible] himself to his profession with an ardor and enthusiasm, and has exhibited a capacity to excite at the same time the ambition and secure the affections of his students in a manner to command our most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That to lose the services of such a man and such a teacher would, in our judgment, be a great loss to our community and to our school. And while we ourselves take leave of him with regret and respect, we do most earnestly recommend him to the favorable consideration of those who are to succeed us in charge of the University for a situation as one of their principal professors.

M. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.
W. A. DUDLEY, Secretary.

Conservative Meeting in the 4th District of Fayette County.

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Treasurer of Kent
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opinion of this meet- rticle of the amend- Constitution of the aring that "no per- answer for a capital ious crime, unless on ndictment of a grand es arising in the land in the militia, when time of war or pub- ll any person be sub- offense, to be twice ife or limb; nor shall y criminal case to be imself; nor be depri- , or property without w; nor shall private for public use with- ion." shows always nforced by each and s of the Government; as heretofore accused ed, should, in pursu- ticle of the Constitu- to "a speedy public al jury of the State ein the crimes shall tted; be informed of se of the accusation, with the witnesses compulsory processes nesses in his favor, stance of counsel for liberty and rights of er be safe when these s are disregarded by

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M. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.
W. A. DUDLEY, Secretary.

Conservative Meeting in the 4th

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For State Treasurer.

☞We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election.
june 10 82-te

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER.

ELIZA JONES offers her services to the Ladies of Lexington. She can be found on Main street, between Walnut and Rose, one door below Thompson's Lumber yard.
june 3 80-4tsw*

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

WILL be sold at public sale, **on the 22d day of June, 1865,** the tract of Land known as a part of the Morgan farm, on Tates' Creek Turnpike, 2 miles from the city of Lexington, containing

108 ACRES.

It is in a high state of cultivation, with good fencing. It has a Brick House 2 stories high, and kitchen; water convenient.

Those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M., precisely.
JOHN M. HEADLEY.
june 14 83

Instruction n the Piano.

MISS HATCH (formerly of Buffalo,) respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, as a teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Having taught at Oakland Female Institute, and given private lessons—considers herself fully qualified to give satisfaction to her patrons.

For references, apply to Schultze & Edenheim, Music Dealers, Main street.

For terms, apply to me personally at the residence of Aug. Clarke, opposite Phœnix Hotel.
june 14 83-2t E. S. HATCH.

WANTED.

A MAN to take care of Horses, and as a Gardener. Apply at this office.
june 14 83-1f

COW FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR MILCH COW, with young Calf. Apply to
J. W. COCHRAN.
june 14 83-4tw&sw

MAIN STREET CITY PROPERTY

person who may do so.
JANE H. MILLER.
Georgetown, june 14 83-4tw&sw.

Notice to Harrison Devore's Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Harrison Devore, dec'd., will present them, properly proven, to Judge Wm. E. Kinkead, at his office.
GEO. W. BAXTER, Adm'r.
june 14 83-3tw

Notice.

THE partnership and individual creditors of J. W. & W. C. Houghton are hereby notified that I will be at the office of Geo. B. Kinkead, on Saturday, June 24th, 1865, to pay them their dividends.
C. M. KEISER, Assignee.
june 14 83-2tw*

Dr. Keller's Creditors

WHO have not yet received their dividend, are informed that I am now ready to pay the same.
W. A. DUDLEY.
Attorney for Assignees.
june 14 83-4tsw&w

NOTICE.

TO those afflicted with Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, or Syphilis I freely offer my leisure time. For forty years I have treated these cases with the most powerful combination in the vegetable kingdom, under which influence the worst forms of syphilis have quickly yielded, and but few cases of rheumatism, gout, or scrofula have long resisted its alterative and restorative powers. And now to convince the afflicted of the confidence I have in it, I say to them no cure no pay, and to avoid all quibble and unfairness of what constitutes a cure, I repeat it that no demand will be made by me beyond their own judgment of cure, and their will and wish to pay. This I offer with the purest motives of humanity, knowing that there are many who have spent their last dollar, and whose clinging torments under despair are still dragging them down to the grave. To such I offer new hopes and a probable escape at my own expense.

I also propose to treat all cutaneous eruptions and skin diseases under the same liberal proposition—no cure no pay.

I have located at Crab Orchard Springs, on account of cheap board, fine waters, pure air and mountain scenery, with fine roads and inducements for exercise. Yes, and above all, to get those already worn down with disease out of the tainted and debilitating atmosphere of the cities. My remedy is exclusively of Telcra's kingdom—belonging to our native forests and is unknown to the medical world, except by Professor Bush, of Lexington, and by Professors Bell and Miller, of Louisville, to whom I have myself made it known; and by and by, when experience shall justify it, details will be published to the faculty generally. It is powerfully potent, when properly applied, and consequently dangerous in the hands of careless and inexperienced persons.

C. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Formerly of Harrodsburg Springs.
june 14 83-3t

Gold, Sterling Exchange, Government Securities, Railroad, Petroleum and Mining Stocks,

Bought and sold on Commission.

☞Collections made on all accessible points.
june 10 82-1m

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Limestone Street,
(Just above Ferguson & Campbell's,)
LEXINGTON, KY.

I HAVE erected a fine and convenient STABLE on Limestone street, where I will keep constantly on hand for hire, at all hours,

Carriages, Buggies & Saddle Horses,

Where I can always be found ready to supply persons with stylish Turn-outs, with careful drivers.
J. M. LAWRENCE.
june 10 82-tf
National Unionist copy one month and ch. this office.

TAKEN UP

BY JAMES A. BOONE, in Fayette county, Ky., on the Ruddle's Mill road, 11 miles North-east of Lexington, and one mile from old Union Meeting House, a **Light Roan Cow,** about seven years old, and is giving milk. Appraised at $40.
Given under my hand this 6th of June, 1865.
A. M. ANDREWS,
june 10 82-4tw J. P. F. C.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE several good MILCH COWS for sale, at my residence, 6 miles from Lexington, near the Paris and Lexington turnpike road.
JOHN T. HUGHES.
june 10 82-2t

WOOL CARDING AND MANUFACTURING!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I have commenced operation at my Woolen Mills, and am prepared to

him in August. We are entirely confident of his election by the largest majority ever given in the District.

☞The "abolitionists" of Kentucky object very much to being called by their right name. They insist that the term "abolitionist," is an offensive epithet, which we have no right to apply to them. But it more certainly than any other, indicates their principles, and the people will therefore continue to use it. They very indignantly deny that they are in favor of negro suffrage or negro equality. And it is very probably true that the more moderate among them have not yet *progressed* to that point.—That they will soon need it, however, is very evident to all who have watched their rapid development within the past two years. But whether their candidates, or the voters who support them, are or not, at heart, favorable to these measures, is of not the least consequence to the public. They are members of the Northern Republican party, with the great majority of whom, these are favorite measures—and whose leaders are everywhere declaring their purpose to carry them into effect over the whole country. They will give their support to these men and enable them to carry out their purposes. Those of them who do so against their own convictions of right, are far less entitled to favorable consideration, than the blind fanatics who honestly advocate the policy which they assist in effectuating.

☞The Abolitionists seem to think that in order to secure the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, it is only necessary to convince the people of Kentucky that the institution of slavery is no longer profitable. And with that view they are using every possible means to destroy the value of the slave property of the State. It is not surprising that men whose whole conduct for years has been actuated by a selfish regard to their own profit, should be unable to appreciate such a thing as opposition to a measure upon principle without regard to profit. But

tion, be brought to [illegible] speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crimes shall have been committed; be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and incorporated with the witnesses against him; have compulsory processes for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The liberty and rights of the citizen can never be safe when these salutary provisions are disregarded by any department of the government.

2. That no power has been delegated by the constitution to the government of the United States to emancipate the slaves of any State; that such power is, therefore, reserved to the States respectively, or the people; and that we, as Kentuckians, claim the same right on this subject, which has been heretofore exercised by the non-slaveholding States, constituting a part of the United States, and a portion of our national government and Union, and that we are now unwilling to delegate any such power to the Government or Congress of the United States, or in any manner to place it in the power of that body to prescribe the terms upon which the slaves of Kentucky shall be emancipated and determine the social and political rights they shall enjoy.—We are, therefore, decidedly opposed to the adoption and ratification of the amendment recently proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, granting powers to the national Government on the subject of slaves and slavery in the United States.

3. That the enlistments of slaves to serve in the armies of the United States, and compelling them to serve, is the taking of private property for public use, and for which the Constitution requires that a just compensation shall be made, and we cannot perceive the justice of that policy on the part of the Government which continues the enlistment of slaves when vast armies of white men are about to be discharged, nor can we perceive the justice or the humanity of the policy which congregate thousands of negro women and children, at different posts and camps in Kentucky, to be supported at public expense, when the wives and children of white soldiers, actively engaged in putting down the rebellion, have not been in any manner provided for.

4. That we are and ever have been in favor of the Union of the States as founded by our fathers, and the maintenance of the Constitution unimpaired; that in order to preserve the public

Mr. Hanson being called, made an eloquent speech, declaring his intention to support the nominee, whom he highly eulogised as an able, true and fearless man.

The Convention then adjourned in the highest spirits, and with the determination to elect their candidates at the August election by an overwhelming majority.

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The distressing accident occurred

Resolved, That [illegible] man and such a teacher would, in our judgment, be a great loss to our community and to our school. And while we ourselves take leave of him with regret and respect, we do most earnestly recommend him to the favorable consideration of those who are to succeed us in charge of the University for a situation as one of their principal professors.

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C. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Formerly of Harrodsburg Springs.

june 14 83-3t

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quence to the public. They are members of the Northern Republican party, with the great majority of whom, these are favorite measures—and whose leaders are everywhere declaring their purpose to carry them into effect over the whole country. They will give their support to these men and enable them to carry out their purposes. Those of them who do so against their own convictions of right, are far less entitled to favorable consideration, than the blind fanatics who honestly advocate the policy which they assist in effectuating.

☞The Abolitionists seem to think that in order to secure the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, it is only necessary to convince the people of Kentucky that the institution of slavery is no longer profitable. And with that view they are using every possible means to destroy the value of the slave property of the State. It is not surprising that men whose whole conduct for years has been actuated by a selfish regard to their own profit, should be unable to appreciate such a thing as opposition to a measure upon principle, without regard to profit. But the people of Kentucky would continue to oppose the amendment if there were not a slave left within her borders—and this because the adoption of the amendment would be a ratification of the robbery which has been practiced upon themselves—because it would involve them as accomplices in the robbery of other States. And because it would deprive themselves of the right to control their own domestic affairs in which the slaves of Kentucky shall be emancipated and determine the social and political rights they shall enjoy.—We are, therefore, decidedly opposed to the adoption and ratification of the amendment recently proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, granting powers to the national Government on the subject of slaves and slavery in the United States.

3. That the enlistments of slaves to serve in the armies of the United States, and compelling them to serve, is the taking of private property for public use, and for which the Constitution requires that a just compensation shall be made, and we cannot perceive the justice of that policy on the part of the Government which continues the enlistment of slaves when vast armies of white men are about to be discharged, nor can we perceive the justice or the humanity of the policy which congregate thousands of negro women and children, at different posts and camps in Kentucky, to be supported at public expense, when the wives and children of white soldiers, actively engaged in putting down the rebellion, have not been in any manner provided for.

4. That we are and ever have been in favor of the Union of the States as founded by our fathers, and the maintenance of the Constitution unimpaired; that in order to preserve the public liberties, the lives and properties of the people, the Constitution, both Federal and State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, should be strictly, fully and fairly administered and obeyed. The Federal Government should exercise the power delegated by the Constitution of the United States, and the States be left free to control and regulate their domestic policy and institutions in their own way, and free to exercise all the rights reserved to the States or the people.

Spurr,

On motion, Mr. Dudley was unanimously declared the nominee.

The delegates for Fayette county then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the House of Representatives.

On motion, ISAAC VANMETER was nominated, and unanimously declared the candidate.

The meeting then adjourned.

JACOB HUGHES, Ch'n.

JAS. C. MORRIS, Sec'y.

EXPLOSION.—The locomotive attached to the freight train coming from Louisville, on Monday last, while stopping in Frankfort exploded its boiler. Four persons were instantly killed, and three have since died from injuries received from the accident.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy about four years old, the son of a soldier of the 46th Indiana Regiment, was shot and instantly killed on Monday by the accidentally falling of a gun from the hands of a soldier of the 49th Indiana Regiment.

The distressing accident occurred near the barracks in this city.

☞We cannot permit the "Diamond House," on Mill street, to prepare such relishing lunches and cool and refreshing summer beverages, without informing our friends of the same, and recommending to all that indulge in such luxuries to go and partake thereof.—Everything is gotten up in the best style at the "Diamond House." The lunches are fine, liquors excellent, and the gentlemen of the establishment clever and courteous.

[illegible] Samuel Salyers, John T Lyle, Samuel Headley, Andrew Steele, William Tarlton, Moses Randolph, Charles Tarlton, James Spec, Willis Price, John Curtis, Pat Dolan, and all other Conservative men in this district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

C. B. ROSS, Chairman.

C. T. MESSICK, Sec'y.

At a called meeting of the officers and members of Land Market Lodge, No. 41, A. Y. M., Versailles, Ky., on the 1st day of June, 1865, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, to remove from us, our [illegible] friend and brother, OSCAR PEPPER, Sec., therefore

Resolved, That while we lament the death of our brother, we bow submisively to the Divine will, and realize in his sudden summons from our fraternal band, the dread uncertainty attending human life.

Resolved, That by the death of Brother Oscar Pepper, our Lodge loses a worthy member, who although prevented from regular attendance upon its meetings, always responded cheerfully to every call of the brethren for purposes of benevolence and charity.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow and children, and tender to them our affectionate condolence in the great loss which they have sustained; and trust that the God of consolation will send them help and comfort in this hour of deep distress.

Resolved, That our Lodge room be clothed in mourning, and the brethren be requested to wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Louisville daily Journal and the Lexington Observer and Reporter, and also, that they be entered upon our records, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

J. W. YEXABLE.
J. E. HASKINS.
L. B. PETERS.

BOSTON, June 12.

About sixty additional prisoners, including several Captains and Lieutenants, were liberated from Fort Warren to-day, after taking the oath of allegiance.

Notice.

THE notes in favor of the estate of H. G. Williams will be due the 21st inst.—payment of which is earnestly desired. Those having claims against Williams will present them for adjustment.

AND. STEELE, Adm'r.

june 14 83-2tw

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Susan Nave, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, this is to notify the public that I will not pay any of her debts created after the 2d of June, 1865, the day she left me.

JOSEPH E. NAVE.

june 14 83-4tw&sw*

SCOTT COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit farming, I will sell my Farm, situated on the waters of North Elkhorn, near the Great Crossings, 8½ miles from Georgetown, containing

337½ ACRES;

75 acres of the best timber land in the State.—This is one of the most productive farms in the State—peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock. It is under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, with water in abundance at all seasons of the year.

The improvements consists of a large Dwelling House, built in 1861, containing 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; and other buildings necessary to carrying on farming operations; Orchard containing about four hundred Peach and Apple trees, and a great variety of small fruits and berries.

Terms very easy to the purchaser.

HENRY STEVENSON.

june 14 83-tfw

Daily Cincinnati Commercial and Louisville Journal publish to the amount of $5, and send bills to this office.

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C. T. Messick Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby heartily tendered to Dr. R. J. Spurr, our late Representative, for his able, wise and faithful discharge of his duties as such, in the last Legislature.

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Lexington, Ky., on the 12th day of June, to nominate a candidate for Congress, for this district. Daniel Green, J C Vanmeter, H Gilbert, C B Ross, C T Messick, James C Montague, Warren Wheeler, Ed. Cromwell, Samuel Salyers, John T Lyle, Samuel Headley, Andrew Steele, William Tarlton, Moses Randolph, Charles Tarlton, James Steele, Willis Price, John Curtis, Pat Dolan, and all other Conservative men in this district.

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[illegible] feet on Main street and [illegible] way to Short street.

At the same time I will sell the 2-story **BRICK HOUSE** on Short street, rented to Behlen & Erd as a Carriage Repository, being rear half of the front lot.

This is valuable property and in a most excellent location for business houses.

Terms announced at sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. on Main street.

JOHN B. PAYNE, Jr.,
Attorney of Blain's heirs.

june 14 83-tdsw

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AND. STEELE, Adm'r.

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Terms very easy to the purchaser.

HENRY STEVENSON.

june 14 83-tfw

Daily Cincinnati Commercial and Louisville Journal publish to the amount of $5, and send bills to this office.

FARMERS should use this Machine for several reasons, viz:

1st—John H. Manny made the first Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine in the world; and of the multitudes that have since sprung up, none equal it, though those work best that copy it most closely.

2d—It has received more premiums than any of its competitors, amounting to several hundreds, such as Gold and Silver Medals, with large sums of money, at Paris, France, year after year; highest prize in sixteen States, and in several of them year after year. Also, from almost if not quite every County Society in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

3d—At the two most thorough field trials ever held in this country, each of which lasted about a week, one in Geneva, N. Y., in 1857, when forty entries were made, the Manny Machine received from a large jury of the first farmers of the nation, the highest prizes—Gold Medals and Diplomas.

4th—In 1859, at the great Chicago Fair, where were exhibited the largest and finest lot of Reapers ever collected at any one place in the world, the Manny Machine again took its place at the head, and carried the *first prize—Big Medal!* At the Missouri State Fair, at St. Louis, a few days after, the *Grand Gold Medal of Honor and fifty dollars* were awarded to it.

5th—In 1862, at the Great World's International Exhibition, in London, over the superhuman efforts of other extensive American Reaper Manufacturers, it received the highest award granted to anything in the exhibition.

Farmers wanting a good machine would do well to call on

W. S. McCHESNEY,
Short street, near the Postoffice.

june 14 83

Stolen

FROM my farm on the Old Frankfort turnpike, 5½ miles from Lexington, on Saturday night, the 10th inst., a **Sorrel Horse**, about 15½ hands high; one white hind foot; a small star in the forehead. When stolen he had one shoe off the right fore foot. He is a good saddle horse and is in fine order.

I will give a liberal reward for the said horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

BENJ. DOWNS.

june 14 83-1t

$40 REWARD.

STOLEN—A SORREL MARE, about fifteen hands high; has but one white spot, and that on the lower point of the left shoulder.—She was stolen from Isaac McIsaac's farm, ten miles from Lexington, on the road leading from Walnut Hill to East Hickman, on the 17th of May, 1865.

A reward of $40 will be paid for her delivery to me at Mr. McIsaac's farm.

JAMES MORTON.

june 14 83-3tw*

Highest cash price for Wool.

R. LOUD,
Corner Ayres' Alley & East Main street.

june 10 82-1mw&sw

SELLING OFF
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
To Close our Partnership.

CAMPBELL & COCHRAN,

IN order to close their partnership, are now offering, and will continue to offer, at greatly reduced prices, their large and well selected Stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
Mattings,
Wall Paper Oil Shades,
PIANOS, &c.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and learn our prices.

C. & C.

june 10 82-1m

4TH OF JULY RACE.

THERE will be a **MULE RACE** over the Lexington Association Course, on the 4th of July next. For particulars apply at this office.

june 10 82-td

DWELLING HOUSE
FOR SALE,

ON the East side of North Upper street, containing five rooms, kitchen, and smoke house. Lot fronts about 50 feet, running back to an alley 150 feet. There is a good well of water on the lot. Apply to

JAMES F. DRAKE,
Real Estate Agent, Short street.

june 10 82-4t

Railroad Bonds for Sale.

FOR sale, a few preferred Third-Mortgage Bonds, of the Covington & Lexington Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest. They are a very unquestionable security. Apply to

F. K. HUNT.

june 10 82-9tsw

Interesting Letter from Col. John M. Harlan.

FRANKFORT, June 1, 1865.

Col. John W. Combs, Versailles, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 28th ult., in which you request on behalf of the Conservative Union men of Woodford county, that I consent to become a candidate at the approaching Congressional election, has been received.

It should be regarded as a distinguished honor to represent the Ashland District at any time in the national councils, but especially so at its next session, when the important duty of restoring a cordial and fraternal feeling among the people of the various States will, in a great measure, devolve upon the Federal Congress.

Considerations, however, of a private nature, relating to my professional and other duties, require me to decline, as I have heretofore indicated to others, the use of my name in connection with that position, and wholly preclude me, at this time, from seeking or accepting political preferment.

In regard to my political views, to which you have referred, I have only to say that I am now, as I have ever been, opposed to the dissolution of the Union in any event. You are correct in supposing that I am not an advocate of the "Constitutional amendment," which proposes to abolish the institution of slavery in all the slave-holding States, and confer upon a bare majority of Congress the power to enforce that change in the domestic institutions of those States by "appropriate (?) legislation." Such a radical change in the fundamental law of the land was never, in my judgment, contemplated by the men who framed our National Constitution. It is a direct interference, by a portion of the States, with the local concerns of other States, and is at war with the genius and spirit of our republican institutions. If three-fourths of the States, and two-thirds of each branch of Congress, can, by an amendment of the National Constitution, abolish slavery in Kentucky, the same power can establish slavery in Ohio against the will of the people of that State. My opposition to the proposed amendment does not arise from any views or wishes which I have in regard to the future of slavery in Kentucky, or in regard to that institution in its moral [illegible]

armed enemies exist in the State—the subsistance of large bodies of negro men, women and children in this State, at the expense of the nation, and with a watchful care which has never been exhibited for the wives and families of the white soldiers of Kentucky—these, and many other matters, will be considered by the people in the approaching campaign. Upon all these subjects my views are in entire harmony with those of the Conservative Union men of the State.

The issues before the people, and the peculiar character of the political contest upon which we are about to enter, imperatively requires that there should be a thorough union of all citizens who, in good faith, desire the perpetuation of the Union and preservation of the fundamental principles upon which our Government rests, and who are opposed to the admission of the negro to the ballot-box, or to the enjoyment of other political privileges.

The military power of the rebellion has been overthrown, and the attempt to divide the Union and establish a separate independent Government within the limits of the United States has most signally failed. For this we are indebted to our gallant soldiery, whose bravery and achievements have shed undying luster upon Americans. Upon our nation has been imposed responsibilities vaster than any ever yet imposed upon any people. The victories of our armies should be so used as to re-establish the just authority of the nation in every State of the Union, and secure the *cheerful* and *willing* obedience of the people to the Constitution and laws. The Union must be restored in the hearts and affections of the people of the States lately in rebellion before we can expect the nation to recover from the effects of the war through which it has passed, and enjoy uninterrupted and substantial peace. To effect results so desirable, we should remember that the people with whom we have been at war possess the same feelings and pride which we do, and are descended from the same ancestry; and, while our vast military power may force them to submit to all which may be done, we can, by a liberal and magnanimous policy, and with due regard to the authority of the National Government, win their confidence and secure their hearty co-operation [illegible]

to seek its immediate overthrow by all righteous instrumentalities.

From the Louisville Democrat.

WOODLAWN RACES.

SECOND DAY.—*Best Two Mile Race on Record!*—Yesterday was another beautiful day the sun shone forth in all his glory, and everything seemed to work in favor of the spring meeting of the Association. The track was in first-rate condition and excellent time was looked for, and in this our people were more than delighted, as the race was the best ever run in America. The attendance was larger than on the day previous, including a number of the fair sex, who graced the stand with their smiling faces. Without further preliminary remarks, we will give our readers a description of the races.

At the appointed time the horses both were brought on the track in the finest condition, and each seemed to know the contest he would be called upon to make. The entries were R. A. Alexander's Asteroid and Mr. Harper's Loadstone, both by the redoubtable Lexington, who made the fastest four-mile race ever run in the world, over the Materia Course, New Orleans, the time being 7:19¾.

When the drum tapped for the start on the first heat Alexander took the lead, closely followed by Harper, who seemed a little stiff on starting. The first mile was run without any change in the position of the horses, they passing the string well together in 1:49; the quarter having been run in 27 and the half in 55. Just after passing the score on the first mile Harper went up, with the evident intention of forcing the running and to take the lead if possible. At the first turn Harper shows a little in the lead, and as he struggles to give the gallant Asteroid the go-by the shouts of his friends could be heard for miles, and even the ladies joined in the applause. From the quarter pole to the grove the horses run locked, neither being able to take the lead, and as the head of first one and then the other would move up they were applauded by their friends. While the excitement is at its highest they disapper behind the grove, and when they again become visible to the assembled crowd, Alexander is in the lead. On entering the home stretch the rider of Harper urges [illegible]

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Mr. Owen's Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

The Boston Transcript says:

We learn that a wealthy publishing house has contracted on liberal terms with the Hon. Robert Dale Owen for the preparation of a life of Abraham Lincoln. It will form a large duodecimo volume of eight hundred or nine hundred pages, and will be completed within the next two years. Few of our public men were higher in the confidence of Mr. Lincoln than Mr. Owen, and few can command such authentic and unused material for a biography.—He will be assisted by the reminiscences of those who have known our lamented President most intimately. We know of no man so abundantly qualified, in all respects, as Mr. Owen for this labor of love. We learn that Mr. Owen will visit Boston shortly with reference to interviews with such gentlemen as have held the nearest personal or political relations with Mr. Lincoln.

☞The last number of the Lexington Observer & Reporter, much to our surprise, contains the valedictory of our old friend D. C. Wickline, who has been for many years the editor and proprietor of the paper. He has disposed of his interest in the Observer & Reporter, and withdrawn altogether from editorial labor. We regret this exceedingly. Mr. Wickliffe has for many years sustained a highly creditable [illegible]

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☞The last number of the Lexington Observer & Reporter, much to our surprise, contains the valedictory of our old friend D. C. Wickline, who has been formany years the editor and proprietor of the paper. He has disposed of his interest in the Observer & Reporter, and withdrawn altogether from editorial labor. We regret this exceedingly. Mr. Wickliffe has for many years sustained a highly creditable reputation as an editor, and we dislike to

general flight, so that often not a single rat is left. The least amount of food which will sustain rats may be very accurately estimated, but not so all they will eat if they can. In New York, great numbers of rats are kept for the purpose of baiting dogs in "pits," similar to those used for cock and dog fighting. Those are fed only just enough to keep them from killing and eating one another, and it is found that one hundred rats will live on one bushel of sound corn a week, if fed with great care at two feedings a day. A bushel and a half of corn, fed once a day will bring them through, and wheat or rye will go further than corn. When rats have their "full swing" at corn in the bin, or grain in the mow, then the quantity they eat is limited by their capacity; yet they will carry away a great deal, besides damaging and gnawing much more.

Suppose there are one thousand rats on a farm—and this is no extravagant supposition. During the time when they cannot get much in the field, they will consume ten bushels of corn, or its equivalent, per week. Calling this period four months, the amount consumed is 170 bushels, which, even at 75 cents per bushel, comes to $125 50. This loss is not apparent; for it is not all corn, but it is hay seed, buckwheat, oats, pigs' feed, chickens, &c., and thus divided around is overlooked.

The number of rats in any single locality is almost always under-estimated. They live in families, and send out scouts and spies, which are the only rats seen, unless great pains be taken, and a person remain quietly upon the watch from early in the evening, so that he is neither seen nor heard. Then they are often seen in scores, and often fierce battles are witnessed. The rat does not see very well by day, being a nocturnal animal, but his hearing and sense of smell are very acute. A rat will never jump higher than about thirty inches, but will climb rough walls, posts, &c., easily.

From Dicken's Once a Week.

The Three Wishes.

There was once a wise Emperor who made a law that to every stranger who came to his court, a fried fish should be served. The servants were directed to take notice if when the stranger had

A DAMSEL IN THE FLUME.—The Dutch Flat Enquirer gives the sollowing account of a Placer county damsel, whose ardor was no way cooled by an excursion down the flume under somewhat singular circumstances:

Our "item man" at Cannon Creek informs us that while a party of ladies were visiting the Bay State claims, one of their number, a delicate girl of fifteen summers, in attempting to cross the main flume, through the awkwardness of her gallant "missed stays," and suddenly found herself swimming among the top-dirt, pipe-clay, and petrified wood, floated and whirled along by several hundred inches of water. The fair damsel swam in a sitting posture amid her strange surroundings, her ribbons gaily streaming in the air, while a bevy of butterflies—the first that had visited the claim this season, and had but that instant arrived—pursued and fluttered around her. Her gallant stood for a moment, either aghast at the accident or spell-bound while gazing upon the sublime result, and then suddenly springing from beneath his hat, with arms affectionately outstretched, rushed after her. Her companions screamed; the hands dropped their pipes and started in pursuit; and now the damsel disappeared from view, gliding in at the mouth of a long dark tunnel. Breathless with apprehension, they arrived in sight of the dump, and lo! there she stood upon terra firma dripping and mussed somewhat, to be sure, but gaily swinging her hat, and shouting: "Hurrah for our folks! We've all been through the flume bus another!"

MARRYING FOR SHOW.—In the following we find displayed a volume of honest and wholesome good sense:

"To the question often asked of young men, why they do not marry, we sometimes hear the reply, 'I am not able to support a wife.' In one case out of three, perhaps, this may be so; but as a general thing, the true reply would be, 'I am not able to support the style in which I think my wife ought to live.' In this again we see a false view of marriage, a looking to appearances in the world, instead of a union with a loving woman for her own sake.

"There are your—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is agent for Fayette and adjoining counties, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also of the Ky. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and all who desire to take out a policy on either their life or property, would do well to call on him before they do so elsewhere. His office is in the back room of Dr. D. T. & J. B. Morton's Drug Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky. C. J. SMITH.

april 19 67-tfw

Trotting Stallion.

THE TROTTING STALLION

NORMAN,

WILL stand this season (1865) at Woodburn Farm on the old Lexington & Frankfort road, in Woodford county, at $25 the season.

I have some very promising young Trotting Stock by this horse.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER.

april 12 65.

P. S.—Abdallah being dead and Pilot, Jr., having been sent out of the State, those who have mares that would have returned to either of these horses can be sent to Norman free of charge. R. A. A.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the farm recently occupied by Dr. R. A. Gibney, on the Harrodsburg Turnpike, 3½ miles from Lexington, containing

62 ACRES

Of excellent Land in a high state of cultivation. There is no dwelling upon the place, but all necessary out-houses in good repair, with sufficient brick to rebuild the dwelling which was recently burned. There is an abundance of spring water upon the place, with one of the finest fish ponds in the county. There is a locust grove of about 5 acres, with a plenty of other timber upon the place.

Fayette co., feb 22 51-tf A. J. REED.

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING about **166 Acres** of good land; 60 acres in cultivation, the remainder timber land, well set in grass; abundance of water for all purposes; improvements good. This land is on a public road, in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and mills, and distant about 7 miles from Lexington.

For terms, apply to

JAMES F. DRAKE.

interference, by a portion of the States, with the local concerns of other States, and is at war with the genius and spirit of our republican institutions. If three-fourths of the States, and two-thirds of each branch of Congress, can, by an amendment of the National Constitution, abolish slavery in Kentucky, the same power can establish slavery in Ohio against the will of the people of that State. My opposition to the proposed amendment does not arise from any views or wishes which I have in regard to the future of slavery in Kentucky, or in regard to that institution in its moral, social or political aspects. It rests upon a more solid foundation, and is based upon the dangerous character of the principle embodied in it—a principle which in some shape, and at some future day in the history of our country, may eventuate in the destruction of our present form of government. Regarding the amendment in this light, I could not sustain it if there were not a dozen slaves in Kentucky. If it receives the assent of the requisite number of States, and is declared by competent authority to be a part of the National Constitution, we may regard it as the established theory of our Government that there is no local or domestic policy of any State, however dear to the people or however unimportant in a national point of view, which may not be abolished, interfered with, or regulated by other States, under the cover of an amendment of the Constitution. It is quite frequently urged that the amendment will be adopted without regard to the action of Kentucky, and our people should surrender their convictions in obedience to the "logic of events." I cannot recognize the force of such considerations. We should adhere to the right, and be governed by no other "logic" in the discharge of our duties as citizens. If the amendment is incorporated into the Constitution, let it be done by those who indorse the principle enumerated by it, and not by those who regard it as an alarming innovation upon the great doctrines which underlie the system of government is established by the Federal Constitution. We will then have the proud consciousness that we did all in our power to stay the tide of fanaticism which threatens to sweep away the landmarks erected by our fathers.

Viewing the Constitutional amendment as a mere question of policy, it will not, in my opinion, advance the interests of the people of Kentucky, effects of the war through which it has passed, and enjoy uninterrupted and substantial peace. To effect results so desirable, we should remember that the people with whom we have been at war possess the same feelings and pride which we do, and are descended from the same ancestry; and, while our vast military power may force them to submit to all which may be done, we can, by a liberal and magnanimous policy, and with due regard to the authority of the National Government, win their confidence and secure their hearty co-operation in restoring law and order, and in perpetuating our matchless system of Government.

Thanking you for your very kind letter, and gratefully remembering the many manifestations of confidence by the people of Woodford towards me,

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

From the Louisville Journal, June 5.

The Complications of the Negro Question in Kentucky.

The letter from Major General Palmer to Hon. G. W. Johnston, to be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, has excited much comment in the city. We think the General has taken an erroneous view of the matter involved. He has issued an order directly antagonistic to a civil statute. The case is this: Jacob Hardin, a negro slave, was sent to the work-house by Judge Johnston, of the City Court, "until his master should give bail that he would not be suffered to go at large and hire himself out as a free man;" and General Palmer issued an order to the keepar of the work-house requiring him to release Jacob Hardin, unless he was detained in custody "for some other cause than the order of the City Court of Louisville." Judge Johnston sent Jacob Hardin to the work-house in pursuance of a clearly established law of the State, which holds the master responsible for his slave; but General Palmer, by military power, prohibits the enforcement of the law, upon the ground that, in the existing unsettled condition of slavery in Kentucky, the master is practically relieved from his obligations to the law, inasmuch as the penalties of the law are not now ordinarily enforced against the master himself.

"The state of things," argues the General, for which the law was framed, having ceased, the law itself is consequently virtually repealed, and should not be enforced by a civil au-

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the gallant Asteroid the go-by the shouts of his friends could be heard for miles, and even the ladies joined in the applause. From the quarter pole to the grove the horses run locked, neither being able to take the lead, and as the head of first one and then the other would move up they were applauded by their friends. While the excitement is at its highest they disapper behind the grove, and when they again become visible to the assembled crowd, Alexander is in the lead. On entering the home stretch the rider of Harper urges him forward for the heat, but Asteroid proved too fast, and comes in winner of the heat in 3:36¼, the last mile being made in 1:47¼.

At this time the betting which had been $100 to $40 on Alexander went to five or six to one in his favor, though the friends of Harper had not lost confidence in him, and they freely purchased him at the odds. When the "go" was given for the second heat Harper at once forced the running, endeavoring to take the lead. Side by side, with Harper slightly in the lead, the first mile is well contested, Harper passing the string first, in the extraordinary time of 1:44. The forced running somewhat tired the nag of Harper, and on entering the second mile Alexander took the lead, which he maintained throughout, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of Harper to again take the first position. The heat, which was well contested, was won by Alexander in 3:38, the last mile being made in 1:54, and he was declared the winner of the purse. We annex the

SUMMARY.

Two Mile Heats, all ages; Purse $600.

R. A. Alexander's b c, Asteroid, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe,	1 1
John Harper's g c, Loadstone, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet,	2 2

TIME.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.
1st mile,	1:49	1:44
2d mile,	1:47¼	1:54
Total,	3:36¼	3:38

The above is the best two-mile race on record, no race having yet been run where both heats were made in the remarkable time of those chronicled above, and it undoubtedly fully establishes the fact beyond a doubt that these horses are the finest ones on the American turf. The first mile of the second heat, which was made in the remarkable time of 1:44, fully equals the best mile ever run in the country. We believe that a heat was made in New Orleans some years since which was

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THE LARK IN THE CAGE.

BY SIR E. B. LYTTON.

The cage on the wall by the porch is hung,
Within it the skylark sings;
He was tamed to his prison while yet too young
For the joy of ascending wings.
Trille-la, trille-la,
He looks through the bars and sings.

Content with the food that is daily given,
Does he never have instincts dim
Of a sunnier life in the golden heaven
With creatures akin to him?
Trille-la, trille-la,
He looks at that heaven and sings.

Said a child in pity, who pass'd that way,
"Poor bird it is sad for thee
To be pent in a cage from the realm of day;
Soft, soft, I will set thee free."
Hark, aloft, trille-la,
Tothe lark in the cage, trille-la,
Abird in the azure sings.

But the caged lark to the dungeon-bar
In terror and fremble clings;
And he hears not the bird in the skies afar
Where ne'er yet soar'd his wings.

From the well-known cage to the unknown space
Seems a dread to ghastly change;
And [illegible] Departure's angel-face
To [illegible] monster strange.

The child in his pity reclosed the door,
And pass'd on his loving way;
Many wings he released into light before
His errand was done that day.

When the skylark saw that the foe was gone
Who had offer'd such grievous wrong,
He folded the wings which refused the sun,
And burst into blithesome song.
Trille-la, trille-la, trille-la,
In the prison with folded wings
Deprived from his heaven he sings,
Trille-la, trille-la.
But still 'tis to heaven he sings,
Trille-la, trille-la.

A Chapter on Rats.

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Sorrow-stricken, the Count's young son besought the Emperor to allow him to die in the room of his father, a favor which the monarch was pleased to accord him. The Count was accordingly released from prison and his son was thrown into his cell in his stead. As soon as this was done, the young man said to his goalers, "You know I have the right to make three demands before I die: go and tell the Emperor to send me his daughter and a priest to marry us."

The first command was not much to the Emperor's taste, nevertheless he felt bound to keep his word, and he therefore complied with the request, to which the princess had no kind of objection.

This occurred in the times when Kings kept their treasure in a cave, or town, set apart for the purpose, and on the second day of his imprisonment, the young man demanded the King's treasures. If his first demand was a hold one, the second was not less so; still an Emperor's word is sacred, and, having made the promise, he was forced to keep it; and the treasures of gold and silver and jewels were placed at the prisoner's disposal. On getting possession of them, he distributed these

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"There are very few men of industrious habits, who cannot maintain a wife, if they are willing to live economically, and without reference to the opinion of the world. The great evil is, they are not content to begin life humbly, to retire together into an obscure position, and together work their way in the world—he by industry in his calling, and she by dispensing with prudence the money that he earns. But they must stand out and attract the attention of others by fine houses and fine clothes."

QUICKSILVER IN NEVADA.—The Reese river (Austin) Reveille says: Mr. Varney, superintendent of the Pioneer mill, and a scientific amalgamator, has lately been on a visit to Ione, the capital of our neighboring county of Nye, and during his stay made a most astonishing discovery. The new mill of that city had been able to extract but about $25 per ton from what had the reputation of being rich ore, and Mr. Varney went down to see what was the matter. Upon an analysis of the ore, he found it to consist of sulphur, antimony, arsenic, silver, and what he believed to be quicksilver. Of course, such an ore could not be worked without roasting. A rude furnace was formed, where a few hundred pounds could be roasted at a time, and thorough experiments on several ledges were made. The result was that the rock was made to pay, without selection, $140 per ton; but the most singular of all was the great abundance of quicksilver that the roasting developed. Having ascertained that quiksilver was present, seeing it gather on the iron poker used in stiring the roasting mass, and smelling it in the fumes, an attempt was made to ascertain the quality. Three and a half pounds of the quartz —not cinnabar—was placed in a retort and heated, and nine ounces of pure quicksilver obtained, being over eighteen per cent. Upon a thorough examination of the lode, large quantities

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Fayette co., feb 22 51-tf A. J. REED.

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING about **166 Acres** of good land; 60 acres in cultivation, the remainder timber land, well set in grass; abundance of water for all purposes; improvements good. This land is on a public road, in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and mills, and distant about 7 miles from Lexington.

For terms, apply to JAMES F. DRAKE.
Real Estate Agent, Short street.
march 15 51-tf

JOHN McMURTRY,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE—FRAZER'S CORNER, 2D FLOOR,
Corner Main and Upper Sts.,
LEXINGTON, KY.

FROM a practical knowledge of twenty-five years experience in building, and extensive observations in Europe, as well as in the States, I believe myself competent, and will endeavor to discharge all duties entrusted to me to the interest and satisfaction of my employers.

"It is admitted by all having experience in such matters, that an architect can and will save money (producing comforts and appearances of elegance, on an average of ten times what he costs."—*Scientific Artisan.*

Special attention given to measuring and estimating all kinds of work in the building line.

All orders through the Post Office or otherwise will be promptly attended to.
march 23, 1864 84

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKING SHOPS,

In Paris, Ky.,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my large **Blacksmith and Wagon Making Shops**, situated in the central part of Paris, Ky., adjoining the Railroad Depot. Said shop has

THREE FORGES,

And will command a trade that will employ from six to ten hands constantly. Parties in the business would do well to examine the premises and the prospects, as such an opportunity is rarely presented. I will also sell all of my **SMITHS' TOOLS.**

Having left Paris, this property will most positively be sold. Apply to John Stuart or Dr. W. Fithian, Paris, Ky., or to the undersigned at 48 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. F. WILLIAMS.

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Viewing the Constitutional amendment as a mere question of policy, it will not, in my opinion, advance the interests of the people of Kentucky. Our State has suffered much during the civil war through which the nation has just passed, but she will suffer much more, and unnecessarily, if, by the action of other States, her large slave population is suddenly freed in our midst, and the power taken from the State, by proper legislation, to effect the removal of the blacks to other localities, or protect her white citizens from the ruinous effects of such a violent change in our social system. With the hands of the State tied, and the control of the black population transferred to the appointees of a Freedmen's Bureau, the white men of Kentucky will regret that any of them ever assented to the surrender to other States, through Congress, of our undoubted right to regulate our own local concerns. We have already witnessed in this State some of the outcropping of what we may expect upon the final adoption of the policy to which I have alluded.

If left alone, unterrified by armed bands of negro soldiers, the people of Kentucky will, in due time, and in accordance with their own laws, dispose of all question relating to slavery in their midst, consistently with the interests of the whites and blacks, and soon enough for the comfort, security and happiness of both races. But I much mistake their spirit if they can be dragooned into a surrender of principle by appeals to their fears or their avarice. Intimations thrown out from high quarters, that all who do not bow in humble submission and with "unquestioned obedience" to a *forced* "logic of events," will be regarded as disloyal and unfriendly to the Union, cannot induce Kentuckians to indorse doctrines at variance with our judgments and interests, or aid in advancing to power parties and men who, at the "appropriate" time, will attempt to confer political rights upon the negroes of the country.

slave; but General Palmer, by military power, prohibits the enforcement of the law, upon the ground that, in the existing unsettled condition of slavery in Kentucky, the master is practically relieved from his obligations to the law, inasmuch as the penalties of the law are not now ordinarily enforced against the master himself.

"The state of things," argues the General, for which the law was framed, having ceased, the law itself is consequently virtually repealed, and should not be enforced by a civil authority. It is true that the condition of slavery in Kentucky has been materially affected within the last four years, and that now we have only the remains of the institution in the midst of us; yet, slavery still exists in Kentucky, and is recognized by the laws of the State. Those laws can not be set aside except by the Legislature of the State; they are valid to all intents and purposes until repealed by that body, and Judge Johnston is under as sacred an obligation now to enforce those laws to the extent of his official jurisdiction as ever. General Palmer thinks that Jacob Hardin should be released from the work-house because he has no influence by which to make his master discharge his obligations, under the law. But the General should remember there is a process, clear and positive, by which the master of Hardin can be made to perform his lawful duty, and so there is no justification for the military order upon that ground.

We earnestly insist upon the emancipation of slavery in Kentucky, but not an arbitrary overthrow of our laws. General Palmer's order set aside a statute law which does not pertain to his military authority, and which should be enforced as promptly as any other law of the State, until repealed by legislative action.

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A correspondent who think the seeds of the revolution which Jeff. Davis undertook to lead were sown by the abolitionists, asks why, if Davis is hung, the abolitionists should not be hung also. As documentary evidence of their treason, he quotes from Mr. Horace Greely's "Political Text-Book," published in 1860, the following, which forms one of a series of disunion resolutions drawn by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and passed by an abolition convention, at Albany, in February 1859:

The above is the best two-mile race on record, no race having yet been run where both heats were made in the remarkable time of those chronicled above, and it undoubtedly fully establishes the fact beyond a doubt that these horses are the finest ones on the American turf. The first mile of the second heat, which was made in the remarkable time of 1:44, fully equals the best mile ever run in the country. We believe that a heat was made in New Orleans some years since which was rather quicker than the first heat, but taken altogether, this is the best race on record ever run in America.

☞The Puritanical press of the North have discovered still another argument for negro suffrage. It now appears that the negro is by nature a Protestant, and is providentially given into their hands as an antagonist to the Irish and German Catholic voter. It follows, that it would be flying in the face of Providence not to utilize his vote. The New York Observer—the most influential Presbyterian paper of the North—thus propounds the new theory:

"When the fact stares us in the face that the votes of a religious body are controlled by its priests, and these votes are so used as to give to that religious body a preponderating influence in the political affairs of a city, state or county, it is the duty of patriotic citizens to be on their guard against such an encroachment.

And the more zealously must that body be watched, if its principles and practice are known to be hostile to civil and religious liberty. *Romanism and Freedom are enemies*, always and everywhere, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Even Italy is shaking off the domination that is now silently but steadily fastening itself on our backs. It is wise for us to be awake to the danger."

The Observer, likewise, gives prominence to a communication arguing in favor of negro suffrage, in order to counterbalance the growing power of the Roman Catholics in the North.—The writer says:

"I will not stop to point out the fact that the Papal Church has been persistently aiming at political power. The man that does not see and know it is blind. The man that does not recog-

His errant was done that day.

When the skylark saw that the foe was gone
Who had offer'd such grievous wrong,
He folded the wings which refused the sun,
And burst into blithesome song.
Trille-la, trille-la, trille-la,
In the prison with folded wings
Imprisoned from his heaven he sings,
Trille-la, trille-la.
But still 'tis to heaven he sings,
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A Chapter on Rats.

The American Agriculturist says:—The habits of vermin are almost if not quite as important subjects of study as those of more valued live stock; and some statements, derived in part from a professional rat-catcher, who has made a life business of studying the vulnerable points of rats, so that he can flank the enemy, storm and take his strong holds, and economically maintain his prisoners alive, may be of much practical value.

The common brown rat is the *mus domesticus*. It appeared in this country about the period of the Revolutionary war, and has increased with great rapidity, having almost, if not entirely, exterminated the black rat (*M. rattus*) which was common before, and which is smaller, and not so sharp a fighter.

The brown is the only proper rat at the North, but at the South two species are not uncommon—the Florida, or the white-bellied rat, and the cotton rat; and in Mexico and Texas we find the roof rat, living in the thatch, and the Mexican or bush rat. These all breed very rapidly, but none more so than the common rat. They begin to breed at two or three months old, and will have six or eight litters a year, of eight young each, on an average, under favorable circumstances, males and females being about equally divided.—Were there no natural hindrances to their multiplication, a single pair would increase to no less than 6000 in a single year, and this if they breed only once in two months. There is, however, one way in which they are destroyed by the wholesale, for not only will rats destroy the weakly and the sick of their companions as soon as they are unable to defend themselves, but, if very hardly pressed—and they doubtless often are—they will eat their young. The destruction by rats, dogs and men, as a general thing, is inconsiderable. The very happy results often attributed to the use of dogs and cats are usually due to the rats having multiplied so as to overstock the premises at the time their

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Kings kept their treasure in a cave, or town, set apart for the purpose, and on the second day of his imprisonment, the young man demanded the King's treasures. If his first demand was a bold one, the second was not less so; still an Emperor's word is sacred, and, having made the promise, he was forced to keep it; and the treasures of gold and silver and jewels were placed at the prisoner's disposal. On getting possession of them, he distributed them profusely among the courtiers, and soon he had made a host of friends by his liberality.

The Emperor began now to feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Unable to sleep, he rose early on the third morning, and went, with fear in his heart, to the prison to hear what the third was to be.

"Now," said he to the prisoner, "tell me what your third demand is, that it may be granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

"Sire," answered his prisoner, "I have but one more favor to request of your Majesty, which when you have granted, I shall die content. It is merely that you will cause the eyes of those who saw my father turn the fish over, to be put out."

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quicksilver that the roasting developed. Having ascertained that quiksilver was present, seeing it gather on the iron poker used in stirring the roasting mass, and smelling it in the fumes, an attempt was made to ascertain the quality. Three and a half pounds of the quartz —not cinnabar—was placed in a retort and heated, and nine ounces of pure quicksilver obtained, being over eighteen per cent. Upon a thorough examination of the lode, large quanties of rich cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver, were found. The rock experimented on contained this useful metal in a native condition. The extent of these cinnabar bearing lodes was found to be great, indicating that we shall be able to furnish our own supply of quicksilver, and probably have it to export.

☞At the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, on the Wednesday night preceding the President's assassination, a little deaf and dumb girl got up in her sleep, went to a classmate, and, after rousing her, spelt with the manual, "Lincoln is shot." In the morning the somnambulist knew nothing of the circumstance till informed of it by her friend in the presence of others.

Facetious Scraps.

A reverend divine, who was but a so-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about; to which the other coolly replied, "About five minutes."

What is there which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches, and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

Never throw down your cards, but play out the game. The more certain lose, the wiser to get all the play you can for your money.

The greatest of all female charms, in the eye of unprincipled men, is novelty; and *that* the most charming must lose.

SMALL PLACE FOR RENT.

A GOOD **Brick House** with **12 Acres of Land**, about seven miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill Turnpike, adjoining C. M. Keiser. The place has good water and all necessary buildings, and is an excellent place for a gardener.

[illegible] the Kentucky Depot. Said shop has

THREE FORGES,

And will command a trade that will employ from six to ten hands constantly. Parties in the business would do well to examine the premises and the prospects, as such an opportunity is rarely presented. I will also sell all of my **SMITHS' TOOLS.**

Having left Paris, this property will most positively be sold. Apply to John Stuart or Dr. W. Fithian, Paris, Ky., or to the undersigned at 45 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. F. WILLIAMS.

June 3 80-3tw

Lex. Observer copy three times weekly, and charge this office.—*Paris Citizen.*

The Premium Saddle Horse,

JOHN DILLARD,

(Formerly owned and known as the Shelby Horse,)



WILL make the present season at my stable in Fayette county, 7 miles North of Lexington, on the Lexington and Cynthiana turnpike, and will be permitted to serve mares at the reduced price of $10 the season, or $20 to insure a colt; the money due when the mare is removed or known to be in foal.

Mares from a distance kept in any manner desired by the owner, on the usual terms. All possible care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility should any occur.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

John Dillard was sired by the thorough-bred Indian Chief, and he by Imported Chief, and out of an imported mare by Kirkland, the celebrated English race horse. His dam, Lady Jackson, was sired by Mask, he by Hampton's Whip, he by Blackburn's Whip. He is a beautiful blood bay, 16 hands high, fine action and constitution; goes all the fashionable gaits equal to any horse in the State, and is unsurpassed as a breeder, his colts being fine gears and perfect models in form and color. He will be eleven years old in July next.

Persons desiring to raise fine saddle and harness horses are requested to give him a look before breeding elsewhere.

W. H. RICHARDSON.

Fayette co. march 29 61-3mw

THE SPLENDID JACK,

COMPROMISE, JR.,



WILL stand the present season at William Adams' stable, on the Samuel Coffman farm, in Woodford county, immediately on the Versailles and Lexington turnpike, five miles from the former and seven from the latter place, and will serve jennets on the insurance at $20 for jennet colts, or $25 for jack colts; money due as soon as the fact is ascertained; or $15 the season, money paid within the season.

Grass will be furnished at $2 per month; money paid when the jennets are removed. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility should any occur. The season has now commenced, and will expire

citizens from the ruinous effects of such a violent change in our social system. With the hands of the State tied, and the control of the black population transferred to the appointees of a Freedmen's Bureau, the white men of Kentucky will regret that any of them ever assented to the surrender to other States, through Congress, of our undoubted right to regulate our own local concerns. We have already witnessed in this State some of the outcropping of what we may expect upon the final adoption of the policy to which I have alluded.

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I do not deem it necessary to discuss many other questions involved in the pending canvass, and of vital importance to the people, since your letter does not seem to require any special reference to them. The immediate restoration of the supremacy of civil law—the surveillance which is being exercised over our State, which has never been in rebellion, and whose citizens require no supervisors or overseers in their civil affairs—the continuance of martial law, when the courts are all open for the administration of justice, and when no organized body, and Judge Johnston is under as sacred an obligation now to enforce those laws to the extent of his official jurisdiction as ever. General Palmer thinks that Jacob Hardin should be released from the work-house because he has no influence by which to make his master discharge his obligations, under the law. But the General should remember there is a process, clear and positive, by which the master of Hardin can be made to perform his lawful duty, and so there is no justification for the military order upon that ground.

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Resolved, That in advocating the dissolution of the Union, the abolitionists are justified by every precept of the gospel, by every principle of morality, by every claim of humanity; that such a Union is a covenant with death, which ought to be annulled, and an agreement with hell, which a just God cannot permit to stand; and that it is the imperative and paramount duty of all who would keep their souls from blood-guiltiness, to deliver the oppressed out of the hand of the spoiler, and usher in the day of jubilee;

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"I will not stop to point out the fact that the Papal Church has been persistently aiming at political power. The man that does not see and know it is blind. The man that does not recognize the danger with which it menaces our institutions, is either ignorant or indifferent. Nor will I take space to show that the *imported* Romish vote is the element which gives it power. Romanism is kept strong by immigration. This immigration promises to be larger in the future than even in the past.—Already in our great cities it holds the balance of power; it may, whenever there comes a nearly equal division of great parties, hold it all over the country.

I have just asserted that the negro [illegible] *domesticus*. It appeared in this country about the period of the Revolutionary war, and has increased with great rapidity, having almost, if not entirely, exterminated the black rat (*M. rattus*) which was common before, and which is smaller, and not so sharp a fighter.

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The rat is eminently a social animal, and short commons, or any cause of especial discomfort, or strange noise, as the cry of Guinea hens, perhaps the discharge of fire-arms, or wide awake terrier, will cause a stampede. It is this trait which makes the effect of the phosphorus paste so efficient. Comparatively few rats are poisoned, but their actions alarm the others, and when the poisoned ones run away, it brings on a

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The Emperor frowned, and forthwith the courtiers began to murmer; and then he smiled, and immediately their visages became radiant.

"Let it be so," said His Majesty; "let him live, though I have put many a man to death for a lighter offense than his. But if he is not hung he is married. Justice has been done."

If your wife paints, and you slap her face for it, what town does your ungallant act resemble? *Bal-on-rouge*, to be sure.

If brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always "murmuring" about?

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The common brown rat is the *mus domesticus*. It appeared in this country about the period of the Revolutionary war, and has increased with great rapidity, having almost, if not entirely, exterminated the black rat (*M. rattus*) which was common before, and which is smaller, and not so sharp a fighter.

The brown is the only proper rat at the North, but at the South two specimens are not uncommon—the Florida, or the white-bellied rat, and the cotton rat; and in Mexico and Texas we find the roof rat, living in the thatch, and the Mexican or bush rat. These all breed very rapidly, but none more so than the common rat. They begin to breed at two or three months old, and will have six or eight litters a year, of eight young each, on an average, under favorable circumstances, males and females being produced equally divided.—Were there no natural hindrances to their multiplication, a single pair would increase to no less than 6000 in a single year, and this if they breed only once in two months. There is, however, one way in which they are destroyed by the wholesale, for not only will rats destroy the weakly and the sick of their companions as soon as they are unable to defend themselves, but, if very hardly pressed—and they doubtless often are—they will eat their young. The destruction by rats, dogs and men, as a general thing, is inconsiderable. The very happy results often attributed to the use of dogs and cats are usually due to the rats having multiplied so as to overstock the premises at the time their foes are introduced, when they scatter, emigrating, as is their instinct, in families, to other localities.

The rat is eminently a social animal, and short commons, or any cause of especial discomfort, or strange noise, as the cry of Guinea hens, perhaps the discharge of fire-arms, or wide awake terrier, will cause a stampede. It is this trait which makes the effect of the phosphorus paste so efficient. Comparatively few rats are poisoned, but their actions alarm the others, and when the poisoned ones run away, it brings on a

to the prison to hear what the third was to be.

"Now," said he to the prisoner, "tell me what your third demand is, that it may be granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

"Sire," answered his prisoner, "I have but one more favor to request of your Majesty, which when you have granted, I shall die content. It is merely that you will cause the eyes of those who saw my father turn the fish over, to be put out."

"Very good," replied the Emperor, "your demand is but not natural, and springs from a good heart. Let the Chamberlain be seized," he continued, turning to his guards.

"I, Sire!" cried the Chamberlain; "I did not see anything—It was the steward."

"Let the steward be seized, then," cried the King."

But the steward protested with tears in his eyes that he had not witnessed any thing of what had been reported, and said it was the butler. The butler declared that he had seen nothing of the matter, and protested that it must have been one of the vallets. But they protested that they were utterly ignorant of what had been charged against the Count; in short, it turned out that nobody could be found who had seen the Count commit the offence," upon which the Princess said:

"I appeal to you, my father, as to another Solomon. If nobody saw the offense committed, the Count cannot be guilty, and my husband is innocent."

The Emperor frowned, and forthwith the courtiers began to murmer; and then he smiled, and immediately their visages became radiant.

"Let it be so," said His Majesty; "let him live, though I have put many a man to death for a lighter offense than his. But if he is not hung he is married. Justice has been done."

If your wife paints, and you slap her face for it, what town does your ungallant act resemble? *Bat-on-rouge*, to be sure.

If brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always "murmuring" about?

☞ At the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, on the Wednesday night preceding the President's assassination, a little deaf and dumb girl got up in her sleep, went to a classmate, and, after rousing her, spelt with the manual, "Lincoln is shot." In the morning the somnambulist knew nothing of the circumstance till informed of it by her friend in the presence of others.

Facetious Scraps.

A reverend divine, who was but a so-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about; to which the other coolly replied, "About five minutes."

What is there which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches, and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

Never throw down your cards, but play out the game. The more certain lose, the wiser to get all the play you can for your money.

The greatest of all female charms, in the eye of unprincipled men, is novelty; and *that* the most charming must lose.

SMALL PLACE FOR RENT.

A GOOD **Brick House** with **12 Acres of Land**, about seven miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill Turnpike, adjoining C. M. Keiser. The place has good water and all necessary buildings, and is an excellent place for a gardener.

Apply to John B. Payne, Jr.

FELIX GRAHAM.

feb 25 52.

FOR RENT.

MY **House and Furniture**, well known as the "Camp Dick Robinson stand." Is located at the intersection of the Lexington & Lancaster, and the Danville & Lancaster turnpikes.

The outbuildings consist of good stables, ice house full of ice, excellent dairy, &c.

As much land to go with the house as desired by the renter. Immediate possession given.

may 10 73-2mw R. M. ROBINSON.

Horse.)



WILL make the present season at my stable in Fayette county, 7 miles North of Lexington, on the Lexington and Cynthiana turnpike, and will be permitted to serve mares at the reduced price of $10 the season, or $20 to insure a colt; the money due when the mare is removed or known to be in foal.

Mares from a distance kept in any manner desired by the owner, on the usual terms. All possible care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility should any occur.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

John Dillard was sired by the thorough-bred Indian Chief, and he by imported Chief, and out of an imported mare by Kirkland, the celebrated English race horse. His dam, Lady Jackson, was sired by Mask, he by Hamiltonian Whip, he by Blackburn's Whip. He is a beautiful blood bay, 16 hands high, fine action and constitution, goes all the fashionable gaits equal to any horse in the State, and is unsurpassed as a breeder, his colts being fine gaers and perfect models in form and color. He will be eleven years old in July next.

Persons desiring to raise fine saddle and harness horses are requested to give him a look before breeding elsewhere.

W. H. RICHARDSON.

Fayette co. march 29 61-3mw

THE SPLENDID JACK,

COMPROMISE, JR.,



WILL stand the present season at William Adams' stable, on the Samuel Coffman farm, in Woodford county, immediately on the Versailles and Lexington turnpike, five miles from the former and seven from the latter place, and will serve jennets on the insurance at $20 for jennet colts, or $25 for jack colts; money due as soon as the fact is ascertained; or $15 the season, money paid within the season.

Grass will be furnished at $2 per month; money paid when the jennets are removed. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility should any occur. The season has now commenced, and will expire the 20th of October.

Description & Pedigree.

Compromise, Jr., is a black, with mealy nose, four years old last September; 16 hands 1 inch high; well formed, with bone and substance unsurpassed. He is warranted a good performer and a sure foal getter.

Compromise, Jr., was sired by the great Compromise; his first dam by Black Sampson; his second dam by old Warrior. She was a celebrated jennet for which Mr. Levi Prewitt paid one thousand dollars.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
J. C. CRAVENS.

march 29 61-w.

The Danville Advocate

Oct. 8, 1886

"THE STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY"

[Danville Advocate Oct 8, 1886]

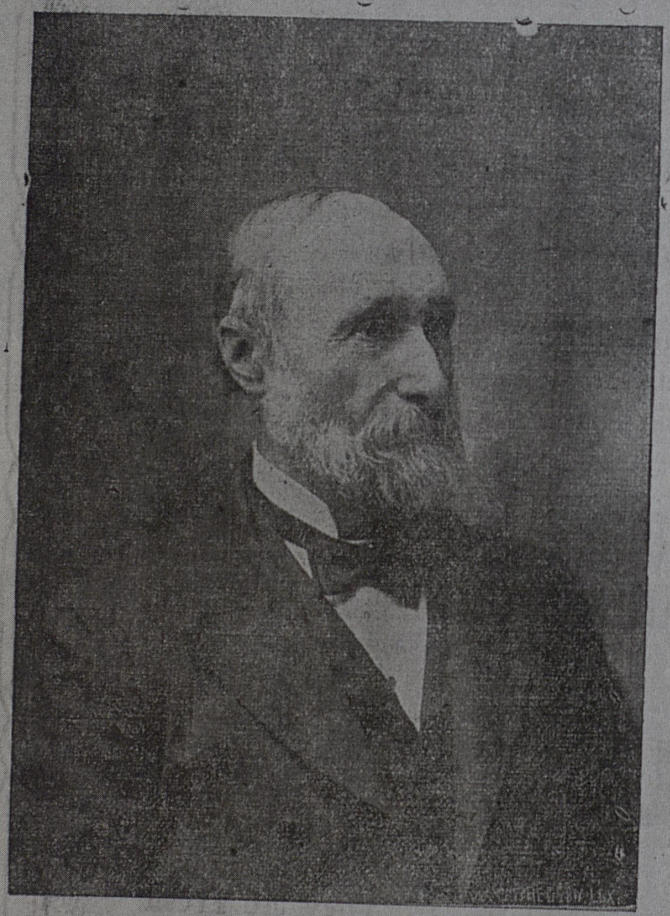
The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College (they have discarded the name), which still continues to serve, at the State's expense, as a preparatory and high-school for the girls and boys of Lexington and Fayette county, has recently been trying to earn the right to its official title by the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station. So far as we have heard, this is the first sensible attempt that this incubus on the school-fund has made to supply a practical and scientific want,—a want, however, which might be better supplied by an intelligent and efficient agricultural or geological bureau. As to the experiment station itself, it appears to be well manned, and capable of doing valuable service to the farming community, by furnishing analyses of soils, fertilizers, etc., and we would advise every farmer to send for its bulletins and circulars of information, which the State pays for, and which will be sent on application. If this college were avowedly and truly what it was intended to be, and supplied instruction in agricultural and scientific branches not to be learned as well and as cheap elsewhere, there would be a shadow of an excuse for its existence,—except that its maintenance by taxation is unconstitutional;—but as conducted up to this time it is simply a tax on the many for the benefit of a very few. It gives instruction to but a small number outside of its immediate vicinity, and ninety-nine hundredths of its pupils might be educated as well and as cheap at other Lexington colleges. If the large appropriations for the support of this school were diverted to their proper channel, it would supply a good common-school education to the children of half a dozen mountain counties. While the State has numerous colleges, as good or better than the State college, ready to give the higher education to all who want it,—and without cost to those who cannot afford to pay,—the property of the Commonwealth is taxed one mill on every dollar of property in its borders for the support of this school, and the com-

Jubilee Number. LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY

EDUCATION AND EMPIRE

A GREAT EDUCATOR'S MASTERLY ANALYSIS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT AND NATIONAL GROWTH—PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S COMPREHENSIVE ADDRESS BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.



PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON.

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations which met in annual convention at Washington last week is composed ever proven his superior in extemporaneous debate, and his fearless, determined stand on all matters pertaining to the State colleges and univer-

human will. But how greatly have these activities been stimulated by mutual conference and mutual co-operation—a hint in discussion has struck a spark which ignited the fuel into a flame; a bow drawn at a venture has found a joint in the harness and penetrated the vitals of an unsubdued fact; a stray seed dropped into an arid soil has under the influence of sunshine and rain sprung up and in due time brought forth fruit—first the blade, then the ear, and at length full corn in the ear.

A little over forty years ago a new departure took place in education in America; until then classics, literature and philosophy had been the dominant feature of college work. The natural sciences were still in their infancy; scientific men had, however, for more than half a century been working along scientific lines; apriori deduction had given place to induction founded upon observation and experiment.

The atomic theory of Dalton; the correlation of physical forces worked out laboriously and brilliantly by Helmholtz, Joule and Tyndal; the uniformitarian hypothesis of Sir Charles Lyell; the spectroscopic analysis of Kirschoff and above all the far-reaching generalizations of Darwin and Wallace had made a new epoch in scientific discovery. It recalled the spirit of adventure which roused into feverish activity the boundless energy and heroic endurance of Henry the Navigator, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus and Alphonso Albuquerque four centuries before.

A new world of ideas seemed to dawn upon mankind with the introduction of the telegraph, railway construction, steam navigation and the application of science to the industrial arts. The age of the Utopia of Sir Thomas More and the new Atlantis of Bacon divested of fantasy and clothed in the habiliments of decorous sobriety, seemed to have dawned upon mankind.

The stimulus given to immigration brought hundreds of thousands annually to our shores and the impulse given to transcontinental migration through the development of the railway system east of the Mississippi transferred hundreds of thousands annually from the Atlantic and Middle States to the fertile lands stretching out in forest and prairie ready to receive and reward the hardy and industrious pioneer with comfort and plenty.

The rich gold fields of the West acquired by conquest and purchase; the annexation of the great empire of the Lone Star State; the boundless domain between the Mississippi and Rockies, inviting capital and enterprise for pasturage and cultivation, all contributed to develop a feeling of unrest and a longing for better things. The long pent-up energies of a young, vigorous, self-reliant people broke beyond the geographical limits which had hitherto bound their labors and

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N LEADER. Second Section.

DAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1903.

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rudiments of would be productive of results at all commensurate with the expenditure of time and money proposed. But when within a few years they saw an interpretation given to the legislation of Mr. Morrill which did not confine mechanical to blacksmithing, carpentry and kindred handicrafts—which went beyond the still more advanced conception of manual training and discovered its ultimate application in engineering—mechanical, electrical, civil,, sanitary and mining; when they saw as preliminary and preparatory to these extended courses in mathematics, chemistry and physics, reaching far above and beyond those in the older colleges and universities they began to show more consideration for the new and to ask, "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" When, moreover, they saw that the foundations of a science of agriculture were sought to be laid in extended courses of botany, comparative anatomy and physiology, biology, chemistry, entomology, that through these, barren fields were made fertile, the products of animal and vegetable industry improved in quality, multiplied in quantity and increased manifold in commercial value, the exclusiveness of the old tacitly acquiesced in a modified recognition of the new.

Silently, steadily, resistlessly the new has moved on regardless of the contempt, the pity, the tolerance of the old. Ere long the new institutions retaining for the most part the classics and the philosophies of the old, established chemical, physical, biological and engineering laboratories on a scale of expenditure and completeness far beyond the resources of the old; they set the pace for scientific study and investigation in America. By their bold experiments and stupendous results they startled the old institutions out of their complacent lethargy and roused them to an activity hitherto unknown. They made it manifest that classical and philosophical attainments and discipline could exist side by side with thorough training and far-reaching acquirements in Natural Science and that these latter found an application in the development of Agriculture and Manufacturing industry out of all proportion to the original conception on which the legislation of 1862 was based.

A few of the older universities—originally denominational, but long since secularized — Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, with prestige, large endowments and wealthy alumni who have contributed freely to enlarge the sphere of their capability and activity; and a few recently founded and endowed by individual munificence on a scale of unprecedented liberality — Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford and Chicago University stand well to the front and maintain each a staff of workers in the field of investigation who are the peers of any in the land. Most of the others, especially those which are dependent upon denominational support, have fallen hopelessly

umphs. The last forty years—a period coincident with the life of these institutions—have witnessed an increase in population and in wealth such as the dreams of the most sanguine could not have ventured to anticipate. No parallel for it exists either in ancient or modern history, either in the old world or the new; and the actually realized power and wealth of the nation are but the beginning of greater and mightier things yet to be. Within another half century our population will have quadrupled; our wealth increased in more than corresponding proportion; and our strength on land and sea such that no power or combination of power will be able to gainsay or resist. In this mighty onward march the States' Colleges and Universities will lead the van. But they must do more than point the way which leads to material wealth and dominion. Problems relating to mind and matter of surpassing interest to mankind are pressing for solution, and to their solution the scientists and laboratories of these colleges and universities must contribute an adequate if not a preponderant share.

I have seen it stated that the theory set forth in Prof. Osborne Reynolds' "Sub-Mechanics of the Universe" "that not a flawless continuous ether, but a granular structure of the spaces of the universe that not only explains all observed phenomena and the cause of gravitation, but reveals the prime cause of the physical properties of the matter," finds for the present one of its chief facts of interest in the fact that few if any of living mathematicians are capable of following his demonstrations and none is strong enough to attack it.

Sir William Crookes, in an address to the Internaional Congress for applied chemistry at Berlin, June 4th of this year, said that chemists now admitted "the possibility of resolving the chemical elements into simpler forms of matter or even of refining them away altogether into ethereal vibrations of electrical energy." He further declared that "a number of isolated hypotheses as to the existence of matter in an ultra-gaseous state, the existence of material particles smaller than atoms, the existence of electrical ions or electrons, the constitution of Rontgen rays and their passage through opaque bodies, the emanations from Uranium and the dissociation of the elements were now welded into one harmonious theory by the discovery of Radium." He added that if the hypothesis of the electronic constitution of matter were published to its logical limit it is possible that we are now witnessing the spontaneous dissociation of Radium and if so must begin to doubt the permanent stability of matter." If this be so the "formless mist" must once more reign supreme and the visible universe dissolve.

Sir Oliver Lodge in the Romanes Lecture delivered at Oxford on the 14th of June, suggested that atoms of matter are actually composed of con-

Curies and the Kelvins and the Crookes and the Clark-Maxwells, and Rutherfords and Bancrofts, and Oswalds, who shall grapple with and if possible solve the mysteries of the physical universe.

This, I trust, will fall largely to the lot of the colleges and universities which we represent today. Let us hope that from their halls shall issue the honored few; from their ranks shall arise the heroes of science who in the achievements of these last and greatest results shall be welcomed to join the ranks of the immortals.

With the accession of the Tudors in 1485 the influence of England in continental affairs had materially diminished. The days of Crecy, and Poitiers, and Agincourt, with the passing of England's heroes — the Black Prince and Henry V. had also passed away. The treaty of Pecquigni had left England none of her continental possessions except Calias, and this, too, was to pass to the House of Valois before the Tudors ceased to reign. The ascendency of Spain was unquestioned. Even after the abdication of Charles V. the Spanish monarchy was the most powerful in the world. The vast over-sea possessions which that monarch had inherited from Ferdinand and Isabella he transmitted, enlarged and consolidated to his son Philip. But the growing sea power of England after the accession of Elizabeth was destined ere the close of the century to give the Spanish power a fatal blow. The defeat of the Armada sealed the fate of the Spanish supremacy and proved that something more than prestige and gold was needful on which to build national power and national prosperity.

From 1588 the star of Spanish dominion gradually declined and the scepter was by degrees transferred to mightier hands. England followed close upon the track of discovery, but more than a century passed before any permanent settlement was made by her in the new world. Though she entered later on the race of transatlantic adventure than either Spain or France, yet she was destined to outstrip all her competitors in colonial dominion. The colonies founded during the reign of the successor of the Great Tudor Queen were established by men not impelled by the lust of gold, but by men who sought political freedom and liberty to worship God according to their conscience. They carried with them love of home, reverence for law, a deep sense of the inalienable rights of man and the conviction that in their veins flowed the blood of Alfred and of the Barons who extorted the Magna Charta from King John on the field of Runnymede; and here with these convictions and with these traditions they laid the foundations of what in the immediate future will be the mightiest nation which the world has ever seen.

The Revolution of 1776 broke the political bonds which united the original colonies to the mother country; but it did not break the bonds of blood, of inherited traditions, and of the glory which attached to the common

ganization of educators in America.

The policy of all polytechnic schools in the United States rests with the institutions that form a part of this association. The main purpose of this organization is to unify courses of instruction in our State universities, so that the degrees conferred will have practically the same value. Forming part of nearly all land-grant institutions are the agricultural experiment stations, which have been the greatest factors in this country in developing scientic agriculture.

Kentucky had the distinction the past year of holding the highest office within the gift of the association, in the person of President James K. Patterson, of the State College of Kentucky. President Patterson delivered the annual address before the convention in Washington, and his audience was in many respects one of the most remarkable that has ever been accorded to any educator. Nearly all of the State colleges and universities and experiment stations in the United States were represented by the presidents and directors of these institutions, and Secretary Wilson and a number of heads of departments in Washington were in attendance.

President Patterson's address was conceded by these men to be one of the ablest contributions ever given to educational literature. After he had finished his address the applause lasted for several minutes, and at the close of the evening he received the personal congratulations of nearly every man in the audience.

It is the privilege of the LEADER to print in full this magnificent discussion of the work and purposes of our great State universities, and the address is certainly worth preserving as a piece of logical forcible and masterful English. President Patterson has the honored distinction of having served as President of a State institution of learning longer than any other man in America. His whole life has not only been identified with the development of the State College of Kentucky, which today ranks as one of the leading institutions of learning in the country, but he has been a potent factor in securing Federal legislation affecting all State universities, and to him, largely, must be given the credit for the general policy at present controlling the land-grant colleges.

It would arouse the pride of any Kentuckian to witness the esteem and loyalty manifested for President Patterson in one of the conventions of his great association. No man has

[illegible] of the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, is a crowning climax of the great work that has been done by this man for the great educational institutions of America.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations during the present session. The highest distinction within the power of this body to bestow is not to be lightly esteemed and I can only wish that I had been more worthy of it.

I propose to occupy your attention tonight for a brief space by some thoughts on the work of the colleges and universities which this association represents, and the influence thereof upon the present and future of the American people.

Many men distinguished by learning and experience have in years gone by addressed you from this chair. Some, having sown the seed which others in due time will reap, have already passed over to the majority; others, happily, are still with us to animate us by their zeal; encourage by their example and stimulate by their attainments. Like the pioneers of freedom in the western world, like the founders of the great republic, like the statesmen who laid the foundation of the system of education which this association represents today, these men have builded wiser than they knew and results which they could not have anticipated have followed. Not visionary doctrinnaires, but practical men, they addressed themselves to use to the best advantage the material ready to their hands and as new material accumulated incorporated it with the structure as it grew—maintaining the original idea of utility and preserving the architectural symmetry of the fundamental conception.

The organization of this association was a happy thought. These annual meetings have brought together a body of workers and of thinkers whose thoughts and achievements contributed to a common stock have become the common heritage of all. Happy intuitions, intelligent, scientific forecasts have been patiently experimented upon, translated from the hypothetical into the actual, accepted as accredited results and added permanently to the stock of human knowledge. Of some the relationship became immediately apparent. They gravitated at once into position; discovered their proper place in the order of things—filled a space hitherto unoccupied, bridged over a hiatus, supplied a missing link.

Others did not immediately yield to classification and possible affinities required further investigation. But assailed from this side and from that in the crucible and by the spectroscope a stubborn isolation could not long be maintained and in the end the most refractory yielded to the analytic of the human intellect and the potency of the

the Alleghanies to the Mississippi and Missouri; from the Mississippi and Missouri to the great American desert, the Rocky mountains and the shores of the Pacific ocean. And thus the wave of settlement, adjusting itself to peaceful industry laid the foundations of new States, planted new industries, brought vast stretches of hitherto unproductive lands under cultivation; opened up the treasures of the mine; multiplied the lines of communication and poured the agricultural and mineral wealth of the great West into the

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Emphasis must be given

Royal Baking-P[illegible]

foods—light, delicate hot-biscuit[illegible] puddings and crusts—are not only[illegible] selves, but aid the digestion of [illegible] they assimilate in the stomach—t[illegible] entree—important parts of the T[illegible]

Royal Baking Powder makes [illegible] more tasty, more healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N[illegible]

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were charged by the supplementary legislation of 1887 and 1890 have grown so rapidly that they are now recognized in most of the States as the chief exponents of the higher education coupled with a practical education which finds expression in ever multiplying bushels of wheat and bales of cotton and tons of steel—an education which conditions and renders possible the supremacy of America in productive activity and commercial enterprise.

But our scientific achievements and their translation into material wealth must not be content with these tri-



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EW YORK.

...Seven hundred such electrons in violent orbital motion among themselves would constitute an atom of hydrogen; 11,200 electrons would form an atom of oxygen and 150,000 an atom of Radium. We have on this theory arrived at the ultimate chemical particle, various combinations of which form all the infinitely diverse aspects of matter.

Sir Oliver observes that "the attraction of this hypothesis is that it represents a unification of matter and a reduction of all material substance to a purely electrical phenomenon." This electrical theory of matter involves two consequences—a continual increase in the velocity of the constituents of an atom and the ultimate instability of those constituents. There is thus a state of flux and decay "in the foundation stones of the universe, the elemental atoms themselves." Sir Oliver thinks, however, that there is at the same time a system of reaggregation at work which constitutes a sort of regenerative process which will preserve the universe by the creation of new forms of matter in the place of forms that have been dissolved. If these things be so it can no longer be said "that the ultimate details of atomic constitution are beyond our scrutiny."

But granted that these details are known the mysteries of the universe are still unsolved. What is the nature of electrical phenomena? What are those things which can evolve out of structureless simplicity the infinite complexities of the earth and heavens? Does a Directive Force—intelligent and eternal —become the necessary postulate for a rational conception of the universe? Are we warranted in concluding with Tennyson that

"Only that which made us meant us to
be mightier by and by,
Set the sphere of all the boundless
heavens within the human eye;
Sent the shadow of Himself, the bound-
less, through the human soul,
Boundless, inward in the atom, bound-
less outward in the whole."

We are manifestly on the threshold of mighty discoveries. What part will the American intellect play in the investigation and solution of these problems? What part will the colleges and universities of this association play in the unfolding of this stupendous drama? In the laboratories of the chemist and the physicist the work must be done. To this end we need skillful workers, clear thinkers, prophetic men with trained intellects and scientific imaginations. To this end we need special endowments for research; but special endowment for research means large expenditure for the best material facilities which ingenuity can devise and skilled workmanship can construct. It means also highly disciplined and trained investigators whose time is not occupied with the drudgery of instruction, but which is devoted entirely to original work.

These conditions necessarily imply large expenditure and the means for this must be obtained from the liberality of the nation and from the generosity of individuals. We must encourage the study of higher mathematics in order to develop men who shall be able to follow and interpret the mathematics on which the theory of the "Sub-Mechanics of the Universe" rests. We must create in our laboratories the

...ment, and have found realization to a degree which could never have been attained within the narrow limits of the original home in the old world. The immemorial heritage of freedom, brought by Angle and Jute and Saxon from the banks of the Saale to those of the Thames and the Humber and the Dee, and after ages of growth within the British Isles transplanted the ampler fields in America has found its ultimate development in the great nation of whose origin and history we are all proud today. And it may surely be a source of legitimate pride to the mother country that the great empire which neither the ambition of Louis XIV nor the conquering power Napoleon could dismember received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her emancipated offspring and that amid transatlantic wilds grew up a race of men who have established real liberty on the principles which they inherited from ancestors who were the countrymen and compatriots of Bacon and Sidney of Hampden, and Oliver Cromwell.

The last trace of Spanish dominion on the American continent was obliterated four years ago by the descendants of men who harassed and plundered the Spanish Main in the days of Drake and Effingham, of Frobisher and Sir John Hawkins. The one then as now represented the Latin race with its spasmodic activity and ephemeral ideals; the other the sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock with its steady perseverance, its unflagging energy, its uncompromising love of freedom and its corresponding hatred of oppression. And this Anglo-Saxon stock by its inherent vigor and its intellent foresight and its undaunted spirit of enterprise is the coming race in whose hands lie the destinies of civilization. In its veins the sap swells high today and it will swell high tomorrow.

The future of mankind lies not with the mercurial Latin-Celtic race, nor with the crafty Mongol, nor with the perfidious Slav; but with the self-reliant, freedom-loving, God-fearing men who preferred exile and poverty to affluent, inglorious conformity and who emancipating themselves form the idols of the cave and the idols market buckled on their freed spirits the harness of mind.

In the United States of today even the busiest and the most actively employed in the intervals of leisure stop to inquire whence they came, what they are and whither they tend. The apprehension has been felt and expressed that we are too much given up to the acquisition of wealth, too material, that we care nothing for the past, are absorbed in the cares of the present and clothe the future in the draping of the accumulated gains built upon the foundations which we have laid. The hundreds have grown into the thousands, the thousands into the millions; we look to a future when the latter shall have expanded into billions, and then the golden age in another sense than that of the ancients will have surpassed and supplanted all others, and wealth, not brains, will rule mankind. But wealth in the second generation, if not in the first, looks anxiously for a back-ground of repectability. This is a wholesome feeling and a healthy indication. The wealthy long for something more than mere

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE LOUISVILLE J

VOLUME XXXV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THUR

Barnes's Extra Gold Pens.

	Pens only	Pens & Holder	Pens, Silver Holder & Box	Pens, Gilt & Pencil	Pens, Rubber Holder & Pencil	Pens, Silver Holder & Pencil	Pens, Silver Holder, Gilt Case & Pencil	Pens, Gold Mounted Holder & Pencil
No. 1	$ 75	$ 1 25	$ 1 50	$	$ 1 75	$ 3 00	$ 6 00	
" 2	1 00	1 50	1 75	....	2 25	4 00	6 50	
" 3	1 25	1 75	2 00	2 50	2 50	4 25	7 50	
" 4	1 50	2 25	2 50	3 00	3 00	4 50	8 00	
" 5	2 00	2 75	3 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	10 00	
" 6	2 25	3 00	3 25	3 75	3 75	....	....	
" 7	2 50	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 25	....	....	
" 8	3 00	4 00	4 50	4 75	5 00	....	....	
" 9	3 50	4 50	5 00	....	5 50	....	....	
" 10	4 00	5 00	5 50	....	....	....	....	

To parties buying my Pens, except No. 1, P. BARNES, Executor, Louisville, Ky., for which I have secured the copyright, and are warranted equal in finness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufactures, and believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Send by mail or express receipt of price and return address. If by mail you may risk 10 cents in addition for registry. Write your name and address plainly.

Agents can supply you a three cents' pen with any case holder and buy of us cheap. Old pens repaired for dealers (send stamp) cheap. Circulars sent free. Address

T. F. BARNES,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
And Agent for American Watches,
No. 509 Main street, corner Shelby,
Louisville, Ky.

jly

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

A NEW and entirely distinct DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S BRADLEY, & CARY (late J. I. & J. C. BRADLEY), SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE streets, New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel Springs, ingeniously BRAIDED TOGETHER FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST and most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC, and DURABLE SPRING ever formed. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single rings, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Public Printer for the Commonwealth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE:

Daily 1 month	$1 00
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Do 6 do	5 00
Do 12 do	10 00
Weekly 1 month	25
Do 6 months	1 50
Do 12 do	2 50

☞ Be sure to register your letters if you wish us to take the risk of the loss.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

SHERMAN'S ARMY, ATTENTION!—In order to encourage an honorable spirit of rivalry among the different regiments in Sherman's Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Hanna, commanding 50th Illinois infantry, proposes to compete with any regiment in Sherman's Army in the manual of arms, to take place at Louisville, Ky., on the 31st July, 1865. Any regiment in said army which may accept this proposition will address communications to Lieutenant Charles H. Floyd, through the postoffice, or to him at his regimental headquarters, near the race-course.

SUN STROKE.—We understand that many persons attending the various picnics yesterday (the 4th) were severely affected by the intense heat. At the picnic of the Sunday Schools, held on the Indiana shore, five miles up the river, eleven ladies were sun-struck. On the crowded ferry-boat one died and two had severe spasms. Several of those affected by the heat are reported to be in a critical condition. At the picnic of the colored population yesterday, we are informed that four darkies were killed by sunstroke.

RAILROADS.—Railroad communication from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., is now open via Opelika. Trains are also running between Opelika and Cheraw, Ala., forming connection with stages to Montgomery. The railroad

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, Portland, from the south line of Third street to the west line of First cross street, be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized, and gravelled at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon. Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by him, which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as, in his judgment, may seem most conducive to the public interest. The right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 1, 1865.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, Portland, from the east line of Second cross street to the west line of Third cross street be graded, curved, paved, macadamized, and gravelled at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon.

Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him; which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer as in his judgment may seem most conducive to the public interest; the right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The President's Health Improved.

A Gunboat for the Pacific Coast.

More Complaints from the Soldiers.

Observance of the 4th in New York.

Ovation to the Returned Veterans.

The Celebration at Gettysburg, Pa.

Corner-Stone for Monument Layed.

The Letters, Addresses, Poems, &c.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The Herald's Washington special says: The President's health has so far improved as to enable him to attend a Cabinet meeting a few hours.

The Navy Department has determined to send an iron-clad gunboat of the Monadnock pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go.

The troops encamped in the vicinity of Washington have been near unanimous in their complaints of bad treatment by the commissarys for a month past. They declare that they fared better in the field during the campaigns against Richmond for three years past than they have since being encamped in sight of this city. They also complain of not being paid, in many instances, for six months, and manifest much feeling on the subject.

The 80th anniversary of our independence was observed here yesterday with all the eclat that New Yorkers could give to the occasion. The military display consisted of twenty-five regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, accompanied by thirteen bands, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm along the line of march.

The returned veterans had a perfect ovation. A dinner was given to the Irish brigade, in Irving Hall, and the wounded and well soldiers were entertained at the State soldiers' de-

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday*
The Court met this morning, and t
several cases on the bench continued f
day, made the business lively.

John Murray, James Gaffrey, a
Cameron, stealing $60 in gold and $3
notes from John Eastburg; contin
Monday. Continued till Friday.

Henry Adkins, drunkenness. Fined
Solomon Edwards, drunkenness. Di
John Foster, suspected felon. He
in $200 for two months.

Michael Conconor, drunkenness. F
Morris Peak, suspected felon, contin
Monday. Discharged.

John Osborne, drunkenness. Fine
$100 for one month.

John Terney and James Thomas, as
battery on J. H. Powers. Held in $2
swer and $100 each for one month.

Thomas Jewett, drunkenness. Fine

Ann Reece, drunkenness. Fined $5
for one month.

John Haas, stealing $4 from John H
for two months.

James Cooper, stealing $104 from R
ler. Continued.

Mary Duncan, stealing $200 from G
mons. Continued till to-morrow.

REBS CONDUCT.—Two negro women
in *red, white, and blue* while walkir
Walnut street yesterday morning, were
ed by two Federal soldiers, who, with
ceremony whatever, tore their dresse
them, thinking, no doubt, the cont
great. The soldiers concluded their F
July in Barracks No. 1. Act 2—The
their appearance upon the street to-d

Cleaners.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT IMMEDIATELY.—
der has been received from the War Dep
directing that all the regiments of
State militia now in the service shall
tered out at once. General Dodge has
derd the mustering out of the eighte
ments of enrolled Missouri militia, ca
service by him in Northern and East

ILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

ISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JULY 6. 1865. NUMBER 222.

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W YORK, July 5.

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POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, July 5.*—The Court met this morning, and there being several cases on the bench continued from Monday, made the business lively.

John Murray, James Gaffrey, and James Cameron, stealing $80 in gold and $35 in U. S. notes from John Eastburg; continued from Monday. Continued till Friday.

Henry Adkins, drunkenness. Fined $5.

Solomon Edwards, drunkenness. Discharged.

John Foster, suspected felon. Held to bail in $200 for two months.

Michael Conconor, drunkenness. Fined $4.

Morris Peak, suspected felon, continued from Monday. Discharged.

John Osborne, drunkenness. Fined $5 and $100 for one month.

John Terney and James Thomas, assault and battery on J. H. Powers. Held in $200 to answer and $100 each for one month.

Thomas Jewett, drunkenness. Fined $5.

Ann Reece, drunkenness. Fined $5 and $100 for one month.

John Haas, stealing $4 from John Hall. $200 for two months.

James Cooper, stealing $104 from Robert Miller. Continued.

Mary Duncan, stealing $200 from Grael Simmons. Continued till to-morrow.

RUDE CONDUCT.—Two negro women dressed in *red, white, and blue* while walking down Walnut street yesterday morning, were molested by two Federal soldiers, who, without any ceremony whatever, tore their dresses off of them, thinking, no doubt, the contrast too great. The soldiers concluded their Fourth of July in Barracks No. 1. Act 2—They re... their appearance upon the street to-day—... hoe in hand, representing the character of ... Cleaners.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT IMMEDIATELY.—An order has been received from the War Department directing that all the regiments of Missouri State militia now in the service shall be mustered out at once. General Dodge has also ordered the mustering out of the eighteen regiments of enrolled Missouri militia, called into service by him in Northern and Eastern Mi...

The Sherman Banquet in Louisville.

On Monday Evening, July 3, 1865

Honors Paid to the Hero of the War

Presence of Distinguished Gentlemen.

Good Remarks and Good Feeling

Speech by Major-General Sherman.

The Sentiments, Speeches, etc., etc.

Upon the arrival of Major General Wm. T. Sherman Monday morning last a large number of our prominent citizens determined to give to him a complimentary banquet. The banquet was prepared in great haste, but it proved to be a magnificent success. At eight o'clock Monday evening about two hundred gentlemen assembled in the large hall at Masonic Temple to do honor to the distinguished guest who so largely shares the admiration and affection, not of Kentucky alone, but of the whole nation. Near the middle of the hall, and in a conspicuous place, a separate table was spread, at which Maj.-Gen. Sherman, Hon. Jas. Guthrie, and Hon. Wm. F. Bullock were seated. The hospitalities of the evening commenced at about 9 o'clock, and the festive scene was an exceedingly brilliant one. Many of the most distinguished officers of Sherman's army were present, and their appearance added much to the brilliancy and zest of the occasion. The toasts of the evening were read first by Hon. Wm. F. Bullock from the head of the table, and then read in response by Hon. J. Kemp Goodloe from the foot. The first toast was as follows:

1. The United States of America.—A Government of the People, by the People, for the People. It shall not perish from the earth.

The Hon. James Guthrie responded. He paid a fine tribute to the great framework of government with which the American people are blessed. He said that its stability had been and went to places where our army could not go. [Applause.] Although I have been attached to one branch of the service, the army, yet I freely confess that in the long contest the navy has deserved equal commendation with the army. It is useless for me to say at this time that in the course of this great conflict for our safety we owe a debt of gratitude to those gentlemen who, having been educated at the public expense, had in a great many instances engaged in other business in times of peace, but who, when the time of trouble came, again took up their profession of arms, and led our armies to victory.

We honor to-night one of these, who has been chiefest in this great war [applause]; and we do ourselves honor when we honor him. [Applause.]

I have had the honor of serving under him for many years (counting many by the number of years that we have been engaged in this war) and the sentiment of the toast proposed in his honor thrilled through my heart, because I believed every syllable of it. [Applause.]

And I must say that, in common with the rest of my countrymen, I could not but feel indignant when I saw that soldier assaulted as he was without a hearing and about to be condemned. [Great and long continued applause.] He, sir, will find his safety where our Government has found its safety—in the hearts of the people—[applause]—and no hand will be allowed to strike him down. [Applause.] It was not only the army which he led that turned to support him as he passed in triumph through the city of Washington; it was an army that counted itself by millions. [Applause.] And no frown of power, no potentate in this country, is greater than that great sovereign, the people, whom we are all bound to respect. But I admit that there has been much said about this army that was not deserved by it. While there are certain persons, who shall be nameless for good or evil, who wanted to dispossess the soldier and get him out of the way, in order perhaps to put the power or keep the power in their hands, yet I feel that these intriguers are very small game. Let them work the wires as much as they please; they cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the American people. I believe that these intriguers will be brushed away when the voice of the people comes to be heard. [Applause.]

It is not only the army and navy (for they are all sound on that subject—I never saw one that was not), but the people also are on the same side, and the intriguers on the other; but I believe the intriguers have finally been silenced. [Applause.]

General Blair then proposed:

The late Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States—the late President, Abraham Lincoln.

bered that, after each of those long marches, after those fierce battles, all round in the rear, there were suffering, wounded soldiers. Those of us who have been upon the battle-field and have observed the battle know that the horrors of the horrors are not observed until the battle is over. In the rear, the surgeons have in their hands hundreds and thousands of brave men. And from the field they go to the hospital, and from the hospital they go forth maimed for life, and, in many cases, objects of charity.

It well becomes the people at the close of the war, when the Government of our fathers is restored, to remember these patriotic men who have given more than life. Nor is that all. Thousands of these men have left at home little children who still look for the father's return—little children who have only learned to repeat the name of father when repeated by the anxious mother—little children who have never yet and never will see a father's face. These fathers have given their lives for you. What will you give these children in return?

Ah, it is easy to exult when we see the soldier returning; it is easy to exult in the triumph and glories of our flag; but there is a duty that devolves upon you, my countrymen—the duty of providing for the orphans of the country. It were well for each of us to remember now, while we are happy in the country's triumph, that they are the adopted children of the country that they have a claim upon the property of each one of us. Look all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; at almost every farm-house there is some child left by a father who has died upon the battle-field; there you find the widow and orphan of the soldier; and this pledge made by you to cherish, protect, and provide for them must be kept by you. [Applause.] This is a subject for thought, a subject that each man ought to carry home with him, and there resolve what shall be done for those orphans of the country. More than that. While we educate these orphans and bear these taxes that devolve upon us, the presence of these widows and orphans will stand as a solemn warning to you and me, to those that live now, and those that come after us, that civil war is no remedy for any wrong under a government like this; a government that is constituted by and appeals to the people.

Let us cherish the blessings we have received from our fathers, and resolve that the true principles of the fathers shall be carried out, and we shall be in fact as we are in name, a free people. We have exhibited our terrible power to destroy; these mighty armies are but terrible instruments of destruction; let us go to work now and repair the mighty evils that they have brought upon the country.

7. The Late Rebellious States—We welcome them to fraternal association in the Union restored, "with charity for all and malice toward none."

A very serious trapeze accident recently occurred in the circus of M. Carre, at Antwerp. One of the clowns, springing through the air in the usual way, caught at the transverse bar, which unfortunately broke in two with the shock. The poor gymnast fell heavily, breaking an arm and one of his ribs. To calm the excitement of the audience the injured man, who had not uttered a cry, returned after a few moments and showed himself to the house, but the effort was too great, and on his retiring he fainted.

The wife of John Conners, while crossing a field at Nahant, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 22d ult., with two children, was struck down by lightning and remained unconscious for half an hour. Upon examination it was found that a hole had been burned in one side of her bonnet as large as the end of a finger; her neck was also somewhat discolored, the skin broken on her shoulder in several places, and quite red, and the skirt of her dress considerably scorched. One of the children was also somewhat burned.

The history of the war has yet to be read in the South. Several intelligent Southern men are now at Washington who never saw a Northern paper for two years, and never heard such items of news as the attempts to burn the hotels in New York until after their arrival at Fortress Monroe.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the style of HOYT, BARBOUR, & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same at the former office of the firm for immediate payment and those indebted will make payment as early as possible.

THOS. HOYT & CO.,
J. S. BARBOUR,
E. P. QUIGLEY, Extr.

Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1865.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED (SUCCESSORS TO HOYT, BARBOUR, & CO.) will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, Nos. 105, 107, and 109 Second st.

jy 2 2&d8 HOYT, BLAGG & CO.

York.

ITS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) SE-ries Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TOGETH-ER WITH COTTON, SEWN TO EDGE, making the TOUGH-EST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC, and DURABLE SPRING Skirt ever introduced. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the Single Steel, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and GRACEFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other SKIRT.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Opera, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Iron Pews, Arm-chairs, for Promenade and House Use, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and the convenience of WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING Skirt for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies they are SUPERIOR to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and unquestionably the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE, and ECONOMICAL Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE by Merchants, as above, and by Cincinnati and Louisville Jobbers, and to Ladies in all FIRST-CLASS Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

bb18 d6m

OUR NEW SKIRT.

THOMSON'S

"French Elastic"

PATENT CROWN

SKIRTS!

The Latest Novelty, and superior to all others.

☞The invention consists of a newly discovered FLEXIBLE STEEL SPRING, of a peculiarly elastic quality, now for the first time introduced as "THOMSON'S FRENCH ELASTIC," which renders the Skirt the very PERFECTION and perfection of Crinoline. The comfort of both ladies and gentlemen in crowded assemblies, cars, or carriages is fully secured by this garment, and no further complaints will be made against Hoop Skirts if all adopt the new French Elastic. These Skirts have superseded all others in Paris, and are now being generally worn throughout Europe.

Manufactured exclusively by

W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON. & CO.,

361 Broadway, New York.

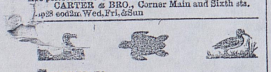
Thomson's Patent Eyelet Skirt

IN FRENCH ELASTIC SPRINGS

Are perfection of Crinoline. For sale by

CARTER & BRO., Corner Main and Sixth sts.

jy28 eodtu Wed.Fri.&Sun



Young Grouse, Woodcok, and Duck,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. JUST RECEIVED at the ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

C. C. RIPPER & CO., Proprietors

RAILROAD.—Railroad communication from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., is now open via Opelika. Trains are also running between Opelika and Cheraw, Ala., forming connection with stages to Montgomery. The railroad from Chattanooga will be completed during the coming week, when there will be direct communication with all parts of the South. The work of practical rehabilitation goes bravely on.

☞The Denver News of the 21st ult., having advices from Julesburg as late as the 20th, says that Col. Moonlight, who started some time ago in pursuit of the Indians who killed Capt. Fouts, was surprised in camp about 150 miles north of Fort Laramie. The Indians ran off about 70 head of his horses, and he is now returning to Laramie with most of his men on foot and out of rations.

☞Last night about ten and a half o'clock three soldiers, or persons dressed in soldiers' clothes, attacked Mr. Welman, knocked him down and seriously injured him. Mr. Welman lives on Green street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and was going to the pump for water. The object was robbery no doubt and but for the alarm given their purpose would have been accomplished.

ARREST OF A QUARTERMASTER FOR DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—Captain Smith, A. A. Q. M. at Franklin, Tennessee, was arrested a few days ago, charged with defrauding the Government. All his books and papers were seized, and the Captain confined in prison to await trial by court-martial.

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and east Sixth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of 500 barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and east Sixth street.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the City Charter and Ordinances.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 1, 1865.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Democrat copy. jy 6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Bridge street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of 500 barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Bridge street.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, Portland, from the east line of Third cross street, to the west line of Fourth cross street, be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized and graveled, at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon.

Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by him, which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as in his judgment may seem most conducive to the public interest. The right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 1, 1865.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Democrat copy. jy 6

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and First cross street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of five hundred barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and First cross street.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the City Charter and Ordinances.

T. C TUCKER, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 1, 1865.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Democrat copy. jy 6

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the prices of drayage within the city limits.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville*, That the legal charge for hauling on drays within the city limits shall, hereafter, be as follows per. load viz: for hauling five squares and under, 50 cents; for hauling over five and under ten squares, 75 cents; for hauling to any point in the city exceeding ten squares, but not including the points hereinafter named, $1 00 per load; for hauling from Preston street to Portland, $1 50 per load; for hauling from Pork-houses to Portland, $2 25 per 5 loads.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall unlawfully receive or demand a greater amount than as allowed by this ordinance, shall, for each offence, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved July 1, 1865.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Democrat copy. jy 7 d6

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

received with the greatest enthusiasm along the line of march.

The returned veterans had a perfect ovation. A dinner was given to the Irish brigade, in Irving Hall, and the wounded and well soldiers were entertained at the State soldiers' depot, the City Assembly rooms, regimental armories, and other places. The shipping in the harbor was finely decorated; public and private buildings were hung with flags and streamers, and parks and streets were full of fair women and brave men; and in the evening the fireworks in the various streets and other localities closed the day in a blaze of glory. At Gettysburg the day was celebrated with great enthusiasm and the corner stone of the soldiers monument was laid with the most imposing ceremonies. At daylight one hundred guns were fired by the camp on the battle field. At ten o'clock in the morning the procession, headed by Major General Geary, started from the main street in the town and the cemetery was reached a few minutes befor 11 o'clock, when the exercises were opened with prayer and a discoure by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of this city.

After the reading of a letter from President Johnson, regreting that illness deprived him of the pleasure of being present. The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone were gone hrough with.

General Howard, the orator of the day, delivered an eloquent oration on the "Sacrifices of the private solder," which was followed by the poem of the occasion, "Thoughts of the time and place," written and read by Colonel Charles C. Halpine. The ceremonies were concluded by an address from Governor Curtin.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.

Adjutant-General Swift, of Louisiana, has resigned, and goes North. Kennedy was reinducted into the office of Mayoralty. M. M. Holan writes to Gov. Wells, through the New Orleans Times, offering bonds of three hundred thousand dollars to repair the levees from New Orleans to Arkansas this coming winter, and employing thirty thousand white laborers.

ALBANY, July 5.

Among the distinguished persons present and participating in the celebration yesterday were Generals Grant, Kilpatrick, Schofield, Sickles, Butterfield, Peak, Bickter, Kautz, Devin, Davis, Mulligan, Wool, Wallace, Robinson, Jones, Randall, and Roberts.

Gen. Grant arrived at 10:30 yesterday by special train, and was escorted to the residence of Governor Fenton where other military gentlemen and a select party of civilians were waiting to receive him. The hour having arrived for the services in which the gentlemen were invited, the party from Gov. Fenton's house was driven in carriages to the Washington parade grounds, under escort of the military and the Young Man's Association. Here a building had been erected for the occasion, 240 feet long by 100 in width, provided with seats for 5,000 people.

The appearance of Gen. Grant upon the stand was the signal for hearty cheering, and, in response, he arose and bowed to the assembly. The tattered flags of about one hundred New York regiments were then formally presented to the State.

PITTSBURGH, July 5—M.

River 5 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear.

CINCINNATI, July 5—M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 96.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.

Cotton, no sales of moment. Gold 139@140. Domestic exchange quiet at previous rates. Sugar and mo

tered out at once. General Dod; dered the mustering out of the ments of enrolled Missouri milit service by him in Northern and sout some months since.

SHOT.—John Davis, the negro arrested by police officer Carter T days ago, and turned over to S. P. to make his escape by jumping at Cave City (as Smith was taking ville). The guard fired at him th fore he could be recaptured, eac effect on his body. It is thought

MURDERED.—On the Salt Ri Tuesday, some ten miles from thi named John O'Bryan was murde Westfall. They had been involve difficulty once before, and it seem had met for the purpose of set grudge, which they did, resultin stated.

A MESS.—On Fifth street, betw the river, on Tuesday evening last general mess, in which man and engaged. There were a great noises and blacked eyes, but no o ously hurt. The ringleaders were taken to jail.

DROWNED.—The body of a m known, was found by a party of their return home from the pic Nickelson's woods on Tuesday. was discovered floating down th above the water-works and was br

WAIT ON DEMSELFS.—On T dining-room servants of the Lo very unceremoniously left the hot out with the procession of "Freed joy the Fourth of July, and left t and clerks to "des wait on demself

BADLY CRUSHED.—A drunken sol ing from one of the street railroad street on Tuesday fell across the tr fore the driver could stop the car, i one leg and arm off. The soldier an hour.

☞Pete Everett, the notorious been arrested and taken to Lexi he is now confined, charged wit burning a railroad train.

CHASE'S ELECTIONEERING TOUR-CAN VIEW OF THE HUMILIATING The Buffalo Commercial Advertis can) says:

Among all civilized nations it h a recognized rule of judicial pr those who wear the ermine should abstain from mingling in current troversies, and should hold them from all expressions of opinion or

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...rfect ovation. ...h brigade, in ...and well sol... e soldiers' de... regimental ar... ipping in the ...te and private ...nd streamers, ...of fair women ...g the fireworks ...rcalities closed ...at Gettysburg ...vent entaut... soldiers monn... ...oising ceremo... ...ons were fired ...At ten o'clock ...aded by Major ...main street in ...eached a few ...the exercises ...secure by the ...

...rom President ...prived him of ...he ceremonies ...er-stone were ...

...the day, de... ...e "Sacrifices ...followed by ...nghts of the ...d by Colonel ...iles were con... ...or Curtin. ...

...ass, July 1. ...isiana, has re... ...ady was rein... ...ility. M. M. ...ough the New ...three hundred ...es from New ...y winter, and ...adorers. ...

...ny, July 5. ...s present and ...esterday were ...ield, Sickles, ...Davis, Davis, ...nson, Jones, ...

...yesterday by ...the residence ...military gen... ...ns were wait... ...iving arrived ...men were in... ...n's house was ...gton parade ...tary and the ...a building ...240 feet long ...eats for 5,000 ...

...on the stand ...g, and, in re... ...the assembly. ...undred New ...lly presented ...

July 5—M. ...g. Weather ...

July 5—M. ...96. ...MANS, July 1. ...@140. Domes... Sugar and mo...

...state militia now in the service shall be mustered out at once. General Dodge has also ordered the mustering out of the eighteen regiments of enrolled Missouri militia, called into service by him in Northern and Eastern Missouri some months since.

SHOT.—John Davis, the negro man who was arrested by police officer Carter Tiller, several days ago, and turned over to S. P. Smith, tried to make his escape by jumping from the cars at Cave City (as Smith was taking him to Nashville). The guard fired at him three times before he could be recaptured, each shot taking effect on his body. It is thought he will die.

MURDERED.—On the Salt River Road, on Tuesday, some ten miles from this city, a man named John O'Bryan was murdered by James Westfult. They had been involved in a family difficulty once before, and it seems that they had met for the purpose of settling the old grudge, which they did, resulting as above stated.

A MUSS.—On Fifth street, between Main and the river, on Tuesday evening last, there was a general muss, in which men and women were engaged. There were a great many bloody noses and blacked eyes, but no one was seriously hurt. The ringleaders were arrested and taken to jail.

DROWNED.—The body of a man, name unknown, was found by a party of little boys on their return home from the pic-nic given at Nickelson's woods on Tuesday. The body was discovered floating down the river just above the water-works and was brought ashore.

WAIT ON DEMSELFS.—On Tuesday the dining-room servants of the Louisville Hotel very unceremoniously left the hotel, and went out with the procession of "Freedmen," to enjoy the Fourth of July, and left the landlords and clerks to "des wait on demselfs."

BADLY CRUSHED.—A drunken soldier in jumping from one of the street railroad cars on Main street on Tuesday fell across the track, and, before the driver could stop the car, it had crushed one leg and arm off. The soldier died in half an hour.

☞Pete Everett, the notorious guerilla, has been arrested and taken to Lexington, where he is now confined, charged with murder and burning a railroad train.

CHASE'S ELECTIONEERING TOUR—A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Republican) says:

Among all civilized nations it has come to be a recognized rule of judicial propriety, that those who wear the ermine should scrupulously abstain from mingling in current political controversies, and should hold themselves aloof from all expressions of opinion or action in relation to the great questions of the day. This rule is founded in the highest wisdom, and is essential to the preservation of the purity and dignity of the judicial office. Mr. Chase has violated this rule in the most flagrant manner. He has made himself a party candidate for the Presidency, and has entered upon a political tour, which, in its character and objects, is without precedent in the history of the country. He has visited Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Boston, and other cities, and has been received with the honors usually paid to Presidents and Princes. He has been welcomed by Governors, Mayors, Judges, Generals, Legislatures, Councils, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies, and has been feasted at public dinners, and serenaded at his hotel. He has made speeches at all these places, and has been overwhelmed with addresses, to which he has replied. He has been the lion of the season, and has been followed by crowds wherever he has appeared. He has been the recipient of all the honors which could be paid to a candidate for the Presidency, and has been treated as if he were the President himself. Such a spectacle has never before been witnessed in this country, and it is to be hoped that it will never be witnessed again. It is a humiliating spectacle, and it is a disgrace to the country that a Judge of the Supreme Court should have been the principal actor in it.

The Hon. James Guthrie responded. He paid a fine tribute to the great framework of government with which the American people are blessed. He said that its stability had been fully and amply demonstrated, it having been proved, as one of the glorious results of our recent civil war, that our republican institutions were founded in the hearts of the people. The brave, heroic men who had borne the brunt and heat of the late conflict were entitled to immeasurable honor and gratitude. The Government was now more secure than it had ever been, and we had but to show ourselves worthy of its great blessings that it may be perpetuated through all time. There was a grand mission for the Government to fulfil, and he believed it would not perish from the earth.

The second toast was as follows:

2. Our Distinguished Guest, General Sherman—An illustrious Soldier, an incorruptible Patriot. His genius, courage, and devotion to his country are unsurpassed. Coming to us first in the gloom of civil war, he now returns in the dawn of a glorious peace that warms our hearts and cements anew our imperilled Union. A thousand times welcome to this great Patriot and Soldier.

Gen. Sherman responded, being greeted with rounds of applause:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: This hearty welcome to me comes with double force from its being given by the people of Louisville. The affection which I first formed for you has been cemented by my associations with some of your soldier boys who went with me to Muldrow's Hill four years ago. And now we all turn back with pleasure to Louisville. I say, then, thanks, a thousand thanks for your thousand times welcome. Of course when you speak of me as a soldier, I must accept it merely as a compliment, for my claim to that high name must be sifted and tested by other and longer researches than can be made now. The history of the past four years is not yet written; a thousand things have occurred which you do not know and reasons exist for acts which probably may never transpire. The history of the past four years will be written when some that are before you shall tell the story of what they know of the contest, when the feelings that were raised by the rebellion shall have passed away.

As to the patriotism ascribed to me, I accept it with welcome, for I cannot love my country more than I do. It would be impossible for me to love anything more than I do my country. It seems to me that the history of the United States of America is higher than that of the proudest people of the earth. You may look to the history of any other land, but you will find none that has a character for energy beyond our own.

Our friends at the South are not ashamed that we have whipped them in fair fight. They honor us for it. I know that gentlemen in New Orleans and Columbia and other towns that have felt the tread of war think more of us than they did two years ago. [Applause.] There are many kinds of love; there are many kinds of respect; but that respect which they feel is for the power of the Government, the power of the people.

The laws of Congress, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, must be obeyed from love if possible; but every citizen must obey the laws of the country. [Applause.] The minority must submit to the majority. Now, can this Government commit tyranny? I say no. I believe the intriguers have finally been silenced. [Applause.]

General Blair then proposed:

The late Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States—the late President, Abraham Lincoln.

The toast was taken in silence, and standing, by all present.

4. Sherman's Army—A grand body of patriot soldiers: their victories have been numerous and they were all victories for peace.

Responded to by Major-General John A. Logan, who was received with long-continued applause, and spoke as follows:

About four years ago, when rebellion had the sway almost throughout the South, a small crowd might have been seen, like a small cloud in the far distant east—a small party assembled in a little place called Cairo, in the southern part of Illinois, known as a part of this army, then but one brigade, commanded by General U. S. Grant. [Applause.] They moved down the river, and fought what was known as the battle of Belmont. General Sherman was in command at Paducah, or was soon after. These four regiments moved down the river and up the Ohio river, and from that was formed what is now known as the Army of the Tennessee, and now known also as "Sherman's army." We claim no more for that army than merely what history will give it credit for; and I am entitled to say that the army of Sherman, whose watchword was ever Onward, has never known defeat. [Applause.] The word defeat was never known in the vocabulary of the army of Sherman. [Applause.] Onward and upward were its watchwords; and with the old banner of this country, which we have all been taught to honor and revere, borne by gallant men, they marched forward to Fort Donelson, to Shiloh, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Jackson, then coming around again to join our brothers in arms at Chattanooga and help them to win a victory under the command of William T. Sherman, to Resaca, Kingston, New Hope, to Dallas, to Peach Tree Creek, to Atlanta, and to Jonesboro, where the finale was consummated, and Hood was turned out of Atlanta heels over head. [Applause.] The deeds of this army have satisfied the country or should have done so. As was said by General Grant, the rebellion was a shell, and all it needed was cracking, and when the whole country stood in suspense, not knowing whether they were really in the vortex of ruin, the commander of this army said: "I have Georgia and South Carolina at my feet." [Long continued applause.] And by the greatest movements recorded in the annals of warfare, this army made its way through Georgia and South Carolina and North Carolina, striking at the very vitals of this rebellion. Then it was that its life-blood oozed out, and it cried, 'Hold! enough.'" The great surrenders of Lee and Richmond, I say, were produced by the action of this army, commanded by Sherman, known as Sherman's army. [Applause.] Lee surrendered and gave up the chances of the fight; then all the armies of the Confederacy surrendered to the forces of the United States army. We, as officers and soldiers of this army, known as the army of Sherman, claim no more than should be claimed than that to which we are entitled. We believe that the great stroke that felled this rebellion to the earth was stricken by this man at the head of the army known as the army of Sherman; and if future historians desire to know how it was that this rebellion, after its hydra-head had been raised in this country, and the flag of this American Government had been insulted, after its stars had been torn from the heavens, and after its stripes had been trailed in the dust, and after the whole country was overrun by the armies of the rebellion, how it was that in the short space of four years it was crushed, they will look to the army known as Sherman's army, and to the campaigns of Georgia and the Carolinas, and they will find that it was the terrible blow struck by this army that crushed the rebellion. [Applause.] Then, sir, we, as soldiers of this army, claim no more than that we have done our duty, and that we have been entitled to the plaudits of our countrymen. [Applause.]

General Blair then proposed:

3. Our Country—Her recent struggle for existence has developed the fact that she has within herself the power to crush out rebellion, and the patriotism of her people to sustain her Government in the midst of civil war. Let us now show that we have the wisdom to establish a lasting peace, and the magnanimity to deal with a fallen foe as becomes a victorious people.

Responded to by Major-General Frank P. Blair, who was received with long-continued applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am glad to meet you here to-day, and to participate in the festivities of this occasion. I am glad to meet you, gentlemen, and to see you in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. I am glad to see you in the enjoyment of the fruits of victory, and I am glad to see you in the enjoyment of the fruits of the labors of the brave men who have fought your battles and mine.

Grouse,
Woodcok,
and Duck,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. JUST RECEIVED at the ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.
C. C. RUFER & CO., Proprietors

N.B.—A large supply of HARRIE'S fine STOCK ALE, in bbls and bottles, and a fine assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, constantly on hand wholesale and retail. C. C. RUFER & CO.,
j28 m&e Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

Sea Green

TURTLE

JUST RECEIVED AT

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

je16 m&eetf

Spiced Oysters,

IN CANS, FOR FAMILY USE,

Just received at

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

je22 m&eetf

Important to Sutlers

THE ATTENTION OF SUTLERS AND OTHERS is called to our very large stock of POCKET CUTLERY, which we will sell low.
MOSS & TRIGG,
jy1 d6 534 Main st.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF BENNETT & BRENNER IS THIS day dissolved, by mutual consent. Jno. Bennett is authorised to settle all out-standing accounts.
BENNETT & BRENNER.

Jno. Bennett will continue the house painting and Chas. C. Brener the sign and ornamental painting, separately. Orders left at their office, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, will receive prompt attendance, barges moderate,
jy1 1st, 1865. jy3 d3*

Trunk Lost.

REWARD. LOST, IN LOUISVILLE IN DECEMBER or January last, a medium sized Trunk, marked "Mrs. C. O. Watts, Glasgow, Ky.," containing half a dozen silver spoons, engraved J. S. & C. O. Watts, a fine book, Masonic regalia, &c. Supposed to have been shipped to Maysville, Ky., or Nashville, Tenn., by mistake. A reward of $20 will be paid for the recovery of said trunk and contents. E. H. PEDEN.
Glasglow, Ky., June 30, 1865. jy3 d6

Lost,

A SHORT TIME AGO, WHILE PASSING through this city, by a poor man, a buckskin purse containing about $29. The finder will be suit-

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of 500 barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Bridge street,

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the City Charter and Ordinances.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That Montgomery street, Portland, from the east line of Fourth cross street to the west line of Fifth cross street, be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized, and gravelled at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon.

Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by him, which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as, in his judgment, may seem most conducive to the public interest; the right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself. The city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Third cross street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of 500 barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Third cross street.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the City Charter and Ordinances.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of Duncan and Fifteenth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a well shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Duncan and Fifteenth streets.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property at the exclusive cost of the owners of property [illegible] under the city charter and

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy7 d6

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, from the east line of First cross street to the west line of Second cross street, be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized, and gravelled, at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon.

Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him; which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as, in his judgment, may seem most conducive to the public interest; the right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved, July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy7 d6

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That Montgomery street Portland, from the east line of Fifth cross street, to the west line of Sixth cross street be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized, and gravelled at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon.

Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him; which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as, in his judgment, may seem most conducive to the public interest; the right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, Portland, from the east line of Sixth cross street to the west line of Seventh cross street be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized, and gravelled, at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon. Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by him, which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as in his judgment

ag. Weather

July 5—M.

96.

CEANS, July 1.

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can) says:

Among all civilized nations it has come to be a recognized rule of judicial propriety, that those who wear the ermine should scrupulously abstain from mingling in current political controversies, and should hold themselves aloof from all expressions of opinion or action in regard to them which might warp their possible official opinions or prejudice their official action in any manner. To such an extent has this idea prevailed, both in England and in this country, that the elevation of an individual to the bench has always been regarded as effecting his withdrawal from every other branch of public life; and it became not only improper but insulting to publicly interrogate him upon any partisan issue. As the arbiters of the most sacred rights of the people, the judiciary have tacitly hedged themselves in with a discreet insolation from popular influences, in order to insure the most rigid impartiality. The higher the judicial position which was occupied the more necessity was supposed to exist for such a course. The mistakes or designed injustice of subordinate courts are easily rectified upon appeal, but the courts of *dernier resort* are more absolute in their decrees than the law-making power itself. Hence it has always been sought to remove those who sat upon their benches from the remotest possibility of undue influences, by removing them as far as possible from the people.

The Supreme Court of the United States is under our Constitution, the bulwark of our liberties, the final arbiter of the rights of individuals as well as States. Hitherto it has been invested with a peculiar dignity, amounting almost to sanctity in the eyes of the people. The purest and most learned jurists of this or any other nation have adorned it at the same time that they have enriched the world's jurisprudence. Jay, Marshall, Story, and Kent are names of which the nation are justly proud, and they have scorned the idea of having imbedded in the least with any current question which could possibly come before them in an official capacity.

As much as we have admired the honesty of purpose, and the great wisdom which have characterized the previous political record of the present Chief Justice of the United States, and, notwithstanding the fact that his ideas upon the resulting issues of the rebellion harmonize so closely with our own, we yet cannot resist the conviction that he has widely departed from the established land-marks of judicial propriety in his recent tour through the South. To us it is a humiliating spectacle to see a person occupying his exalted position engaged in making a political pilgrimage, making speeches, writing letters, and expressing opinions upon vital questions which may and doubtless will speedily be brought before him for final adjudication.

It is a spectacle that should make us blush for the reputation of that exalted tribunal, and one which makes a painful contrast with these high traditions. It cannot fail to strike the jurists of England with astonishment, and indeed with the future respect and authority with which American decisions will be quoted in their courts. To say the least, it is a gratuitous and dangerous breach of decorum and established proprieties of judicial action. As such, we have been pained, almost beyond expression, that it should have occurred.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that it should have occurred just at this time. The people, both North and South, are divided in opinion in regard to the legal results of the war, and of many of the measures which have been

feel is for the power of the Government, the power of the people.

The laws of Congress, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, must be obeyed from love if possible; but every citizen must obey the laws of the country. [Applause.] The minority must submit to the majority. Now, can this Government commit tyranny? I say no! [Applause.] Look at it, and, as my friend states, it is of the people, by the people, for the people; it is the people all through wherever we go, and it is impossible for a people to oppress themselves.

Now, my friends, I believe that is the the sentiment of all the people, of all the army. We fought because we respected our country; because the laws had been disobeyed, and men had attempted to overturn the government of the people: and we would have fought until doomsday, if necessary. [Applause.] But, as you see, the very moment the hand of rebellion is lowered, we cease to fight.

Up to the time I took Atlanta, I did not deem it right or proper to wage a war of devastation, because up to that point we fought Johnston face to face. Yes, we fought face to face, and he took all the advantage he could, and I took all the advantage I could, but when we had taken Atlanta we had won the point and they were bound to give up, and if they did not we had a right to make it a war of devastation. And we did make it a desolation; we had a right to do it, if they could not meet us in a fair fight; and no Southern man can say that we did not meet them in a fair fight, nor that we did not give as many fair fights as they wanted. [Applause.] But after that we took the bit in our teeth and went right through their country, [applause] and produced the desired effect.

Now, I do not feel any more unkindness against the South than I did before the war. The war is over, and we have a duty devolving upon us, which is a very plain one. Let each go home and mind his own business. [Applause.] If the people of this country do just as well as they know how, we shall never have any more difficulty, and the same old government that we have always had will live in fame and power forever, and we shall all respect and be justly proud of it.

The General took his seat amidst prolonged cheering.

The following toast was then given:

3 Our Army and Navy—They have struggled unitedly in achieving the country's triumphs; they are entitled to equal honor and gratitude for the glorious peace which has been won.

General F. P. Blair responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I make my acknowledgements to you for the honor which has been conferred upon me by designating me to respond to this toast. The only regret that I can possibly feel upon the occasion is that I am incapable of doing honor to the subject, for, who is adequate to celebrate the army and navy of the United States? In the ages to come historians, orators, and poets will strive in vain to celebrate and sing the glorious achievements of the army and navy of the United States. [Applause.] If we look back across the few short years which have elapsed whilst this war existed, we may see how small that army was and how small also was our navy; we will also remember that at the outbreak of the war our army and navy were themselves divided; and then let us recollect what that army and navy have since become. [Applause.] Now, with an energy and skill unknown to any other civilization since the world began, we have made an army and a navy that are equal to any of the nations upon

felled this rebellion to the earth was stricken by this man at the head of the army known as the army of Sherman; and if future historians desire to know how it was that this rebellion, after its hydra-head had been raised in this country, and the flag of this American Government had been insulted, and the army and navy had been repudiated, after the constitution had been spit upon and kicked by these men who thus claimed to have the only right to judge for themselves, who had set themselves against the Constitution and the laws, and repudiated that glorious banner of this country that was carried by our great father and patriot, George Washington, through the perils of the revolution—let them follow the march of Sherman and his army and they will find in every mile a monument that says, "I died to restore the country that these men had attempted to destroy." Sir, had you travelled with this army I tell you that in every step, from the Ohio to the Gulf, and farther around to the seacoast, and back on the Atlantic slope, you would have heard the groaning of dying men who died under the lead of Sherman for the restoration of the best government that God Almighty every gave to man; and to day, when you and I are asking shall this Government live on and live forever, there is but one answer—we hear the cries that come from every portion of the country—that come from the heaving of the mighty deep. They call to us as friends, as men, as patriots, as lovers of our country, to see that the government which has been restored to this people by the power of Sherman's army, lives forever. [Applause.]

My friends, that old Constitution that has been guaranteed to us by patriotic sires, that old Declaration of Independence that was given by those who have gone before us, resting the power of the people with the people—let us resolve that they shall never be overthrown, but that they shall be handed down as long as time shall last. I hope you will not think I am too enthusiastic on this subject. I am proud that I am one of Sherman's army. I am proud that I was one of the first of my countryman that took part in this great contest, and the day that I passed under the command of Sherman was one of the proudest of my life. I shall ever feel that that day was the day that gave to me not my existence, not my birth, but gave to me the proudest record that I could ask or that could have been bestowed at the hands of God Almighty except my salvation. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I, too, ought to be proud of Louisville. I recognize on my right the man who educated me (Hon. Wm. F. Bullock). [Applause.] I received the little knowledge I have of things in this world, that gave me a start in the world, in Louisville, and I am glad to meet the citizens of Louisville. I feel that it is good to meet you, that it is a reunion of men, a reunion of opinion, a reunion of thought. When this great rebellion has been destroyed, as certainly it is, then it comes that all men, both young and old, great and small, should meet together and grasp one another by the hand, and say these things are as they should be. [Applause.] As I believe that Sherman's army, in assisting in destroying this rebellion, not only destroying it but stabbing it to its very vitals, and that every victory that it won was a victory for peace—then when war has ceased and peace has come, when you see the beautiful light of peace dawning upon us, let us come together as brothers, and let us lay hate aside and go hand in hand together, and God Almighty will bless us. Then let us all join in the work. Sherman's victorious army are all lovers of peace.

The General complained, and doubtless with some truth, if not justice, that the Government had never distinctly explained to him what policy it desired to have pursued. "I asked Mr. Lincoln explicitly, when I went up to City Point, whether he wanted me to capture Jeff Davis or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

The "story" may have a historical value, and I give it, therefore, as General Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only premising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"I'll tell you, General," Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, "I'll tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Sangamon county there was an old temperance lecturer who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend, who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he wouldn't like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. "No," replied the lecturer, "I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle." "But," he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, "if you could manage to put in a drop *unknown* to me, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"Now, General," Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much."

"And that," exclaimed General Sherman, "is all I could get out of the Government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leaders, till Stanton assailed me for Davis's escape!"

THE COLONIES OF NORTHWESTERN ARKANSAS.

After the defeat of Fagan, says the Arkansas Journal, at Fayetteville, on the 3d of November last, and the retreat of the rebel army south of the Arkansas river, large numbers of Union people who had, during the fall campaign, fled to that post for protection against rebel persecution, were left entirely destitute of the means of support; and the long continued investment of the place, and the subsequent almost impassable condition of the roads, had rendered it impossible for the Government to keep up a sufficient supply of subsistence stores to feed both troops and citizens. In addition to this, the order for the abandonment of western Arkansas in December last caused for a time the stopping of southward-bound trains, and prevented the importation of provisions by citizens. For the three months of August, September, and October, 1864, the presence in the country of an average number of fifteen hundred well mounted rebels, under command of Col. W. H. Brooks and Major W. M. Brown, commonly known as "Buck Brown, the bushwhacker," and, during the last two weeks of October, of fifteen thousand men under Sterling Price; then for nearly the whole month of November, the "Army of the Border," under command of Major General Curtis, caused a destitution among the people almost unknown in the annals of history. On the return of Jamison's 15th Kansas cavalry through Washington and Benton counties, they plundered the citizens indiscriminately of the last vestige of moveable property that had been spared by all previous gangs of thieves, and lighted their disgraceful march homeward by the burning dwellings of the peaceful citizens whom they had made outcasts and beggars

No. 310 Jefferson Street,

Where a fine assortment may be constantly found.

Possessing a tone of marvellous power, brilliance, purity and volume, and a touch of great elasticity, with repeating action, these Pianos

CHALLENGE COMPETITION

And invite comparison with all others in this or any other market.

PROFESSOR MEININGER

Or MR. SHUMAN will take pleasure in trying them for all who desire them to do so; and we feel confident that examination and comparison can result in nothing else than the choice by the purchase of a Schomacker Piano.

N. B.—We particularly and earnestly invite inspection and trial by Piano-makers, Tuners, and Repairers, by the musical profession, and all others who understand what should constitute a first-class Piano.

P. S.—Pianos and other instruments tuned and repaired at short notice and in the best manner. Mr. Shuman, who is a practical Piano-maker for nearly twenty years, will give especial attention to this business. Leave your orders at 310 Jefferson street.

McCARR&LL & CO.,
jy4 d1m&S1 Music Publishers, 310 Jefferson st.

$250 Reward.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON Saturday morning, July 1, a GOLD WATCH with magic case. On the inner case is a compass and square with W. M. Reeder's name below it, and below the name three links. Also a very heavy fancy Gold Chain and $313 in Money. I will pay $200 for the watch and chain, or $250 for the thief, money, watch, and chain.

jy4 d5* THOMAS FORMAN,
Police Officer.

Dissolution.

D. B. SMITH, of Logan county, Ky., is a partner in my Grocery and Commission business. The business will be conducted in the name of TERRY & SMITH.

WM. TERRY.

Louisville, July 3, 1865.

WM. TERRY, Louisville, Ky. | D. B. SMITH, Of Logan county, Ky.

TERRY & SMITH,

Wholesale Grocery and Commission Merchants,

630 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy4 d3m

Quarterly Report of the Second National Bank of Louisville.

MONDAY, July 3, 1865.

Loans and Discounts	$145,494 71
Expenses, Furniture, and Fixtures	3,886 19
Due from Banks	278,409 47
Due from Banks	250,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	156 225 52
Other U. S. Securities	3,750 00
Premium on Bonds	412,185 24
Cash on hand	$1,300,142 93

Cap'tal Stock	$300 000 00
Circulation	159 500 00
Individual Deposits	201,454 93
Due to Banks	27,259 93
Premiums	11,928 87
	$1,300,142 93

jy4 d4 GEO. S ELLISON, Cash.

COAL! 336. COAL!

I HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE (NO. 336) ON THE west side of Third street, near Jefferson, in the Clothing Store of Mr. J. Seckleson, and am prepared to furnish at lowest market rates the best quality of PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and POMEROY COAL.

F. W. DICKSON.

☞ Office No. 336 Third street west side. jy4 d3

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

je29 m&tf

Important to Sutlers

THE ATTENTION OF SUTLERS AND OTHERS is called to our very large stock of POCKET CUTLERY, which we will sell low.

MOSS & TRIGG,
jy1 d6 584 Main st.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF BENNETT & BRENNER IS THIS day dissolved, by mutual consent. Jno. Bennett is authorized to settle all out-standing accounts.

BENNETT & BRENNER.

Jno. Bennett will continue the house painting and Chas. C. Brenner the sign and ornamental painting, separately. Orders left at their office, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, will receive prompt attention; charges moderate.
jy3 1m. 1855. jy3 d3*

Trunk Lost.



LOST, IN LOUISVILLE IN DECEMber or January last, a medium sized Trunk, marked "Mrs. C. O. Watts, Glasgow, Ky.," containing half a dozen silver Spoons, engraved J. S. & C. O. Watts, a fine book, Masonic regalia, &c. Supposed to have been shipped to Maysville, Ky., or Nashville, Tenn., by mistake. A reward of $20 will be paid for the recovery of said trunk and contents. E. H. PEDEN,
Glasglow, Ky., June 30, 1865. jy3 d6

Lost,

A SHORT TIME AGO, WHILE PASSING through this city, by a poor man, a buckskin PURSE containing about $35. The finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing
jy4 d3 M. BACH, Rescos, Coshocton co., O.

Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.,

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT (FREE OF GOVernment tax) was declared on the 3d inst., on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the six months' earnings prior to the 1st inst., payable in legal tender notes on and after the 1st of August next. The stock books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive. WILLIS RANNEY,
jy4 d6w Secretary.

Lost,



A BLACK MULY COW WITH A WHITE spot in her face. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me or any information as to where she can get her.
JO. SPEROT, Blacksmith,
jy4 d3* Near the Blind Asylum.

Dividend.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED A dividend of 3 per cent (free of Government tax), payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS L. BARRET,
July 4, 1865—d4 Cashier.

Found,



A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING A small sum of money, which the owner can have by describing and paying for advertising. Apply to W. F. Sypher, at Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh.
jy4 d3*

DR. F. E. GIBSON

GIVES PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SYPHILITIC and SKIN DISEASES, DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, &c. Office Jefferson street, south side, between Second and Third. jy3 d3*

Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Third cross street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of 500 barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Portland Avenue and Third cross street.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the City Charter and Ordinances.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of Duncan and Fifteenth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a well shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Duncan and Fifteenth streets.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the city charter and ordinances.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS. C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

To dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Duncan and Fifteenth streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of five hundred barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Duncan and Fifteenth streets.

Said work shall be executed under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him; and at the exclusive cost of the owners of property chargeable therefor under the city charter and ordinances.

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Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

More heat and less rain than usual in India this summer. Cholera abounds in some portions of the country.

Inn-experienced servants are said to be the best for hotels.

supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with specifications to be furnished by him; which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as, in his judgment, may seem most conducive to the public interest; the right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

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OLIVER LUCAS C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Montgomery street, Portland.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, Portland, from the east line of Sixth cross street to the west line of Seventh cross street be graded, curbed, paved, macadamized, and gravelled, at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon. Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by him, which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as in his judgment may seem most conducive to the public interest; the right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself; the city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

T. C. TUCKER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

AN ORDINANCE

For the improvement of a portion of Thirteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Thirteenth street, from Broadway to Maple street, be graded, paved, curbed, macadamized, and gravelled, at the cost of the owners of property binding thereon.

Said work to be done subject to the supervision and control of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the specifications to be furnished by him, which specifications may be altered or modified by said Engineer, as in his judgment may seem most conducive to the public interest. The right being reserved for said Engineer to suspend the execution of the work, from time to time, for causes satisfactory to himself. The city to be liable for no part of the cost of said work, except for intersections.

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J. R. BROWN, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 1, 1865.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Democrat copy. jy6 d1

Quartermaster of his regiment. In 1849 he was elected Clerk of Jackson county, but resigned; in 1850 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, having graduated at the Law University of Louisville, Ky. During this year he was elected to the Legislature; in 1853 he was appointed a prosecuting attorney; in 1856 he won prominence as a politician, being an elector. He was elected to the Legislature for a second term. He was taken up by the Democratic party and elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business. He was re elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but resigned to accept a Colonelcy in the army. He raised the 31st Illinois infantry, and was mustered into service in September, 1861. As soon as his regiment was organized it marched for the seat of war, and was in the engagement at Belmont, on the 7th of September. From this place he moved with his regiment to Fort Henry, where it was engaged. He then marched for Donelson, and was conspicuous in that engagement, being severely wounded through the shoulder. For his conduct in that action he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and took command of a brigade during the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of that stronghold he was assigned to the command of the 3d division, 17th army corps. He was again promoted for his action at Lake Providence. In the siege of Vicksburg he was assigned to the 17th army corps. He was in Sherman's campaign through the Confederacy up to the capture of Atlanta. He relonied his command at Atlanta, after having been home and stumped the State for Lincoln, and betraying the party that had nurtured him from his youthful days. He was assigned to the Army of Tennessee, at Washington, after the surrender of Johnston's army.

STEAMER OLIVE SUNK—A CAPTAIN AND FOUR PRIVATES DROWNED.—The St. Louis Despatch of Tuesday says:

Information was received yesterday at Department Headquarters of the sinking of the steamer Olive, one hundred miles below the city. Two companies of the 8th Illinois Cavalry were on board at the time, and one Captain and four privates, whose names are not known, were drowned. There were also something over one hundred horses on board at the time, and ninety-five were drowned. The accident occurred in the night, the steamer striking a snag and sinking in about thirty-five feet of water. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Gamble, commander of the regiment, who is at present in this city, is disposed to believe that some of the officers of the boat were to blame in the matter, and Gen. Dodge has ordered an investigating committee to look into the matter. The presumption is, of course, that the accident did not result from criminal negligence.

A San Francisco paper says: "Frogs and butterflies are among the overwhelming small animal phenomena of the later spring of 1865. In interior collections of water and sedges, or near moist lands, frogs not larger than a dollar and down to a dime, may be seen hopping around in thousands."

ued in the least with any current question which could possibly come before them in an official capacity.

As much as we have admired the honesty of purpose, and the great wisdom which have characterized the previous political record of the present Chief Justice of the United States, and, notwithstanding the fact that his ideas upon the resulting issues of the rebellion harmonize so closely with our own, we yet cannot resist the conviction that he has widely departed from the established land-marks of judicial propriety in his recent tour through the South. To us it is a humiliating spectacle to see a person occupying his exalted position engaged in making a political pilgrimage, making speeches, writing letters, and expressing opinions upon vital questions which may and doubtless will speedily be brought before him for final adjudication.

It is a spectacle that should make us blush for the reputation of that exalted tribunal, and one which makes a painful contrast with its high traditions. It cannot fail to strike the jurists of England with astonishment, and to lessen the future respect and authority with which American decisions will be quoted in their courts. To say the least, it is a gratuitous and dangerous breach of decorum and established proprieties of judicial action. As such, we have been pained, almost beyond expression, that it should have occurred.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that it should have occurred just at this time. The people, both North and South, are divided in opinion in regard to the legal results of the war, and of many of the measures which have been adopted in carrying it on to its present successful termination. Chief Justice Chase has in many of his utterances practically forestalled his own judicial action in regard to them, and has weakened, if not destroyed, the effect and dignity of any decision he may hereafter be called upon to make. He has already declared extrajudicially the Federal relations of the State, and the status of the freedmen, with an eagerness haste which, from such lips, borders on flippancy.

As we said before, we agree with the Chief Justice in almost all that he has said; we admire him as a politician and a statesman, but we would much rather have seen him more careful of the ermine once so worthily worn by John Marshall. We think he has needlessly violated the proprieties which should have hedged him about in his great office.

When Dick Turner, of Libby Prison infamy, was arrested he had in his possession one revolver and two Derringer pistols, his beard has been cut close, and his hair and mustache dyed. His presence in Richmond was detected by a negro washerwoman, to whom his clothes marked with his name, were sent.

The Petersburg Express complains that returning Confederate soldiers are received the more coldly than they would be in Maine Massachusetts. They wander about the street reduced to skeletons, suffering from wounds on crutches, in rags, without food or money, and are more kindly treated by the Yankees than by the inhabitants of the Cockade City. There's gratitude for you.

as well as they know how, we shall never have any more difficulty, and the same old Government that we have always had will live in fame and power forever, and we shall all respect and be justly proud of it.

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Mr. President and Gentlemen: I make my acknowledgements to you for the honor which has been conferred upon me by designating me to respond to this toast. The only regret that I can possibly feel upon the occasion is that I am incapable of doing honor to the subject, for, who is adequate to celebrate the army and navy of the United States? Is the ages to come historians, orators, and poets will strive in vain to celebrate and sing the glorious achievements of the army and navy of the United States. [Applause.] If we look back across the few short years which have elapsed whilst this war existed, we may see how small that army was and how small also was our navy; we will also remember that at the outbreak of the war our army and navy were themselves divided; and then let us recollect what that army and navy have since become. [Applause.] Now, with an energy and skill unknown to any other civilization since the world began, we have made an army and a navy that are equal to any of the nations upon earth. The occasion for the creation of the magnificent army and navy was the maintenance of the Government which was made by the people and for the people. That Government and that people created this army and this navy; it was made of the people and by the people and for the people, and it has done the work of the people in the maintenance of the grand structure of Government we honor. [Applause.]

We have not less benefited ourselves, speaking geographically, than we have those whom we have overcome. The glories and the achievements of this army and our navy, in their results, alike belong to the whole country, and their benefits will be felt hereafter, as well by those we have overthrown as by ourselves. The energy and rapidity with which our army and navy were organized made a sight which had never been witnessed before. We search in vain the pages of history to find a parallel to it. The ancient fable which represents the sowing of the dragon's teeth and the uprising of armed men has been outdone in this time. Gentlemen, the dragon's teeth were sown by the enemies of the Government, and they sprung up in men—soldiers that have destroyed the dragon and sustained the Government. [Applause.] I say you will search in vain for any historic parallel to the armies which this country has raised in the last four years.

It is true that the rebels had no navy, or a very small one; but our navy abandoned the water and took to the land in its anxiety to do service for the Government; it invaded the land and went up our rivers where our army went,

The following toast was then given:

3. Our Army and Navy.–They have struggled unitedly in achieving the country's triumphs; they are entitled to equal honor and gratitude for the glorious peace which has been won.

General F. P. Blair responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I make my acknowledgements to you for the honor which has been conferred upon me by designating me to respond to this toast. The only regret that I can possibly feel upon the occasion is that I am incapable of doing honor to the subject, for, who is adequate to celebrate the army and navy of the United States? In the ages to come historians, orators, and poets will strive in vain to celebrate and sing the glorious achievements of the army and navy of the United States. [Applause.] If we look back across the few short years which have elapsed whilst this war existed, we may see how small that army was and how small also was our navy; we will also remember that at the outbreak of the war our army and navy were themselves divided; and then let us recollect what that army and navy have since become. [Applause.] Now, with an energy and skill unknown to any other civilization since the world began, we have made an army and a navy that are equal to any of the nations upon earth. The occasion for the creation of the magnificent army and navy was the maintenance of the Government which was made by the people and for the people. That Government and that people created this army and this navy; it was made of the people and by the people and for the people, and it has done the work of the people in the maintenance of the grand structure of Government we honor. [Applause.]

We have not less benefited ourselves, speaking geographically, than we have those whom we have overcome. The glories and the achievements of this army and our navy, in their results, alike belong to the whole country, and their benefits will be felt hereafter, as well by those we have overthrown as by ourselves. The energy and rapidity with which our army and navy were organized made a sight which had never been witnessed before. We search in vain the pages of history to find a parallel to it. The ancient fable which represents the sowing of the dragon's teeth and the uprising of armed men has been outdone in this time. Gentlemen, the dragon's teeth were sown by the enemies of the Government, and they sprung up in men—soldiers that have destroyed the dragon and sustained the Government. [Applause.] I say you will search in vain for any historic parallel to the armies which this country has raised in the last four years.

It is true that the rebels had no navy, or a very small one; but our navy abandoned the water and took to the land in its anxiety to do service for the Government; it invaded the land and went up our rivers where our army went, my existence, not my birth, but gave to me the proudest record that I could ask or that could have been bestowed at the hands of God Almighty except my salvation. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I, too, ought to be proud of Louisville. I recognize on my right the man who educated me (Hon. Wm. F. Bullock). [Applause.] I received the little knowledge I have of things in this world, that gave me a start in the world, in Louisville, and I am glad to meet the citizens of Louisville. I feel that it is good to meet you, that it is a reunion of men, a reunion of opinion, a reunion of thought. When this great rebellion has been destroyed, as certainly it is, then it comes that all men, both young and old, great and small, should meet together and grasp one another by the hand, and say these things are as they should be [Applause.] As I believe that Sherman's army, in assisting in destroying this rebellion, not only destroying it but stabbing it to its very vitals, and that every victory that it won was a victory for peace—then when war has ceased and peace has come, when you see the beautiful light of peace dawning upon us, let us come together as brothers, and let us lay hate aside and go hand in hand together, and God Almighty will bless us. Then let us all join in the work. Sherman's victorious army are all levers of peace. Our Southern brethren have been overcome; their duty is to quietly submit to the laws; and let us be magnanimous to them, and peace shall reign over a united country, and God in his infinite mercy will bless us and the nation as long as time shall last.

5. Our Honored Dead.—From their example we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, and we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain.

This toast was drank standing and in silence.

6. Our Wounded Soldiers and the Widows and Orphans of the Fallen Brave.—A grateful country will cherish, protect, and provide for them.

Major-General J. M. Palmer responded, arising amidst great applause:

Mr. President: It is eminently proper on this occasion, which is intended to honor one of the most illustrious of our leaders and to rejoice at the return of peace, that we should remember those who, years ago, left their homes, animated by patriotism, and who will return to those homes no more. We may rejoice to-night, for we have many reasons for rejoicing that this long, long war of brother against brother is at an end. We now may look forward with hope to a glorious future for our country. But these, our comrades, who were as patriotic as any who have served through this war, whose hearts were animated by all those affections, by the love of home and wife and child, who sleep the sleep that knows no wakening—we can but mourn for them in silence. We have duties to do to the living, but when speaking of the magnificent achievements of the army of Gen. Sherman, it must be remembered of the place, and the subsequent almost impassable condition of the roads, had rendered it impossible for the Government to keep up a sufficient supply of subsistence stores to feed both troops and citizens. In addition to this, the order for the abandonment of western Arkansas in December last caused for a time the stopping of southward-bound trains, and prevented the importation of provisions by citizens. For the three months of August, September, and October, 1864, the presence in the country of an average number of fifteen hundred well mounted rebels, under command of Col. W. H. Brooks and Major W. M. Brown, commonly known as "Buck Brown, the bushwhacker," and, during the last two weeks of October, of fifteen thousand men under Sterling Price; then for nearly the whole month of November, the "Army of the Border," under command of Major General Curtis, caused a destitution among the people almost unknown in the annals of history. On the return of Jennison's 15th Kansas cavalry through Washington and Benton counties, they plundered the citizens indiscriminately of the last vestige of moveable property that had been spared by all previous gangs of thieves, and lighted their disgraceful march homeward by the burning dwellings of the peaceful citizens whom they had made outcasts and beggars in their own country. And to-day the blackened chimneys mark the burial ground of all that was dear to hundreds of once happy families in northwestern Arkansas.

The coal banks of Washington and adjoining counties, and the saltpetre caves of Newton are unsurpassed. Iron ore has been found in Washington county in considerable quantities, and there are extensive pine lands in several of the counties. Walnut, oak, cherry, and white oak abound in the valleys. Springs of the purest water gush from the mountain sides in all parts of the country, whose streams fill the banks of the White, the Illinois, the Arkansas, and other rivers. Stock can subsist upon the range during the entire year without care; and, above all other considerations to settlers, the climate is unsurpassed for its salubrity by any in the United States. At Fayetteville in Washington county, during the hottest weather of summer the thermometer seldom rises above 95 deg. fah. or in the winter falls below zero, and the mountain breezes render the summer nights cool and delightful.

Come, then, all ye weary wanderers from other climes who wish happy homes, and are willing to assist in restoring order in society, and contributing to the material prosperity of our country. Come to northwestern Arkansas and "we will do you good."

Nearly all the great painters of the country have contributed pictures to the Art Exhibition in connection with the Soldier's Fair in Chicago.

Of Queen Victoria's eight grandchildren six are boys.

jy 4 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Quarterly Report of the Second National Bank of Louisville.

MONDAY, July 3, 1865.

Loans and Discounts		$145,494 71
Expenses, Furniture, and Fixtures		5,986 89
Due from Banks		274,400 47
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00
Other U. S. Securities		156,325 53
Premium on Bonds		5,750 00
Cash on hand		412,185 54
		$1,300,143 62
Capital Stock	$300 000 00	
Circulation	159 500 00	
Individual Deposits	821,464 33	
Due to Banks	27,259 69	
Premiums	11,928 57	
		$1,300,143 62

jy4 d4 GEO. S ELLISON, Cash.

COAL! 336. COAL!

I HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE (NO. 336) ON THE west side of Third street, near Jefferson, in the Clothing Store of Mr. J. Seckleson, and am prepared to furnish at lowest market rates the best quality of PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and PUMEROY COAL.

F. W. DICKSON.

☞ Office No. 336 Third street west side. jy4 d3

GEORGE PEARSON,
General Commission & Forwarding MERCHANT,
Nos. 57 and 59 Magazine st., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REFERENCES:
W. H. H. WITHERELL, N. O. BARRETT & MACK, N. Y.
J. W. SYKES, Chicago. E.T. COMBREY & Co. Boston
O. H. PLATT, St. Louis. E. G. TILESTON, Boston.
jy4 dim

VACATION SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL TEACH A VACATION School in the building corner of Wenzel and Market for pupils conditioned in their examination to High Schools or for transfer in the Ward Schools.

Terms, for session of 6 weeks, commencing July 10, $15, payable in advance.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Prin. First Ward School.

Apply at Bradley & Gilbert's Bookstore, corner of Third and Green streets. jy4 d3*

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1865.

THE FRANKLIN BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent (free of Government tax), payable to Stockholders on demand. J. D. O'LEARY,
jy6 d3 Cashier.

Pure Liquors, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, &c.,

FOR sale by BENJ. F. ALFORD, Druggist (Successor to Jefferson & Alford), Corner Seventh and Market sts.
jy6 d6

CASTOR OIL—50 bbls for sale by
mlf d12 WILSON & PETER.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

UNION TICKET.

For Congress, Fifth District,
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
Of Louisville.

For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM L. NEALE,
Of Madison County.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POLICY.—Perhaps no President that we have ever before had has worked such a revolution in public sentiment favorable to himself within the same period of time as Andrew Johnson has. He has been President less than three months. The office was thrust upon him unexpectedly. He was dreaming of no such duties and responsibilities as he has been called upon to discharge and meet. The occasion was a most trying one. The public mind had been wrought up to a pitch of sudden exasperation which was almost uncontrollable. Indignation, phrenzy, vengeance seized fast hold of the public mind as the developments of the horrible plot of assassination became known, and many good men were not without serious apprehensions as to what might follow. The country seemed like a vast volcanic mountain whose incandescent fires were ready to burst forth at any moment, spreading desolation and death on every hand. Against the incoming Executive there existed strong prejudices. Great numbers, who imperfectly understood his character, believed him to be a man of narrow views and capable of being swayed by the bitterest animosities. Some of those who had warmly supported his election even, had, previous to the assassination, gone so far as to suggest his resignation or impeachment. It was under such circumstances that he was called upon to take the reins of power upon a vast scale, to confront questions of the gravest importance, and to meet the most perplexing difficulties. The crazy men of the radical party at once beset him. Taking advantage of the all-prevailing excitement, the horror and passion, the wrath and delirium of the moment, they appeared bent upon plunging the country into new convulsions, into the valley of the shadow of death, through the agency He feels no unkindness toward that people now, but is ready to greet them all as fellow-citizens of a common country. Maj.-Gen. Blair, looking at the great results of the war, felt that the Southern people were to be benefited by them equally with those of the North. The gallant Maj.-Gen. Logan, his big heart overflowing with love of country, said that "Sherman's victorious army are all lovers of peace. Our Southern brethren have been overcome; their duty is to quietly submit to the laws;" and, said he, "let us be magnanimous to them and peace shall reign over a united country, and God in his infinite mercy will bless us and the nation as long as time shall last." These were the words of a true soldier and worthy of the dashing hero from Illinois. With peculiar pleasure we recall the language of Maj.-Gen. Hazen, who led the triumphant assault upon Fort McAllister. Responding to the toast to the late rebellious States, he said:

I am glad, then, gentlemen, to have this opportunity of saying to those States, I will help to build them up with the same good-will that we then broke down rebellion. The army and people will help in this great work.

With the industry of the country prostrated, with pride, ambition, and fortune all gone, let us assist and encourage them to build up a new industry and to put those people upon their feet again.

They fought us bravely and were beaten. They accept the condition honestly, and so must we. We are great enough and strong enough and must be magnanimous enough to meet this once proud, but now fallen, people in kindness, and I know there is not a soldier in the army of the United States, and I trust not a citizen in these States, who would strike a fallen foe.

Just such sentiments as were expressed Monday evening by the distinguished officers who addressed the banquet, are needed to be uttered throughout the country. They should inspire the popular heart everywhere with hope for the nation and confidence in the perpetuity of the Union. These battle-scarred soldiers know and appreciate the full value of the late triumph over rebellion; they know that they have stricken down brave and worthy foes; and now their hearts are full of magnanimity toward them.

☞ The leading politicians of the Tory party in England are greatly depressed in view of the sudden termination of our civil war and the complete restoration of the Federal Union. From the beginning of the struggle they had looked forward with perfect confidence to its result as inevitably fraught with destruction to the Republic; and now the triumphant demon-

[For the Louisville Journal.

GEN. SHERMAN'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

This long-anticipated and natural event has transpired. To-day—the glorious Fourth of July—he came to spend with his old faithful comrades in arms who have followed him through three long eventful years of toil and glory. This leave-taking was quiet, straightforward, simple—but affecting and final. It is needless to add a recapitulation of the many glorious reminiscences—now become most interesting points in history—which would naturally crowd upon the minds of commander and men as they take their last look upon each other in the moment of separation after a long and eventful war. All these were to day felt most deeply as those solid and massed battalions stood in silence with their glittering bayonets that have pointed their way throughout an immense and hostile territory—through a long and difficult march only differing in stupendousness from Napoleon's Moscow campaign by its entire success; and with their tattered banners which, under the eagle genius of their chief, have scaled the heights of Kenesaw, moved over the ramparts of Atlanta and Savannah, and miles and scores of miles of "last ditches," and as their magnificent chief sat on his horse, head bared to a fierce sun, addressing them a few words of parting. Yes, these sunny fields here about Louisville to-day have been the scene of an event that will be remembered to the uttermost hour of his life by every member of Sherman's army. They had long and often met their stern chief in operations upon fields hostile to their country, and through military discipline were obliged to smother their natural demonstrations of admiration, confidence, and love, but to-day, as he left us, we were told by our Generals that "cheering would not be out of order." And oh, the relief our strained lungs and throats for once gave us! The calm confidence and respect of the men for their chief as a military man was this time displaced by enthusiasm, as they saw that chief in the character of an orator—in his approach to citizenship—and saw the full flow of his majestic intellect. A new feeling and enthusiasm universally took place, and we all felt that he should be our leader, as he has been; that *he* was most likely to be interested and able in fulfilling that last verbal bequest of our lamented LINCOLN: "*To care for him who hath borne the battle.*" And this sentiment I am confident will nestle away in the hearts of these veterans until the time comes to arouse it from its slumber, when SHER-

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } je29 d3wisly

IF YOU WISH A
Hat made like your Suit,
OR A
Handsome Neck-Tie,
OR AN
Extra fine English Straw Hat,
OR A
Pair of well-made Linen Drawers,
OR A
Cool Bogota or Manilla Hat,
OR A
Stylish Pearl Cassimere Hat,
OR A
Fine home-made Wool Shirt,
OR A
Pair of Buck Gauntlets,
GO TO
GREEN & GREEN'S,
Main and Fourth.

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PRATHER & SMITH,
429 Main street.
Military Hats.

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Wood's
Owner
JOHN R. ALLEN.....
JOHN HUNTLEY.....
THOS. J. CAREY.....
THURSDAY
THIRD NIGHT OF
Third night of the Gor
SEVEN
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With a full sufficient
☞ Doors open at ½ o'cloc
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Circle and Parquette
☞ Box Office to be from
from 2 P. M until 4 P.
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GREAT TROU
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L. L. Dorsey, names c
G. A. Jones nrs ch. g.
☞ Race to commence at
☞ Cars will've for th
☞ Pools sale by Me
Ground and at Burt's Ex
LOUISVILLE, July 5,
AUTION
BY E. HE
By order of the underwriter
the steamer
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
will sell at the Lots of
Dry Goods, &c., &c., Lots of
wear, Drugs, Medicin
Groins.
With an excel line of I
Cedar Ware.
☞ Many of the above goo
They were purged within
and are well with the atten
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BY C. S
A SUPERIOR BUGGY AN
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OR A
Pair of Buck Gauntlets,
GO TO
REEN & GREEN'S,
Main and Fourth.

ATHER & SMITH,
429 Main street.
Straw Hats

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theatre,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

JOHN R. ALLEN.....Lessee.
JOHN HUNTLEY.....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CAREY.....Acting Manager and Treasurer.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 6,
THIRD NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

Third night of the Gorgeous Spectacle entitled the
SEVEN SISTERS,
Or THE BIRTH OF CUPID,
With a full and efficient Company.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

☞ PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle and arquette 75 cts; Second Tier 40 cts.

☞ Box Office open from 9½ A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. until 4 P. M., at which time seats may be secured without extra charge.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

Woodlawn Trotting Course.



ON THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

Mile Heats, 3 best in 5, for $250 a side.

L. L. Dorsey, r., names ch. h. Willie Goldust.
G. A. Jones names ch. g.

☞ Race to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ Cars will leave for the Race Course at 2 o'clock.

☞ Pools for sale by Messrs. Allriend & Co., on the Ground and at Falke's Exchange.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5, 1865.—el&m1

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. C. HENRY & CO.

By order of the Underwriters, saved from the wreck of the steamer Bermuda,

ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 7, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, for cash,

Dry Goods, &c., &c., 100 Lots of Assorted Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Snuffs, Groceries, and Grains.

With an excellent line of Painted Buckets, Tubs, and Cedar Ware.

☞ Many of the above goods are very little damaged. They were purchased within the last month in this city, and are well worth the attention of both city and country buyers.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
jy6 d3

BY C. C. SPENCER.

A SUPERIOR BUGGY AND DOUBLE HARNESS

AUGUST ELECTION.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, having resigned the Judgeship of the City Court, is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Seventh Judicial District. jy6 dtc*

W. B. RILEY, of Springfield, is a candidate for Judge of the 3d Appellate Judicial District. jy6 dtc

WE are authorized to announce S. E. DeHAVEN, of Oldham, a candidate for Judge of the 7th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Shelby, Jefferson, Bullitt, Spencer, and Oldham. Election first Monday in August. jy6 dtc

For the Legislature.

J. R. WM. M. ALLEN is a candidate for re election as Representative in the Lower House of the State Legislature for Jefferson county. jy6 dtc

JAMES S. PIRTLE is a candidate for the Legislature in the District composed of the Seventh and Eighth Wards, in the city of Louisville. jy6 dtc

For State Treasurer.

J. H. GARRARD, THE PRESENT INCUMBENT, is a candidate for State Treasurer. je22 ladte

Court of Common Pleas.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Having resigned the office of Circuit Judge for this, the 7th Judicial District, you will please announce me as a candidate for the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
jl1 dtc Respectfully, &c., P. B. MUIR.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,

JUDGE WM. SAMPSON is a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this (the 3d) Appellate District at the August election. jy1 d&wtc

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH as a candidate for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals in this, the Third Appellate Judicial District of the State of Kentucky. jy2 dtc

For the Senate.

WILLIAM JOHNSON is a candidate for the Senate in the District composed of the counties of Spencer, Larue, and Nelson. jy6 dtc

O. P. JOHNSON, of Butler county, is a Union candidate for the State Senate in the District composed of the counties of Butler, Ohio, and Muhlenburg. jy6 dtc&w1

DR. J. B. ENGLISH, of Owen, is a candidate for the State Senate in the District composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, at the August election. jy2 dtd*

COLUMBIAN
MARINE
Insurance Company
Of New York City.

CASH CAPITAL $5,000,000.

Total Assets, January 1, 1865	$7,438,572 72
Total Premiums Received in 1864	6,313,114 68
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses	2,054,754 02

This Company takes all kinds of Marine Risks on

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hostetter's Bitters on the Battle-Field.

It is satisfactory to know that our field hospitals are no longer unsupplied with this life-saving preparation. Soldiers who, as private citizens, had become acquainted with its properties, have in many instances made a special request that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS might be added to the medical stores of their regiments, and their wishes have not been unheeded. As a means of sustaining wounded men on the battle-field, and of enabling troops to bear fatiguing marches under a blazing sun, it has been strenuously recommended by distinguished medical men, and the prospect is that it will eventually supersede all the adulterated tinctures, liquors, and *dangerous Tonics* that have heretofore been considered medicinal staples. The fact that a small quantity of the Bitters mixed with water from any of the Southern or Southwestern rivers will prevent it from affecting the bowels or the liver, should be borne in mind by Army Physicians, soldiers, and all who have occasion to visit those portions of our country. The man who uses HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in conformity with the directions may set at defiance Intermittent Fever and all other diseases generated by the action of an unwholesome atmosphere upon an overtaxed frame

je7 d12&w2

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or strain. Does not rub off or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and lustre. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents,
my20 eodly

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS from abroad and in this country of *Permanent Cures by its use* in all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and Diseases of the Skin. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. In case of failure, the Proprietor requests all to return the empty bottles, and take back their money.

For sale in Louisville by G. H. CARY, and in Lexington by F. & F. FITCH. m8 We&Sa1yis

Secret Diseases.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

For Rent.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED—WITH BOARD. Also, a front parlor furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to Mrs. S. H. Barnes, Seventh street, East side, bet. Grayson and Walnut. jy6 dif

Cheap and Good Indiana Lands.

14,000 ACRES GOOD HEAVILY TIMBERED lands in Indiana, in tracts of 160 acres up, are offered at $4 50 an acre. They lie in Orange, Dubois, Daviess, and Knox counties. No improvements.

Improved Farms on the line of the New Albany Railroad also for sale.

Those wishing to buy can get directions how to see these lands by applying to R. LYNCH.
jl8 eod6&w2 Journal office.

For Sale,

20,000 FEET OF POPLAR SCANTLING, 3X4 inches and 10, 13, 14, and 16 feet in length. Apply, immediately, at the Law Office of
J. G. WILSON,
je27 d10ts Corner Centre and Jefferson sts.

MILITARY GOODS.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND
FINE MILITARY GOODS.
N. DERBY
Has just opened a complete assortment of
Dress & Fatigue Uniforms
AT

WANTED

Wanted,

BY A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD EDUCATION, from Canada, some employment in a store. Has no objection to going to the country. Address W. D., Journal office. jy6 d3*

Wanted,

A PARTNER, WITH $1,000 or $2,000, TO ENGAGE in manufacturing an Artificial Leg in Nashville and other Southern cities. Secured by letters patent, and has been thoroughly tested. Construction simple. Can be put up by any good mechanic, and where introduced meets with success. Any one desiring to engage in a substantial and profitable business will please address Box 2,107, Cincinnati, O., soon. jy6 d3*

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN), WHO HAS BEEN EMployed in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business as salesman, and is able to keep a set of books, wishes a similar situation. Has no objections to a country store. Best city references will be given. Please answer, for a week, F., Journal office. jy6 d2*

Situation Wanted,

AS AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, BY A GENtleman who writes a good hand, or in some capacity in a wholesale house. Address JOHN, Journal office. jy6 d6*

Wet Nurse Wanted.

APPLY TO R. W. TOMPKINS, at
JOS. T. TOMPKINS'S,
jy6 dif Sixth, bet. Main and Market.

Wanted,

A SITUATION UNDER A CIVIL ENGINEER. Position as rodman in a railroad survey preferred. Best references given. Address A. B., Drawer No. 101, Louisville, Ky. jy4 d5*

Wanted,

A GIRL TO DO HOUSE-WORK AND ASSIST IN washing and ironing. None need apply unless well recommended. E. MITCHELL,
jy4 d3* Chestnut, bet. Third and Fourth.

Wanted,

IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED HOSIERY AND FANcy Goods house, a Salesman who can influence Kentucky trade. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address CHAS. H. HAMRICK,
jy4 d1m* 20 North Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Store Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, A MEDIUM SIZED Store, in a good business location, at a moderate rent. A fair amount would be paid for one in an eligible location. Address, with full particulars,
HENRY E. DAVIS,
jy4 d6 218 North Eighth st., Philadelphia.

Wanted,

A WELL-RECOMMENDED WHITE GIRL FOR general house-work. Must be a good washer and ironer. 517 First street, between Green and Walnut. jy4 d3*

Wanted Immediately,

AT THE BRUNER HOUSE IN JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., four Dining-room Girls and one experienced Boy. Good wages will be paid.
jy4 d6* J. T. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY A LADY who has had several years' experience in teaching. Music and drawing taught if desired. Address Box 55, Perrysburg, Wood co., O. [illegible]

vantage of the all-prevailing excitement, the horror and passion, the wrath and delirium of the moment, they appeared bent upon plunging the country into new convulsions, into the valley of the shadow of death, through the agency of the Federal Government, with him at its head as the leading spirit of the Jacobinical programme.

Well, as we said, a period of less than three months has passed away, and what, so far, is the result? First and foremost, a great burden has been rolled from the minds of thoughtful men everywhere. He who was supposed to be rash, contracted, implacable, and lawless, unmistakably stands forth as the representative of the opposite qualities. The new President took the Constitution for his guide, and has walked since steadily in the path which its light makes plain. Who ever before exhibited greater calmness and self-possession, or a more liberal and statesmanlike policy? In the reorganization of governments for the States lately in revolt, how could a more reasonable, fair, and common-sense course have been pursued? In all such States, in reference to which he was called upon to act, he has sought among their own most eminent citizens for the best qualified men, irrespective of past party affiliations, for provisional governors and all other officers whose appointments it was his duty to make, who gave unquestionable evidence of their opposition to secession, and their present devotion to the Constitution and the Union. Many, perhaps all, of those appointees had been compelled to give in their adhesion to the late "Confederacy," and had paid taxes under its laws. If the radicals had had their way, not one of these men would ever have been appointed. In every instance an extreme man from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, or some other Northern State would have been selected. The Southern people would thus have been under a set of persons who would have gloried in styling themselves their *masters*, and who would have done their best to make the masses of the South feel themselves slaves rather than freemen. If the President had taken that course, can any man doubt as to what must have been the sad and terrible consequences? Can any man doubt that blood would have flowed in a steady stream? that the tramp of standing armies would have been perpetually heard through all the Southern States, crushing out the last vestiges of freedom and making the land another Venice or a Poland? Instead of this, the whole country is rapidly relapsing back into a state of profound peace. The President has shown a policy toward the Southern people so much wiser, fairer, more patriotic, and humane than they had been led to anticipate that there is a very general disposition manifested to acquiesce in and sustain it. The free basis they accept as something which they know the war had fixed

complete restoration of the Federal Union. From the beginning of the struggle they had looked forward with perfect confidence to its result as inevitably fraught with destruction to the Republic; and now the triumphant demonstration which our loyal people have made of energy and devotion in sustaining the Government startles them with new fears for the safety of aristocratic and monarchical institutions in Europe. At a recent public meeting in England, Mr. Roebuck, a prominent member of the Tory party in Parliament, speaking with reference to our civil war, used the following envenomed language:

I am quite sure that if the South had been recognized, great good would have been done. In the first place, the arrogant, the overbearing, and great Republic of America would have been split in two, and, for the safety of Europe, that is required.

The reader may remember that Mr. Roebuck is the same distinguished member of the Tory party who, after visiting Louis Napoleon, about two years ago, arose in the British Parliament and declared it to be the immediate duty of England and France to recognize the independence of the so-called "Confederate States." Mr. Roebuck, in his recent speech, from which we have given an extract, clearly exposed the object for which a large proportion of the aristocratic politicians of England have struggled during the past four years. Feeling that the success of republican government in America would be highly injurious to monarchical institutions in Europe, they hailed the inauguration of our civil war as inevitably fatal to the Union, upon the maintenance of which our popular freedom depends. Hence they want the great Republic of America "split in two," either section of which might then become an easy prey to the ambition and power of nations abroad. The sentiment uttered by Mr. Roebuck in his hatred for the Union should stimulate the devotion of every American citizen to free institutions under which we live. The glory of those institutions is forcibly acknowledged by the efforts of the foes of republican government in foreign lands to overturn them. The triumph of the Union over the late rebellion places the Republic in a more enviable attitude among the nations of the earth than it ever occupied before, for its strength and endurance under the mightiest assaults of its enemies have been gloriously demonstrated. How pitiful are the croakers in the midst of us who whine over the results of the late terrific struggle when the avowed enemies of the Republic abroad are downcast in view of the grand illustration we have given of the durability of enlightened democratic principles! Every utterance from the lips of an English aristocrat deprecating the success of our arms and the restoration of the Union should brighten the hopes and confidence of every American citizen as to the future of the nation and perpetuity of our lib-

last verbal bequest of our lamented LINCOLN: *"To care for him who hath borne the battle."* And this sentiment I am confident will nestle away in the hearts of these veterans until the time comes to arouse it from its slumber, when SHERMAN'S GRAND ARMY will march on as it has done, *harmonious*—IRRESISTIBLE.

As grand and stern as is the soul of General Sherman, he was deeply affected as he rode away from division after division, waving his hat back at them, while round after round of stentorian cheers and waving of hats greeted him adieu, with mingled and repeated shouts of *"Hurrah for Sherman and sixty-eight."*

LOUISVILLE, 4th July, 1865. TERRIER.

Lost,

ON MONDAY, 3d INST., ON MAIN ST., a Pocket-book containing the discharge papers of John Blank, two horse receipts, and one freight bill. Two dollars will be paid for its delivery at this office. jy6 d5*

BECKLAND, KY., July 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Please announce me a candidate to represent the counties of Bullitt, Hardin, and Meade in the next Senate of Kentucky.

Respectfully, [jy6 d6] T. W. OWINGS.

Sacks.

5,000 2-BUSHEL GRAIN SACKS just received and for sale by JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS, 208 and 210 Sixth st. jy6 d1

A FISH FRY

WILL BE GIVEN on SAND ISLAND, opposite Shipping port, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of July, by M. WOODRUFF. jy6 d3*

Office Louisville Gas Company,

JULY 3, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL stock of this Company is declared, payable on demand. JOHN S CAIN, jy6 d6 Cashier.

Instruction in Vacation.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE FEMALE HIGH School will give instruction in the various branches of an English and Classical course of study, commencing on Monday, July 10, at the Female High School. Terms: $10 for six weeks. jy6 d3&$1

$50 Reward.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ON GRAY, between Brook and Floyd streets, on the night of the 3d of July, a large BLACK HORSE. He is very timid about the head, and is hard to bridle by one not used to him. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me and the detection of the thief. JOHN BULL. jy6 d6*

Bank of Louisville,

July 3, 1865.

THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE HAS THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent (free of Government tax), which will be paid to Stockholders on demand. CHAS. TILDEN, jy6 d3 Cashier.

[Democrat copy.]

Bank Notice.

THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable to the Louisville Stockholders at the Branch in this city. H. B. HILL, jy6 d3 Cashier.

Lost,

AT LEXINGTON, KY., ON JUNE 6th, a large leather trunk, covered with [illegible] canvass, marked on one end "Mrs. John

PRATHER & SMITH,

429 Main street.

Military Hats, Military Caps, Military Cords, Citizens' Hats, Straw Hats,

SUTLERS SUPPLIED.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

All of which will be sold at low prices by

j15 d&eotf PRATHER & SMITH.

MUSICAL GOODS

At Very Low Prices.

GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, FLUTES, ACCORDIONS; Italian Violin Guitar, and Cello Strings, &c.; direct importation at low gold rates. Trade supplied at lowest New York prices by D. P. FAULDS, Dealer in Pianos and Publisher of Music, my29 d1stf 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

A. RAWSON, ORN A. BRIDGLAND, } {A. C. RAWSON, JAMES B. BOULDIN

RAWSON, BRIDGLAND, & CO.,

Tobacco Factors

AND

General Commission Merchants,

NO. 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

jan6 d&6m

206 W. H. WALKER & CO., 206

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Wholesale Dealers in

PURE BOURBON AND OTHER KENTUCKY WHISKEYS.

Quality warranted, and prices as low as in any other city in the United States. my25 d&6m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE POPULAR 7-30 LOAN, now being [illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible] attention try buyers. S. G. jy6 d2

BY C. C. SPE

A SUPERIOR BUGGY AND AT AUCTI

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Jul front of Auction-Rooms, w Buggy, built by Laurence & E suitable for one or two horses, w is a very superior article, was little used. Also a set of double Sale peremptory. Terms cash. jy6 d2

PEYTONA S

SALE OF FINE STOCK



Saddle Horses, making the best as Also, Kentucky Carriages, Persons wishing to buy or sell will advantage by attention to this sale jy6 d3 AN

BY C. C. SPE

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURN ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIAN TARY AND BOOK-CASE, L CARPETS, HOUSEKEEPING GOLD AND SILVER WATCH

ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 7, tion-rooms, will be sold son wood Furniture ever offered in very elegant and large solid ros heavy French-plate mirror doors ticle of the kind ever made; one Book-Case, Alabaster Cock, cu Chairs and Rockers, small Etagere, trures, Looking-glasses of all siz Wardrobes, Divans, Sociables, and cles. At 12 o'clock precisely, one rosewood Piano; a large lot of new grain, and Stair Carpets and Ru and Silver Watches. This sale the attention of those wanting fine Terms cash. C jy6 d2

BY S. G. HENR

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT 100 BOXES, CASKS, AND Clothing, Medicines, Wall-Paper, Window-Glass, Glass, and Tubs, Books With a variety of other articles, WILL BE SOLD TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Au Terms cash. S. G. H jy4 d1

AUCTION NO

☞ The large Sale of Drugs, Medici Perfumery, and Fancy Articles fire at Messrs. R. A. Robinson & tinued [illegible] ON TH MORNING, Jul the WENTH [illegible]on Second street, Sale positive [illegible] order of Underwr S. G. H jy4 d2

Government Saw-Mills

NASHVILLE, TEN

I WILL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC S Government Saw-Mills belonging to Time and place of sale, with descripti Mill, as follows:

July 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Sto Chattanooga [illegible]

429 Main street.

ary Hats,
ilitary Caps,
Military Cords,
Citizens' Hats,
Straw Hats,

TLERS SUPPLIED.

ARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

of which will be sold at low prices by

PRATHER & SMITH.



ICAL GOODS

At Very Low Prices.

S. VIOLINS, BANJOS, FLUTES, ACCOR-
; Italian Violin Guitar, and Cello Strings,
importation at low gold rates,
pplied at lowest New York prices by
D. P. FAULDS,
Dealer in Pianos and Publisher of Music,
f 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

{A. C. HAWSON,
{JAMES B. BOUCH

TSON, BRIDGLAND, & CO.,

obacco Factors

AND

ral Commission Merchants,

ROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

V. H. WALKER & CO., 206
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

holesale Dealers in

BOURBON AND OTHER
ENTUCKY WHISKEYS,

warranted, and prices as low as in any other
United States. my25 d1sfm

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

IPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE POPULAR
AN, now being rapidly taken up. Parties
o make a safe and permanent investment,

S. C. HENRY & CO.,
jy6 d2 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

A SUPERIOR BUGGY AND DOUBLE HARNESS
AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 7, at 10 o'clock, in front of Auction-Rooms, will be sold an extra fine Buggy, built by Laurence & Bradley, New Haven, suitable for one or two horses, with shafts and pole. It is a very superior article, was built to order, and but little used. Also a set of double Harness in good order. Sale peremptory.
Terms cash.
C. C. SPENCER,
jy6 d2 Auctioneer.

PETTONA STABLE.

SALE OF FINE STOCK AT AUCTION.



I WILL, ON SATURday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A.M. sell some well broken Rockaway, Buggy, and Saddle Horses, making the best sale of the season.
Also, Rockaways, Carriages, Buggies and Harness.
Persons wishing to buy or sell will find it much to their advantage by attention to this sale.
jy6 d3 ANDREW PEACOCK.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, LARGE SECRETARY AND BOOK-CASE, LOOKING-GLASSES, CARPETS, HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, AND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 7, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-Rooms, will be sold some of the finest rosewood Furniture ever offered in this city, to wit: One very elegant and large solid rosewood Etagere, with heavy French-plate mirror doors and back, the finest article of the kind ever made; one large Secretary and Book-Case, Alabaster Clock, cushioned seat Parlor Chairs and Rockers, small Etagere, Bedsteads and Mattresses, Looking-glasses of all sizes, Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Divans, Sociables, and Housekeeping articles. At 12 o'clock precisely, one elegant new 7-octave rosewood Piano; a large lot of new Brussels, 3 ply Ingrain, and Stair Carpets and Rugs; also several Gold and Silver Watches. This sale is eminently worthy the attention of those wanting fine Furniture.
Terms cash.
C. C. SPENCER,
jy6 d2 Auctioneer.

BY S. C. HENRY & CO.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

100 BOXES, CASKS, AND BARRELS OF

Clothing, Medicines, Wall-Paper,
Window-Glass, Glass, and Queensware,
Tubs, Books, Stoves, Tin-Ware,

With a variety of other articles,

WILL BE SOLD TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-Rooms.
Terms cash.
S. C. HENRY & CO.,
jy4 d1 Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

☞ The large Sale of Drugs, Medicines, Window-Glass, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles saved from the late fire at Messrs. R. A. Robinson & Co.'s will be continued to-day.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, July 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 North Second street, near Water.
Sale peremptory, by order of Underwriters.
S. C. HENRY & CO.,
jy4 d2 Auctioneers.

Government Saw-Mills at Auction.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 1, 1865.

I WILL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC SALE THE GOVernment Saw-Mills belonging to this department. Time and place of sale, with description and capacity of Mill, as follows:

July 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Store-house, near the Chattanooga depot.
One Mill, lune & Rodney's patent, in running order, capacity 10,000 feet per diem.

Total Assets, January 1, 1865.....$7,438,572 78
Total Premiums Received in 1864..... 6,213,114 68
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses... 2,064,754 03

This Company takes all kinds of Marine Risks on Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights, on Lakes and Oceans, Railroads and Rivers, or all combined, on as favorable terms as any reliable Company in the United States. All losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, assuring all of prompt and fair dealing.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.
JOSEPH MORRISON, Manager of West. Dep't.

W. S. VERNON & SONS., Agents,
a8 eodtf

MORRIS

FIRE AND INLAND

Insurance Company

Of New York City.

Chartered Capital - - - $5,000,000.
Cash Capital and Assets 500,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE POLICIES ON ALL descriptions of property, such as Merchandise, Mills and Factories of all kinds, and on Steamboats in process o completion, on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly paid by

WM. S. VERNON & SONS,
ap8 eodlstf No. 423 Main street, Agents.

HARTMANS'

ORIENTAL PEARL DROPS,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, EFFECtually removing TAN, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, and giving the SKIN an ELEGANT SMOOTHNESS not easily attained by ANY other. Its use among LADIES of FASHION in the EAST gives it a CHARACTER for EFFICACY which at once STAMPS it as INFINITELY SUPERIOR to the TOILET of any lady.

Can be obtained from any respectable drug store and also wholesale or otherwise from the Proprorietors.

HURLEY, RUDDLE, & CO.,
Corner Seventh and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.
m20eod3m&weow4

Weak Lungs, Coughs, Consumption!

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

---

quests all to return the empty bottles, and take back their money.
For sale in Louisville by G. H. CARY, and in Lexington by F. & F. FITCH.
m8 Wed&slyis

Secret Diseases.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The Most Certain Remedy Ever Used.

Yes, a Positive Cure!

Balsam Copavia and Mercury Discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in *twenty-four hours.*
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages $2; female $3—sent by mail.
SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it. Price $1 25 per bottle. Sold by

RAYMOND & CO.,
No. 74 Fourth street, Louisville.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors,
j10 eod m w& sat 3m 915 Race street, Philadelphia.

NO HARDEE-HOOD

On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union army. Grant and Sherman's policy, like

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

every where establishes colors which are beautiful in the people's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the Dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneously perfect fac similies of nature's every shade of black and brown.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair-Dressers. j8 eod&ow1m

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Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

DRS. R. J. & W. HUNTER, of New York, physicians for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart, would notify the citizens of Louisville and those who desire to consult them that they will open an office in Louisville on Thursday, the 29th inst., at No. 508 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, where they can be consulted personally or by letter on all diseases of the pulmonary organs, embracing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, to which branch of their profession their practice is exclusively confined. j26 d13&w2

A Physiological View of Marriage—Contain
of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before. mar1 d&w1y

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The Florence Nightingale of

AT

J. T. SMITH & CO.'S

Extensive Saddlery, Valise, and Trunk Establishment,

609 Main street, next door to Louisville Hotel.

je29 d1mis

FARMERS & DEALERS

Take Notice.

We are manufacturing and keep constantly on hand our

GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM

Sugar - Cane Mills,

The fame of these Mills has already spread throughout the country, and they are known for their simplicity and neatness, combined with strength and capacity. We have manufactured and sold many hundreds of these Mills, and in every instance they have given entire satisfaction; and if any farmer, after trying them, should not be pleased, he can return the Mill and get his money.

CASH PRICES.

No. A—50 gallons per hour				$75 00
No. B— 70	"	"	"	85 00
No. C— 90	"	"	"	95 00
No. D—110	"	"	"	105 00
No. E—150	"	"	"	175 00

We are also manufacturing and keep for sale the

LOUISVILLE EVAPORATOR

No. 1 furnace and pan complete, galv. iron.... $50 00
No. 1 furnace and pan complete, copper..... 60 00

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

PEARSON, AIKIN, & CO.,
Variety Foundery and Machine Works,
Main st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth,
ja16d1y&sw2m Louisville, Ky.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY A LADY who has had several years' experience in teaching. Music and drawing taught if desired. Address Box 55, Perrysburg, Wood co., O.
jy3 d3*

Wanted,

TWO COMPETENT WHITE GIRLS—ONE TO cook, wash, and iron; the other to do housework. Apply at 612 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut.
jy3 d3

A Farm Wanted

OF FROM 50 TO 100 ACRES, WELL-improved, within ten to twelve miles of Louisville, in Kentucky or Indiana, with railroad facilities. A fruit farm preferred. Address Hite B. Henry, Louisville, Ky.
jy3 d3&w1

Agents Wanted.

$10 A DAY MADE BY GOOD AGENTS IN SELLing the magnificent Steel Engraving GRANT ON HORSEBACK. Sold only by subscription by our authorized agents.
Also just ready to place in the hands of canvassers, a splendid imported picture of ANDREW JACKSON.
Constantly on hand the finest National, Patriotic, and Miscellaneous Pictures in America.
A. TELLEZ & CO.,
Jefferson st., above First.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. j21 dly3*

TOBACCO DEALERS.

O. K. KING & CO.,
Tobacco Factors
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 24 Broad street, NEW YORK.
O. K. King, Thos. J. Hand, Theo. J. de Sabla.
Agents in Louisville A. O. & JOHN S. BRANNIN.
my3 d&3w

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMselves together in a general Agricultural, Farming Implement, and Machine Business, under the name and style of MOORE & BARRETT, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the trade generally.
J. A. MOORE.
HENRY W. BARRET.
Louisville, March 1, 1865.

MOORE & BARRET,

DEALERS IN

Field Seeds,
Agricultural Implements,
and Machines.

Ball's Reapers and Mowers, at reduced prices.
Excelsior Reapers and Mowers.
Ohio Chief Reapers and Mowers.
Champion Reapers and Mowers.
Kentucky Clipper Mower.
Hubbard Mower.
Improved Eclipse Separators.
Horse-Powers and Threshers.

of a former [illegible]

try is rapidly relapsing back into a state of profound peace. The President has shown a policy toward the Southern peo ple so much wiser, fairer, more patriotic, and humane than they had been led to anticipate that there is a very general disposition manifested to acquiesce in and sustain it. The free basis they accept as something which they know the war had fixed immovably, and in opposition to which they know perfectly well it is mere waste of breath to talk. It is that which neither the President nor any body else can change. The only other great question that remained related to negro citizenship. Upon this the radicals made a dead set upon Mr. Johnson in the hope, vain as it has proved to have been, of inducing him to override, in the agitation of the moment, the Constitution, and do violence to the practice and principles of the great fathers of the Republic by taking into his own hands and determining the qualifications of citizenship in the several States. They urged this as a war-power measure after the war had ceased! If the Federal Government could do that in a time of peace, what might it not do? It would be useless to talk about the Constitution if, when not a single arm in any part of the country is raised against the Government, the Executive could disregard the whole policy of that Government and ignore the Constitution in a time of peace from its organization to the present time. He rightly concluded there could be no justification or palliation for such a course and he at once remitted the whole question to the States as one of their undoubted rights, the exercise of which is at the same time the soundest policy.

By this constitutional and truly conservative policy of the President he has endeared himself to the great mass of Union men both North and South. The only opposition he encounters is from the radicals, demagogues, and place-hunters of both sections of the country, who, as usual, are playing into each other's hands and trying to force the President from his patriotic course into the unconstitutional and dangerous one of determining the qualifications of suffrage and citizenship in the respective States. The secession radicals in this State —fectiously styling themselves "conservatives"—making common cause with the extreme radicals of the North, are attempting to bring about negro suffrage and negro equality in the South, whether the people wish such suffrage and equality or not. They have no regard for the Constitution, or anything else except *office*. They hope by appealing constantly to the passions of the ignorant to get up another excitement and get into *office* by it. We rather think they will fail. The people are beginning to understand this business of negro agitation at last, and they will soon forever place it beyond the arena of federal politics. By the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, slavery will be literally buried [illegible]

illustration we have given of the durability of enlightened democratic principles! Every utte ance from the lips of an English aristocrat deprecating the success of our arms and the restoration of the Union should brighten the hopes and confidence of every American citizen as to the future of the nation and perpetuity of our liberties.

DEATH OF HON. NATHANIEL WOLFE.—We deeply lament the death of Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, who, after a short illness, departed this life at six o'clock Monday evening last, at his residence, in this city. The days were so few since we had enjoyed a long social interview with the deceased, then in the glow and vigor of health, that it was difficult, as it was sorrowful, for us to realize the fact that the places which had so well known him on earth should know him no more forever. Mr. Wolfe was born and reared in Virginia, and was the first graduate of the University at Charlottesville, where, at an early age, he acquired the degree of Master of Arts. He came to Louisville when quite a young man and entered into the practice of law, in which he achieved fine pecuniary success and a reputation of which he might well have been proud. He was justly regarded as one of the most brilliant and able criminal lawyers in the Western country. Every citizen of Louisville will remember the very decided mark he made as Commonwealth's Attorney, in which capacity he served this judicial district during, we believe, two terms of the office in succession. As a lawyer, he labored with great assiduity, and, in presenting his argument to the court and jury, he always exhibited a great amount of learning and a degree of eloquence that charmed his hearers. He was an accomplished orator.

Mr. Wolfe was at times engaged in politics, and his views were always of a conservative character, though on some questions we differed widely from him. He was repeatedly a member of our State Legislature and ever sustained a leading position as a member of that body.

We have seldom known a man whose heart was prompted by nobler impulses than Nathaniel Wolfe's. He was a genial companion, an honorable competitor of those whom his sense of duty led him to oppose, and we never knew him to swerve from the highest path of gentlemanly bearing.

Mr. Wolfe has died in his fifty-sixth year, and our whole community laments his death as that of a distinguished and worthy citizen. His memory will long be green in the hearts of the people of Louisville to whose interests he devoted so much useful time and labor.

☞The following remarks, delivered by Mr Prentice in response to a call at the Sherman-

THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi annual dividend of 6 per cent payable to the Louisville Stockholders at the Branch in this city.
H. B. HILL,
jy6 d3 Cashier.

Lost,



AT LEXINGTON, KY., ON JUNE 27th, a large leather trunk, covered with canvas, marked on one end "Mrs. John W. Tyler, Louisville, Ky.," and on the other "Mrs. J. W. T." Said trunk was to have been placed on the railroad train for Louisville on that day, but is believed to have been lost, mislaid or stolen. A liberal reward will be paid for its restoration to me, with contents untouched. MRS. JOHN W. TYLER.
[Lexington Observer copy one week and send bill to Journal Office.] jy6 dlw

Russellville Female Academy,
RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

THE ABOVE NAMED INSTITUTION IS A REGULARLY chartered Female College, with power to grant diplomas and confer degrees; has been in existence nine years, and has not suspended a day since the war began; has recently enlarged and improved its premises, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition.
Expenses per session of twenty weeks: Primary Department $15; Academic $20; Collegiate $25; Music $25 Board $100. Next session begins 20th of August, 1865.
For full particulars apply for a catalogue, or write to Rev. David Morton, Principal, or Joshua Knowles, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
jy6 d1m*

GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 35 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED FROM MERCHANTS and Bankers, which may be checked on at pleasure, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent allowed on the daily balance.

GOLD, STERLING EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD, PETROLEUM, and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

Collections made on all accessible points. jy6 d6*

University of Louisville,
LAW DEPARTMENT.
Twentieth Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
HON. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
HON. P. B. MUIR, Professor of the History and of the Sources of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

Instructions will be given by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and Expositions every day to each class.

A Moot Court will sit once in each week, at which causes will be argued by the Students and opinions delivered by the presiding Professor.

The Students will also be instructed in the preparation of legal instruments and pleadings.

The Students of the Law Department of the University of the charter, entitled to attend

KENTUCKY WHISKEYS.

Quality warranted, and prices as low as in any other city in the United States. my25 d1w3m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE POPULAR 7-30 LOAN, now being rapidly taken up. Parties desiring to make a safe and permanent investment, should call at once, while the notes are offered at par, ¾ commission allowed Banks and Bankers.
J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.
m13 d1f [Democrat and Press copy.]

OIL WELL MACHINERY.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO.,
Louisville Foundery & Machine Shop,
Corner Main and Tenth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand
Portable & Stationary Steam Engines,
Oil Well Tools and Rig complete,
Cordage and Belting,
Bellows & Smith-shop Tools,
Oil Well Tubing, Oil Pumps,
&c.

☞We have the sole right for this city to manufacture

ROLLE'S PATENT FLUSH-JOINT CAST IRON DRIVING-PIPE.

We have arrangements made with parties who are fully competent to erect the machinery, drill the wells, and repair the tools, so that we can furnish any party with such men at moderate wages.
All information given and orders promptly attended to. jy2 d3fis

WARREN NEWCOMB. H. D. NEWCOMB.
WARREN NEWCOMB & CO.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS And General Commission Merchants,
No. 62 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Liberal advances will be made upon property consigned to the above address by
jel0 d6m1s H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO

Marshal's Sale.

John N. Jabine, &c., against Eugene Jabine, } In Chancery. No. 19,172.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 24, 1865, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT

in said city, bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of Broadway and Second streets; running thence east with a line of Broadway 130 feet to the corner of lots 224 and 225 in Jno. T. Gray's subdivision of 20-acre lots 2, 4, and 5; thence north with the line, betwixt 224 and 225, one hundred and nine feet, more or less, to a point one-half the length of said line betwixt said lots 224

Nashville

I WILL EXPOSE AT PUBL ornment Saw-Mills belongin Time and place of sale, with des Mill, as follows:

July 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M., Chesterfield Depot—
One Mill, Lane & Bodley's p capacity 10,000 feet per diem;
Two Mills, Clement's patent p new; capacity 10,000 feet per die
Three Mills, without Chesterfie patent, new, capacity 10,000 feet
July 15th, at 1 o'clock P. M Bellevue, N. & N. W. R. R.—
One Mill, Clement's patent, i in running order; capacity 15,0
One Mill, Lee & Leavitt's pat capacity 10,000 feet per diem.
Terms cash in Government f

jy4 dtJy9 Capt., A. Q. M

BY C. C. SP

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF F

VATE RESIDENCE

ON THURSDAY MORNIN will be sold, at the reside the north side of Walnut stre Eighth, the entire Furniture consisting of the usual assor dence all in good order and co
TERMS—3 months' credit; be by bearing interest from day s

C. C SPENCER, Auctioneer

AUCTION

BY THOMAS ANI

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th Ju sold, without reserve, also
125 cases Boots, Shoes, and
Also, to c
15 cases Men's and Boys'

ON THURSDAY, 6th Jul sold, without reserve—
A stock of Staple and Fanc
Also invoices of Men's Fu made Clothing, Blue Blouses,
Terms cash. THOS.
jy2 d3

BY S. C. EB

VALUABLE BONDS AND

ON MONDAY, July 10, at at Auction-Rooms, to clos
9 Canal Bonds, $1,000 eac
9 Louisville and Nashvill
5 Frankfort City Bonds, $
180 shares Gas Stock.
Terms cash (bankable funds
jy2 d1 S

Governme

WILL BE SOLD AT P WEDNESDAY, the 12 o'clock A. M.; at the Auctio No. 108 Main street, Louisvill erty, viz:
Such [illegible] bushels corder 87,764 pounds corder
By order of Bvt. Gen. J. M

Assistant Quartermaster's O Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1

BY C. C. S

VALUABLE BROADWA

AT AUC

ON WEDNESDAY AFTE will be so, on the prem

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

CRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE POPULAR
) LOAN, now being rapidly taken up. Parties
g to make a safe and permanent investment
call at once, while the notes are offered at par.
mission allowed Banks and Bankers.
jy25 tf J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.
[Democrat and Press copy.]

, WELL MACHINERY.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO.,

sville Foundery & Machine Shop,

Corner Main and Tenth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

table & Stationary Steam
ngines,
Well Tools and Rig com-
ete,
lage and Belting,
ows & Smith-shop Tools,
Well Tubing, Oil Pumps,
c.

We have the sole right for this city to manufac-

LE'S PATENT FLUSH-JOINT
ST IRON DRIVING-PIPE.

ave arrangements made with parties who are
mpetent to erect the machinery, drill the wells,
air the tools, so that we can furnish any party
h men at moderate wages.
formation given and orders promptly attended
my2 d1fs

EN NEWCOMB. H. D. NEWCOMB.
WARREN NEWCOMB & CO.,
TON AND TOBACCO FACTORS
d General Commission Merchants,
BROAD STREET. NEW YORK.
al advances will be made upon property con-
to the above address by
mls H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO

Marshal's Sale.

Jabine, &c., } In Chancery. No. 19,172.
paint
Jabine, }

URSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUIS-
Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause,
signed, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 18,
out the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public
to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door,
ty of Louisville, the property in pleadings mon-
wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT

ity, bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast
f Broadway and second streets; running thence
th a line of Broadway 130 feet to the corner of
and 295 in Jno. T. Gray's subdivision of 39 acres
and 5; thence north with the line, betwixt 294
, one hundred and nine feet, more or less, to a
-half the length of said line betwixt said lots 294
and to the line of the lot heretofore sold and
d by Jno. T. Gray and wife to Jno. Linton;
west at right angles 129 feet with the line of said

Government Saw-Mills belonging to this department. Time and place of sale, with description and capacity of Mill, as follows:

July 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Store-house, near the Chattahoochee depot—

One Mill, Lane & Bodley's patent, in running order, capacity 10,000 feet per diem.

Two Mills, Clement's patent, Holabird & Co., builders, new, capacity 10,000 feet per diem.

Three Mills, without Engines, Owen, Lane, & Dyer's patent, new, capacity 10,000 feet per diem.

July 11th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Camp Irwin, near Bellevue, N. & N. W. R. R.—

One Mill, Clement's patent, Holabird & Co., builders, in running order, capacity 15,000 feet per diem.

One Mill, Lee & Leavitt's patent, in running order, capacity 15,000 feet per diem.

Terms—cash in Government funds.

S. R. HAMILL,
Capt., A. Q. M. U. S. Mil. R. Rds.,
Mil. Div. of the Tenn.

jy4 d1J9

BY C. C. SPENCER.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, July 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of B. R. Pollard, on the north side of Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth, the entire Furniture therein contained, and consisting of the usual assortment for a private residence all in good order and condition.

TERMS—3 months' credit; bond, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

L. W. SALE, C. J. C.
C. C SPENCER, Auctioneer. jy4 d3

AUCTION SALES

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 10 A. M., will be sold, without reserve, about

125 cases Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

Also, to close,

15 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.

ON THURSDAY, 6th July, at 10 A. M., will be sold, without reserve—

A stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Also invoice of Men's Furnishing Goods. Ready-made Clothing, Blue Blouses, Military Goods, &c.

Terms cash.
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
jy3 d3 Auctioneers.

BY J. C. HENRY & CO.

VALUABLE BONDS AND STOCKS AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, as Auctioneers, by order of a concern—

9 Canal Bads, $1,000 each;
9 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Bonds, $1,000 each;
5 Frankfort City Bonds, $1,000 each;
180 shares Gs Stock.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

jy3 d1 J. C. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Government Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 108 Main st., Louisville, Ky., the following property, viz:

8,000 bushels condemned Corn;
87 bags condemned Grain Sacks.

By order of Lt. Gen. J. M. PALMER.

D. O. DEWOLF,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, } Capt. & A. Q. M.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1865. } jy3 dtd

BIG. C. SPENCER.

VALUABL BROADWAY HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNDAY AFTERNOON, July 5, at 5 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, a valuable and desirable two story brick House, having eight rooms, with all necessary outbuildings, situated on the north side of Broadway, btwn Jackson and Hancock. Lot 24½ Corner Seventh and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

m30 ecc 2m d&wsowd

Weak Lungs, Coughs, Consumption!

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

Cures Coughs,	Bleed Spitting,
Asthma,	Whooping-Cough,
Bronchitis,	Lung Complaints,
Consumption,	Disordered Liver,
Sore Throat,	Pains in Side, Breast, &c.

And all complaints of a pulmonary nature.

No Remedy Ever Discovered

Has made so many wonderful cures of Consumption and all diseases of the air passages and lungs as "*Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.*" A trial of many years has proved its wonderful efficacy Price $1; six bottles, $5. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by R. A. ROBINSON & Co., Louisville.
ap8 eod3m

NEW ALBANY
WOOLLEN MILLS,

State st., near the River,

New Albany, Ind.

WE ARE READY TO DO CUSTOM WORK promptly. We manufacture Blankets, Coverlets, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., all scoured and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list or manufacturing on application by mail.

J. P. GEHART & CO.,
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson, & Co.
REFERENCES—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville.
J. Von Borries & Co. "
ap7 eod&wfm

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AT WHOLESALE.
FRANCIS M. STONE,
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INVITES THE ATTENTION OF BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and BOOKBINDERS to his extensive stock of the various articles suited to their wants, including—

LEDGER PAPERS of all sizes, Cap to Imperial;
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COLORED COVER and LABEL PAPERS;
PRINTERS' CARDS in Sheets and cut all sizes;
PRINTERS' BLACK & COLORED INKS, BRONZE, &c.

☞ BOOK and NEWS PAPER, all sizes and weights. Orders by mail, accompanied by remittance or satisfactory city references, promptly filled. jy9 eod3m

GEORGE P. O'DONNELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty, opposite the Post-office.

NEW YORK,

Attends promptly to business committed to his charge by Merchants and Lawyers in the West; as Notary Public takes testimony by commission.

REFERENCES.

Hamilton Pope and Capt James Mather.....Louisville.
The Nassau Bank, J. L. & D. S. Riker (Commission Merchants, 48 Cedar st.); Lawrence Myers & Co. (Importers, 35 South William st.); and F. F. James & Co. (Bankers, 45 Wall st.).....New York.
Fletcher & Hobert (Merchants), Burchhardt & Co. (Merchants), and John G. Douglas, Esq. (Attorney at Law).....Cincinnati.
j14 dalm&dolm

"PURIFY THE FOUNTAIN AND THE STREAMS

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Soap" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Dropa," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

je12 d1m

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men; also new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—sent free in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap8 d3m

DR. C. L. SPENCER'S

Fragrant Odouselaine,
For the Teeth.

It is one of the very best articles for cleansing and preserving the Teeth ever offered to the public, and is warranted to contain no acid nor any other ingredient in the least injurious to the teeth. A cake of superior tooth paste accompanies each bottle. The Odouselaine can be found at wholesale or retail by Druggists generally.

C. L. SPENCER & CO., Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed. je9 d3m

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists, &c. FACTORY 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. o8 1 y

Louisville Gold Pen MANUFACTORY,

The only House that Manufactures Pens South of the Ohio River. Please Call and Satisfy Yourselves.



Our Pens are equal if not superior to any in use. They are 14 carats fine, and warranted perfect in every respect. The trade supplied. Old pens repaired in No. 1 furnace and pen complete, copper..... 60 00

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

PEARSON, AIKIN, & CO.,
Variety Foundery and Machine Works,
Main st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth,
je10 dis &w3m Louisville, Ky.

250,000
Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c.

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS;

All to be sold for One Dollar each!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

"This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have to hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Post Water, Mich., Oct. 31, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely on articles purchased from them just as represented. To their long connection in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Loyal American, Anderson Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct 20, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Watertville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 18-4. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men"—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

All to be Sold for One Dollar Each.

250	Solid Silver Dining Sets	$75 to 200
500	Silver Salvers and Urns	50 " 300
500	Solid Silver Tea Sets complete	50 " 300
150	Rosewood Musical Boxes, 24 airs	75 " 250
200	Mahogany Musical Boxes, 24 airs	50 " 200
250	Gold Hunting Watches	75 " 250
200	Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	50 " 200
500	Open-face Silver Watches	35 " 100
250	Diamond Rings	35 " 50
5,000	Photo. Albums, all sizes	50 " 100
3,000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	5 " 50
5,000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	15 " 30
5,000	Chased Gold Bracelets	5 " 10
5,000	Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	6 " 12
7,000	Solitaire and Revolving Brooches	5 " 25
5,000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	5 " 10
5,000	Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 " 10
5,000	Mosaic, Jet, and Lava Ear drops	4 " 10
7,500	Coral, and Emerald Eardrops	4 " 8
5,000	California Diamond Pins	5 " 20
5,000	California Cluster Diamond Pins	3 " 10
3,000	Sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs	3 " 10
5,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	3 " 8
10,000	Lockets, double-glass	3 " 8
5,000	Lockets for Miniatures	5 " 10
3,000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc	3 " 8
5,000	Plain Gold Rings	4 " 10
5,000	Chased Gold Rings	4 " 10
10,000	Shield and Signet Rings	3 " 10
10,000	California Diamond Rings	3 " 10
7,500	Sets Ladies' Jewellery—Jet	5 " 10
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewellery—Coral	8 " 15
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewellery—Onyx	10 " 15
5,000	Sets Ladies' Jewellery—Lava	12 " 20
2,500	Sets Ladies' Jewellery—Mosaic	15 " 30
10,000	Gold Pens with Silver Holders	5 " 15
5,000	Gold Pens with Ebony Holders	5 " 15
2 000	Gold Pens and Holders, superior	10 " 18
5,000	Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	15 " 50
5,000	Silver Castors and Wine Holders	15 " 50
2,000	Silver fruit and Cake Baskets	20 " 50

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 76 Broadway, New York, extensive *Manufacturers and Importers* of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewellery, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved on a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the regulations following:

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in *Sealed Envelopes*, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are

Kentucky Clipper Mower.
Hubbard Mower.
Improved Eclipse Separators.
Horse-Powers and Threshers.
McSherry's, Moore's, and Lutz's Grain Drills.
Wheat Fans,
Sprout's 20-Tooth Steel Spring Horse Hay Rake.
Revolving Horse Hay Rakes.
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Sugarcane Mills and Evaporators.
Cider Mills.
Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers.
Harrows and Cultivators.
Cast and Steel Plows.
Pumps, Churns, Clothes-Wringers, and Washers.
Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c., &c.

MOORE & BARRET,
No. 320 N. side Main, bet. 3d & 4th streets.
m15 d 1e3m

SAM'L BAKER. JOSEPH W. MORRILL.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Successors to SAM'L BAKER,

609 Main street, next door above Louisville Hotel,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, Horse Collars,
TRUNKS,

Suited to the Southern and Western markets.

Woollen, Linen, and Rubber Covers and Hoods; Bridles, Fillings, and Martingals, both English and our own make; Girth and Rein Webs; Riding and Driving Whips and Bits; Saddlers', Harness, and Trunk-Makers' Material, all kinds;

SALE AND CUSTOM HARNESS

Of all kinds and at all prices.

IN OUR

Trunk Department

Will be found all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, & MOROCCO SACS.

Nest Trunks for Shipping.

SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.

ald d3m1s

tive policy of the President he has endeared himself to the great mass of Union men both North and South. The only opposition he encounters is from the radicals, demagogues, and place-hunters of both sections of the country, who, as usual, are playing into each other's hands and trying to force the President from his patriotic course into the unconstitutional and dangerous one of determining the qualifications of suffrage and citizenship in the respective States. The secession radicals in this State —foctiously styling themselves "conservatives"—making common cause with the extreme radicals of the North, are attempting to bring about negro suffrage and negro equality in the South, whether the people wish such suffrage and equality or not. They have no regard for the Constitution, or anything else except *office*. They hope by appealing constantly to the passions of the ignorant to get up another excitement and get into *office* by it. We rather think they will fail. The people are beginning to understand this business of negro agitation at last, and they will soon forever place it beyond the arena of federal politics. By the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, slavery will be technically, as it is now virtually, removed from the country, and as the question of negro citizenship has been already remitted to the States, the negro will soon be fairly and forever laid upon so high a shelf that the agitators in federal politics can never again reach him.

☞A true soldier is always magnanimous to a fallen foe. This fact has been forcibly illustrated in the words and actions of the gallant officers of our army toward the people of the South since the overthrow of the rebellion. The spirit of forgiveness prevails among them all. Monday evening last a number of distinguished officers of Sherman's army and the illustrious Sherman himself addressed a large assemblage of gentlemen at the banquet at Masonic Temple, in this city, and the sentiments uttered by them toward the people of the South were of the most ennobling character. General Sherman closed his eloquent remarks on the occasion by saying: "Now, I do not feel any more unkindness against the South than I did before the war. The war is over, and we have a duty devolving upon us which is a very plain one. Let each go home and mind his own business." Such is the simple and magnanimous language which the heart of a battle-worn chieftain prompted him to utter toward a brave people whom he had successfully struggled against.

☞The following remarks, delivered by Mr Prentice in response to a call at the Sherman Banquet Monday night, were left out of the form in making up the outside of this morning's paper, in which a full report of the speeches made on that occasion appears:

My friends and fellow-citizens, never in all my life have I attended a festival with so much joy and delight as I feel in attending this. We all esteem it a privilege to be here. We deem ourselves honored in rendering the tribute of our admiration and regard to the master-spirit, the great man of the war, the hero whose name will go down through the generations the peer of Cæsars, of Fredericks, of Napoleons. The mightiest campaign ever made upon our globe was, I verily believe, made by our illustrious guest and his terrible army. I don't know how I shall vote in 1868, but *now* I vote for that illustrious guest. He doesn't want the office; it couldn't honor him, but he could and would honor it by the noble discharge of its tremendous duties.

☞The Louisville Democrat, on the Fourth of July, published another set of radical resolutions in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. Of course.

☞Don't be too anxious to avoid a difficulty. Look it steadily in the eye and it may turn its abashed head and avoid you.

☞A lady must think she has something very valuable in her head, if we may judge from the number of locks she keeps upon it.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED FROM MERCHANTS and Bankers, which may be checked on at pleasure, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent allowed on the daily balance.

GOLD, STERLING EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD, PETROLEUM, and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

Collections made on all accessible points. jy6 d6*

University of Louisville,
LAW DEPARTMENT.
Twentieth Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
HON. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
HON. P. B. MUIR, Professor of the History and of the Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence, and International Law.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months.

Instructions will be given by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and Expositions every day to each class.

A Moot Court will sit once in each week, at which causes will be argued by the Students and opinions delivered by the presiding Professor.

The Students will also be instructed in the preparation of legal instruments and pleadings.

The Students of the Law Department of the University are, by a provision of its charter, entitled to attend the Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, in the Medical Department, without charge.

A valuable Library is in the School.

Students who shall have attended two full courses of instruction in this University, or one in some other school and one in this, or have practised the profession one year, and attended one course of Lectures here, and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled, on the recommendation of the Faculty, to the decree of Bachelor of Laws. The diploma is a *license to practise Law.*

The fee is $30 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee $5.

Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville.
jy6 d1aw6&9wlm

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WARREN NEWCOMB & CO.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants,
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Liberal advances will be made upon property consigned to the above address by
jel0 dlmis H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO

Marshal's Sale.

John N. Jabine, &c., against Eugene Jabine. } In Chancery. No. 19,172.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 10, 1865, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A HOUSE AND LOT

in said city, bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of Broadway and Second streets; running thence east with a line of Broadway 130 feet to the corner of lots 294 and 295 in Jno. T. Gray's subdivision of 20-acre and 25, one hundred and nine feet, more or less, to a point one-half the length of said line between said lots 294 and 295, and to the line of the lot heretofore sold and conveyed by Jno. T. Gray and wife to Jno. Linton; thence west at right angles 130 feet with the line of said lot conveyed to Linton to Second street; thence south with Second street to the beginning, being one-half of the lots 295, 296, 297, and 298 on the plan of said subdivision.

A LOT

in said city, known and designated on the plan of Lytle's subdivision by the No. 5, in fractional square No. 3 beginning on the north side of Monroe street 125 feet west of Eleventh street; thence with Monroe street westwardly 25 feet, and extending back same width 100 feet.

TERMS—One-half on a credit of three months, one-eighth payable in one year; one-eighth payable when plaintiff Rebecca, who is about 26 years old; one-eighth payable when plaintiff Lucien, who is about 18 years old, and one-eighth when plaintiff Harry, who is about 16 years old, severally attain the age of 21 years.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BRAIL GANTT,
jy6 d1d Deputy.

Gingham, &c.

2 CASES black and white striped and checked Gingham;
1 case blue Chambray Gingham;
1 case pink " do;
1 case buff " do;
2 cases 5-4 DeBege;
2 cases double width DeBege;
Just received and for sale by
JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS,
jy6 d1 208 and 210 Sixth st.

Hosiery.

1,000 DOZ Ladies' white, brown, and mixed Cotton Hose;
500 doz Men's brown and mixed Half Hose;
Just received and for sale by
JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS,
jy6 d1 208 and 210 Sixth st.

A stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Also invoice of Men's Furnishing Goods. Ready-made Clothing Blue Blouses, Military Goods, &c.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
jy3 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

VALUABLE BONDS AND STOCKS AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, at Auction Rooms, to close a concern—
2 Canal Bds, $1,500 each;
9 Louisville and Nashville R. R. Bonds, $1,000 each;
5 Frankfort City Bonds, $1,000 each;
180 shares Gr Stock.
Terms cash (bankable funds).
jy3 d1 S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Government Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 108 Main st., Louisville, Ky., the following property, viz:

5,000 bushels condemned Corn;
87,500 pounds condemned Grain Sacks.
By order of Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER.
D. C. DeWOLF,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1865. } Capt. & A. Q. M.
jy3 dtd

BY C. C. SPENCER.

VALUABLE BROADWAY HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 5, at 5 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, a valuable and desirable two story Brick House, having eight rooms, with all necessary outbuildings, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Lot 25½ feet front and extending back to an alley.

☞The above property is in an excellent neighborhood, in good repair, and is ordered to be sold without reserve.

TERMS—Cash; balance in 1 and 2 years with interest added.
C. C. SPENCER,
jy3 d5 Auctioneer.

TO THE SOLDIER.

IF THE SOLDIER WHO TRADED WITH ADAM A. WOLF, Jr., his Jewelry Store, on Main street, near Eighth st., a small Silver Watch, for which it was necessary to go to another store for a key, will call at Mr. Wolf's he will learn something to his advantage.
jy6 d1*

$50 Reward—A Soldier Lost.

A DESERTED SOLDIER, BY THE NAME OF PAUDHNSON, member of the 16th Iowa Infy., left Brownsville General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., on the 28th ult., & is known to have crossed on the Portland ferry to New Albany, Ind., on the 2d inst. Supposed to have gone toward Chicago. Description—45 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high; dressed, when last seen, in blue pants, soldiers' blouse, and a black hat. His general appearance would represent a man who had been drinking for some time. A native of Norway, and had but very little knowledge of the English language. Any one who can give any information where he may be found, bring him to Mr. S. Sanford, New Albany, Ind., or Gross John Johnson, care Box No. XLIX, Louisville, Ky., will cheerfully receive the above-mentioned reward.
jy5 el&m1*

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A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD FOR a gentleman and wife in humble circumstances, who are wishful the comforts of a home. Good references given. Address G. F., Journal office, stating terms and particulars. jy5 e1*

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WALLETS, &c.;
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PRINTERS' BLACK & COLORED INKS, &
&c.

☞BOOK and NEWS PAPER, all sizes and
Orders by mail, accompanied by remittance
factory city reference, promptly filled. jy9

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Attorney and Counsellor at
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty, opposite
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by Merchants and Lawyers in the West; as
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Myers & Co. (Importers, 35 South William
st.); and F. P. James & Co. (Bankers, 46
Wall st.).....Ne
Fletcher & Hobart (Merchants), Burchhardt
& Co. (Merchants), and John G. Douglas,
Esq. (Attorney at Law).....Cin
jl4 dislm&doe1 m*

"PURIFY THE FOUNTAIN AND THE ST
will be pure" is old philosophy, and in no case d
ply stronger than in the animal system. The b
cleansed through the instrumentality of the live
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SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, SCOV
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, GRAEFENBER
SAPARILLA AND HEALTH BITTERS, Mc
TOCK'S ALTERATIVE, LOUDEN'S ALTERA
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PARILLA, AND HURLEY'S SARSAPARILL
all good and efficient remedies, and sold by
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74 Fourth st

Gray Hair, Baldness, Dandr
Any Disease of the Scalp,
NO DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH P
IS NOT A DYE.

"London" THE "Hair Color Restor
"London" WORLD'S "Hair Color Restor
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"London" "Hair Color Restor

It is the *Only Known Restorer of Color and F*
Hair Dressing combined. Delicately perfumed,
1—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3—It will restore the natural secretions.
4—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5—It will make the hair soft, glossy, and flexible
6—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
Price 75 cents per bottle, or $4 the half dozen.
by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 N. SIXTH street,
adelphia, and R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville
aS We3&4&MoSm

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10, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, to close a concern--

00 each:
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rnment Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON the 12th day of July inst., at 10 Assistant Quartermaster's Office, ouisville, Ky., the following prop-

condemned Corn;
condemned Grain Sacks.

J. M. PALMER.
D. O. DeWOLF,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

ster's Office,)
ly 1, 1865. } jy3 dtd

!. SPENCER.

DWAY HOUSE AND LOT

UCTION.

FTERNOON, July 5, at 5 o'clock, premises, a valuable and desirable, having eight rooms, with all s, situated on the north side of ickson and Hancock. Lot 32½ t back to an alley.

erty is in an excellent neighborhood is ordered to be sold without

sh: balance in 1 and 2 years

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HO TRADED WITH ADAM ley Store, on Main street, near Silver Watch, for which it was ther store for a key, will call at something to his advantage.

—A Soldier Lost.

NEH, BY THE NAME OF member of the 16th Iowa Infy., spital, Louisville, Ky., on the to have crossed on the Portland ad., on the 3d inst. Supposed Shingo. Description—45 years high; dressed, when last seen, blouse, and a black hat. His uld represent a man who had ime. A native of Norway, and ledge of the English language. y information where he may t, Mr. S. Sanford, New Albany, Johnson, care Box No. XLIX, fully receive the above-mentjy6 eld3m1*

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D ROOM AND BOARD FOR in humble circumstances, who a of a home. Good references ormal office, stating terms and jy6 2t*

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Gray Hair, Baldness, Dandruff, Any Disease of the Scalp,

NO DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH IT. IT IS NOT A DYE.

"London"	"Hair Color Restorer."
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It is the *Only Known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined*. Delicately perfumed.

1—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
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7,600 Coral, and Emerald Eardrops	3	5
5,000 California Diamond Pins	5	20
5,000 California Cluster Diamond Pins	3	10
3,000 Sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs	3	10
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	3	8
10,000 Lockets, double-glass	3	5
5,000 Lockets for Miniatures	5	10
5,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc.	3	5
5,000 Plain Gold Rings	4	10
5,000 Chased Gold Rings	4	10
10,000 Shield and Signet Rings	3	10
10,000 California Diamond Rings	3	10
7,500 Sets Ladies' Jewellery—Jet	5	10
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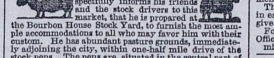

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the stock drivers to this market, that he is prepared at all times to receive and feed stock at his stables on the Bourbon House Stock Yard, to furnish the most ample accommodations to all who may favor him with their custom. He has abundant pasture grounds, immediately adjoining the city, within one-half mile drive of the stock pens. The pens are situated in the central part of the stock market, and are well floored, covered and supplied with hydrant water in every pen, and a No 1 Fairbank scale for weighing stock. His facilities are unsurpassed anywhere. Thankful for the many years of patronage he has heretofore enjoyed, he hopes for a continuance of the same,

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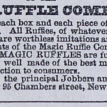


OF THE

MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY,

To be found on each box and each piece of GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE. All Ruffles, of whatever name, not having this mark, are worthless imitations and infringements on the patents of the Magic Ruffle Company.

The GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES are full six yards in each piece, are well made of the best material, and give perfect satisfaction to consumers.

For sale by all the principal Jobbers and Retailers. Office of Company 95 Chambers street, New York.
m27 d3m

SAWYER, WALLACE, & CO., Commission Merchants,

47 Broad st., NEW YORK.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS, AND all the necessary attention given to forwarding by

JAS. L. GLENN, Agent,
Hamilton's Building, corner Sixth and Main sts.,
ap19 d3mis Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GEO. A. DYER RESPECTFULLY OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity. Office and residence temporarily No. 1,218 north side Market, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, 5 doors west of St. Patrick's Church. Office hours 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

my3* eod3m GEO. A. DYER, M. D.

GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU,

Candidate for Congress,

WILL SPEAK AS FOLLOWS:

Monday, July 10—At Shelbyville, Shelby county.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 3 A. M.

☞ Press-feeder wanted at this office. Apply immediately. e&m

AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS—AMUSEMENTS.—See both the third and fourth pages.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Gov. Bramlette will speak at Lancaster, on Thursday, July 6th; at Harrodsburg, Friday, July 7th, and at Mackville, Washington co., Saturday, July 8th. The people are requested to assemble at 1 o'clock, P. M., to hear our able and patriotic Governor discuss the great questions of the day.

GOV. BRAMLETTE'S SPEECH.—The publication of Gov. Bramlette's able speech, delivered in this city a few days ago, in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, has been unavoidably delayed in our columns. To-morrow, however, we shall present it to our readers as revised by the Governor, and we hope it will be read and circulated throughout the State.

UNION SPEAKING AND PICNICS.—Governor Bramlette, Hon. M. L. Rice, Col. John G. Pond, Hon. John A. Prall, Hon. W. S. Rankin, and John L. Scott will address the people of Franklin county at the following places:

At Bridgeport, Thursday, July 13th.
At Bald Knob, Friday, July 14th.
At Peak's Mill, Saturday, July 15th.
At Forks of Elkhorn, Monday, July 17th.

Let the people turn out *en masse* and hear the important questions of the day ably discussed. Governor Bramlette will also speak at Frankfort on Saturday night.

THE ENTIRE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.—General Logan has issued another important order. The whole of the gallant Army of the Tennessee is to be mustered out of the service immediately. Let there be no more grumbling among the veteran soldiers. In a few days the camps which so thickly dot the earth in the vicinity of our city will disappear, and the brave boys in blue will be en route for their respective homes. The disbandment of the Army of the Tennessee will relieve the Government of a heavy expense, and, as the announcement goes forth, it will send a thrill of joy to thousands of

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Immediately after the termination of the prize drill at Woodlawn, on the 3d inst., Colonel Hanna, commanding the 50th Illinois Infantry—the regiment to which was accorded the prize—was surprised by being presented by the officers and men of his regiment with an elegant sword, cartridge-box, and belt. Chaplain Bigger presented the sword, &c, with the following remarks:

COLONEL HANNA: The officers and soldiers of the 50th Illinois Infantry, veteran volunteers, appreciating your patriotism, prompting you to leave the comforts of home for the perils of the camp and dangers of the battle-field—your courage upon the many hard-fought and bloody battle-fields ranging from Fort Donelson to Bentonville—the zeal and energy with which you have so successfully exerted yourself in developing the military capabilities and efficiency of your command—your constant devotion to all the interests pertaining to our mutual welfare, social and physical—your pure and unsullied private character—desire to confirm their profession of personal esteem by some suitable token as a seal of their attachment and devotion. They have selected the sword because of its history, because of its meaning, because of its argument. I have the honor, sir, in their name, to present to you this magnificent sword as a memorial of the past, hoping that as a nation we may never be compelled to draw the sword either to preserve our integrity, defend our honor, or avenge our wrongs. This belt, when it may encircle your body, remember you are begirt and sustained by the confidence and affections of the officers and soldiers of your regiment, who have shared your toils and enjoy your honors.

This beautiful cartridge-box and belt, we, in presenting, would share with you in receiving a grateful remembrance of our relations to the gallant 15th army corps, whose history is written without defeat.

Colonel, we are proud of your patriotism, proud of your courage, proud of your private and social virtues and excellencies. May your future be as bright as your past, and long may you live to enjoy what you have won as the reward of your toil and your blood.

The Colonel briefly replied as follows:

Officers and Soldiers of the 50th: It is impossible for me to find language strong enough to express my thankfulness and gratification. I return to you my sincere thanks for the beautiful present made to me at this time, and the flattering terms with which it was conveyed. I have always aimed to discharge my duty to my Government, and toward all men, more especially those under my immediate control.

This valuable sword is, to me, a pleasing evidence that I have not totally failed. What makes it still more pleasant is to receive it from the rank and file of a regiment whose history is as glorious as that of any other organization in the service.

Gentlemen, my highest pride is that I hold an honorable position in the 50th Illinois Infantry. You know that I can't make a speech. In conclusion, allow me to say again, gentlemen, I thank you, trusting that nothing may ever occur to offend the good feeling we mutually bear one

TREASURY CIRCULAR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.

The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the above named subjects having been rendered nugatory in whole or in part by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States, and executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, the following instructions as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the premises are prescribed and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on receipt thereof by any officer whose action is in any wise affected thereby:

1. All restrictions on commercial intercourse in and with States and parts of States heretofore declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation, and sale of products thereof are removed except as to the transportation, thereto or therein of arms, ammunition, articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, and except also those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by or surrendered to the military forces of the United States. Nor will any fees or taxes be charged or collected, except those imposed by the customs and internal revenue laws. And the supervision necessary to prevent the shipment of prohibited articles will be exercised only by the regular and ordinary officers of the customs, acting under the revenue laws of the United States.

2. Subordinate officers discharging duties in regard to commercial intercourse, under the regulations referred to, will consider their official connection with this department terminating with the 30th inst., without further notice.

3. Agents for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States, on government account, will close their official business east of the Mississippi river with the transactions of the 15th inst., and west of it with the transactions of the 24th inst., returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates respectively, and using such despatch in the premises that their connection with the department may, if possible, terminate with the 30th inst.

4. Officers of the department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession, or under their control, captured, abandoned or confiscable, personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed, at the earliest time consistent with the public interests, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th inst. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by, or surrendered to, the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in the records, &c., delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the amount so secured is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

LOST.—A little boy, about 40 years old, whose name is BEN GARRETT, formerly Chief of Police of Memphis, Tenn. If he will call at 415 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth street, he will find a friend indeed.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer sells this morning, by order of Constable, the household furniture of a private residence on Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth.

☞ Dealers in drugs, medicines, oils and dyestuffs will recollect that Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., will continue the sale this morning, Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at the warehouse on Second street, near Water. Many very desirable and valuable articles will be sold. Part of the stock saved from the fire at Messrs. R. A. Robinson & Co.

HINZEN & ROZEN'S PIANOS.—These pianos are manufactured in our city, and have been steadily growing in favor from the time they were first put on the market. It gives us great pleasure to publish such tributes to home manufactures as the subjoined:

To the Citizens of Christian and Adjoining Counties:

At the request of Messrs. Hinzen & Rozen, Piano Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky., we cheerfully recommend them as worthy of your confidence, and, having their pianos in our families, we believe we hazard nothing in saying, with many other acquaintances who are using them, that they are the best instrument in the market for the same price.

G. B. LONG,
J. H. CALDWELL.

The advertisement of Messrs. Hinzen & Rozen can be found under "Special Notices" head.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer requests us to ask those of readers who wish to see one of the largest and finest full French plate solid rosewood Etagere that has ever been made in the United States to call at his auction rooms and examine it. A finer article is no where to be found. It will be sold on Friday next, the 7th inst. jy4 d2

☞ Do not forget that the cheapest and best trunks in the West can be had at D. O'Hare's great trunk depot on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. You can there buy a single trunk or valise at the lowest wholesale price. jy3 d6

SARATOGA.—We mean the trunk of that name. No lady thinks of travelling without one, and nowhere East or West can a first-class Saratoga be had as cheaply as at D. O'Hare's Trunk Depot, on Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets. j3 d6

☞ *The Louisville Commercial College* receives students in book-keeping, writing, &c., at any time during the year. Pupils from other schools will find ours a pleasant and profitable school at which to spend their vacation. For particulars call at college rooms, corner of Jefferson and Third streets, or address

je22 d&3m J. J. BOYD, Principal.

Buckeye



MOWE

WE HAVE BEEN SELLING THE ABOVE brated Machine for six years, and not o large number sold has failed to give entire sat It is acknowledged by all who are acquainted merits that they are unequalled for simplicity, ity, workmanship, and ease of draft. They are moved from one farm to another as a common The difficulty of tearing down fences is av means of the joints in the finger-bar, which all fold entirely over—an advantage possessed by machine.

☞ We wish it to be understood by the pu we have the entire control of the Buckeye Ma Kentucky and Tennessee, also in Indiana, in t ties lying adjacent to the river. There are o chines in this market which have been sold as proved Buckeye. We repeat, that the Buckeye is not for sale by any other parties in this city, a who sell their machine as the Buckeye or B Buckeye represent a falsehood. We have pur limited number of Buckeye Machines containin latest improvements. We advise those wishin chase to send in their orders early to secure ma

NOTICE.

We keep extras for every part of the machine on hand. We have also our own shop for repair chinery, and our customers can depend on havi repairing done on short notice in the most sat manner, and at a reasonable cost.

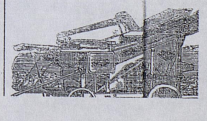
WARRANTY.

We warrant our machines to be well made, of materials, strong, durable, and easy of draft horses. As a Reaper it will cut from 10 to 15 small grain. As a Mower it will cut from 7 to of grass and clover per day, and will cut clover down and tangled without clogging.

CASH PRICE.

Reaper and Mower Combined.....
Reaper and Mower without D.....
Large size Mower.....
Small size Mower.....

PITT'S PATEN



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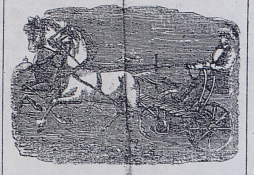


MOWER.

WE HAVE BEEN SELLING THE ABOVE CELEbrated Machine for six years, and not one of the large number sold has failed to give entire satisfaction. It is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with its merits that they are unequalled for simplicity, durability, workmanship, and ease of draft. They are as easily moved from one farm to another as a common wagon. The difficulty of tearing down fences is avoided by means of the joints in the draw-bar, which allows it to fold entirely over—an advantage possessed by no other machine.

☞ We wish it to be understood by the public that we have the entire control of the Buckeye Machine for Kentucky and Tennessee, also in Indiana, in the counties lying adjacent to the river. There are other machines in this market which have been sold as the improved Buckeye. We repeat, that the Buckeye Machine is not for sale by any other parties in this city, and those who sell their machine as the Buckeye or improved Buckeye represent a falsehood. We have purchased a limited number of Buckeye Machine containing all the latest improvements. We advise those wishing to purchase to send in their orders early to secure machines.

NOTICE.

We keep extras for every part of the machine always on hand. We have also our own shop for repairing machinery, and our customers can depend on having their repairing done on short notice, in the most substantial manner, and at a reasonable cost.

WARRANTY.

We warrant our machines to be well made, of the best materials, strong, durable, and easy of draft for two horses. As a Reaper it will cut from 10 to 12 acres of small grain. As a Mower it will cut from 7 to 10 acres of grass and clover per day, and will cut clover which is down and tangled without clogging.

CASH PRICE.

Reaper and Mower Combined	$260
Reaper and Mower with Dropper	200
Large size Mower	215
Small size Mower	185

PITT'S PATENT

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Serious Accident at Baltimore.

The Chilian Minister Badly Injured.

Other Persons Injured Slightly.

Statue of Dan'l Webster Inaugurated.

Opinion of Judge Thompson, of Pa.,

Regarding the Writ of Habeas Corpus

The Fourth of July in Chicago, &c.

Special Despatch from Nashville.

Condition of the Interior of Tennessee

Speech of Gov. W. B. Campbell.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, July 4.

The city authorities made no provision for celebrating Independence Day, but there were innumerable picnics and small gatherings. The colored folks paraded the streets one thousand strong. In the evening an immense crowd assembled at the corner of Church and Cherry streets in obedience to an announcement which appeared in the city papers only this morning. The Press and Times office was magnificently illuminated, and brilliant fireworks displayed. Good speeches were made by Gen J. A. Cooper, J. A. Odell, T. T. Scribner, and E. A. James. Some unwise and mischievous remarks were made by one Captain Metcalf, but generally the affair was a great success and everybody seemed delighted. To-day has been the hottest of the season, the thermometer being 90 in the shade.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal].

CHICAGO, July 5

The great heart of the Northwest went in vigorously for celebrating the 4th of July from every quarter of the Northwest. We have also

CINCINNATI, July 5.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with more enthusiasm and display than ever seen before. A long procession of militia, returned volunteers, and civic societies paraded the streets, and at night there was a magnificent display of fireworks. The weather is excessively hot.

BOSTON, July 5.

A statue of Horace Mann, placed in front of the State House opposite the statue of Daniel Webster, was appropriately inaugurated yesterday. Addresses were made by Gov. Andrew and others.

CHICAGO July 4.

A frame block on the corner of Mechanic and North Water streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the 7-30 loan on the 4th and 5th to the amount of $15,668,500.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, July 5.

The thermometer at the Tiptop House at 8:30 this morning stood 32 degrees.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The stock market opened quite brisk to-day. Dealings in shares on the street, before Boards, were attended with considerable firmness. At the Stock Exchange, on first call, Erl fell to 82. The balance of the list was generally better, especially New York Central and Northwestern.

At the Second Board the market remained firm, with good demand. Government bonds is not up to the extreme point of Monday, but the market is generally steady. There is but very little activity in miscellaneous shares.

Money easy. The rate for call loans is 4 per cent. Petroleum stocks dull. Sales of Oil Creek at 550, Germania 49, Bachanan Farm 85, Excelsior 300, Heydrick Bros. 145, Webster 240, United States 2770, Rynd Farm 190, Cherry Run 58.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order inviting all Texan refugees to return home and resume possession of their property. Home guard organizations are not permitted and citizens are to be held responsible for acts of guerrillas.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, issued a proclamation discussing Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, saying that people who lived in Mississippi were subject to the Constitution of the United States when the proclamation was passed, have no right question its constitutionality; that can be decided only by the United States Supreme Court and until it's declared contrary to fundamental law by that tribunal, it must be accepted by the people as valid. Emancipation is an accomplished fact, and should be so accepted. He advises the people of Mississippi to take the amnesty oath and become peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

Large numbers of old merchants of New Orleans continue to return.

A tri-weekly mail is established between Mobile and Montgomery.

The total amount of cotton received at Mobile since the Federal occupation is eleven thousand five hundred bales; of strictly mid-

Withdrawn from Warehouses for Consumption.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Manufs. of Wool....	$3,776,048	$8,980,252	$13,241,340
Do Cotton.....	1,469,249	2,760,818	3,270,820
Do Silk.....	2,357,640	3,497,231	4,495,573
Do Flax.....	1,334,934	3,596,923	4,575,056
Miscell's Dry Goods..	595,374	972,008	1,145,015
Total with'n from warehouse.....	$57,973,658	$81,772,503	$52,769,214

Entered for Warehousing.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Manufs. of Wool.....	$5,548,502	$6,311,114	$11,408,314
Do Cotton.....	2,523,397	2,515,318	3,861,494
Do Silk.....	2,465,514	4,472,998	3,470,816
Do Flax.....	2,307,415	3,301,373	4,260,337
Miscell's Dry Goods..	594,746	687,017	1,029,463
Tot. ent. wareh'y....	$13,541,654	$19,989,493	$23,021,344
Add ent. for cons'n..	48,431,383	63,345,473	26,763,595
Tot. ent. at the p't...	$61,963,037	$83,334,966	$49,853,939

To show in what part of the year these changes have occurred, we annex the following summary of the imports of dry goods in each month during the last three years:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

	End June 30, 1862-3.	End June 30, 1863-4.	End June 30, 1864-5.
July.....	$5,638,014	$4,713,955	$6,745,750
August.....	3,707,710	3,216,878	7,559,800
September.....	6,183,193	5,892,713	4,147,445
October.....	3,865,798	6,509,733	2,996,100
November.....	3,710,337	6,071,398	2,235,167
December.....	3,466,455	5,271,941	1,585,567
January.....	5,269,181	8,124,314	2,310,635
February.....	5,627,857	5,437,454	2,725,690
March.....	9,304,581	13,635,127	5 324,566
April.....	4,264,007	5,220,345	3,989,706
May.....	3,612,511	6,081,126	3,813,468
June.....	3,201,423	4,801,703	5,442,068
Total.....	$61,963,037	$83,334,966	$49,853,939

We have also compiled a comparative summary of this class of imports for the year in each description of goods, including those entered for consumption, and the total thrown into warehouses, giving in a single line the total of each kind of goods landed at this port during the last twelve months.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE.

Description of Goods.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Manufs. of Wool.....	$26,655,850	$37,295,993	$21,328,172
Do Cotton.....	8,474,908	8,260,451	6,285,203
Do Silk.....	13,413,350	20,820,973	9,810,985
Do Flax.....	10,012,380	11,640,832	9,553,452
Miscell's Dry Goods..	3,405,439	4,807,737	2,934,365
Total imports.....	$61,963,037	$83,334,966	$49,853,939

The values given in the above tables represent the foreign cost in gold, freight and duty not added. These tables are valuable, and should be preserved for future reference.

The stock of tobacco in New York on the 1st inst. was of all kinds 20,004 hhds; in Brooklyn, 10,036. Total 30,070 hhds.

The new ordinance regulating drayage in this city prescribes the rate for hauling a load five squares and under 50c, under ten squares 75c, exceeding ten squares in the city $1, from Preston street to Portland $1 50, and from the pork-houses to Portland $2 25.

Despatches to the Merchants' Exchange to-day reported gold opening in New York at 140½, declining to 140 at 1 M. M., and closing at 139¾. Flour opened dull, with improved demand at $5 75@6. Wheat closed 1c higher. Mixed corn 78¾c. Oats 70c. Mess pork advanced to $35 75. Lard steady at 19¼c. Whiskey firm at $2 10. Sugars tending upward; Porto Rico, choice, 15¾c, hard 19¼c. Rio coffee 20@21c, gold. Cotton advanced, under favorable foreign news, to 49@50c for middling, with a large speculative demand. Tobacco

hhds more than they held a year ago, and which excess consists entirely of Western Leaf. The sales for May, in the latter part, were 1,500 hhds. The outside quotation for stripe in London was 16d. The attempt made to obtain a drawback on stems from the British Government, alluded to in our May circular, has failed.

The receipts into our inspections have been 7,337 hhds; the deliveries 2,549—leaving us a total stock of 30,504, against some 15,000 hhds same date last year. We again quote in gold:—Light, lugs, 6@6½c; common, 6¾@7¼c; medium, 8@9c; good, 10@12c; fine, 12½@14c; selections, 15@17c. Clarksville, lugs, 8@9c; common, 9¼@11c; medium, 11½@12¼c; good, 13@15c; fine, 15½@18½c; selections, 17@21c.

Cotton.—The market opening heavily at 46c currency for middlings. Fell off in price to 41c during the first fortnight, and to 40c on 21st, when the advices from Europe stiffened the market, which since the 24th has continued firm and active, recovering at one time the whole decline of the early part of the month. It leaves off at 44c and brisk. Of about 35,000 bales sold during the month, fully one half changed hands during the last six days. Great diversity of opinion prevails touching the quantity of cotton existing in the Southern States. As much of it from long exposure is badly damaged, none of the estimates based merely on reported numbers of bales are likely to prove accurate. Our domestic consumption is about 18,000 to 15,000 bales weekly. The future of our national finances will depend greatly upon the value of our exports of Cotton.

Messrs A. O. & John S. Brannin, Louisville, are our agents, and make no charge for receiving or forwarding consignments to us or for making negotiations.

Very respectfully,

O. K. KING & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Gen. Buell, Cin.	Argyle, St. Louis.
Morning Star, Hend.	Golden Eagle, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
United States, Cin.	St. Patrick, Mem
Argyle, Cin.	Morning Star, Hen.
Golden Eagle, Mem.	Edinburgh, Mem.

The St. Nicholas, of the People's Line, leaves to-day for Cincinnati at 12 o'clock, M.

The Major Anderson is the United States mail boat for Cincinnati at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Gen Pike is the United States mailboat for Cincinnati to day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

River 4 feet 11 inches by the canal mark.

Business on the wharf yesterday quite dull.

STEAMBOATS.

DAN ABLE & CO.,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Wharfboat Proprietors,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Boatstore Supplies,

AND

Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R.

ad dly

REGULAR PACKET

be en route for their respective homes. The disbandment of the Army of the Tennessee will relieve the Government of a heavy expense, and, as the announcement goes forth, it will send a thrill of joy to thousands of hearts who are anxiously waiting to welcome the loved ones home. The armies are fast melting away; the soldier is being transformed into the citizen, and we hail this condition of affairs with joy, because it is an evidence that the peace which has dawned upon the land is regarded as permanent, and promises to be fruiful with good:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY 8, 1865.

General Order, No. 26:

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General of the army, of date Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, July 1st, 1865, all the remaining troops of the 14th, 16th, and 17th Army Corps, and of the Provisional Division of the Army of the Tennessee, not included in the muster-out ordered in General Order No. 24, current series, from these headquarters, will be at once mustered out of the service of the United States, and placed en route for their respective State rendezvous, there to be paid off and finally discharged.

The muster-out will be made in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 94, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and of General Order No. 24, current series, from these headquarters.

No more leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted.

All officers and men now absent, whose leave will expire before the muster-out of their commands has been completed, will report to their regiments at Louisville, Ky., otherwise to the rendezvous in their respective States to which their commands will be sent.

As soon as the muster-out of an organization has been made, the brigade commander in whose command it may be serving will report directly to these headquarters the fact, with the number of officers and men in the regiment or detachment, the rendezvous to which they are to be sent and time they will leave this point for their States.

By command of Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN.
MAX WOODHULL,
[Official.] Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The celebration of this, our greatest national holiday, was very creditable to our community. It seemed as if every man, woman, and child, white and black, old and young, were determined to join in the great rejoicing of a nation just delivered from the horrors and perils of the most gigantic civil war known to history.

The booming of cannon, the cheering of soldiers and citizens, the glimpses of our honored old banner as it struggled through the smoke as if upon the field of battle, the sweet strains of music that were wafted to our ears as the roar of the artillery died away, proclaimed that the citizens of Louisville were a people as patriotic and devoted to our glorious Republic as were the heroes of 76.

The consolidated procession of the Sabbath Schools was largely attended, and presented an imposing appearance.

The negro extravaganza combination, military and civil display, was quite a novelty. It demonstated plainly the wild excitement with which this dark feature of society grasps at freedom. "Tramp, tramp," and "John Brown's soul is marching on," was shouted at the top of their lungs. Such enthusiasm was never before exhibited by any procession in our city.

The Fourth [illegible]

the service.

Gentlemen, my highest pride is that I hold an honorable position in the 50th Illinois Infantry. You know that I can't make a speech. In conclusion, allow me to say again, gentlemen, I thank you, trusting that nothing may ever occur to cloud the good feeling we mutually bear one to another.

☞ At a meeting of the Trustees of Transylvania University on Friday, June 9th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Board are not willing to take leave of J. K. Patterson, who has been their principal teacher for some years, [illegible] and surrender the place and powers into other hands without, now at the close of another year placing on their records of their estimate of him as a gentleman, and of the manner he has discharged his duties as a teacher.

Resolved, As to the former, we are gratified at being able to say that in our individual and official intercourse with him, he has deported himself in the most upright and honorable manner; and so far as we have been able to learn, he has on all occasions, in his bearing and conduct, furnished his students with an example of the purest and most exalted sentiments he has inculcated.

Resolved, As to the latter, we bear most willing testimony that he has given himself to his profession with an ardor and enthusiasm, and has exhibited a capacity to excite at the same time the ambition and secure the affections of his students in a manner to command our most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That to lose the services of such a man and such a teacher would, in our judgment, be a great loss to our community and to our school. And while we ourselves take leave of him with regret and respect, we do most earnestly recommend him to the favorable consideration of those who are to succeed us in charge of the University for a situation as one of their principal professors.

M. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.
W. A. DUDLEY, Secretary.

THE CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—The immense combined show of Thayer and Noyes's circus and Van Amburgh's menagerie gave another exhibition last night to an audience that completely filled the spacious pavilion. The cages contain some rare and beautiful animals not commonly seen with manageries. The spotted axis deer is a beautiful animal, and the South American taper, though not graceful, has the merit of being a rare visitor. The bactrian, or two-humped camel is another rare attraction. The circus, too, has powerful and thrilling performers. Kelly, in his hazardous but exceedingly well done somerset over ten horses is not to be surpassed. We might dwell on other features were it necessary, but it is not, as the public has already set the seal of approval upon the show by attending in immense crowds.

‖ This morning at 9 o'clock, the whole number of men, horses, cages, and all the resources of the immense establishment will parade through our streets.

☞ The following sales were made by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 3d of July, 1865:

26¼ feet front by 204 deep, on the north side of [illegible]

[illegible] of Montreal in the records, &c.; delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the amount so secured is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed; and they will use all the means at their command with the utmost vigor, to the end that all the property so collected, captured, or turned over shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay. After the 30th inst. the duty of receiving captured and abandoned property not embraced in the above exception, will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs at the several places where they may be located in accordance with the regulations relating to the subject; and officers heretofore performing that duty will give them all the aid and information in their power to enable them to carry out the same.

5. Officers of this department, charged with the care or supervision of, or having in their possession or under their control, any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses, or tenements, will turn them over to a duly-authorized officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands as far as they may be required or demanded by the same, together with all money, books, records, and papers arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking proper receipts or vouchers therefor. This rule will also govern the actions of all agents of this department connected in any way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far as it may be applicable; and all persons asking for any information in regard to the property so turned over, or for the release of the same, or for the release of any moneys or proceeds arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on the subject should be addressed.

6. Officers of the department having in their possession, or under their control, any moneys whatever arising from fees collected under the commercial intercourse regulations, except those collected for the benefit of freedmen (which will be disposed of under section 5), or from the sales of captured, abandoned, or confiscable property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest assistant treasurer, designated depositary, or deposit bank, keeping the amounts from the different sources separately, to the credit of H. A. Risley, Esq., supervising special agent, &c.; taking therefor receipts quadruplicates, which receipts must show whence the sums were received, one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. Risley, at Washington.

7. All officers above referred to except proper officers of the customs acting exclusively under the revenue laws, will, after they have closed their official business as above directed and sold at auction to the highest bidder the furniture and property remaining on hand and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late offices, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and water-proof boxes, and forward the same so marked as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Keep Cool! Keep Cool! Go to J. M. [illegible]

☞ *The Louisville Commercial College* receives students in book-keeping, writing, &c., at any time during the year. Pupils from other schools will find ours a pleasant and profitable school at which to spend their vacation. For particulars call at college rooms, corner of Jefferson and Third streets, or address

je22 d&s3m J. J. BOYD, Principal.

☞ *Trunks, bags,* and *valises,* morocco sacs for ladies' and gentlemen's use, and tourists' bags of all grades and varieties can be found for both the wholesale and retail trade at J. T. Smith & Co.'s [illegible] and trunk warehouse, next door to the Louisville Hotel. Repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

m14 d&su3m

NOTICE.—J. D. Wright auctioneer, is prepared to sell real estate, furniture, merchandise, and all kinds of property at auction. Can be found at auction rooms No. 527 Market street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth. Charges reasonable. a15 d3m&sun

☞ Mrs. A. M. Knighton, who has long been known as a teacher in this city, has opened a *vacation school* on the north side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. je30 d6*

☞ Dr. James P. Chilton, the great chemist, says of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT: "I know its composition, and have no doubt that it will prove most beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended. For sale by all Druggists. j30 d12

☞ *Discharged Soldiers* and all persons afflicted with skin diseases or vermin should buy Dr. Vellee's Pink-cerate, as it is the only safe and reliable remedy. Price one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists. See advertisement in another column. je28 d6*

☞ Gents' fine Jewellery, at Barnes's. j19 tf

☞ Playing-cards, Dice, and all kinds of games at J. Sues's Variety store, Nos. 218 and 220 Fourth street, between Main and Market. je21.

☞ Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Hoop Skirts. The great invention of the age. The trade supplied at factory prices, freight added, by Smith & Cambridge, 624 Main street, sole agents for Kentucky. je21 d3m

☞ "EUREKA" Gold Pens at Barnes's. j14

LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. Richard J. Oglesby, President; Sharon Tyndale, Secretary; Clinton L. Conkling, Assistant Secretary. Col. Morrill, Military State Agent, at Louisville, Kentucky, is appointed *Special Agent*, to receive and forward funds from Louisville and vicinity. Office No. 91 Second street, next door to St. Cloud Hotel. m15 d1f

☞ A large stock of American Watches and Gold Pens—great reduction in prices—at Hill's, 333 Third street, near Jefferson. je18 d1f

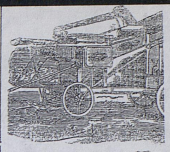
DR. W. H. GATES,
DENTIST,
THIRD STREET,
Half square south of Post-office.

je14 d1m

Old Eyes Made New

WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, OR MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. j5 eowd4w&w4

THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND



SEPARATOR AND C

We have control of the above machi Kentucky, and in Indiana bordering were introduced into this State five ye established a reputation as the leadin sold a large number of them last ye heard but one opinion expressed, wi Pitt's Separator and Power will run lig er motion for the team, and clean mor fect manner, than any machine in t State. For durability and fine finish qualled.

CASH PRIC

8-horse Separator and Cleaner, with Po
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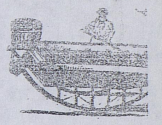

EVAPORA

We have the exclusive control of this Kentucky and Tennessee, and Indiana b river. We sold a large number of thes could easily have doubled our sales o been manufactured. They are without d cet and most complete Evaporator ever i ers of sorghum are invited to call and ex send for a circular giving full descriptio

CASH PRICI

No. 3 galvanized Pan, complete.....
No. 3 " " " .....
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No. 3 copper " " .....
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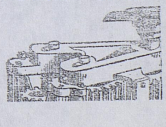
No. 4 " " " .....

VICTOR CANE



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the great chemist,
VESCENT SELTZER
position, and have
most beneficial in
is recommended.
j30 d12

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t is the only safe
ne dollar per box.
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je28 d6*

Barnes's. j19 tf

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. The trade sup-
added, by Smith
et, sole agents for
je21 d3m

Barnes's. j14

ENT ASSOCIATION.
; Sharon Tyndale,
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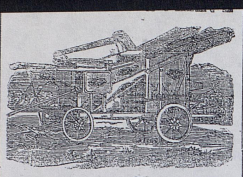

SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

We have control of the above machine in the State of Kentucky, and in Indiana bordering the river. They were introduced into this State five years ago, and have established a reputation as the leading machine. We sold a large number of them last year, and we have heard but one opinion expressed, which is, that the Pitts Separator and Power will run lighter with a slower motion for the team, and clean more grain in a perfect manner, than any machine in operation in this State. For durability and fine finish they are unequalled.

CASH PRICE.

8-hogie Separator and Cleaner, with Power		$600
6-horse	" " " " "	540
4-horse	" " " " "	515

COOK'S PATENT



EVAPORATOR.

We have the exclusive control of this Evaporator for Kentucky and Tennessee, and Indiana lying next to the river. We sold a large number of them last year, and could easily have doubled our sales could they have been manufactured. They are without doubt the cheapest and most complete Evaporator ever invented. Growers of sorghum are invited to call and examine them, or send for a circular giving full description.

CASH PRICE.

No. 2 galvanized Pan, complete		$80
No. 3	" " "	90
No. 4	" " "	105
No. 3 copper	" " "	130
No. 3	" " " in	125
No. 4	" " "	150

VICTOR CANE MILL.

Louisville Daily Democrat.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1865.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The weather has been delightful for the past forty-eight hours.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, July 5.

The editor of the Dispatch has just returned from a visit to East Tennessee. He reports the wheat crop as not looking well. The yield will be small. Of corn there will be a great abundance. Stores of provision concealed during the war are being brought into market The necessaries of life are cheap as in Nashville. There will be a fine yield of apples and peaches

There are four candidates running for Congress in Greenville District. Three radicals and one conservative.

Judge Butler is holding court at Jonesboro.

Union people in Tennessee everywhere manifest a determination to compel rebels to leave the State.

Wilborne, the rebel Governor Harris's Adjutant-General, has arrived in this city.

General Sherman is in town.

The city has been the hottest of the season, the thermometer being 90 in the shade.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal].

CHICAGO, July 5.

The great heart of the Northwest went in vigorously for celebrating the 4th of July from every quarter of the Northwest. We have glorious tidings of how the day was spent in festivity and enjoyment.

In Chicago we had an immense procession, splendid fireworks, and an oration from Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, worthy of the orator and occasion. Everybody enjoyed themselves highly, and the American eagle screamed as it has never screamed since 1776.

The fourth was celebrated in Milwaukee with great spirit. The Soldiers' Fair in that city has already netted $75,000.

Dr. Charles Warwicke, a prominent German physician, was shot dead there on Monday night last by a saloon-keeper. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

Flags were hoisted at half-mast over the public buildings to-day commemoating the death of President Johnson. They were taken down this afternoon, the report having proved a wholesale canard.

Three thousand veterans celebrated the fourth in this city.

The ladies of Chicago gave them a splendid dinner.

United States Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois, and Judges S. Treat and Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, are enjoying the hospitalities of the city.

A young lady named Miss Leonora Long was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a young man who accompanied her to the fireworks.

To-day supreme tranquillity everywhere reigns.

and become peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

Large numbers of old merchants of New Orleans continue to return.

A tri-weekly mail is established between Mobile and Montgomery.

The total amount of cotton received at Mobile since the Federal occupation is eleven thousand five hundred bales; of strictly middling thirty-two. The grocery trade is brisk. Stocks light.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

About 170 applications for pardon were granted to-day, of which 100 were from North Carolina, recommended by GOV Holden.

There is a marked improvement in the health of the President to-day. He, however, still keeps his rooms, and adhering to the advices of his physicians, but receives no company.

The number of prisoners discharged under General Orders No. 109, the current series from the office of the Commissary-General of prisoners as far as has been reported up to July 3d was as follows: Captains 1,106; Lieutenants 3,382; non-commissioned officers 5,582; privates 32,726; total 42,796.

The best authority for contradicting the report of C. J. Faulkner is that he has not been pardoned by the President, who has not yet acted in the case, therefore all that is published is prefnature.

The delegates number 74 Indian tribes who have been in hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, are now on their way to Washington with the object of making a treaty of peace, and of being reinstated in their rights and benefits which they forfeited by taking up arms.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Gen. Grant, who participated in the festivities of the "Fourth" at Albany, arrived here this morning accompanied by his staff. Having been a brief time at the Astor House, the General proceeded on the eight o'clock train for Washington.

Gallagher's Exchange—Gold 139¾. New York Central 93¾, Erie 82¾. Hudson 109¾, Reading 98¾, Michigan Southern 83¼, Pittsburg 76, Rock Island 104, Northwestern preferred 58½, Mariposa 14. Market firm.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 3.

It is reported that the Government is about to make an important seizure in the direction of the North Carolina gold mines.

Recent orders instruct Gen. Cox to remain in command of this Department till the return of Gen. Schofield.

There is a great rush of political sinners to Governor Holden for pardons. He has appointed J. T. Hughes Mayor of Newbern.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.

The Fourth was quite extensively observed by two celebrations. General Banks addressed a great crowd in the Custom-house, and Mr. Mills a smaller ground at Mechanic's Institute. Salutes were fired at morning, noon, and at night at several points. The firemen had a torch-light procession and colored men were singing John Brown.

BELFAST, ME., July 5.

The United States steamer Toga, Lieutenant Commander Whiting, sailed on the 4th inst. for the eastern coast, and will return in a few days.

Mr. Volbatchins, of Penobscot, the only remaining veteran of the Revolution residing in New England, participated in the celebration yesterday at Bangor. His mind remains clear, and his health is good.

INQUEST No. 372—Held July 5, 1865, at the brick yard corner of Broadway and Preston streets, on the body of a negro man unknown, by Coroner Barbee. Verdict, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a young man who accompanied her to the fireworks.

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The Fenian Brotherhood gave a superb picnic, which was terminated by a grand display of fireworks. The best order was observed, and the festival reflects great credit upon our Hibernian friends.

There was a demonstration made at the Fair Grounds which resulted in a *collapse*.

The city was one universal scene of enjoyment and rejoicing, but there was little or no boisterous or disorderly conduct on the streets. It was evident that the great respect that was felt for the day, was sufficient to guarantee law and order.

The occasion will long be remembered as a bright page in the history of Louisville.

☞By request of some of the citizens of Louisville we publish the following:

We would suggest to the Chief of Police, now that our city is so thronged, that special policemen should be placed at the principal crossings to prevent the almost entire blocking up of the thoroughfare.

We think it entirely out of the power of the Chief of Police to comply with the above suggestion. There are many important crossings in the city, and the police force will not exceed seventy members. The activity and energy displayed by the police of our city has elicited the praise of all who have any knowledge of the valuable services they are daily rendering.

We venture to say that no city in the West is kept as free from outlaws as Louisville, for it is a well-established fact in criminal circles that our city is, by no means, a safe field of operation.

HENRY C. BURNETT.—Yesterday Henry C. Burnett was turned over by the military authorities to the United States Circuit Court to answer to the charge of treason before that tribunal. Mr. J. W. Barr and James F. Buckner, Esq., are engaged as counsel for the accused. These gentlemen made a motion to have Mr. Burnett admitted to bail, but the court reserved its decision upon the question until today. One charge against Mr. B. is that he represented Kentucky in the rebel Congress. It is understood that an application for Burnett's pardon is now before President Johnson.

HOT WEATHER.—The warm season is now at hand, and we would advise all of those who are racking their brains to find a pleasant place to go with their families to spend the hot summer days, to take a journey to Frankfort and secure rooms at the Capitol Hotel. The building is [illegible] by attending in immense crowds.

This morning at 9 o'clock, the whole number of men, horses, cages, and all the resources of the immense establishment will parade through our streets.

☞The following sales were made [by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 3d of July, 1865:

29½ feet front by 204 deep, on the north side of Green, between Jackson and Hancock streets	$4,200
110 feet on Main street, in Butchertown, running back to Beargrass creek	5,000
100 feet front by 105 deep, on the south side of Horney, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets	1,300
40 feet front by 35 deep, on the alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and Duncan and Rowan streets	500
20 feet front by 180 deep, on the south side of Broadway, between Preston and Jackson streets	770
30 feet front by 160 deep, adjoining	750
30 feet front by 160 deep, adjoining	765
30 feet front by 160 deep, adjoining	780
30 feet front by 160 deep, adjoining	750
30 feet front by 160 deep adjoining	750
30 feet front by 160 deep, adjoining	1,080

WOOD'S THEATRE.—With a full cast, the Seven Sisters was produced again last night to a crowded house. The weather was extremely hot, yet the audience showed no signs of impatience. Everybody appeared to be highly entertained. Many of the scenes were bewildering in their costly magnificence. In the Zouave drill the young ladies were dressed with taste, and they acquitted themselves with credit. The last scene, the fairy home and the birth of Cupid in the bower of golden pines, was grand beyond description. The piece could not be put upon the stage in a better manner. The Seven Sisters will be repeated to-night.

A DIRTY PLACE.—There is not a day, and scarcely an hour in the day, but our attention is called to a very disagreeable place on the sidewalk between our office and Fourth street, and which we are told comes from the kitchen of the United States Hotel. Is there no remedy for it? If there is, whose business is it to see that the remedy is applied? We often see ladies go off the sidewalk into the street to avoid it. It has indeed become a nuisance, and the stench arising from it is enough to inoculate the whole neighborhood with cholera or some other pestilential disease.

ARRESTED.—Geo. W. Leonard, a notorious thief, was arrested by police officers John Fraber and David Needy, yesterday, on the charge of felony. He was taken to jail.

A Mrs. Wilson, of Portland, was arrested yesterday by Lieut. Robinson, on the charge of selling whiskey to soldiers. She was sent to the female prison.

☞An altercation occurred in Lewis county, Ky., on the 23d ult., between some returned rebels and Union soldiers, which resulted in the killing of two and wounding of one of the former by [M. B. Lawson, a stanch Union man. George Pierce and J. Culbertson were killed, and a Mr. Gibbs was wounded.

...to the process of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late offices, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and water-proof boxes, and forward the same so marked as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH McCULLOUH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!—Go to J. M. Armstrong's, on Main, opposite the National, and get an outfit for this hot weather. Their cassimere suits, cool linen, and Marseilles suits alpaca and drapete coats, gossamer underwear, linen dusters, all sizes, and some of the longest kind.

☞Mr. Hayden has received a fresh assortment of the corps badges, pins, medals (silver), and the common gold and silver rings, wanranted. The most extensive and beautiful stock in the city, at EDDIE BAUER'S,
Fourth street, under U. S. Hotel.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

At a called meeting of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, held on the evening of the 4th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, Professor Benjamin Rush Palmer has been stricken down in the full and bright meridian of his life, and in the midst of his usefulness, we, his colleagues in the University of Louisville, have met together to give some suitable expression to our deep and painful sense of the sad bereavement we have sustained; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize and deplore in the death of Professor Palmer an almost irreparable loss to this school which he adorned and dignified, and to the community in which he so usefully labored.

Resolved, That we will cherish with pride the memory of a man so eminently distinguished, as a sound and eloquent teacher, an able physician and a skilful surgeon.

Resolved, That we commend to the imitation of his surviving brethren the example of Dr. Palmer in his habitual and scrupulous observance of all the obligations of professional ethics.

Resolved, That we will transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of our proceedings and resolutions, together with our deep condolence upon the calamity which has overtaken them.

G. W. BAYLESS, Dean of the Faculty.

CELEBRATION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The "glorious Fourth" has come and gone. The day appears to have been celebrated with unusual *eclat* by the colored portion of our population, who transformed Johnson's woods into a blaze of "red, white, and blue," feasted sumptuously, and had a gay and festive time generally, as I am informed. The Sunday School picnic up the river also passed off delightfully. But how was it at the Fair Grounds? The intensely *patriotic* individuals having the management of affairs at that place appear to have been actuated solely by the desire to *make money*. Flaming posters and conspicuously displayed advertisements announcing a grand balloon ascension and other interesting features, led the public to expect something that would repay them for the trouble and inconvenience of going to the Fair Grounds on such an oppressively hot day as was Tuesday. What was the result? The grounds were crowded, water was exceedingly scarce and difficult to find, nothing fit to eat could be had for love or money, the "grand balloon ascension" proved a ridiculous fizzle, and the disappointed and disgusted spectators, looking into each other's faces discovered the expressive word "*sold*" written thereon. Hundreds of officers, soldiers, and citizens left the grounds at noon, returning to the city to get something to eat, giving vent to their feelings in terms the reverse of complimentary to the *patriotic* and enterprising managers, and declaring the whole affair a barefaced *swindle*, gotten up for the purpose of putting money in their pockets and for the benefit of beer-sellers. They should be indicted for obtaining money under false protences. GEO.

MARRIED,

DENTIST,

3 THIRD STREET,
Half square south of Post-office.

je14 dlm

Old Eyes Made New

WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, OR MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. j5 eowd&w4

THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.

Let every man be his own doctor. This is the name of a Box of Medicines prepared by an eminent Physician in Cincinnati; it contains a preventive and cure for all private diseases, with directions how to treat each case, therefore with the Young Man's Friend in your possession, you have the full directions and medicine for the treatment of yourself and friends. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere. Ask for the Young Man's Friend. For sale by druggists generally. je12 d&f

☞Gold Pens and American Watches at *reduced* prices, at Hill's manufactory, 407 Main, and 333 Third street. j6 tf

☞"Masonic" Gold Pens at Barnes's. je8 dt

WATCH MAKER.—A jewellery stand, with stock and fixtures for sale *very cheap*. This is an old stand, with a good repairing trade. Address box LXII., or call at 407 Main street. je6 d&f

Itch! Itch!! Itch!!!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

BLANK'S ITCH CERATE

Will cure the ITCH in thirty-six hours; also cures Scald Head, Old Sores, and all Eruptions of the Skin; contains no mercury. Price 50 cents per box, sent by mail, or by express at $4 per dozen. Address DR. BLANK & CO., Box 252, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

WILSON & PETER, and
a25 d3m&4d* RAYMOND & CO., Agents.

☞Col. Marc. Mundy announced as a candidate for Congress in this (the Fifth) Congressional District. a15 dte

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM,

210 Fourth Street,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

1865. OUR NEW CATALOGUE 1865

Is now ready. It embraces over 4,000 volumes of all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States.

We constantly keep on hand all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and a gift with each book, at the time of sale, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

M. MURPHY, Agent,
f1 d6m Post-office Box 76.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Prices greatly reduced at Barnes's, corner of Sixth and Main streets.

VICTOR CA...



We are selling with our Improved Mills, which is far ahead of durability, and capacity. It is t ferent principle from any other called. Our Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mill and capacity to Nos. 3, 4, and 4, ture, which makes them the ch best. We warrant them to be kind offered for sale in this mar

CASH PR...

No. 0 light, capacity 40 gallons pe
No. 1 small 1-horse, capacity 60 g
No. 2 large 1-horse, " 80
No. 2 small 2-horse, " 100
No. 4 regular 2-horse, " 120
No. 5 large 3-horse, " 150

RIDI...

CORN CULTI...

We take pleasure in calling you to the above machine. This we co successful labor-saving implement ile. It will save the labor of on plowing corn—does the work as we double shovel, and at the same tim tor to ride in an easy seat instead plow crooked rows as easily and t cuts. The operator has perfect co the shovels either way eleven inch tirely out of the ground. We are can only say that we warrant the entire satisfaction of the purchase money. Send for descriptive circ

CASH PR...

Complete 3-horse.....
Extra or fifth shovel.....

RIDING HA...

With Steel Sprin...

We introduced the Riding Steel Rake into this market last season judging from the many praises bestc cheers, that we can sell them gua will give entire satisfaction. We ar ing the common Revolving Hay Rak rant to be better than any Rake ever

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DOCTOR, OR
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FRIEND.
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SCRATCH!!!
SAFE
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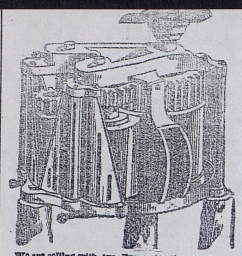

We are selling with our Evaporator the above celebrated MILL, which is far ahead of all others for strength, durability, and capacity. It is built on an entirely different principle from any other mill and cannot be excelled. Our Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mills are fully equal in size and capacity to Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of any other manufacture, which makes them the cheapest as well as the best. We warrant them to be superior to any other kind offered for sale in this market.

CASH PRICE:

No. 0 light, capacity 40 gallons per hour				$75
No. 1 small 1-horse, capacity 60 gallons per hour				90
No. 2 large 1-horse,	"	80	"	" 105
No. 3 small 2-horse,	"	100	"	" 145
No. 4 regular 2-horse,	"	120	"	" 165
No. 5 large 3-horse,	"	150	"	" 250

RIDING

CORN CULTIVATOR.

We take pleasure in calling your particular attention to the above machine. This we consider one of the most successful labor-saving implements now before the public. It will save the labor of one man and horse in plowing corn—does the work as well or better than the double shovel, and at the same time enables the operator to ride in an easy seat instead of walking. It will plow crooked rows as easily and thoroughly as straight ones. The operator has perfect control of it—can move the shovels either way eleven inches, or raise them entirely out of the ground. We are limited in space and can only say that we warrant them to perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser, or we refund the money. Send for descriptive circular.

CASH PRICE:

Complete 2-horse	$65
Extra or fifth shovel	5

RIDING HAY RAKE

With Steel Spring Teeth.

We introduced the Riding Steel Spring Horse Hay Rake into this market last season. We are satisfied, judging from the many praises bestowed on it by purchasers, that we can sell them guaranteeing that they will give entire satisfaction. We are also manufacturing the common Revolving Hay Rake which we warrant to be better than any Rake ever sold.

CASH PRICE:

Riding Horse Rake, Spring Teeth ...

Telegraphic.

From Washington.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular addressed to the officers of his Department in relation to their new duties under the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States. The rules for their future guidance are given in detail in the circular, which will be found in full in another column.

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Judge Brien and Mayor Smith spoke at the same meeting.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 5.

A serious accident occurred to the President's car yesterday about 3 o'clock P. M., at the Baltimore depot of the North Carolina railroad. The train consisted of an engine and the President's car, and had just arrived from Gettysburg, when, owing to a misplaced switch it ran into the end of a freight train standing on the side. Although the speed of the train was much slackened, several of the party in the President's car were injured. Senor Bewnaga, Chilian Minister, and C. J. Halpine, who read the poem at the Gettyeburg celebration, were severely cut about the head. Col. Simpson, of the 5th army corps, R. J. Chew, of the State Department, T. Milton, of the Executive Mansion, and U. L. Crounse, of the N. Y. Times, were slightly injured. The car was somewhat injured, but not enough to prevent it from proceeding to Washington.

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J. C. GILL, Coroner.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

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Whereas, Another of our brethren of the bar is gone, Nath. Wolfe, Esq., who died in the 56th year of his age, distinguished in his profession, especially as a criminal advocate, courteous, refined, just and honorable; eminent for his services to the public in various important offices, and particularly as a leading member of the Legislature of Kentucky, the bar to whom he was endeared and the community at large have sustained a great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That while nothing can assuage the private grief of his family, we could not part with our deceased brother without offering our sincere condolence in their great affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to his family, and that they be published in the papers of the city.

P. B. MUIR, Chairman.

LEE CHAMBERS, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, P. M., July 5, 1865.

Money continues active for all business paper at 9 @ cent. Large amounts are being borrowed in New York at 3@3½, but most call loans are at 4@5 @ cent. Exchange remains as last reported buying at par and selling at ¼ pa. to 1-10 premium, with ample supply for all demands.

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period in 1864. The imports comprise 3,151 bales from England, 9,486 from the Argentine Republic, 2,239 from France, 4,899 from Africa, 2,190 from New Grenada, 5,381 from Russia, 1,116 from British Australia, and 1,332 bales from other quarters. The total value being $3,656,715 against $6,800,432 for the same period last year.

TOBACCO—The market to-day was very much depressed, and prices for all grades are lower. In consequence, the rejections are very large, amounting to 51 hhds on the number offered, which was 188 hhds. We note sales as follows: 3 hhds factory lugs at $4@ $4 90, 25 do at $5@5 95, 20 do common lugs at $6@6 90, 13 do heavy do at $7@7 90, 11 at $8@8 75, 6 do common leaf at $8@9 50, 3 at $10@11 75, 3 at $11@11 75, 5 do heavy do at $12@12 75, 11 at $12@13 75, 8 at $14@14 75, 5 at $15@15 75, 8 at $16@16 75, 6 at $17@17 75, 7 do good to fine do at $18@18 75, 1 at $19 50, 4 at $20@20 75.

CINCINNATI, July 5—P. M.

No change in flour.

Grain—Wheat higher: red $1 26@1 33. Oats firmer at 66@66c. Corn unchanged. Rye 62c.

Whiskey advanced. Shipments continue large.

Nothing new in provisions. The market is very firm, but prices are above the views of buyers. Butter 24@26c.

Groceries steady. Coffee 38@39c. Sugar 13@17c. Gold 129.

The weather continues intensely hot. The thermometer at 2 P. M. stood 98 in the shade.

NEW YORK, July 5, P. M.

Cotton active and higher, at 46@50c for middling uplands.

Flour opened steady and closed 5c better, at $5 75@5 80 for extra State, $6 40@6 50 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $6 55@7 65 for trade brands.

Whiskey firm; Western in lots $2 10.

Wheat dull and heavy: $1 26@1 32 for Chicago spring, $1 37@1 39 for Milwaukee club, $1 37 for Racine spring, $1 45@1 49 for winter red Western, and $1 46@1 54 for amber Michigan. Rye quiet. Corn active and 1c better; 66c for damaged, 70@75c for unsound, 76@76½c for mixed Western, and 80c for white. Oats dull, heavy, and 2@3c lower: 69@70c for Western.

Rice dull. Coffee steady. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull.

Petroleum steady and quiet, at 34@35c for crude, 53½ @53½c for refined in bond, and 72½@73½c for refined free.

Pork more active, and firmer, at $35 19½ for new mess, closing at $35 75 for cash, $32 25@33 75 for 1864 for cash, $76@18 50 for prime mess, and sales of 350 bbls new mess, buyer's and seller's option, for all the month at $35@36. Beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams dull. Cut meats in fair demand. Bacon dull. Lard more active at 15½@19½c. Butter is in moderate request at 20@37c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 9½c.

Money market steady at 4@5 @ cent, for call loans. Sterling exchange quiet at 108¾@109¼. Gold without decided change, opening at 146, advancing to 146¾, and closing at 123.

Government stocks steady.

Stocks dull, 5-20 coupons 105, ditto new 104⅞; 10-40s coupons 97¾, Treasury 107s; One-year Certificates 98⅞; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 34⅞; Quicksilver 54¾; New York Central 93½; Erie 80⅞; Had on 108¾; Michigan Southern 82½; Illinois Central 131, Fort Wayne 97, do preferred 97¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 79, and preferred 109¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 105¾; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 37; Toledo preferred 60.

Cattle market—The current prices for the week at all the yards are as follows:

Beef—First quality, $15@16; fair to good, $13@14; common, $11@12; inferior, $8@10.

Cows and Calves—First quality, $80@90; ordinary, $60@70; common, $50@60; inferior, $40@50.

Veal Calves—First quality 8½@10c per lb; ordinary, 8@8½c; common, 7½@8; inferior, 5½@6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Extras $6 88; prime, $5@5 75; ordinary, $4; common, $3 50.

Swine—Heavy.

NEW YORK, June 30.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

The market is more active, and at prices ruling in the seller's favor. The new clip has not yet made its appearance to any extent in this market, and manufacturers are seizing the remnants of the old clip, fearing that the new will command higher rates. The decline in gold brings foreign wool into notice, and the transactions have been on a much more liberal scale. We notice sales of 270,000 lbs fleeces at 55@57c for State and Michigan, 60@61c for Ohio, and [illegible]

The elegant and sumptuous passenger steamer

ST. PATRICK,

GEORGE O. HART.....Master

Will leave Louisville for Memphis every Wednesday at 4 o'clock P. M., positively.

The fleet and elegant

LIBERTY NO. 2,

CAPT. WES. CONNER.....ED. H. JUDGE, Clerk

Will leave Louisville for Memphis every Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats will land for freight or freight and passengers at all way landings, at regular packet rates.

Freight and passengers for WHITE and ARKANSAS RIVERS receipted through at reasonable rates.

Through receipts for freight and passage to St. Louis at current rates.

For freight and passage apply on board or to

B. J. CAFFREY,
MOOREHEAD & CO.,
T. M. ERWIN,

Agents.

May 22, 1865 —m23

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

PEOPLE'S LINE.

DAILY FOR CINCINNATI.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

ST. NICHOLAS.....MEEKIN, Master

ST. CHARLES.....WAYNE, Master

One of the above steamers will leave daily at 12 o'clock M. from the Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company's wharfboat, foot of Fourth street, connecting at Cincinnati with the 5 A. M. trains for all the Northern and Eastern cities. For freight or passage apply on board or to [my3 dtf] B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.

1865. 1865.

LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON

U. S. MAILBOATS

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson, connecting at Evansville with the

Cairo and Evansville Packets.

The new and light-draft steamers MORNING STAR and STAR GREY EAGLE will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 o'clock P. M.

d17 dtf

J. H. BUNCE, Supt.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Cedar Lock Packet.

STEAMER WYRN,

SAM SANDERS, Master, G. W. WOODS, Clerk.

Will leave for the above and intermediate points MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 5 o'clock. [m31 dtf] MOOREHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR MAIL LINE PACKET

For Cincinnati,

Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains,

UNITED STATES.....WHITNEY, Master

GEN. LYTLE.....GODMAN, Master

One of the above steamers will leave punctually at 11 o'clock M. daily, and the steamers

MAJOR ANDERSON.....CARTER, Master

GEN. BUELL.....FULLER, Master

Will leave for the same port at 4 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

Office on Mail Co.'s wharfboat, foot of Third street. ma8

Regular Packet for

Madison, Carrollton, & Cedar Lock

...ches of the who have any knowledge of the valuable services they are daily rendering.

We venture to say that no city in the West is kept as free from outlaws as Louisville, for it is a well-established fact in criminal circles that our city is, by no means, a safe field of operation.

HENRY C. BURNETT.—Yesterday Henry C. Burnett was turned over by the military authorities to the United States Circuit Court to answer to the charge of treason before that tribunal. Mr. J. W. Barr and James F. Buckner, Esq., are engaged as counsel for the accused. These gentlemen made a motion to have Mr. Burnett admitted to bail, but the court reserved its decision upon the question until to-day. One charge against Mr. B. is that he represented Kentucky in the rebel Congress. It is understood that an application for Burnett's pardon is now before President Johnson.

HOT WEATHER.—The warm season is now at hand, and we would advise all of those who are racking their brains to find a pleasant place to go with their families to spend the hot summer days, to take a journey to Frankfort and secure rooms at the Capitol Hotel. The building is large and airy, and Frankfort is an excellent summer resort. Our friend Aikin, the proprietor of the Capitol, we are confident, will see that his guests are bountifully supplied, and that they do not want for accommodations.

☞ We are happy to learn that our distinguished young friend, Will S. Hays, of the Democrat, has been so fortunate as to marry one of Kentucky's loveliest daughters. Our friend Will combines the musician, the poet, and the gentleman, three qualities that are rarely found in one individual. May the sunshine of happiness light his way, whilst the zephyrs of fortune waft his bark of life to the brightest shores of eternity.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the announcement of the twentieth session of the Louisville Law School, which commences the first Monday in October next. We hope to see this distinguished institution flourishing again as in the days before the war. The announcement will be found in our advertising columns.

THANKS.—The Committee of Arrangements on the celebration of the Fourth of July at the Fair Grounds desire us to return thanks to Messrs. Thayer & Noyes for the use of their splendid chariot on that occasion. Their kindness will ever be remembered.

...called to a very disagreeable place on the sidewalk between our office and Fourth street, and which we are told comes from the kitchen of the United States Hotel. Is there no remedy for it? If there is, whose business is it to see that the remedy is applied? We often see ladies go off the sidewalk into the street to avoid it. It has indeed become a nuisance, and the stench arising from it is enough to inoculate the whole neighborhood with cholera or some other pestilential disease.

ARRESTED.—Geo. W. Leonard, a notorious thief, was arrested by police officers John Frazier and David Needy, yesterday, on the charge of felony. He was taken to jail.

A Mrs. Wilson, of Portland, was arrested yesterday by Lieut. Robinson, on the charge of selling whiskey to soldiers. She was sent to the female prison.

☞An altercation occurred in Lewis county, Ky., on the 23d ult., between some returned rebels and Union soldiers, which resulted in the killing of two and wounding of one of the former by J.M. B. Lawson, a stanch Union man. George Pierce and J. Culbertson were killed, and a Mr. Gibbs was wounded.

☞ We call the attention of the Street Inspector to the alley running from Third to Fourth and from Fourth to Fifth, between Market and Jefferson streets. It is in a wretched condition, and ought to be attended to immediately.

PROVOST MARSHAL ITEMS.—F. Wagoner, Charles Stewart, John Cotton, James McCook, K. Kammer, and A. Myers, were arrested by the Provost Guard yesterday, and lodged in barracks No. 1.

☞ We think that the intense hot weather we have had for the last two days is sent to us as a warning of what we may expect hereafter if we do not mend our ways.

☞ B. C. Coombs, Clerk of the Provost Marshal Headquarters of this city, issued four hundred passports yesterday to negroes to leave the city.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—At an adjourned meeting of the delegates to the district convention, held last night in the City Court Room, J. B. Kinkhead, Esq., was unanimously nominated to represent the district composed of the Seventh and Eighth Wards in the next Legislature. Arthur Peter, Esq., and J. Clement, Esq., were appointed members of the General Union City Committee.

W. A. GODDARD, President.
J. C. VAN PELT, Secretary.

...ceedings and resolutions, together with our deep condolence upon the calamity which has overtaken them.

G. W. BAYLESS, Dean of the Faculty.

CELEBRATION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The "glorious Fourth" has come and gone. The day appears to have been celebrated with unusual *eclat* by the colored portion of our population, who transformed Johnson's woods into a blaze of "red, white, and blue," feasted sumptuously, and had a gay and festive time generally, as I am informed. The Sunday School picnic up the river also passed off delightfully. But how was it at the Fair Grounds? The intensely *patriotic* individuals having the management of affairs at that place appear to have been actuated solely by the desire to *make money*. Flaming posters and conspicuously displayed advertisements announcing a grand balloon ascension and other interesting features, led the public to expect something that would repay them for the trouble and inconvenience of going to the Fair Grounds on such an oppressively hot day as was Tuesday. What was the result? The grounds were crowded, water was exceedingly scarce and difficult to find, nothing fit to eat could be had for love or money, the "grand balloon ascension" proved a ridiculous fizzle, and the disappointed and disgusted spectators, looking into each other's faces discovered the expressive word "sold" written thereon. Hundreds of citizens, soldiers, and citizens left the grounds at noon, returning to the city to get something to eat, giving vent to their feelings in terms the reverse of complimentary to the *patriotic* and enterprising managers, and declaring the whole affair a barefaced *swindle*, gotten up for the purpose of putting money in their pockets and for the benefit of beer-sellers. They should be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. GEO.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, July 4th, by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, ALONZO O. STAUGER, Esq., to Miss CLARA B. MANSFIELD.

On Wednesday, July 5, 1865, by Rev. E. E. Pye, JOHN T. HOPKINS, of Louisville, to ESTHER M. DICKINSON, of Haddam, Connecticut.

By Joseph Clement, Esq., Mr. GEORGE H. STONE, of Mansfield, Ohio, to MRS. LORINDA OAKS, of Louisville, Ky.

HAYS—MCCULLOUGH.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Hill, Mr. WILL S. HAYS to Miss BELLE MCCULLOUGH, both of this city. eld&ml

DIED,

In this city, July 11th, after a protracted sickness of five months duration, LIDA D., beloved wife of L. H. GERMAN, aged 18 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Madison (Ind.) papers please copy.

Disturb not her slumbers, but let her sleep on
In her beauty and innocence there;
The world was too dreary, too dark, and too cold,
She too lovely, too fragile and fair.

The soft breath of summer just passed o'er her brow,
As the gentle dew kisses the flowers,
When she faded away like a beautiful dream
To the land of Elysian bowers.

July 9th, 1865, SUSAN PENDLETON, of Bullitt county, Ky., in her 73d year.

On Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., Rev. D. H. MCCLETY, aged 66 years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, from the residence of Mr. George R. Bollican, on Centre street. el&ml*

In Louisville, Ky., Tuesday morning, July 4, 1865, of dysentery, JOSIE, the grandchild of J. M. & C. G. Ladd, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the house on Thirteenth and Chestnut at 3 P. M., Wednesday. el*

In this city on the morning of the 4th inst., DR. BENJAMIN R. PALMER, in the 52d year of his age.

His funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday) evening at St. Paul's Church, at half past 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. e&m*

☞COL. Marc. Mundy is announced as a candidate for Congress in this (the Fifth) Congressional District. a15 d1e

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM,

210 Fourth Street,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

1865. OUR NEW CATALOGUE 1865

Is now ready. It embraces over 4,000 volumes of all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States.

We constantly keep on hand all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and a gift with each book, at the time of sale, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

M. MURPHY, Agent,
f1 d6m Post-office Box 76.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Prices greatly reduced at Barnes's, corner of Sixth and Main streets. m24 dtf

☞R. C. Hill & Co have the *largest assortment* of Gold Pens in the West. The trade supplied. See advertisement in another column, or call at the manufactory. my1 dtf

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS. BELT BUCKLES, RIBBONS, STRAW FLOWERS, LACE POINTS, AND MANTILLAS.—Otis & Co. have received invoices of seventy-five cartoons, assorted, plain and fancy ribbons, besides an assortment of belt buckles and straw flowers. These, together with their already well assorted stock of TRIMMED HATS and other desirable goods, will enable them to fill all orders promptly during the week. City and country milliners and merchants can fill their memorandums at reasonable prices. j18

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies will find full particulars of a wonderful invention in the first column, on first page—J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Hoop Skirt for 1865. Read it. f18 deod6mwed,fri&s

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. PLANTATION BITTERS, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged, and the ailing from the grave.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some *slight* difficulty of the Stomach, which would eventuate in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent these premonitory symptoms and keep the blood pure and the health good.

BE WARNED IN TIME.
jy6 ecd3&w1

CORN CULTIVATOR.

We take pleasure in calling your particular attention to the above machine. This we consider one of the most successful labor-saving implements ever before the public. It will save the labor of one man and horse in plowing corn—does the work as well or better than the double shovel, and as the same time enables the operator to ride in an easy seat instead of walking. It will plow crooked rows as easily and thoroughly as straight ones. The operator has perfect control of it—can move the shovels either way eleven inches, or raise them entirely out of the ground. We are limited in space and can only say that we warrant them to perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser, or we refund the money. Send for descriptive circular.

CASH PRICE:

Complete 2-horse..... $26
Extra or fifth shovel..... 5

RIDING HAY RAKE

With Steel Spring Teeth.

We introduced the Riding Steel Spring Horse Hay Rake into this market last season. We are satisfied, judging from the many praises bestowed on it by purchasers, that we can sell them guaranteeing that they will give entire satisfaction. We are also manufacturing the common Revolving Hay Rake which we warrant to be better than any Rake ever sold.

CASH PRICE:

Riding Horse Rake, Spring Teeth..... $85
Revolving Horse Rake, 14 Teeth..... 12
Revolving Horse Rake, 16th Teeth..... 13

HORSE HAY FORK.

We sold quite a number of the Horse Hay Fork last season. They gave entire satisfaction. We consider them as great a labor-saving machine as the Buckeye Mower, the Steel Spring Horse Rake or any other implement in use. They are certain to come into general use, as the price is so low that every farmer who raises twenty acres of grass can afford to buy it. Call and examine it.

CASH PRICE:

Complete, 60 feet of rope..... $90

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the above we keep a large and general assortment of

Agricultural Implements & Seeds,

Cider Mills, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Hay Presses, &c.

☞ Agents wanted in every County in the State.

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO,
311 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
a30 d&3,3&m

...and could not be restored. He said fur... that he was always opposed to arming negr... that he would fight flat out abolitionists... the death, and that all McClellan men ot... North would unite with himself and Presid... Johnson to oppose any elevation of the neg... He did not think Jeff Davis should be punis... and thought that all loyal and disloyal sho... now be put on terms of perfect equality.

Judge Brien and Mayor Smith spoke at ... same meeting.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 5

A serious accident occurred to the President... car yesterday about 8 o'clock P. M., at the ... timore depot of the North Carolina railro... The train consisted of an engine and the Pre... dent's car, and had just arrived from Gettysbu... when, owing to a misplaced switch it ran in... the end of a freight train standing on the si... Although the speed of the train was mu... slackened, several of the party in the President... car were injured. Senor Bewnaga, Chili... Minister, and C. J. Halpine, who read the poe... at the Gettysburg celebration, were severely c... about the head. Col. Simpson, of the 8th arm... corps, R. J. Chew, of the State Departmen... T. Milton, of the Executive Mansion, and L... Crounse, of the N. Y. Times, were slightly i... injured. The car was somewhat injured, but n... enough to prevent it from proceeding to Was... ington. The accident was the result of careles... ness on the part of the switch-tenders.

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The Savannah Herald announces the arriv... there of Provisional Governor Johnson and h... cordial reception by the people. The City Cour... cil adopted resolutions of welcome and reques... ing the Governor to deliver an address, whic... request was complied with. The address we... to be delivered on the evening of the 1st.

The colored troops doing guard duty in the... city have been relieved and sent to the interior...

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WEDNESDAY, P. M., July 5, 1865.

Money continues active for all business paper at 6 @ 7 cent. Large amounts are being borrowed in New York at 5@6%, but most call loans are at 4@5 @ cent. Exchange remains as last reported buying at par and selling at par to 1-10 premium, with ample supply for all demands.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has declared a dividend in their stock and stock liabilities of 4 per cent for the past six months' business ending the 30th June.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular addressed to the officers of his Department in relation to their new duties under the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States. The rules for their future guidance are given in detail in the circular, which will be found in full in another column.

The New York Dry Goods Exchange was formally opened on Thursday last in the marble front store Nos. 49 and 51 Park Place, in the presence of a large number of prominent dry goods importers and merchants. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith and others.

☞The weather yesterday was excessively hot, the thermometer ranging at 96 to 97. To-day has been more moderate, the range being at 94 to 95, with a good air stirring. On the 30th ult. the thermometer in New York ranged at 95.

Petroleum is being fast developed in our State, and bids fair soon to become a leading article of commerce. Upwards of 106 barrels arrived yesterday and to-day over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, principally from the Germania and Boyd Creek oil companies' wells.

We notice brown cotton goods, sheetings, osnaburgs, and cotton yarns, direct from Georgia via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, consigned to our merchants here, and thrown upon the market. Considerable trade in these fabrics is anticipated from that quarter.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the past two weeks ending June 20th, have been larger than any previous week this season, and is the first evidence of a change in the tide of foreign trade.

In June last year nearly five millions were landed and only one and a half millions were passed through the customs for market. During last month about five and a half millions were landed and more than this amount marketed, the stock on hand having been reduced. The imports for the last six months have run about half as large as for the corresponding period in 1864. The total since January 1st is only about fifty per cent of the total for the first six months of last year.

The following tables from the New York Journal of Commerce show the relative totals of dry goods imported during the last twelve months:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE.

Entered for Consumption.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Manufs. of Wool.....	$21,005,248	$27,984,579	$9,705,868
Do Cotton.....	8,891,621	6,858,070	3,406,868
Do Silk.....	10,944,736	10,354,185	6,830,873
Do Flax.....	7,705,165	8,399,549	5,892,095
Miscell's Dry Goods..	2,814,713	2,879,810	1,624 892
Total en. for, con....	$49,421,383	$56,246,373	$35,762,595

STERLING EXCHANGE QUIET AT 108¾@109¾. ... Gold without decided change, opening at 146, advancing to 146⅝, and closing at 146.

Government stocks steady.

Stocks dull. 5-20 coupons 105, ditto new 104¾; 10-40s coupons 97¾, Treasury 97½; One-year Certificates 98⅝; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 94½; Quicksilver 64¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 80¾; Hud on 108¾; Michigan Southern 62¾, Illinois Central 131, Fort Wayne 87; do preferred 97¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 70, and preferred 103¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 109½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 37; Toledo preferred 60.

Cattle market.—The current prices for the week at all the yards are as follows:

Beeves—First quality, @15@16; fair to good, @13@14; common, @11@13; inferior, @8@10.

Cows and Calves—First quality, $80@90; ordinary, $60@70; common, $50@60; inferior, $40@50.

Veal Calves—First quality $10@10 50; ordinary, $9@9 50; common, $7@8; inferior, $5@6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra $6 @; prime, $5@5 75; ordinary, $4; common, $3 50.

Swine—Heavy.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The market is more active, and at prices ruling in the seller's favor. The new clip has not yet made its appearance to any extent in this market, and manufacturers are seizing the remnants of the old clip, fearing that the new will command higher rates. The decline in gold brings foreign wool into notice, and the transactions have been on a much more liberal scale. We notice sales of 270,000 lbs fleeces at 55@67c for State and Michigan; 68@70c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, the latter price for very light; 120,000 lbs pulled, 50@55c, the latter price for extra; 170,000 lbs California, part at 23@33c.—*Journ. of Com.*

TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In monetary affairs there have been no marked changes since our last circular. Money has continued abundant, with easy rates of interest upon undoubted securities, and the extreme fluctuations in gold have been confined between 137 and 147⅛. The opening rate this morning is 141. Sterling exchange is dull at 108@109 in gold for commercial and bankers'.

Our tobacco market has been steady during the month, and the firm position assumed by factors about the end of May has been supported by the very discouraging reports respecting the growing crop, which represent that in the latter part of that month about one-third of the usual crop was planted, and at first promised well, but that since the 26th of May a drought of unusual severity has prevailed, and but few localities, especially in Southern Kentucky, have been favored with even a shower. Our latest dates from the Clarksville districts bring us reports of the small water-courses drying up and the plants withering and dying in the fields; and now but a short period remains in which plants may be set out with any hope of their maturing before frost; and it is alleged that now early and copious rains cannot save the crop from being small and of inferior quality.

Under these circumstances we have deemed it advisable to withdraw, for the present, our stock of new Clarksville from the markets, and await further advices of the effects of the drought.

The advanced demand of factors have checked speculation, and the low prices at which foreign government contracts were taken have prevented the filling of large orders known to be in the hands of buyers. Still the sales sum up at least 5,000 hhds of all grades, the French contractor taking some 800 hhds. His offers on other large lots have not been accepted.

The receipts at Louisville and St. Louis on June 1st, as compared with the same time last year (for a period of five months) show a deficit of nearly 23,000 hhds. and the receipts at our own market for the past six months are fully 13,000 hhds, less than during the corresponding period of 1864.

In London, on the 1st of June, the stock of Western was nearly 5,800 hhds in excess of same time the previous year; and in Liverpool they still hold about 12,000 ... after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 5 o'clock P. M.

d17 dtf J. H. BUNCE, Sup't.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Cedar Lock Packet.

STEAMER WILKIN,

SAM SANDERS, Master, G. W. WOODS, Clerk,

Will leave for the above and intermediate points MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 5 o'clock. [m26 dtf] MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR MAIL LINE PACKET

For Cincinnati,

Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains,

UNITED STATES.....WHITTEY, Master

GEN. LYTLE.....GODMAN, Master

One of the above steamers will leave punctually at 12 o'clock M. daily, and the steamers

MAJOR ANDERSON.....CARTER, Master

GEN. BUELL.....FULLER, Master

Will leave for the same port at 4 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

Office on Mail Co.'s wharfboat, foot of Third street.

m3

Regular Packet for Madison, Carrollton, & Cedar Lock.

BLUE WING NO. 2.

IS. LITTLE, Master.....D. W. HOGAN, Clerk

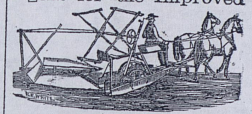
This light-draught steamer will leave Louisville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

a3 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,

Main, bet. Third and Fourth,

Agent for the Improved



BALL REAPER AND MOWER;
RUSSELL REAPER AND MOWER;
KENTUCKY HARVESTER;
KENTUCKY CLIPPER;
WOODS, JR., MOWER;
SUGAR AND CIDER MILLS;

J. D. BONDURANT,
SHELBY TODD. } ap24 dlly

Prices Reduced.

Russell's Improved Combined Reaper and Mower	$215
Russell's Improved Dropper and Mower, equal to Self-Raker	205
Russell's Large Mower	175
Ball's Combined Reaper and Mower	215
Ball's Mower	275
Kentucky Harvesters	235
Wood's Mowers	150
Kentucky Clippers	170

m27 dlw

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until the 20th day of July, 1865, to execute the following work, viz:

To grade, pave with bowlder stones, and curb Brook street, from Main street to the north line of Washington street.

To grade, pave with bowlder stones, and curb Brook street, from the north line of Washington street to Fulton street.

To grade and bowlder the alley between Breckinridge and Kentucky and Second and Third streets.

Specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

Separate bids on separate pieces of paper, with good surety, will be required for each piece of work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids.

je28 dtd PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 17, 1865.

All persons owning or having dogs or hogs in their possession are hereby required to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and loss of the animals found at large. At the suggestion of the military authorities, all persons are requested to keep slops and dirt off the streets and alleys—particularly out of the gutters. The season demands the utmost care on the part of every one to prevent sickness, and each should be watchful of his own premises. PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Democrat and Anzeiger copy. je19 d30

CITY TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1865.

All City Taxes for 1865 are now due and placed in my hands for collection. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

je15 d1m ADOLPH RAMMERS, Receiver.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—The Hon. George H. Yeaman and Hon. R. C. Ritter, candidate for Congress in the Second District, will speak at

Livermore, Wednesday, July 5th.
Hartford, Thursday, July 6th.
Cromwell, Friday, July 7th.
London's Precinct, Saturday, July 8th.
Morgantown, Monday, July 10th.
Rowan's Precinct, Tuesday, 11th.
Hill's Precinct, Wednesday, July 12th.
Beaversville, Thursday, July 13th.
Mammoth Cave, Friday, July 14th.
Rock Creek, Monday, July 17th.
Big Clifty, Tuesday, July 18th.
Litchfield, Wednesday, July 19th.
Caneyville, Thursday, July 20th.
Falls Rough, Friday, July 21st.
Hudsonville, Saturday, July 22d.
Hardinsburg, Monday, July 24th.
Union Star, Tuesday, July 25th.
Clovenport, Wednesday, July 26th.
Fordsville, Thursday, July 27th.
Lewis Laine's, Friday, July 28th.
Hawesville, Saturday, July 29th.
Lewisport, Monday, July 31st.
Knottsville, Tuesday, August 1st.
Whitesville, Wednesday, August 2d.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. T. H. Lawry, Union candidate for Congress in

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

G.W. Cunningham, &c.) against Mary Cunningham, &c. } In Chancery. No. 18,520.]

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, July 10, 1865, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

and the improvements thereon, situated in Jefferson county, about five miles from said city, north of and adjoining the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Road, southeast of and adjoining the lands of Jno. L. Martin and south of and adjoining the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and is described thus: Beginning at a stone shown as Martin's corner, on the Westport road, running thence S. 83¾ W. 4.7 poles to the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Road; thence with the same N. 86¼ W. 34.7 poles to its junction with the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad; thence with the same to said Martin's line; and thence with his line S. 30½, E. 5.52 poles to the beginning; containing 2 roods of land.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.

j30 dtd

Dr. GATES'S

Private Medical Dispensary,

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH ANY DISEASE OF A PRIVATE NATURE, such as *Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Barrenness*, or any Disease of the Genital or Urinary Organs, before imparting the sec et to any one should first read

PRIVATE MED'CAL COMPANION.

Containing a treatise on Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs of both Sexes, with Receipts and directions for curing the same. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for Mad. Caparani's FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also for M. La Croix's FRENCH PREVENTATIVE POWDERS. By their use married ladies may limit the number of their offspring at pleasure, without the least danger of injury to the health. They act by preventing conception taking place. One box will last for years. Price by mail $3 and two postage stamps.

Females will obtain much valuable information by reading the Private Medical Companion.

Best quality of French Male Safes for sales. Price 50 cents each or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Persons wishing to consult us personally on any of the above diseases will find us at our office, north-east corner Third and Market streets; private entrance on Third street, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. No charge for consultation and examinations. Consultation rooms entirely private. Secrecy in all cases inviolable. Address all letters to

DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.
j3 3m Louisville, Ky.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }

GUNBOAT SALE.

GREAT SALE!

BY ORDER

Of the Navy Department,

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under direction of the Commandant, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth (17th) day of August, 1865, commencing at twelve o'clock noon, at the U. S. Naval Station,

MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS,

The following Gunboats and other vessels, lately composing a portion of the

Mississippi Squadron:

NAMES.	Length.		Breadth		Depth.		Diam. of Cyl'r.	L'g th of Stroke.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Inch.	Ft. In
Argosia	156	4	32		4	8	15	8
Alexandria	89	9	15		5		10	3½
Brilliant	154	8	33	6	4	11	16½	4½
Colossus	155	3	31	9	4	3		
Curlew	159		33	1	4	6	15½	4½
Cricket	154	1	32	3	4		13	4½
Champion	145	8	36	5	3	3 5 10	15	6
Exchange	155	3	33	6	4	10 5-10	16	4½
Fawn	158	8	30	5	4	3	13	4
Forrest Rose	155		32	3	4	8	16	5
Fair Play							16	5
Fairy	137		31	6	4	4	14	5
General Pillow	81	5	17	1	3	8	10	3½
Gazelle							16	5
Huntress	131	8	31	3	4	2	13½	4
Juliet	155	6	30	2	3	9	13	3¾
St. Clair							15½	5
Kenwood							14	5
Little Rebel							18	24
Mist	157	3	30	4	4	4	13	5
Marmora	165		33	5	4	9	15½	5½
Moose	154	3	32	2	4	6	14	4½
New Era	137	1	29	6	4	6	10	4
Nymph	161	2	29	4	4	2	14	4
Naiad	156	10	30	4	4	5	13	3¾
Naumkeag	154	4	30	5	4	6	14¼	3¾
Paw Paw							20	6
Peosta	161	2	34	3	5	2	18	5½
Prairie Bird	159	10	29	3	4	3	14	4
Peri	147	6	28	2	4	6 5-10	13¼	4
Romeo	154	2	31	3	4		13	4
Robb	114	9	30		4		16	5
Reindeer	154		32	9	5		16	5
Springfield	154	9	26	11	4	4	10	3½
Siren	154	7	32	3	5	1 5-10	16¼	4
Silver Lake	155	1	32	2	5	2	15	5
Silver Cloud	155		32	6	5	4	16	5
Tuscas	91	8	23	6	3	7 5-10	11	3
Victory	157		32	3	4	3	13	4¼
Judge Torrence	179	1	43	6	7	6 5-10	20	8
Dutchin	237	6	38		7	6	26	7½
Tyler	190		45	4	7	3 5-10	22	8
Volunteer							15	5
Lexington	177	7	36	10	7		20	6
TUGS.								
Daisy	73	4	13	10	6	10	22	22
Dahlia							18	22
Hyacinth							18	20
Ivy							16	18
Laurel							18	20
Myrtle							16	16
Fern	75	4	16	3	4	7	16	20

(Dimensions not given above will be furnished at time of sale), together with their engines, tackle, furniture, &c., as will more fully appear in proper inventories and [illegible] to be exhibited to bidders at time of sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

East Tennessee Farming and Mineral Lands for Sale

I HAVE 10,000 ACRES OF CHOSEN FARMING and Mineral lands and 20,000 acres well-selected Mineral Leases for sale. These lands and leases lie in the heart of the great mineral region of East Tennessee, in Rhea county, and abound in all indications, coal, salt, iron, &c., and lying within 3½ to 8 miles of the Tennessee River, and 35 miles above Chattanooga—well watered and timbered. For particulars call on me at Smith's Cross-roads, Rhea county, Tenn., or address me at Chattanooga, Box 31.

jy3 d6* S. D. BRIDGMAN.

For Sale,



A TWO-WHEELED Buggy, nearly new—a regular built Stanhope—is offered for sale for only $75, less than half its cost. Apply to Bacon & Davis, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy3 d3

For Rent,

AT AUCTION, BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

WE WILL RENT AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Wednesday, July 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, on the premises, the stable lately occupied by J. R. Walker, on the south side of Jefferson street, above Preston.

Terms made known before renting.

jy3 d4* OSBORNE & McATEER.

Farm for Sale.

AS EXECUTOR OF SAM'L TODD, deceased, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the

10th day of August, 1865,

if not privately sold before that day, the Farm on which said decedent lived, containing about 200 acres, more or less. This farm is situated immediately on the Kentucky River, nearly opposite the city of Frankfort, well watered and timbered, and admirably situated for a large

VINEYARD, DAIRY, OR STOCK FARM.

A large and convenient brick dwelling, and all necessary out-buildings, with a never-failing spring of good water. Also a large deposit of decomposed vegetable matter on the north side of said farm sufficient to enrich 400 acres. Lock No. 4 is built on said farm.

To be made known by addressing said Executor through the post-office at Frankfort,

JOHN T. STUFFEE, Ex'r of Sam'l Todd, dec'd.

jy3 d4* Executor of Sam'l Todd, dec'd.

For Sale,

RED JACKET SALOON AND RESTAURANT.—The Red Jacket Saloon, known as the best stand and location in the city, can be bought very reasonably, as the proprietor wants to change business. The Red Jacket Saloon will always do a profitable business, therefore a good bargain can be made by calling soon at the Saloon, northeast corner of Third and Market. jy1 d12*

For Sale,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST COUNTRY SEATS in the vicinity of Louisville. Price $10,000, half cash. Balance in 4 or 6 months. Possession at the end of the present month.

CAVEN & CARR, Agents,
j30 d6 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Ohio River Farm for Sale

IN MEADE COUNTY, SIXTY-FIVE miles below Louisville, containing 220 acres with 200 under cultivation. Could be divided into two nice Farms with an Orchard on each. Also the stock, crop, &c. Church (with regular preaching,) and School-house within half a mile.

For terms apply to DR. ALEX. PENNY, Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral. je29 d6*

Shelby County Farm for Sale.

WISHING TO QUIT FARMING, I OF-

WAN

Wan

AGENTS IN EVERY CO

SHERMAN AND H

By Colonel S. M. Bowman an
Irwin, With seven splendid
Artists, and numerous Map
the Chief Engineer of th
pages.

This work will be the o
this grand Army as a whol
authors having free access t
ments accessible to no one el
papers, all of which are i
faithful accomplishment of s

Every corps, division, brig
ed its full share of credit and
are carefully followed: the
described with the vividne
and the whole narrative is
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The whole work has recei
each prominent officer.

To all who have served in
liant campaigns the work
all who have had relatives
will be of absorbing interes
will be a record of brilliant
ery citizen will feel a life-lo

Discharged soldiers and
employment will do well to

Sold only by subscrip

Exclusive territory
and liberal.

Send for a circular and
$1 50 for an outfit, and mes
the order of your choice.
townships to begin with.
county or more for each a
territory can be granted
mutually desirable.

C. F. VENT & CO., W
Fourth street, Cincinnati,
cago, Ill.

House

A HOUSE WITH FRO
rooms. In a good n
minutes' walk of the postof
Address box 1280, Louisvil
number of rooms, and term

Mules



WE WISH
some large and
Shelby Stock Ya
jy1 d5&8t

Situatio

BY A YOUNG MAN O
als and qualifications
ferred, but would accept a
Can refer to J. H. Lind
Bank. Messrs. Pratt & All
present business men.
E. Weller, No. 316 Main st

Board and R

BY A GENTLEMAN
quiet, respectable priv
other boarders. Referenc
ply on premises to Dr. H.

Empl

$75 A MONTH.—Agen
chines. We will
pense or give large comm
je30 d12* D. B. BERRI

W

DISCHARGED SOLDI
prisoners of war can
by. Soldiers who have
obtain their Commutatio
been discharged on accoun
tle can obtain the additi

OR RENT.

Farming and Mining Lands for Sale

OF CHOSEN FARMING
10,000 acres well-selected Mining lands and leases lie in the region of East Tennessee, in in oil indications, coal, salt, iron 2½ to 3 miles of the Tennessee above Chattanooga—well for particulars call on me at county, Tenn., or address me

S. D. BRIDGMAN.

r Sale,

A TWO-WHEELED Buggy, nearly new—a regular built Stanhope—is offered for sale for only . Apply to Bacon & Davis, Third and Fourth. j8 d3

Rent,

OSBORNE & McATEER.

T PUBLIC AUCTION, ON 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. pre- e stable lately occupied by J. ide of Jefferson street, above

ore renting.
OSBORNE & McATEER.

for Sale.

OF SAM'L TODD, to the highest bidder,

f August, 1865,

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by addressing said Executor Frankfort.
JOHN T. STEFFEE,
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ON AND RESTAURANT.—as the best stand and location t very reasonably, as the pro- uniess. The Red Jacket Sa- profitable business, therefore s by calling soon at the Saloon, and Market. jy1 d13*

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NDSOMEST COUNTRY dity of Louisville. Price balance in 4 or 6 months. the present month.
AVEN & CARR, Agents, on st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Farm for Sale

UNTY, SIXTY-FIVE isville, containing 320 r cultivation [Could be Farms with an Orchard on op, &c., Church (with regular use within half a mile. L. ALLY, PENNY, Fifth street, je29 d6*

y Farm for Sale.

OUT FARMING, I OF-

WANTED

Wanted,

AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY FOR

SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS.

By Colonel S. M. Bowman and Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Irwin. With seven splendid Steel Portraits by our best Artists, and numerous Maps and Plans furnished by the Chief Engineer of the Army. 1vol. 8vo., 500 pages.

This work will be the complete Official History of this grand Army as a whole, and in all its details, the authors having free access to private records and documents accessible to no one else, as well as to the official papers, all of which are indispensable to a true and faithful accomplishment of such an undertaking.

Every corps, division, brigade and regiment is awarded its full share of credit and praise; the scenes of march are carefully followed; the battles and skirmishes are described with the vividness of actual participation, and the whole narrative is enlivened by the countless incidents, both sad and mirthful, that form an inevitable accompaniment of such campaigns

The whole work has received the full endorsement of each prominent officer.

To all who have served in any capacity in these brilliant campaigns the work will be invaluable, while to all who have had relatives and friends so engaged it will be of absorbing interest and pertinent value. It will be a record of brilliant achievements in which every citizen will feel a life-long pride.

Discharged soldiers and others in want of profitable employment will do well to take an agency.

☞ Sold only by subscription

☞ Exclusive territory granted, and terms uniform and liberal.

Send for a circular and blank application, inclosing $1 50 for an outfit, and mentioning several counties in the order of your choice. We give only two or three townships to begin with, but hold a reserve on entire county or more for each agent, so that an extension of territory can be granted after a proper trial, if found mutually desirable.

O. F. VENT & CO., Western Publishers, 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jy3 d6

House Wanted.

A HOUSE WITH FROM SEVEN TO TWELVE rooms. In a good neighborhood, within fifteen minutes' walk of the postoffice—will rent or purchase. Address box 1 289, Louisville postoffice, stating location, number of rooms, and terms. jy3 tf

Mules Wanted.



WE WISH TO BUY IMMEDIATELY some large and first-class Mules. Apply at Shelby Stock Yard.

jy1 d5&8t JACOB STRASSHIM.

Situation Wanted

BY A YOUNG MAN OF UNEXCEPTIONAL MORals and qualifications. A clerkship in a Bank preferred, but would accept a place in a mercantile house Can refer to J. H. Lindenberger, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Mosely, Pratt & Allen, Thos. Slevin, and other eminent business men. For particulars inquire of J. F. Weller, No. 316 Main street. jy3 d4*

Board and Rooms Wanted,

BY A GENTLEMAN AND W[illegible] WITH SOME quiet, respectable private families where there are no other boarders References exchanged. Address or apply on premises to Jr. H., 568 Fifth street. jy1 dtf

Employment.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses or give large commissions. Address je30 d12* D. B. BERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Wanted,

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN prisoners of war can get their Back Pay and Bounty. Soldiers who have been prisoners of war can obtain their Commutation Money. Soldiers who have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle can obtain the additional Bounty allowed them

RAILROADS.

NEW RUNNING ARRANGEMENT
ON THE
JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD,

THREE DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISville, as follows:

7:00 A. M. Morning Express, for Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and all points West, North, and Northwest.

2:30 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), makes direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northwest.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:15 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct communications as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:

For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West,

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

☞ Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

☞ This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

☞ Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

☞ Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the R. R. Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

a19 J. A. NAFEW, General Ticket Agent.

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 13th, 1865 Trains will leave as follows:

No. 1—Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 8:0 A. M.; stopping at all stations except Fisher Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bells view. Leaves Lexington at 3:30 P.M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:00 P. M.

No. 2—Leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and North Benson. Leaves Lexington at 8:40 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 12:40 A. M.

No. 3—Accommodation leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:20 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 9:10 A. M. Leaves Louisville at at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at 5:30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily, Sundays excepted.

m14 SAML GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 4, TRAINS will run as follows:

6:00 A. M. Through Freight for Nashville and way Stations daily (except Sunday).

8:30 A. M. Passenger Train for Lebanon, Perryville,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that one Dennis Fox did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Cauley, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice, and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Dennis Fox and his delivery to the jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

SEAL

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec'y State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION—Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look. j23 d3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

$500 Reward.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that one Green Johnson did, in May, 1865, aid and murder John Miller, in Adair county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and gone at large.

Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of the said Green Johnson, and his delivery to the jailor of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

SEAL

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this the 9th day of June, 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. je12 d3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that one Wilkins Warren, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered ——— Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the jailor of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

SEAL

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 15th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 6 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants, and high-topped

PETROLEUM.

OIL WELL Machinery

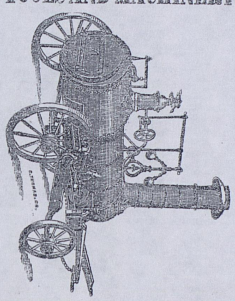
Portable Steam Engines
(of various sizes),
Boring and Extracting Tools, Pumps and Tubing

Always on hand,

DAVIES & CO.,
Washington Foundery,
Corner Main and Ninth sts.

j27 d6m

Oil Well TOOLS AND MACHINERY



I AM MANUFACTURING AND KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand Portable and Stationary Steam Engines; Boring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for Oil and Salt.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop,
23 d6m Louisville, Ky.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARDS.

To Drovers and Travellers.

THE SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARDS are in complete order, being floored, covered, and supplied with hy-

DRY GOODS, &C.

OTIS & CO.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FULL LINE OF RIBBONS, STRAW FLOWERS, VICTORIA HATS, and MILLINERY GOODS generally, which is much larger now than at any time during the season, we have just received a full line of

LACE POINTS

AT

Less than Gold Prices

These, with a full line of SILK MANTILLAS and CLOTH CLOAKS, are well worth an examination from those who desire a large assortment at reasonable prices.

OTIS & CO.

m23 dtf

1865 1865

Fordsville, Thursday, July 27th.
Lewis Laine's, Friday, July 28th.
Hawesville, Saturday, July 29th.
Lewisport, Monday, July 31st.
Knottsville, Tuesday, August 1st.
Whitesville, Wednesday, August 2d.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

☞ J. H. Lewis, Union candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, will address the people of the District at the following times and places, to wit:

Albany, Clinton county, Wednesday, July 5.
Jamestown, Russell county, Friday, July 7.
Columbia, Russell county, Saturday, July 8.
Robert Elliott's, Cumberland county, Monday, July 10.
Centre Point, Monroe county, Tuesday, July 11.
Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Wednesday, July 12.
Jimtown, Monroe county, Thursday, July 13.
Scottsville, Allen county, Friday, July 14.
Allen Springs, Allen county, Saturday, July 15.
Franklin, Simpson county, Monday, July 17.
Pilot Knob Church, Simpson county, Tuesday, July 18.
Auburn, Logan county, Wednesday, July 19.
Middleton, Logan county, Thursday, July 20.
Woodburn, Warren county, Friday, July 21.
Beaver's Lock, Warren county, Saturday, July 22.
Bowling Green, Warren county, Monday, July 24.
Smith's Grove, Warren county, Tuesday, July 25.
Goshen, Warren county, Wednesday, July 26.
Jericho, Logan county, Friday, July 28.
Gardnerville, Logan county, Saturday, July 29.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The people are earnestly urged to turn out "en masse." My competitor, the Hon. H. Grider, is respectfully invited to attend.
jl dlo&wd j5 d5*

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barren, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adair, and Metcalfe, composing the Third Appellate Judicial District:

Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the Third Appellate Judicial District, having been removed from office by the Governor, by and pursuant to the address of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, two-thirds of each House concurring therein—

Now, therefore, I, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barren, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adair, and Metcalfe, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, for the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Appellate Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you proceed to conduct and make due return of the said election in the mode and manner prescribed.

SEAL

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be annexed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of June, 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
je6 d3t E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State.

J. C. McFerran. R. J. Menefee. J. B. McFerran.

McFERRAN & MENEFEE,

Cotton Factors

AND

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Bale Rope, Bagging, and Provisions

Main street, between First and Second sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our facilities for the handling and sale of Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the West. When desired we will make liberal cash advances on consignments to us or to our friends in New York.

We have now in store and for sale the following brands of Bagging. Being agents for nearly all the manufactories in the State enables us to always sell at the very lowest figures:

[illegible] Will also be at the corner of Second and Market streets, corner Third and Market streets private entrance on Third street, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. No charge for consultation and examinations. Consultation rooms entirely private. Secrecy in all cases inviolable. Address all letters to

DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.
jy3 3m Louisville, Ky.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, June 25, 1865.

STATE OF KENTUCKY
6 per Cent Military Loan,
$500,000 UNSOLD.

BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky, the undersigned, Auditor of Public Accounts, offers to the public Bonds of the State of Kentucky, of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, known as the

State of Kentucky 6 per cent Military Loan.

These Bonds are payable Thirty years after date, or Ten years, at the pleasure of the State, at par. The interest is payable on the first Mondays in January and July at the Treasury in Frankfort, or at the Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.

Kentucky State Bonds are a safe investment. The interest is always paid at maturity and principal before if desired.

Persons wishing to invest should deposit the amount so desired in any Bank in Kentucky, and notify me thereof, and I will deliver the Bonds to the order of the party making the deposit.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to Governor Bramlette or

W. T. SAMUELS,
je29 dlm Auditor.
[Louisville Democrat and Cincinnati Gazette copy one month and send bill to this office.]

LOUISVILLE
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

304 Green st., opposite Custom-house.

We are the manufacturers of every description of

IRON WORK,

Bank Vaults, Prison Cells,

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Verandas, Balconies,

Wrought and Cast Iron Railing,

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Those who feel interested in our improved works will be pleased by giving us a call.

GARDNER & CUNNINGHAM.
je30 d1f

IMPORTANT TO

Dahlia							17	20
Hyacinth							18	20
Ivy							16	18
Laurel							18	20
Myrtle	75	4	16	3	4	7	15	16
Fern							10	20

[Dimensions not given above will be furnished at time of sale], together with their engines, tackle, furniture, &c., as will more fully appear in proper inventories and descriptions, to be exhibited to bidders at time of sale.

Five (5) per cent o the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid within six (6) days thereafter. Bills or sale will be given by the Commandant, for the Navy Department.

These vessels were selected with much care, by experienced officers, with a view to their solidity and capacity for war pu poses, and having been greatly strengthened, and kept in good repair, can, at small expense, be put in excellent condition for commercial purposes.

The attention of steamboat and river men throughout the Valley of the Mississippi, is specially invited to the opportunity to secure staunch, light-draft vessels, admirably adapted to all stages of Western navigation.

Every facility will be given, and all information cheerfully afforded to persons intending to purchase at this sale, on application to

COMMANDANT,
NAVAL STATION,
je26 d6w Mound City, Illinois.

NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY.

DANIELS & SHERWOOD,

Authorized Military and Naval Agents,

324 Penna. avenue, cor. of Seventh st., and 28 Penna. ave., opp. State Department, Washington, D. C.

J. DANIELS, Late Capt., U. S. A.
H. L. SHERWOOD, Late Q. M., U. S. A.

We would inform all military officers, whether in or out of the service, that we have had large experience in the settlement of the accounts of officers with the Government, and have a perfect knowledge of what is required and accepted in every given case. We procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and send them to officers, so that they may get their pay in their own district when mustered out of the service, or collect their pay here for them, if preferred. In the latter case, all drafts are obtained from the U. S. Treasury, and made payable to the order of the officer, so that there is little or no danger of loss.

We also give *special attention* to the claims of all loyal citizens, for property taken or destroyed by the army, collect or purchase Quartermasters' vouchers, and prosecute claims before the Court of Claims. We require no advance fees, and all information given free of charge. Our ordinary fee for settling officers' accounts is twenty-five dollars, payable upon the settlement of the account.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Senator from Minnesota.
Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York.
Major-General Pope.
Hon. R. V. Whaley, M. C., West Va. je5 eod3mos

To Army Officers.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED. All officers wishing to save the expense of a journey to Washington can have their accounts settled and certificates promptly procured on reasonable terms by the subscribers, who have every facility for doing the business with promptness and despatch.

Address PURDY & BIRDSALL,
General Agents and Attorneys for Claims,
Corner Seventh st. and Pa. av., Washington, D. C.
j20 eo6sim*

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned and JAMES PARKHILL, deceased, under the firm of HUGHES & PARKHILL, was dissolved by his death on the 8th day of April, 1865.

THOS. P. HUGHES,
THOS. ANDERSON,
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN A. ORR.

acres with 200 under cultivation [illegible] divided into two nice Farms with an Orchard on each. Also the stock, crop, &c. Church (with regular preaching,) and School-house within half a mile.

For terms apply to Dr. Alex. Penny, Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral. je29 d6*

Shelby County Farm for Sale.

WISHING TO QUIT FARMING, I OFfer to sell my Farm, situated on the waters of Six's Creek, seven miles from Shelbyville, three miles from Christiansburg Depot on the L. & F. R. R. It contains 250 acres of as productive land as any in Shelby county, peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock, well fenced, with an abundance of timber and water. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke house, and all other buildings necessary on a farm; also young orchard of well-selected fruit.

JOHN S HANNA.
je26 d1m*

For Sale—Tow-Boat.

THE TOW-BOAT YALID AND BARGES. The Yalid is a new boat, built last fall—has three boilers and 16 inch cylinders. For further information inquire of the undersigned, at No. 216 Main street.

HYATT & PAYNE.
je26 d1m

For Sale,

A SPLENDID STEAM FLOURING AND SAW MILL of ample capacity, situated on the railroad, 20 miles from Nashville, in a fine wheat and timber country. Apply to

R. B. CHEATHAM, at Nashville,
Or to Jos C. Steele, at Springfield, Tenn. j31 d1s

For Sale,

BEAR WALLOW FARM, BARREN county—400 acres, with the privilege of 935—three miles from the L. & N. R. R., on the L. & N. pike, with good and comfortable buildings, well set in grass, supplied bountifully with water at all seasons of the year for both family and stock purposes. In a high state of cultivation, and in the midst of good society. This is wishing to examine the lands will apply to G. M. Smith, resides upon the premises, or to the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky.

WM. HARE.
j13 d1m*

For Sale,

THE VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY known as the "SYCAMORE MILLS," located about 23 miles from Nashville, Tenn., and 4½ miles from the Cumberland River, on Sycamore Creek. The property consists of a Cotton Factory for making cotton yarns, extensive works for the manufacture of Gunpowder, with all the necessary shops, tenements, &c. The machinery is driven by water power, having a fall of 19 feet. Adjoining the mills is a tract of about 1,300 acres of land, 300 acres in cultivation, the balance heavily timbered. For further particulars address

R. B CHEATHAM, Nashville, Tenn.
Or Foot, Nash, & Co., Cincinnati. j30 d1m*

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.

WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE ON THE 2d day of October, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS, with 8,640 acres of Land, about 600 acres good farming land, cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Roller and Engine to

pense or give large commissions. Address
je30 d12* D. B. BERRINGTON & CO.

Wanted.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE been prisoners of war can get their Back Pay. Soldiers who have been prisoners can obtain their Commutation Money. Soldiers who have been discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty can obtain the additional Bounty. Officers and soldiers who have lost horses, or their equipments, can have their claims settled. Every one can obtain the pay for them. Discharges or certificates of non-indebtedness. Government employees can have their claims adjusted. Persons who have claims against the Government can have them crushed or vigorously prosecuted. CAVEN & CARR, authorized Government Claim Agents, 219 Jefferson street, north side, between Second and Fourth, over McGarrel's Music Store.

Wanted to Hire

A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 192 4th E. P.

Wanted,

A PARTNER IN SOUTHERN INDIANA, with $10,000 to $20,000 cash. Yields from $2,000 to $3,000 per month. Call at National Hotel, room No. 3 up stairs. Depot or address, with stamp, P. O. Box 1,019, Louisville, Ky.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE. APPLY AT MRS. PRESTON'S
je26 7dtf Walnut bet. Second & Third sts.

Wanted,

AGENTS—$10 PER DAY AT HOME—Agents (male or female) wishing to secure the particulars of a pleasant business, can learn the particulars of a pleasant business, by enclosing two red stamps for circulars, and pay postage. Only $2 to $5 capital required. Profits from $5 to $10 per day. Address R. V. Box 1,019, Louisville, Ky.
je27 d1w*

Wanted,

SOLDIERS, HONORABLY DISCHARGED from service, who are in want of SAPONIFIER, address E. E. Lockwood, Detroit, Michigan, and inclose for return postage.

House Wanted.

WANTED, A HOUSE CONTAINING FROM 6 to 8 rooms, situated about 2½ miles from Portland, consisting of only a gentleman and wife. Address, stating locality and terms, drawer 1,019, Louisville, Ky.
j13 d1f

Wanted,

AGENTS FOR "THE SECRET SERVICE"—The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape—by Allen D. Richardson, New York Tribune correspondent. The most interesting and exciting book ever published. Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience of four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the Tribune at the outbreak of the rebellion, and in our armies and fields, both East and West during the first two years of the rebellion, his terrible imprisonment and his sufferings and his confinement for twenty months in the worst of the rebel prisons; his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 600 miles. It will also contain a full history of events, and contain more of the facts, incidents and romance of the war than any other work published. Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, discharged soldiers, those returned and disabled soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $10 per day, for which we will prove to any doubting person. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., 167 Third street, Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED—We will pay $125 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. One is worth $20 to every family in the land—the other is worth $100 to every farmer in the country. Address for particulars, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. *Clark's $20 Family Sewing-Machine*, the best lock-stitch machine in the world for the money. Every machine warranted for three years. Agents wanted in every county where we have none. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted,

MALES AND FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH any form of diseases to call at the Western Dispensary, No. 1 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

...ning within half a mile.
A. ALEX. PENNY, Fifth street,
je29 d6*

...y Farm for Sale.

QUIT FARMING, I OF-
..., situated on the waters
...even miles from Shelby-
Christiansburg Depot on the L.
...150 acres of as productive land
..., peculiarly adapted to the rais-
..., with an abundance of timber
...rements consist of a brick dwell-
...oke house, and all other build-
...m; also young orchard of well-

JOHN S HANNA.

...Tow-Boat.

...-BOAT VALID AND BARGES,
...a new boat, built last fall—has
...rs and 16 inch cylinders. For
...rmation inquire of the under-
...treet.

HYATT & PAYNE.

...or Sale,

...M PLOUGHING AND SAW
...pacity, situated on the railroad,
...le, in a fine wheat and timber

...CHEATHAM, at Nashville,
Springfield, Tenn. jl1 d12

...r Sale,

...W FARM, BARREN
...with the privilege of
...from the L. & N. R. R.
...th good and comfortable house
...supplied bountifully with water
...r both family and stock pur-
...cultivation, and in the midst of
...sing to examine the lands will
...ding upon the premises, or to
...isville, Ky.

WM. HARE.

...or Sale,

...VALUABLE MANUFACTUR-
...ROPERTY known as the "SYC-
...MILLS," located about 23
...om Nashville, Tenn., and 4½
...om the Cumberland River, on
...e Creek. The property consists
...making cotton yarns, extensive
...ars of Gunpowder, with all the
...ents, &c. The machinery is
..., having a fall of 19 feet. Ad-
...rac of about 1,200 acres of land,
...the balance heavily timbered.
address
HEADHAM, Nashville, Tenn,
Cincinnati. jl20 d1m*

...IRON PROPERTY
...SALE.

...THE SHE...
...WORKS.

FOR SALE ON THE 2d day
...865, on the premises, the valu-
...own as the "TENNESSEE
...rth 6,440 acres of Land, about
...land, cleared and under fence
...land River fifty miles above the
..., Kentucky, embracing a large
...Hill, a Forge with twenty Nob-
...Shop containing Lathes, Boring
..., with a Boiler and Engine to
..., with a Grist Mill attached, a
...Goods Store, Brick Office, and

Wanted.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN prisoners of war can get their Back Pay and Bounty. Soldiers who have been prisoners of war can obtain their Commutation Money. Soldiers who have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle can obtain the additional Bounty allowed them. Officers and soldiers who have lost horses or other property can obtain the pay for them. Officers can get their certificates of non-indebtedness. Government Employees can have their claims adjusted. And all persons who have claims against the Government can get them cashed or vigorously prosecuted by calling on CAVEN & CARR, authorized Government Claim Agents, 319 Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth, over McGarvey's Music Store. jl0 d7

Wanted to Hire,

A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON.
jl3 d6 E. P. QUIGLEY.

Wanted,

A PARTNER IN SOUTHERN INDIANA WITH $100 to $200 cash. Yields from $1 00 to $3,000 per year. Call at National Hotel, room No. 2 opposite Railroad Depot or address, with stamp, P. O. Box 135, New Albany, Ind. jl9 d3*

Wanted,

A WET NURSE. APPLY AT
MRS. PRESTON POPE'S,
je27 d7tf Walnut bet. Second & Third sts., South side.

Wanted,

AGENTS—$10 PER DAY AT HOME. ANY PERson (male or female) wishing to act as agents, can learn the particulars of a pleasant business at home by enclosing two red stamps for circulars and the return postage. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address R. WAYFIELD,
je27 d1m* Box 4781, Chicago.

Wanted.

SOLDIERS, HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM service, who are in want of employment, should address E. E. Lockwood, Detroit, Michigan, with stamp for return postage. jl4 d15*

House Wanted.

WANTED, A HOUSE CENTRALLY LOcated, containing five or six rooms, by a family consisting of only a gentleman and wife. Address, stating locality and terms, drawer 329 Post-office.
jl9 d1f

Wanted,

AGENTS FOR "THE SECRET SERVICE, THE Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape." By Albert D. Richardson, New York Tribune Correspondent. The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the Tribune at the outbreak of the war; with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the rebellion, his thrilling capture, his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons, his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 600 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident, and romance of th war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., 146 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. jo22 d&w1m*

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED every-where to introduce the improved *Shute & Clark* $20 *Family Sewing-Machine* the *only* low priced machine in the country which is *licensed* by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines *low* sold for less than forty dollars each are *infringements*, and the seller and user are *liable to fine and imprisonment*. Salary and expenses or large commission allowed. Illustrated circulars sent *free*. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. my2 d3w1m

Wanted.

MALES AND FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY form of diseases to call at the WESTERN MEDICAL OFFICES, 205 Market street, near Second, *Louisville, Ky.*, or at 25½ East Fourth street near Sycamore, *Cincinnati*

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 4, TRAINS will run as follows:

5:00 A. M. Through Freight for Nashville and way Stations daily (except Sunday).
8:30 A. M. Passenger Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).
7:00 A. M. Mail and Passenger Train for Nashville, Bowling Green, and Clarksville daily.
7:15 A. M. Freight for Lebanon Branch Road on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
3:30 P. M. Accommodation Train for Bardstown daily (except Sunday).
6:00 P. M. Freight for Nashville, Bowling Green, and Memphis Branch daily (except Sunday).
7:00 P. M. Express Passenger Train for Nashville daily.
m30 B. MARSHALL, Sup't Transportation.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY OPposite LOUISVILLE—

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express, daily Sundays excepted, making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9:20 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. PARKER, Agent.
B. F. MASTEN, Superintendent. aldif

The Adams Express Company,

LOUISVILLE, June 29, 1865.

ECLIPSE FAST FREIGHT LINE.

FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE DEPOT of the Eclipse Fast Freight Line, on Broadway, west of the Louisville and Nashville Depot, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where receipts will be issued for it. Through Tickets are required.

D. W. C. ROWLAND, Agent.
je25 d1f PHIL. HUSTON, Act'g Agent.

Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.,

LOUISVILLE, June 28, 1865.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is in good condition and open to all shippers at uniform rates, whether age ts or owners. The Company have no agents other than their officers in charge of transportation. No one has any arrangement for facilities not open to all who desire to ship. The only advantage is greater promptness and industry in prosecuting the business.

By order of the Board.
je29 d3m JAMES GUTHRIE, President.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

LOUISVILLE, June 20, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE 1st JULY NEXT ON THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, as heretofore, on presentation at this office, on and after this date. jl0 d1m WILLIS HANNY, Sec'y.

THE WEBER PIANO

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants, and high-topped boots. my15 d3m

T. M. ERWIN, late Agent Adams Express Co.
F. X. DONAHUE,

ERWIN & DONAHUE.
Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,
Steamboat Agents.

Office, No. 37 Fourth Street....LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR HENDERSON, MEMPHIS, NEW ORleans, Cumberland, and Tennessee River Packets.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to promptly transfer and forward freight for all points on the roads and by river.

We respectfully solicit consignments.
jl0 d1m ERWIN & DONAHUE.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON,

229 Main st., between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE & MATTRESSES.

We have now on hand the largest and best stock of FURNITURE to be found in the city or in the West, which is of our own manufacture, which we offer very low.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER SUITS

of every style and quality from the cheapest to the finest

Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses

of best quality and at lowest prices.

We would call particular attention to the

IMPROVED HINGED SPRING MATTRESS

of our own invention. We guarantee them far superior to all others.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing else where.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.
jl9 d1m

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords,
Sashes,

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARDS.

To Drovers and Travellers.



THE SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARDS are in complete order, being floored, covered, and supplied with hydrant water in every pen. Arrangements have been made for grass of the best quality within half an hour's drive from the pens for all stocks that may be put up with us. Our house will be found at all times in good order and our table supplied with the best in the market. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no efforts to render their guests comfortable in every particular. Prices moderate, to suit the times.

Being very thankful for past patronage, we hope by strict attention to our business to merit a continuance of the same. Information cheerfully given to our friends, and all communications of inquiry promptly answered.

je6 d7m DONALDSON & BROOKING.

BACON HOUSE,

CORNER EIGHTH AND JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Bacon, Lard, &c.,

By the cask, tierce, barrel, keg, or in lots to suit purchasers,

HARRIS, McGREW, & CO.
ml9 d3m

SCHOMACKER & CO.



PIANOS,

The favorite instruments of Philadelphia,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES by
H. SHUMAN, Sole Agent.
504 Third st., 2d door south of the Post office.
Pianos tuned and repaired. ap7 d3m

THE GENUINE BRINLY PLOUGH.



WE HAVE ON HAND A large stock of all sizes of this UNRIVALED PLOUGH, manufactured of the very best cast steel, under the personal supervision of our Mr. Brinly, the inventor and patentee.



We are the sole manufacturers and proprietors in Kentucky of the

MONITOR CLOTHES WASH-



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminators

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c.

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by H. A. ROBINSON & CO., WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Agents.

And by all Druggists and Dealers at Louisville, Ky.
je16 d&w3m

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
Via Isthmus of Panama.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Including Railroad Transportation from Aspinwall to Panama and Provisions on board the steamers.

Through to San Francisco in 22 days.

Steerage	$125
Second Cabin	250
First Cabin	325

PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS.

Officers and enlisted men who have entered the army from the Pacific States, and who have been honorably discharged the service, will be furnished passage at half the regular rates.

For passage or further information apply to the General Agent of the Line,

D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling Green,
NEW YORK CITY.
je23 d13

NOTICE.

JAMES L. BROWN OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO the citizens of Louisville as Auctioneer for the sale o Real Estate, Household Property, &c. Charges moderate. North side Jefferson, near Fifth. je7 d3m*

To Builders and Contractors.

NEW PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until the 1st of July for materials and the various branches of mechanical work for the erection of a Music Hall in the city of New Albany. Bids will be received for each branch of the work separately and also in aggregate for the entire building above the ground.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the

OUR FACILITIES FOR THE HANDLING AND SALE of COTTON are unsurpassed by any house in the West. When desired we will make liberal CASH ADVANCES on consignments TO US OR TO OUR FRIENDS IN New York.

We have now in store and for sale the following brands of Bagging. Being agents for nearly all the manufactories in the State enables us to ALWAYS sell at the very lowest figures:

700 pieces J. W. South;
500 pieces H. I. Todd;
1,000 pieces P. Scott;
700 pieces Power-loom;
300 pieces Macklin;
400 pieces Hamilton;
200 pieces Thornton;
500 pieces Bruce;
600 pieces Sutton.

Bale Rope and Twine.

2,500 coils best Machine Rope;
50,000 lbs Baling Twine.

FORWARDING

To this branch of our business we pay particular attention. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad having commenced to receive freight in the regular way, and not being interested in any Transportation line South, enables us to give goods prompt attention. Our charges for forwarding have been reduced to compare with the altered Treasury regulations and peace footing. A trial is respectfully solicited.

jy4 d3m McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on the first Monday in October, 1865, and continue four months.

For further information address

jy1 w2d3tf J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Dean.

W. S. SOUTHWORTH,

COTTON FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

195 Main street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. Particular attention given to the purchase of Cotton.

Refer, by permission, to Geo. W. Wicks, Esq., Louisville. jy3 d3m

THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT for Gosling's Brilliant Blacking and Gosling's Water-proof Blacking, desires to arrange with a responsible party (having the facilities) for its general introduction in Kentucky to the wholesale and retail trade. For further particulars address or apply to

jy4 d5* RICHARD DAVIES, 154 Reade st., N. Y.

ELIZABETH PORE.

INFORMATION IS WANTING OF THIS LADY, my wife, and her son, about 8 years old. She has been engaged in fortune-telling, and is a very delicate woman. I have not heard of her since last September.

Address HENRY PORE,
jy4 d3 Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Franklin Insurance Company,

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT on the capital stock of this Company was this day declared and ordered to be paid to the Stockholders on demand, and a return premium of 10 per cent made to the marine customers, both free of Government tax.

R. A. BROWINSKI,
jy3 d6 Secretary.

A WIDOW LADY (SOUTHERNER) WOULD TAKE charge of (as a governess) young children. Would give them a mother's care. Could instruct them on Piano, Guitar, and in French if required. Beside common branches, or would be a cheerful, untiring companion to an invalid, or as a copyist. Address Mrs E. LEA, Oak street, Toledo, Ohio. jy3 d6

Exchange Bank of St. Louis,

St. Louis, June 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent (free of Government tax), payable on demand.

Louisville Stockholders will receive their dividends at the Louisville Branch of the Commercial Bank.

jy4 d5* ROB E. CARR, Pres't.

FARMERS.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL, AT

REDUCED PRICES,

THE MOST IMPROVED

Ball's Ohio Reaper & Mower,

Russell's Combined Reaper

With DROPPER (equal to Self-Raker),

Kentucky Harvester,

Ohio Chief Self-Raker,

Excelsior,

Wood Junior Mower,

Kentucky Clipper.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,

Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

jn3 d&S

2,500 DOZEN
POCKET KNIVES

EXPRESSLY FOR

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned and JAMES PARKHILL, deceased, under the firm of HUGHES & PARKHILL, was dissolved by his death on the 6th day of April, 1865.

THOS. P. HUGHES,
THOS. ANDERSON,
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN A. ORR.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY PURchased the stock of Goods of HUGHES & PARKHILL, and formed a copartnership under the style and firm of ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS business at the old stand of Hughes & Parkhill.

THOS. ANDERSON
W. L. McCAMPBELL,
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
jy1 d1m JOHN A. ORR.

MURDERER ESCAPED!

$1,000 Reward!

DANIEL W. POORE, THE NOTORIOUS GUErrilla and murderer of his cousin, Ellen Poore, tried and convicted in May last, has escaped and is now at large.

He is about 5 feet 6 inches high—wears No. 6 shoes—is good looking—has black hair and whiskers.

I will pay $1,000 for his delivery to me at Clarksville, Tenn., or safe confinement in any prison.

June 27, 1865.—jy2 d1m Z. H. POORE.

Sign and Ornamental Painting,

BANNERS AND REGIMENTAL COLORS done with neatness and despatch at No 320 north side Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets.

jy3 d1f CHAS. C. BRENNER.

Office of the American and German Marine Insurance Company,

No. 418 Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this Company, held on the 29th ult., the following gentlemen were elected President and Directors:

A. V. DuPont, Jul. Dorn,
Isaac Wolf, R. Whitney,
Jacob F. Weller, H. Beckaris.
Wm. Stavon, Sec'y. JOHN COLEMAN, Pres't.
jy1 d6*

Officers, Attention!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM NEW York, some elegant blue cloths and doeskins, bought on the decline of the gold, which I will make up to order, less than any other establishment in the city.

JOHN L. ANDERSON,
jy3d6 269, Third, between Main and Market. Military and Civic Tailor,

$10 PER DAY AT HOME.

ANY PERSON, MALE OR FEMALE, HAVING A few hours daily to spare, can learn the particulars of a pleasant business at home, which pays over 200 per cent, by inclosing six cents for circular and return post. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address R. WAYNELL,
jy3 d1m* Box 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

HALL'S PATENT
Concrete Fire and Burglar Proof
SAFES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE AGENCY FOR these celebrated Safes, more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND of which are now in use in the South and West.

A full assortment always in store and for sale at the

...able Iron Property Known as the TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS, with 6,440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good farming land, cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run seperate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also, about forty thousand bushels of Stone Coal, and sixty thousand bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the iron fully established, with a capacity for making five or six thousand tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three charcoal furnace within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing seven or eight thousand tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork, and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

Terms of Sale:

The Rolling Mill, Forge, and Lands thereto attached, all tools, embracing Mill, Forge, and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales are to be sold on a credit of one, two, three, and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands, and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scrape, stone coal charcoal, farming tools, carpenter's tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeable to the articles of partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, where competent men will be ready at all times to show the property and give particulars until day of sale.

je29 dtOctl HILLMAN BROTHERS.

Millinery Stand for Sale a Great Bargain.

ONE OF THE MOST CENTRAL AND BEST stands for the Millinery and Dress-Making business in Louisville can be had at a great bargain. Address Box 820, Louisville, Ky. jly dlm

Farm for Sale.

MAJOR JOHN H. HANLY, OF JESSAmine county, Ky., offers his splendid farm for sale, if applied to on or before the 20th day of July next, or if not so sold, he will offer it at public auction, on the 1st day of August, to the highest bidder.

This is one of the very best and most desirable farms in the Western country. It is beautifully located on the cliffs of the Kentucky river, and, in point of bold and charming scenery, there is nothing in the West to compare with it. There is a great amount of timber, of the largest size, and of every description, on the place, a great quantity of it under cultivation, and even now the crops never looked better.

The place is abundantly supplied with water, both running and in ponds, for stock, besides a never-failing spring, of the purest water, for domestic purposes. The place is supposed to contain about 900 thousand (1,000) acres.

This is a rare chance for any one desirous to procure a place combining all the attractions of beauty, richness of soil, abundance of timber, &c., &c. Application to be made to the owner on the premises, when the place can be inspected, and terms made known.

He will also sell a tract of about fifty (50) acres, lying east of the Turnpike Road, at the Toll-gate, all cleared; also, about 200 acres, situated in Garrard county, on the south side, and fronting on the river. This is nearly all in timber of the finest quality, several acres of it the best bottom land, some of it under cultivation.

jy dtaul

Desirable Mill Property for Sale.

THE FINE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "HARrod's Creek Mills" situated at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, seven miles from the city, is offered for sale. The mill will turn out from 150 to 200 bbls flour per day. There are 17 or 18 acres fine garden land attached, and connected with the mill are two dwelling-houses in fair repair. To a good miller, or a person competent to take charge of the business, this property

...ford, Maine.

W

MALES AND FEMAI

form of diseases to call s
PICES, 208 Market street
or at 25½ East Fourth st
Ohio, and be cured. I
two to ten days without
charge until cured. Di
ily cured. Medicine se
If they give full descrip
all private and confident

Charges moderate. A
je10 d3m&w3m

$7 A MONTH!
$7 $70 a Month, ea
ticles, the best selling
free. Address O. S. T.
may7 dawtm

W

AGENTS—FOR THE
An interesting and ex
breaking the adventures
as Burnz, Scout, and Spy
ture of the war. Being
soldiers in want of pro
peculiarly adapted to th
clearing $150 per mont
doubting applicant.
JONES BROS. & CO.,
nati, Ohio.

CLOT

THE LAR

CLO

Gentlemen's

IN TH

SPROULE &

Corner of M

Under the

jo15 d3m SI

WE ARE NOW R
PRESS—
200 cases Me
and tap-s
100 cases Me
Balmoral

...riland River fifty miles above the ...y, Kentucky, embracing a large Mill, a Forge with twenty Nob- Shop containing Lathes, Boring s, with a Boiler and Engine to l, with a Grist Mill attached, a Goods Store, Brick Office, and illings for workmen. Also, about of Stone Coal, and sixty thous- cal.

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HILLMAN BROTHERS.

jly3 dlm

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jly3 dlm

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jly3 dlm

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TY KNOWN AS THE "HAR- LL S" situated at the mouth of miles from the city, is offered for rn out from 150 to 200 bbls flour or 18 acres fine garden land al- with the mill are two dwelling- To a good miller, or a person rge of the business, this property s. For terms and other particu- PETER SMITH & SON, Second, bet. Main and Market.

jly3 dlm

We Want

MALES AND FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY form of diseases to call at the WESTERN MEDICAL OFFICES, 302 Market street, near Second, *Louisville, Ky.* or at 25 East Fourth street near Sycamore, *Cincinnati Ohio*, and be cured. Private diseases cured in from two to ten days without caustic, mercury, or pain. *No charge until cured.* Diseases relative to females speedily cured. Medicine sent to any person writing for it if they give full description of their ailments, &c., &c. all private and confidential.

Charges moderate. Advice free to the poor.

jel0 d3m&wdwm

$70 A MONTH!

—I want Agents everywhere at $70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell *Fifteen Articles*, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars *free*. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

my2 dawdm

Wanted.

A GENIUS—FOR THE NURSE AND SPY, THE MOST interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout, and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have Agents clearing $150 per month, while we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., 143 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

je10 &wdw1w*

CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

IN THE CITY IS AT

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S,

Corner of Main and Fourth sts.,

Under the National Hotel.

je15 d3m SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING BY ADAMS EXPRESS—

200 cases Men's Calf half-welt and tap-sole Boots;
100 cases Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals;
50 cases Men's Calf and Buff

THE WEBER PIANO

"Is pre-eminently the best Piano in America," "*And therefore not excelled by any in the world.*"

LOUIS TRIPP,
SOLE AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.

I have also a full supply of the celebrated

HAINES BROS.' PIANO,

Which has been the favorite Piano in this market for the last eight years, and given universal satisfaction Also my

SCHOOL PIANO

A first class 7 octave, low priced Piano, warranted to give perfect satisfaction, together with a complete assortment of Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Organs Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, and every variety of Musical Goods to be found in a first-class Music House, which I will sell at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞I have the best PIANO TUNER in the West. All orders left at this house will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

LOUIS TRIPP,
(late Tripp & Gragg),
321 Fourth street.

sp26 d3m

A. J. DUNCAN, President. J. C. WARNER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNION

Nashville, Tenn.,

WILL GIVE ATTENTION TO COLLECTIONS and Negotiations, make Investment upon dors, &c Instructions complied with.

m 15 d2m

GEO. BOLDIN. MICHAEL WARTMAN.

BOLDIN & WARTMAN,

TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

105 N. Water street and 106 N. Delaware avenue

Philadelphia.

my13 d3m

FINE GOODS.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM the manufacturers the finest qualities of LADIES' and GENTS', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, BALMORALS, and GAITERS, which we will sell to the trade at Gold prices.

McCREADY & MARTIN.
509 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side.

my20 d3m

MADAM O'DAIR,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the public that she has removed to the south side of Market street, between Jackson and Hancock, third door from Hancock, where she may be consulted by all who may desire to know anything of Future Events. She will give the name, age and character of any person. She will also delineate character from likenesses.

je8 d1m*

U.S. CLAIM AGENCY

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE all Claims against the United States Government that may be left in his care. Will attend to the collection of back pay of Officers, Soldiers, and their heirs. Will obtain Bounties and Pensions for those entitled thereto, also Prize Money due to Sailors and others.

I will give strict attention to the collection of all Claims (whether formal or informal) contracted by

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Hat Cords, Gold & Gilt Shoulder Straps

AT

MAD. D. RUHL'S,

Fourth, bet. Market and Jefferson sts.

je13 dlm

ATTENTION, SUTLERS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, and Pipes;

25 per cent less than cost, only for 90 days, at

NICHOLAS LEMO'S,

334 Main st., bet. Third & Fourth, north side, (in Tait & Son's Store).

je13 d3m

KILLED BY LIGHTNING!

The LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER is an active poison rendered attractive to flies to their entire destruction. It kills instantly. Try it. You will see the dead and dying within five minutes. They cannot go away to fall into anything, but generally die near the plate. A single sheet, where flies are thick, will kill a quart. Follow the directions and witness the result.

Remember that it is DUTCHER'S that does this and refuse the base imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists and Merchants.

WILSON & PETER,
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
EDWARD WILDER,
Louisville.

my26 d&w3w

Auditor's Office, Kentucky,

FRANKFORT, May 30, 1865.

LOOK OUT PETROLEUM, OIL, MINING, MANUFACTURING, NAVIGATION, AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES!

ALL COMPANIES ORGANIZED UNDER CHAPter by the Kentucky Legislature are required to pay One Hundred Dollars before they can have the benefits of their several acts of incorporation.

A fine of $500 will be imposed on all who fail to pay the $100.

Send on your checks for the $100, and save $50.

See Acts of Kentucky Legislature, chapter 1,450, page 96—Acts Adjourned Session, 1865

W. T. SAMUELS,
jl d20 Auditor.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTment of REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CHESTS, WATER COOLERS and FILTERS combined in the city to be found at

Housekeepers' { BOURLIER'S, 215 Fifth st., } Headquarters. Between Main and Market.

sp19 d3m

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINT-

We are the sole manufacturers and proprietors in Kentucky of the

MONITOR CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER,

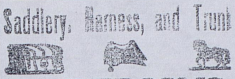
which we are satisfied is the *very best* article of the kind ever offered in this market.

Also dealers in the CHAMPION, BALL, and KENTUCKY HARVESTERS and BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWING MACHINES.

AGENTS FOR
FORSYTHE'S SCALES,
LOUDS OIL-STONE WORKS,
HURON GRINDSTONES,
LEWIS'S PATENT CALENDAR CLOCKS
SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES
(for cooking and heating).

BRINLY, DODGE, & HARDY,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
322,5 West Main st., between Third and Fourth.
my8 d3w3m Louisville, Ky.

Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk



WAREROOMS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, SPURS, and HORSE COVERS, constantly on hand and made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN M. MYERS,
Successor to C. PEAL, sign of the Golden Saddle,
211 Third street, between Main and Market.

my21 d3m

BOLTING-CLOTHS

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JACOB B. RITTER,

33 NORTH FRONT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa

je14 d6m

Dr. Velloc's Pink Cerate,

WHICH HAS BEEN TRIED AND PROVED FOR the last two years by the Armies, is the only safe and sure remedy for SKIN DISEASES. It also exterminates vermin and leaves the clothing uninjured and clean. ONE BOX OF DR. VELLOC'S PINK CERATE is worth a dozen of any other remedy in the market, as it will cure the most inveterate cases of CAMP ITCH, BARBERS' ITCH, RINGWORM, and TETTER. No person should be without a box of this invaluable remedy, as it insures speedy relief.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured by T. W. Farnsworth & Co., Nashville, Tenn. For sale by all druggists. Sent to any address on receipt of $1 12.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agts.,
Louisville, Ky.

je9 d3m

Office U. S. Sanitary Commission,

LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1865.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE ISSUE OF VEGetables to the troops in camp near Louisville will be made ONCE A WEEK and, as heretofore, from the Ware House of the Commission on Fifth street between Market and Main, where blank requisitions can be had.

J. S. NEWBERRY,
Associate Sec. U. S. San. Com.

ROBT. T. THORNE, Ass't Sec. je21 dtf

Military Claim Agency.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE all claims against the United States Government that may be left in his care; will attend to the collection

NEW PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until the 1st of July for materials and the various branches of mechanical work for the erection of a Music Hall in the city of New Albany. Bids will be received for each branch of the work separately and also in aggregate for the entire building above the ground.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architects, on Pearl street, opposite Cannon's new block, New Albany. STANCLIFF & WODDES,

jly2 d1d Architects.

DR JAS. M. HOLLOWAY,

Jefferson st., bet. Fifth and Centre,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jly2 d12*

HIDES! HIDES!

WE HAVE FOR SALE 4,000 GREEN SALTED dry butcher Hides, in good condition and free from cuts, which we will sell in Tierces and others in small lots to suit them.

HOLZ & TAYLOR,
507 Main st., south side.
f15 d6m Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

ON OR BEFORE MAY 26, 1865, THERE WAS transported from the steamer Darling (then lying aground on the Falls), a Large Black Trunk, tied with a bed-cord, marked H. G. Hurlbut, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was to have been delivered to the owner, on board the Louisville & Cincinnati Mailboat, since which time nothing has been heard from it. We will thank and liberally reward the person who shall return said trunk to our office without delay.

CROPPER, PATTON & CO.,
je16 d1f 143 and 145 Wall Street.

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO,

No, 143 and 145 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.,

Produce and Grain Brokers, Steamboat Shipping Agents, And Commission Merchants.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE prepared to fill orders on short notice at the lowest wholesale rates, Corn, Oats, baled Hay and Straw; Flour, Ship-Stuffs, Potatoes, Beans, Green, Canned, and Dried Fruits, Bacon and Lard, Cheese, Butter, Lime, and Cement, Copper-distilled and Rectified Whiskey, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and Tobacco.

Agents for Shultz's celebrated Ales in bbls and ½bbls.

All goods consigned to our care for sale or to be forwarded will receive prompt attention.

je7 d3m

$100 Reward.



On Friday, the 23d, a man, giving his name as [illegible] left us from Louisville, hired a horse and buggy from the stable of Reed & Bryant, Shelbyville, Ky., to go into Spencer county, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The horse is an iron-gray, 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old. His feet show that he has had the scratches. The buggy is a top buggy, newly refitted; the lining of which was originally blue, as will be seen by two patches on the back of the buggy, but fading has given it the appearance of being brown. One-half of the reward will be paid for the arrest of the thief, and the other half for the delivery of the horse and buggy to Reed & Bryant.

je23 d

SCOTCH ALE—20 bbls Muir & Son's (pints) for sale by WILSON & PETER.

LONDON PORTER—30 bbls Barclay, Perkins, & Co.'s (pints) for sale by WILSON & PETER.

EMPIRE WATER—100 cases pints and quarts, 4 dozen in case, for sale by WILSON & PETER.

LEMON SIRUP—100 dozen of "Crushed Sugar," in one dozen boxes for sale by

A for Gosling's Brilliant Blacking and Gosling's Water-proof Blacking, desires to arrange with a responsible party (having the facilities) for its general introduction in Kentucky to the wholesale and retail trade. For further particulars address or apply to
jy4 d3* RICHARD DAVIES, 154 Reade st., N. Y.

ELIZABETH FORE.

INFORMATION IS WANTING OF THIS LADY, my wife, and her son, about 8 years old. She has been engaged in fortune-telling, and is a very delicate woman. I have not heard of her since last September. Address HENRY FORE,
jy4 d3 Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Franklin Insurance Company,

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1865.

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R. A. BROWNSELL,
jy3 d6 Secretary.

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Exchange Bank of St. Louis,

St. LOUIS, June 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent (free of Government tax), payable on demand.
Louisville Stockholders will receive their dividends at the Louisville Branch of the Commercial Bank.
jy4 d5* ROB E. CARR, Pres't.

REMOVAL.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS HAVE REMOVED to the corner of FOURTH and MAIN. jy4 d6

Strayed or Stolen,



About three weeks ago, a small black COW; white stripe on one shoulder, and horns turn in. A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery to ANDY BONIFER,
jy4 d3* Work-house Road, beyond the bridge.

VACATION SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A VACATION School July 5th, on the east side of First street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets.
For terms apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
W. N. HALLMAN,
jy5 d5* PH. MICHELS.

VACATION SCHOOL

AT THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A SCHOOL AT the above-mentioned place on Monday, July 10, to continue six weeks.
Members of the High School desiring to continue their studies during the vacation, and others who may wish to prepare themselves for entering at the next session, will receive special attention.
For terms apply at the office in the building
E. M. MUR H,
C. H. THEIS,
jy4 d5* Of the Faculty.

Cow Lost.



STOLEN or STRAYED from my residence, on the Bardstown road, near the city, about ten days ago, a large white Milch Cow, thin in flesh, with some dark spots about the head and neck—ear marks not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to me.
jy3 d5 CHARLES TILDEN.

Ohio Chief Self-Raker,

Excelsior,

Wood Junior Mower,

Kentucky Clipper.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,

Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.
jn3 d&8

2,500 DOZEN

POCKET KNIVES

EXPRESSLY FOR

SUTLERS' TRADE

For sale at low prices by

A. B. SEMPLE & SON'S,

Corner Main and Sixth streets,
jy2 d15 opposite Louisville Hotel.

C. C. BLOCK & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Candies,

East side Fifth, bet. Market and Jefferson.
jy3 d1m

B. O. DOYLE, Dentist,



TENDERS HIS SERVICES TO HIS friends, acquaintances, and the public generally. From one tooth to a full set inserted on gold, silver, or vulcanite base. Office on Grayson street, between Seventh and Eighth, north side.
je30 d1m*

OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM NEW York, some elegant BLUE CLOTHS and DOESKINS, bought on the decline of gold, which I will make up to order less than any other establishment in the city. JOHN L. ANDERSON,
jy3 d6 Military and Civic Tailor,
209 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

Office of the American and German Marine Insurance Company,

No. 416 Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this Company, held on the 29th ult., the following gentlemen were elected President and Directors:

A. V. DuFont,	Jul. Dorn,
Isaac Wolf,	R. Whitney,
Jacob F. Weller,	H. Bockstie,
WM. SINTON, Sec'y.	JOHN COLEMAN, Pres't.

jy1 d6*

Officers, Attention!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM NEW York, some elegant blue cloths and doeskins, bought on the decline of the gold, which I will make up to order, less than any other establishment in the city.
JOHN L. ANDERSON,
jy2d5 Military and Civic Tailor,
209, Third, between Main and Market.

$10 PER DAY AT HOME.

A FEW HOURS DAILY TO SPARE, CAN LEARN the particulars of a pleasant business at home, which pays over 400 per cent, by inclosing six cents for circular and return post. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address R. WAYFELL,
jy3 d1m* Box 4,751, Chicago, Ill.

HALL'S PATENT

Concrete Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE AGENCY FOR these celebrated Safes, more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND of which are now in use in the South and West.
A full assortment always in store and for sale at the manufacturer's prices.
A. B. SEMPLE & SONS,
je8 d&S60 Corner Main and Sixth sts.

Quarterly Report of the Louisville City National Bank.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 3, 1865.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$138,540 98
Furniture and Fixtures	2,505 93
Expense Account	1,919 53
Taxes	66 67
Premium on Bonds	4,507 91
Due from Banks	56,881 82
United States Bonds	100,000 00
Seven 3-10 Notes	45,000 00
Specie, Legal Tender, and other Lawful Money	86,488 51
	$486,904 35
Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	40,000 00
Deposits	151,294 77
Due Banks	97,422 65
Premium Account	8,376 93—$486,904 35

jy3 d3 R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

United States Internal Revenue.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 3D DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 3, 1865.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The annual assessment for Internal Revenue, consisting of Taxes on Licenses, Incomes, Billiard Tables, Yachts, Carriages, Silver-plate, and Watches having been reported to me for collection, I hereby give notice that I will, in person or by deputy, be in my office, in the Custom-house, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., from this date to the 1st of August, to receive the same.
TAX-PAYERS are notified that unless their taxes are paid within the time above specified they will be liable to a penalty of ten per cent and the costs of warrant.
PHILIP SPEED,
jy3 dtAu1 Col. 3d Dis. Ky.

ONE OF THE MOST CENTRICAL AND BEST stands for the Millinery and Dress-Making business in Louisville can be had at a great bargain. Address Box 830, Louisville, Ky. jy9 d1m

Farm for Sale.

MAJOR JOHN H. HANLY, OF JESSAmine county, Ky., offers his splendid farm for sale, if applied to on or before the 20th day of July next, or if not so sold, he will offer it at public auction, on the 1st day of August, to the highest bidder.
This is one of the very best and most desirable farms in the Western country. It is beautifully located on the cliffs of the Kentucky river, and, in point of bold and charming scenery, there is nothing in the West to compare with it. There is a great amount of timber, of the largest size, and of every description, on the place, a great quantity of it under cultivation, and even now the crops never looked better.
The place is abundantly supplied with water, both running and in ponds, for stock, besides a never-failing spring, of the purest water, for domestic purposes. The place is supposed to contain about one thousand (1,000) acres.
This is a rare chance for any one desirous to procure a place combining all the attractions of beauty, richness of soil, abundance of timber, &c., &c. Application to be made to the owner on the premises, when the place can be inspected, and terms made known.
He will also sell a tract of about fifty (50) acres, lying east of the Turnpike Road, at the Toll-gate, all cleared; also, about 200 acres, situated in Garrard county, on the south side, and fronting on the river. This is nearly all in timber of the finest quality, several acres of it the best bottom land, some of it under cultivation.
je dtaul

Desirable Mill Property for Sale.

THE FINE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "HARROD'S CREEK MILLS" situated at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, seven miles from the city, is offered for sale. The mill will turn out from 150 to 200 bbls flour per day. There are 17 or 18 acres fine garden land attached, and connected with the mills are two dwelling-houses in fair repair. To a good miller, or a person competent to take charge of the business, this property offers rare inducements. For terms and other particulars apply to PETER SMITH & SON,
jy dlm* Second, bet. Main and Market.

Saddle and Harness Horses of my own Raising.



I HAVE A NUMBER OF ELEGANT Saddle Horses for sale, also a well-trained Harness Horse, which I would be pleased to show to those desiring to purchase.
L. L. DORSEY, SR.,
my18 dtf Louisville, Ky.

Desirable Residence for Sale.



A GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING and LOT, 35½ feet front on First street, between Gray and Chestnut. Terms reasonable. Apply to Osborne & McAteer, on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, or at law office of Bodley & Simrall. my2 d

For Sale,



A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, ON THE Newburg road, 3¾ miles from Louisville, with 44 acres attached. The house is a modern brick, with water-works through it and a fine cellar under the whole building. The out houses, stable, and ice-house filled with ice) are of the best kind. A large orchard containing the finest varieties of fruit trees. The land lies handsomely, is of the best quality, with a large frontage on the road, and in the rear is a creek affording convenient water for stock. This is one of the most desirable homes in the country. For terms of sale inquire of Waits & Reed, west side of Second street, between Main and Market streets, or to S. L. Sharp, on the place. my4 d&f

J. H. Anderson & Son,

MACON, GA.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE, STORE, and ship cotton. Also prompt attention given to the sale of Bagging, Rope, and other goods on consignment.
je30 d3mo*

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

IN THE CITY IS AT

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S,

Corner of Main and Fourth sts.,

Under the National Hotel.

jo15 d3m SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING BY ADAMS EXPRESS—

200 cases Men's Calf half-welt and tap-sole Boots;
100 cases Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals;
50 cases Men's Calf and Buff Oxfords;
25 cases Men's Buckle Gaiters and Oxfords;

Which we offer to the trade at lowest rates.
M. C. BUHRAIM & CO.,
je29 d7m 528 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side.

R. W. TUCK, Christian Co. | A. P. TUCK, Louisville.
Late with Phelps, Caldwell, & Co.

TUCK, DAVIS, & CO.,

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

303 Main Street, Bet. Eighth & Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCE.

Phelps, Caldwell, & Co. Spratt & Co. Geo. W. Wicks.
Glover & Co. Ronald & Bro.
R. W. McCrae, Clarksville, Tenn.
McReynold, McGowan, & Co., New York.
my4 dtf

COTTON CARDS.

300 DOZEN COTTON CARDS, No. 10, in store and for sale by
jy1 d6 MOSS & THIGO, 634 Main st.

GEO. BOLDIN, MIC

BOLDIN & WAI

TOBACCO AND GEN

MISSION MERC

105 N. Water street and 106 S

Philadelp

my18 d3m

FINE GOO

WE ARE RECEIVI the manufacturers the fi DIES' and GENT'S, M DRENS' BOOTS, BALM TEES, which we will sell to the
McKEAN
506 Main st., bet. Fifth and
my20 d3m

MADAM O'

WOULD RESPECTFULLY the public that she has re side of Market street, between J cock, third door from Hancock, v consulted by all who may desire of FUTURE EVENTS. She will g and character of any person. S ests character from Nonconnect.

U. S. CLAIM A

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE all Claims against the United that may be left in his care. Will tion of back pay of Officers, Bold Will obtain Bounties and Pensio thereto, also Prize Money due to Sa
I will give strict attention to Claims (whether formal or infor Quartermasters or Commissaries Army, where Horses and other taken for the benefit of the Gover ccipt or vouchers were given,
H.
No. 313 Jefferson between Third

REFER TO—
Hon. Bian Ballard, U. S. Judge.
Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S.
Hon. Ben. S. Coffee, Columbia, K
E. P. Thomas, sr., Attorney at La
ap18 d3m&w3m

WM. H. DUNGAN, Late R. Q. M. 6th Ind. Cav. } G. {Late

DUNGAN & S

No. 419 Jefferson street bet. Fourt

Louisville

A o neys for the C Go ernment C

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTEN up OFFICERS' RETURNS TIFICATES OF NON-INDEPEN ING BACK PAY, PENSIONS, BO ner of legitimate claims against the Our extensive experience in the Business, with two experienced Pe ton, D. C., affords us superior facili ful prosecution of any business ent
je15 d&w3m DU

500 ROLLS BAGGING, POW 1,000 coils Bale Rope, 2 Hea 10,000 lbs Twine, for sale by
je15 d3m RICHARDSON, C

ING

hing Goods

AT

DEVILLE'S,

ourth sts.,

al Hotel.

MANDEVILLE.

BY ADAMS EX

f half-welt

ts;

lf and Buff

lf and Buff

okle Gaiters

st rates.

KBAUM & CO.,

Sixth, south side.

A. P. TUCK

Louisville.

ell, & Co.

, & CO.,

ENERAL

ERCHANTS.

ifth & Ninth,

KY.

o. Geo. W. Wicks,

Ronald & Bro.

lle, Tenn.

, New York.

ARDS.

S. No. 10, in store

OSS & TAGGG,

634 Main st.

GEO. BOLDIN. MICHAEL WARTMAN.

BOLDIN & WARTMAN,

TOBACCO AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

105 N. Water street and 106 N. Delaware avenue

Philadelphia.

my18 d3m

FINE GOODS.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM the manufacturers the finest qualities of LADIES' and GENT'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, BALMORALS, and GAITERS, which we will sell to the trade at Gold prices.

McCREADY & MARTIN.

529 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side.

my20 d3m

MADAM O'DAR,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the public that she has removed to the south side of Market street, between Jackson and Hancock, third door from Hancock, where she may be consulted by all who may desire to know anything of FUTURE EVENTS. She will give the name, age and character of any person. She will also delineate character from likenesses.

je dim*

U.S. CLAIM AGENCY

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE all Claims against the United States Government that may be left in his care. Will attend to the collection of back pay of Officers, Soldiers, and their heirs. Will obtain Bounties and Pensions for those entitled thereto, also Prize Money due to Sailors and others.

I will give strict attention to the collection of all Claims (whether formal or informal) contracted by Quartermasters or Commissaries of the United States Army, where Horses and other property have been taken for the benefit of the Government, where no receipt or vouchers were given.

H. W. HAWES.

No. 213 Jefferson street, south side, between Third and Fourth streets.

REFER TO—

Hon. Bland Ballard, U. S. Judge, Louisville.
Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Army.
Hon. Ben. S. Coffee, Columbia, Ky.
E. F. Thomas, Jr., Attorney at Law, Newcastle, Ky.

ap18 d3m&wSm

WM. H. DUNGAN, Late R. Q. M. 5th Ind. Cav.; G. M. SMITH, Late R. Q. M. 18thKy. Inf.

DUNGAN & SMITH,

No. 419 Jefferson street bet. Fourth & Fifth (up stairs.)

Louisville, Ky.

A o neys for the Co ec tion of Go ernment Claims.

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAKING up OFFICERS' RETURNS PROCURING CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS, COLLECTING BACK PAY, PENSIONS, BOUNTY, and all manner of legitimate claims against the United States.

Our extensive experience in the Service and Claim Business, with two experienced Partners at Washington, D. C., affords us superior facilities for the successful prosecution of any business entrusted to our care.

je16 d&w3m DUNGAN & SMITH.

500 ROLLS BAGGING, POWER-LOOM: 1,000 coils Bale Rope, "Hemp Leaf" brand; 10,000 lbs Twine; for sale by

je16 d2m RICHARDSON, CHATARD, & CO.

The LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER is an active poison rendered attractive to flies to their entire destruction. It kills instantly. Try it. You will see them dead and dying within five minutes. They cannot go away to fall into anything, but generally die near the plate. A single sheet, where flies are thick, will kill a quart. Follow the directions and witness the result.

Remember that it is DUTCHER'S that does this, and refuse the base imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists and Merchants.

WILSON & PETER.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
EDWARD WILDER,
Louisville.

m26 d&w3w

Auditor's Office, Kentucky,

FRANKFORT, May 30, 1865.

LOOK OUT PETROLEUM, OIL, MINING, MANUFACTURING, NAVIGATION, AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES!

ALL COMPANIES ORGANIZED UNDER CHARter by the Kentucky Legislature are required to pay One Hundred Dollars before they can have the benefit of their several acts of incorporation.

A fine of $500 will be imposed on all who fail to pay the $100.

Send on your checks for the $100, and save $50.

See Acts of Kentucky Legislature, chapter 1,465, page 98—Acts Adjourned Session, 1865

W. T. SAMUELS,
Auditor.

jl d30

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTment of REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, WATER COOLERS and FILTERS combined in ice city for sale by

Housekeepers' { BOURLIER'S, 211 Fifth st., } Headquarters. Between Main and Market.

sp29 d3m

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTed a Committee with instructions to have a Court-house erected in Mayfield, Graves county, Ky., of the following dimensions, viz: Forty-eight feet front east and west, with four rooms in the basement story, a court-room in the second story, and four jury-rooms in the third story, all the walls to be of first-class brick (a plan of said house can be seen at the County Court Clerk's office in Mayfield), will receive sealed proposals for putting up said building for the next thirty days.

We propose to pay two thousand dollars in June, 1866, and four thousand dollars in October thereafter; the balance in one and two years, in equal payments.

JOHN BAKER, Chmn.

Mayfield, Ky., June 21, 1865. jy7 d7

M. A. PARRISH & CO.,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

College and Market streets, south of Broad,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

☞Liberal advances made on consignments.

my26 d3m

Taken Up,

BY ME, ABOUT 12 MILES FROM THE CITY, on the Preston street turnpike, a bay MARE, about 15¾ hands high, well made, shod all round, and worth some $150 or $200. The owner can have her by coming forward, proving property, and paying charges.

MARSHALL GILLMORE.

jy6 d*

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JACOB B. RITTER,

33 NORTH FRONT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa

je14 d6m

Dr. Velloc's Pink Cerate,

WHICH HAS BEEN TRIED AND PROVED FOR the last two years by the Armies, is the only safe and sure remedy for SKIN DISEASES. It also exterminates vermin and leaves the clothing uninjured and clean. ONE BOX OF DR. VELLOC'S PINK CERATE is worth a dozen of any other remedy in the market, as it will cure the most inveterate cases of CAMP ITCH, BARBERS' ITCH, RINGWORM, and TETTER. No person should be without a box of this invaluable remedy, as it insures speedy relief.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured by T. W. Farnsworth & Co., Nashville, Tenn. For sale by all druggists. Sent to any address on receipt of $1 12.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Ag'ts,
Louisville, Ky.

je9 d3m

Office U. S. Sanitary Commission,

LOUISVILLE, June 21, 1865.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE ISSUE OF VEGetables to the troops in camp near Louisville will be made ONCE A WEEK; and, as heretofore, from the Ware House of the Commission on Fifth street between Market and Main, where blank requisitions can be had.

J. S. NEWBERRY,
Associate Sec. U. S. San. Com.

ROBT. T. THORNE, Ass't Sec. je21 d1f

Military Claim Agency.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE all claims against the United States Government that may be left in his care; will attend to the collection of back pay of Officers, Soldiers, and their heirs; will obtain Bounties and Pensions for those entitled thereto; will give strict attention to the collection of all claims (formal or informal) contracted by the Quartermasters or Commissioners of the United States Army where *Horses or other property* has been taken for the benefit of the Government and where no receipt or voucher were given.

☞Will practice Law before the Military Commissions, Courts Martial, and Civil Courts generally.

☞Substitutes and drafted men who left money in the hands of officers in Kentucky, Indiana, or Ohio, and who deserted or were discharged, can get their money by applying to this office.

☞Agents wanted at every county seat.

JOHN McCARTHY,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 5 Court Place,
Louisville, Ky.

je7 d1m

WEST BADEN SPRINGS,

ORANGE COUNTY, IND.

THIS CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT WILL open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June, 1865.

Those in pursuit of pleasure will here find a safe, cool, and comfortable retreat, free from city noise, dust, and heat, with billiards, ten-pins, good hunting and fishing to amuse them. Those in pursuit of health will here find the best fitted up place and the greatest variety of mineral waters in the West; in fact they are so varied in their combinations as to suit almost all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

☞A daily line of hacks will leave Orleans, on the L., N. A. & C. R. R., for the accommodation of persons from the East. Those coming from the West will leave the O. & M. R. R. at the Shoals. By both routes they arrive at the springs the same day.

For further information address West Baden Springs, to ROBT. WARREN or HUGH WILKINS, West Baden, Ind.

m19 d3m

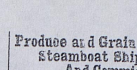
Produce and Grain Brokers, Steamboat Shipping Agents, And Commission Merchants.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE prepared to fill orders on short notice at the lowest wholesale rates, Corn, Oats, baled Hay and Straw; Flour, Ship-Stuffs, Potatoes, Beans, Green, Canned, and Dried Fruits, Bacon and Lard, Cheese, Butter, Lime, and Cement, Copper-distilled and Rectified Whiskey, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and Tobacco.

Agents for Shultz's celebrated Ales in bbls and ½bbls.

All goods consigned to our care for sale or to be forwarded will receive prompt attention. je27 d3m

$100 Reward.



On Friday, the 23d, a man, giving his name as Myers, representing himself as from Louisville, hired a horse and buggy from the stable of Reed & Bryant, Shelbyville, Ky., to go into Spencer county, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The horse is an iron-gray, 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old. His feet show that he has had the scratches. The buggy is a top buggy, newly refitted; the lining of which was originally blue, as will be seen by two patches on the back of the buggy, but fading has given it the appearance of being brown. One-half of the reward will be paid for the arrest of the thief, and the other half for the delivery of the horse and buggy to Reed & Bryant. je25 d

SCOTCH ALE—20 bbls Muir & Son's (pints) for sale by WILSON & PETER.

LONDON PORTER—30 bbls Barclay, Perkins, & Co.'s (pints) for sale by WILSON & PETER.

EMPIRE WATER—100 cases pints and quarts, 4 dozen in case, for sale by WILSON & PETER.

LEMON SIRUP—100 dozen of "Crushed Sugar," in one dozen boxes, for sale by

je29 d1m WILSON & PETER.

EDWARD PARMELE,

Commission Merchant,

New Orleans,

SUCCESSOR OF PARMELE & BROTHER (ESTABlished in 1842). Special attention paid to the receipt, sale, and forwarding of all descriptions of Western Produce. jl9 d3m

BURNETT HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE WELLknown Saloon on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth, and have fitted it up in splendid style.

We will keep our "bar" supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars, and will be happy to see our friends at any time.

10 d1m H. STICKROD,
E. G. MILLER.

A. M. STOUT,

(Late Col. 17th Regt. Ky. Vol. Inf.),

Attorney at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAS RETURNED TO HIS PROFESSION. WILL practise in all the Federal, Military, and State Courts held in the city, and prosecute claims against the United States.

Office in the Law School Building, in Court Place, near the Court-house. je14 d1f

THE APOSTOLIC TIMES.

THE BIBLE ALONE—ITS FAITH IN ITS PURITY, ITS PRACTICE WITHOUT CHANGE.

VOLUME II.—NO. 12. LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870. WHOLE NO. 64.

THE APOSTOLIC TIMES.
OFFICE, - - - - - No 6 EAST MAIN ST.
LEXINGTON, KY.

J. D. TRAPP, - - PUBLISHER.

NEW ARRANGEMENT—CLUB RATES.

At the request of many brethren, who think it would work well, we have decided to adopt the following rates for 1870, namely:

Single Copy, one year, - - - - - - $2 50
To Clubs of ten, and under twenty, to the same office, - - - - - - - - $2 25
And one copy gratis to getter-up of Club.
To Clubs of twenty and over, to the same office, - - - - - - - - - $2 00
And one copy gratis to getter-up of Club.

DIRECTIONS.

Write plainly the name of each Subscriber, Post Office, County, and State.

In ordering changes, name the Subscriber, Post Office changed from, and that changed to.

Send money, when practicable, in bank checks or post-office orders. Where this can not be done, send in carefully registered letters. Money thus sent will come at our risk.

Address Apostolic Times, any one of the Editors, or the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines, or less, constitute one square.

One Square, one insertion, - - - - $1 00
Each additional insertion, under eight, 1 00
One Square, 3 times, - - - - - - - 6 00
" " 12 " - - - - - - - 8 00
" " 26 " - - - - - - - 15 00
" " one year, - - - - - - - 25 00

☞Larger Advertisements at reduced rates.

NOTE.—Communications and queries sent to THE APOSTOLIC TIMES will not be noticed unless accompanied by the name of the writer. This rule will be strictly observed.

WHEN WILL MY TIME BE OUT?

When the Number on the label bearing your name corresponds with the Whole Number of the paper. The difference between the two is the number of papers to which you are entitled.

If your number is 64, your time is out with *this* paper.

Address of Prof. J. K. Patterson, President of the A. & M. College, of Kentucky University, Delivered in Morrison Chapel, June 10th, 1870, in Connection with the Commencement Exercises of the University.

whose pupilage is past, you now venture a voyage on your own account.—Hitherto he has sailed only with a skillful pilot at the helm, who knew the rocks and shoals of his native coast, or he has ventured alone only in calm weather, and but a few leagues from the shore. Now he trims his craft, however, for a distant voyage, and now he proposes himself to stand at the helm. Thus it is with you; you have hitherto been a learner, now you become an independent investigator. You can not now, as before, avail yourself of the aid and advice of a Williams, a Peter, or a White. Your data and your generalizations will be your own, and your result will be, either a solid foundation on which you can stand, or a treacherous quagmire in which you will sink.

"There are more false facts current," says Cullen, "than false theories."—This can hardly be said now in the domain of natural science, the first and special object of which is to note and register the facts, the whole facts, and nothing but the facts. When the survey is complete these should be allowed to adjust themselves and gravitate into principles. The difficulty now is that scientists too often wish to force the facts, and instead of waiting till the induction is complete, generalize prematurely on insufficient data, supplement one crude hypothesis by another, and then baptize it principle.—This is the danger to be avoided. Not the false facts, but the false hypotheses.

An important check upon extravagant speculation and illogical procedure in science has been imposed in these latter years by what I shall denominate the correlation of the sciences. The discoveries of the last quarter of a century have established beyond doubt what is known as the correlation of Physical force. If it be true that Heat is a mode of Motion, and that Electricity and Magnetism find adequate expression in terms of Heat, that all known forces are but modes of something generic, yet unnamed, one of which is capable of transformation into another by deflection, the discoveries and generalization of science than I would fear the disintegration of the diamond, by the light which shines upon, and illuminates the brilliant. No, rightly interpreted, it

Sir William Thompson has shown from purely physical data that life can not have existed on this planet more than 100 million of years ago, thus cutting down the demand of the most moderate ten-fold, and what is more, all the adherents of the hypothesis of evolution feel themselves compelled to accept the terms of limitation and adjust their times accordingly. Now evolution may, for aught I know, be true or may not be true. One thing is certain, it can no longer make drafts on a time assumed to be infinite, and have its drafts honored.

And so I might show the interdependence of Geology, Zoology and Botany, of Physics and Astronomy, Consciousness and Organization, and of these several groups to each other, and how an error in one would effect all.—This is certain that every truth is in harmony with, and can not be in antagonism with any other truth, though sundered wide as the poles. The knowledge of the Human is correlated to and in harmony with the knowledge of the Divine, however obtained, whether by induction or by revelation, the science of the Spiritual with that of the Physical, all but phases of one grander science which embraces them all and exhausts them all. This science we may not attain here, we may hereafter, now we see through a glass darkly, then face to face. Now we know in part, then we shall know even as we are known.

Do not fear the legitimate deductions of science any more than you should fear the legitimate deductions from the accepted truths of Revelation. They are but different phases, different manifestation of the same infinite: God in nature can not be opposed to God in grace. Study the book of nature diligently, reverently, prayerfully, and grasp fearlessly and hold resolutely the truths she yields. I fear no more that Revelation rightly interpreted shall be undermined by

Of an all-circling love.
The seeming chance that cast us hither,
Accomplishes his whence and whither."

Another corrolary of the correlation of the sciences is, that all who labor in this, or the other department of investigation, are co-workers in the same field. Paleontology would be impossible apart from Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology. Spectrum analysis could have no existence but for the prior existence of Chemistry and Optics. Philology implies, as its corresponding correlative, Psychology. Ethmology depends upon Physical Geography, Language and Anatomy. Some are closely related, proficiency in the one implying intimate acquaintance with the other; others more remotely; but perfect isolation in any is impossible. They all form so many converging lines that meet in a common focus. The student who works in Natural History, the Astronomer, the Philogist and the Metaphysician—all these find themselves laboring in some special department of the universal Science, whose domain is the universe, and whose center is Deity. You and I may work on different sides of this great pyramid, unseen to each other, and unknown, having apparently little in common; but as we rise, the distance narrows more and more, the lines slowly but steadily converging, shorten the diameter which separates us, and when the preparatory discipline of this life is over and its work done, though rising from opposite sides, we shall meet at the top.

IS INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC A SCRIPTURAL EXPEDIENT?

The word Expedient found but six times in the word of God.

"Caiaphas, who was chief priest that year, said to them, You know nothing, nor do you consider that is is Expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and not that the whole nation should perish."—John xi: 49, 50. Now, here, Expediency, so far from being a mere thing of fancy, is something profitable, or suitable, as Bro. Anderson translates the word

struction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished for every good work."—2 Tim. iii: 16-17.

Turn your attention now, if you please, to 2 Cor. xii: "To boast is not Expedient for me. I will come to visions and revelations from the Lord." Now any thing that causes vain boasting, is not Expedient, profitable or suitable. How often have we heard children, and adults also, boast of the *organ* at their Sunday school or church. It has been but a few weeks since I heard a young man affirm, *with an oath*, that "He would not tend a certain Sunday school, if they did not get an Organ." (That young man's father was a theatre actor), and as the Expedient has not been procured the youth has left with all his *refinement, polish* and *taste* for his favorite *Expedient*.

As it was not Expedient for Paul to vainly boast, he says: "I will come to visions and revelations from the Lord." Here the Apostle finds it Expedient to rejoice in the man that was so full of the Holy Spirit (sent forth through Christ's Expediency), that he hardly knew whether he was in heaven or on earth, for there was something truly Expedient and suitable in rejoicing in the effect of Christ's Expedient, the Holy Spirit. "And I will sing with the spirit, and with the understanding also." For "In the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my *voice* I might teach others also, than ten thousand words with an unknown tongue.

Paul well knew the woe pronounced upon those who invented unto themselves musical instrument and "Chanted unto the *sound* of the viol," so he tells us to *sing* and make melody in our hearts to the Lord, instead of singing to the *sound* of the viol or organ, for "God is not worshipped with men's hands." He who has no conscientious scruples against the use of the organ, may be serving God in all good con

through Christ's Expedient, the Holy Spirit, the word of God, we may all "learn the way of the Lord more perfectly," remembering that "God

blance to the Catholic temples that lift their proud spires toward heaven? It may be that those who in their munificent liberality are assisting to erect these grand houses of worship, with their stained windows, their frescoed and pannelled walls, and their almost endless variety of rich and costly ornaments, think they are doing God service. I will not question the purity of their motives. But let me ask these generous brethren if they believe he who preached the gospel to the poor, on the mountain, in the desert, by the wayside and in the humble fisherman's craft, will look with approval on their undertaking? I can not believe it.—Would not $25,000 have built a house sufficiently commodious and respectable, in which the followers of the meek and lowly Lamb of God might worship? If so, what a terrible waste of the Lord's treasure, for it is all his. What a vast amount of good might have been done with this $75,000. How many poor souls who are starving, perishing for want of the bread of life, might have been fed by means of this surplus. What a magnificent gift it would have proved to that struggling, faithful band in Australia, who are so earnestly endeavoring to establish a much desired Bible College in their island home. Or, to bring it nearer home, how many poor and destitute orphans there are, even in our own favored State, who would have been made to rejoice by the bestowal of this fortune upon that noble institution, which is, even with its small endowment, the pride of Kentucky, viz: the Midway Orphan School.

Oh! if the vast amount of wealth which is so lavishly squandered, even by those who profess to walk so closely in the footsteps of the Savior and his apostles, was used as a means for proclaiming free salvation to a dying world, what grand results would follow.

While we are denouncing the sects for their mammon worship, let us be careful that we are not snared in the same net, or led away captive by the lust of the eye and the pride of life.

Address of Prof. J. K. Patterson, President of the A. & M. College, of Kentucky University, Delivered in Morrison Chapel, June 10th, 1870, in Connection with the Commencement Exercises of the University.

At this stage of the Exercises of the day, already perhaps sufficiently protracted, I ought not to detain you long. Under other circumstances I should probably say nothing, but in view of the relation which I sustain to the College, of which you are an alumnus, and which you have for four years sustained to the same Institution, it is not inappropriate that I should say a few parting words.

Your connection as student, and mine as Professor, are both indentified with the foundation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Kentucky University. You were one of the original number from whom its classes were organized under the direction of the able, clear-headed, veteran educator, the severance of whose connection with us on account of interests elsewhere, we were called too early to regret. Through the various stages of its development, from a meagre beginning to the attainment of its present respectable proportions, you have been identified with its interests, and, I may add, grown with it, till now you are a just participator in its fame. And I doubt not in after years, if God spare you to the usefulness and reputation which it is our hope you will attain, when in old age you look back over the well deserved honors and triumphs of a life devoted to science and religion, that one of your happiest thoughts will be your connection with the foundation of this College.

You have passed through its curriculum, and to-day you stand before me its second foster-son, *Baccalaureus in scientiis*. You have partaken of its milk and somewhat of its meat, and have thriven not indifferently on the diet. At each successive step you have attained a more extended prospect, and as with toil and sweat, oftentimes foot-sore and jaded, you labored along its rugged paths, you have felt your sinews became closer knit, and your muscles grow hard and strong.

Associated as we have thus been in these latter years, it becomes my duty, as well as my privilege, on my own account, and on behalf of my colleagues, to say a word of farewell and advice.

Like the youth on a sea-faring coast

true that Heat is a mode of Motion, and that Electricity and Magnetism find adequate expression in terms of Heat, that all known forces are but modes of something generic, yet unnamed, one of which is capable of transformation into another by definite law, then this not only renders possible but necessitates a corresponding correlation of the sciences respectively conversant with these. Not only that, but if the laws of mental life as conditioned here, presuppose the laws of animal and vegetative life, then there must also be a correlation of Consciousness to Organization, and if further, the laws of animal and vegetable life presuppose the laws of Chemistry, these, the laws of Radiance, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, these, the laws of Dynamics, and these, the laws of Mathematics—each higher in the scale, presupposing the lower but not the reverse, then it follows that an assumed truth, or fact of one must be consistent with the known facts of all. No contradiction can be tolerated here.—A new fact, new principle, new law, affirmed, then, of any one of the correlated sciences must be in harmony with all the known truths of all, and if contradictory of any of these, must face and do battle with all. The intruder must show indefeasible right before he can establish naturalization, or dislodge the old occupant, and claim his title deeds. This I apprehend is the best guarantee for the correctness of newly naturalized truths, that they be in harmony with the already accepted truths, not only in the science specially concerned, but with all others. One illustration will suffice. But few years back the philosophers of Mr. Darwin's school developed the grey-hound from the wolf, and the wolf from some less civilized ancestor, and so on in a regressive series, all but infinite. Each developement requiring an indefinite time which was supplied by infinite drafts on infinite duration, till the promordial protoplasmic germ was reached from which all organized existences have sprung. The most moderate of those estimates was 1,000 millions of years and many not content with this demand claimed 1,000 times more. Give us the conditions said they, an indefinite time—and by the known laws of "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest," we will establish the probability, nay, almost certainty, of the assumed hypothesis.—But the check on this extravagance came from a quarter least expected.—I fear no more that Revelation rightly interpreted shall be undermined by the discoveries and generalization of science than I would fear the disintegration of the diamond, by the light which shines upon, and illuminates the brilliant. No, rightly interpreted, it has nothing to fear, but what I do fear is, the crude deductions of science and the no less crude interpretations of Scripture brought into temporary collision, and making shipwreck of the faith of some. Too often have both had occasion to say, save me from my friends. The problems science proposes to solve are arduous, many of them, to my thinking, impossible, because assuming impossible relations. One of the fundamental laws of thought is that contradictions can not be identified. So long as I believe that I have no thought that the Rational will even be shown to be a development out of the irrational, the Conscious out of the unconscious, Mind out of matter. So long as I believe that I have no thought that it shall even be shown that the Jesus Christ of the Scriptures is "only the ultimate development of forces, latest in the mushroom and the sponge."—All the sober deductions of science point to a "Reason antecedent in time and superhuman in degree, and which is not the subject of change or development of any sort." These stand asunder like two opposing cliffs between which rolls an impassible flood which only infinite wisdom and infinite power can bridge.

"To matter or to force
The All is not confined;
Besides the law of things
There is the law of mind.
One speaks in Rock and Star,
And one within the main—
In unison at times,
And then apart again;
And both in one have brought us hither,
That we may know our whence and whither.

"The sequency of laws
We learn through mind alone,
We see but outward forms,
The soul the one thing known.
If she speak truth at all,
The voices must be true
That gives these visible things—
These laws—their honor due;
But tell of One who brought us hither,
And holds the keys of whence and whither.

"He in his science plans
What no known laws foretell;
The wandering fires and fixed
Alike are miracle.
The common death of all,
The life renewed above,
Are both within the scheme

pedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and not that the whole nation should perish."—John xi: 49, 50. Now, here, Expediency, so far from being a mere thing of fancy, is something profitable, or suitable, as Bro. Anderson translates the word.—For the prophet says that "It was Expedient (or necessary) that Christ should die to save a nation, and gather into one the people of God," which was in strict accord with the wishes of Christ's prayer, "May they be one as we are one," and not to scatter them and cause divisions as the organ advocates are doing.

Now Christ speaks: "I tell you the truth, it is Expedient for you that I go away, or the Advocate will not come to you, but if I go away I will send him to you, and when he has come, he will convince the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. Of sin because they believed not on me." John xvi: 7-9. Here we find Christ's assertion corresponding with the prophecy of the high priest. Christ shows us, in the chapter referred to, the necessity of his death: "For without shedding of blood there is no remission." If he had not returned to his Father the Holy Spirit would not have come, and not only a nation would have perished but *the whole nation also*.

"For there is no other name given among men by which we may be saved." Here we truly find an Expedient, but nothing of the sounding brass or tinkling symbol, though we find "Christ and him crucified," that he may by this Expedient send the Holy Spirit to teach us all things.—In 1 Cor. x. The Holy Spirit, that was sent through Christ's Expediency, speaking through Paul, says meats are *lawful*, but all are not *Expedient*.—Why? Because in eating some meats you may wound the conscience of your brother, occasion stumbling in the church of God, and so hinder the salvation of many for whom Christ died. Here this Spirit that Christ's Expedient sent forth, teaches that it is not Expedient for us to partake of one of the most useful articles of food, one of the necessaries of life, when it might endanger the peace of our brother's weak conscience. But how much worse the use of an instrument, or Expedient, that was even condemned in the patriarch David.—Amos vi: 1-5.

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for in-

scruples against the use of the organ, may be serving God in all good con[illegible] I say to sincerely hope that through Christ's Expedient, the Holy Spirit, the word of God, we may all "learn the way of the Lord more perfectly," remembering that "God *is love*," and that "*Love never fails*," and not forgetting also that "Our God is a consuming fire."

W. S. W.

Editors Apostolic Times:

I have been a constant reader of your paper for nearly a year, and am much pleased with your fearless defense of the truth, and your determination to resist all innovations and departures from the faith. One can not read our religious periodicals without being strongly impressed with the fact that there is an increasing tendency in our ranks to introduce new and dangerous practices into our worship. There are so many brethren on board our apostolic ship, who have a strong desire to be at once captain, pilot, and engineer, and instead of steering straight for the heavenly harbor, according to the compass which has been given them, seem to be determined to follow their own inclinations and wind about among shoals and through narrow passages, stopping at this port and that to burden our bark with some coveted freight, not down on the way-bill, until I very much fear that our noble ship of Zion will eventually be stranded on the sand-bar of expediency.

One of the evils which are creeping in among us, and which does not seem to have attracted much notice, is that of building costly hou es of worship. I have been patiently waiting for some one to speak out against it, through the medium of the TIMES, but all are painfully silent, and I am constrained to offer a few thoughts to the public for the first time on this subject, humbly hoping they may be deemed worthy of consideration.

The desire for fine churches is as yet principally confined to our large cities, but is rapidly extending to the smaller towns in their endeavor to imitate their more wealthy neighbors. I shall mention only those which have been erected in Louisville and Cincinnati, the latter not being completed yet.

In your paper of May 5, is a notice of the new house at Louisville, taken from the Observer and Reporter, and who can read that description without being pained with its close resem[illegible]

[illegible] world, what grand results would follow.

While we are denouncing the sects for their mammon worship, let us be careful that we are not snared in the same net, or led away captive by the lust of the eye and the pride of life, and in so doing violate the commandment of God.

Your brother in Christ, N.

MILLERSBURG, June 16, 1870.

One of the largest telescopes in the world, it is well known, is owned by the Chicago University. The destined work of this wonderful instrument is to make, in connection with nine chief observatories of Europe and America, an entirely new catalogue of 250,000 stars, determining the right ascension and declination of each particular star; so that, by observing its position, astronomers may, in far-off ages, be able to announce authoritatively on its motion and to declare in what direction it has proceeded through the illimitable voids.

The labor being divided among the ten principal observatories in the world, will make the share of it falling to the Chicago Observatory, 25,000 stars—upon each one of which the most careful observations will be made and recorded. It will require about ten years to accomplish this stupendous work, and when it is done we may expect some most important astronomical discoveries.

He who thinks better of his neighbors than they deserve cannot be a bad man, for the standard by which his judgment is formed is the goodness of his own heart. It is the base only who believe all men base, or, in other words, like themselves. Few, however, are all evil. Even Nero did a good turn to somebody, for when Rome was rejoicing over his death, some loving hand covered his grave with flowers. Public men are seldom or never fairly judged, at least while living. However pure, they can not escape calumny; however incorrect, they are sure to find eulogist. History may do them justice, but they rarely get it while alive, either from friend or foe.

The most usual way among young men who have no resolution of their own is first to ask one friend's advice, and follow it for some time; then to ask advice of another, and turn to that; so of a third; still unsteady, always changing. Be assured that every change of this sort is for the worse. People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation in life; but heed them not. Whatever employment you follow with assiduity and perseverance will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth, and comfort in old age.

Sin produces fear, fear leads into bondage, and bondage makes all our duties ksome. Fear sin, and you are safe.

[Published by request]

AN APPEAL.

To the Brethren and Sisters in Southern Illinois:

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS:—You are all doubtless aware that a public discussion was held between Bro. Clark Braden, of Carbondale, President of Southern Illinois College, in behalf of the Church of Christ, and G. W. Hughey, of Vienna, the Presiding Elder of the Cairo District, in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Vienna, Johnson County, Illinois, during August, A. D., 1868. The debate was reported, and has been put in press, and will be ready for delivery in a short time. Agents are canvassing for the book, and we would earnestly urge upon you the purchase and sale of the book, for the following reasons:

First. The propositions discussed, embrace the differences between the Church of Christ and the sectarian world fairly stated. Both disputants, boldly and fairly, took the real ground of the respective bodies they represented, and unflinchingly advocated the same.

Second. Both are experienced debaters, and also representative men in their respective churches. Much of the matter is original, and peculiar to this debate. We think the book will sustain the same relation to the present state of the controversy, that the Campbell and Rice debate did to the controversy in its day.

Third. As we are now moving forward to take possession of the country of Southern Illinois, by our evangelizing efforts, the thorough circulation of this book will cause investigation, remove prejudice, correct errors, and thus prepare the way for, and aid our evangelizing efforts. Every brother and sister should have the book, and do all they can to induce their neighbors to buy it and read it.

Fourth. It is due to Bro. J. C. Clymore, who has with unexampled liberality, zeal and confidence in the brotherhood, published the book at a cost to himself of over $4,000, relying on the zeal of his brethren to save him from irreparable loss. Let the brethren see that this generous confidence is not misplaced, and that he sustain no loss. Feeling convinced that if the debate were not published, our cause in Southern Illinois would be crushed

Mr. Roebling, the designer of the bridge between Brooklyn and New York, left $20,000 to the two Lutheran institutions.

Thirty-one thousand bales of cotton are reported to have been shipped from England to Bombay by the Suez Canal within the past few days.

OBITUARY.

ROSE.—On the morning of June 2d, A. D., 1870, at his residence in Sutter County, California, Elder J. P. ROSE exchanged the labors of earth for the rest which remains for the people of God.

About two months before his death Bro. Rose experienced a paralytic stroke, from which he appeared to be rapidly recovering. Hopes were entertained by his family and friends that he would soon be restored to his wonted health and usefulness. But on the night of June 1st, he was visited by another attack of the fatal malady. He lingered until day-dawn, and then

"His spirit with a bound,
Left its encumbering clay;
His tent at sunrise on the ground,
A darkened ruin lay."

Elder Rose was born in Cumberland County, Ky., October 21st, 1822. In 1834 his father emigrated to Morgan County, Ills. There he grew up and married. His wife was, I think, a sister of the eccentric and eloquent "Billy" Brown. She lived but a short time, and after her death—in 1846—he emigrated to Greene County, Mo. There he married Rebecca Shipp, who, for more than twenty years, has been to him all that a faithful and devoted Christian wife could be. In 1853 Bro. Rose emigrated with his family to California, locating in Sutter County, in which county he resided until the time of his death. He left nine children, one, the youngest, having gone before him to the "Better Land."

Bro. Rose obeyed the gospel at the early age 16 years. Very soon after this he commenced speaking in public. He has been a proclaimer of the gospel for, at least, 25 years. Preaching, with him, was not a trade or profession, but a high and holy mission. To abandon it was with him equivalent to apostasy. It was to "crucify the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame."

He labored with his hands through the day, read and studied at night, and on the Lord's day would make known the way of salvation to his friends and neighbors, and sometimes to distant communities. He was a diligent student of the Book of God. Like David, "his delight was in the law of the Lord, and in it did he meditate day and night." His discourses were plain and practical. His manner in speaking was marked with deep earnestness and sincerity. No one could listen to him without being impressed with the conviction that his only motive and desire in preaching Christ was the salvation of his hearers.

He had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. The entire community in which he resided, shared in the grief of his almost heart-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EMINENCE COLLEGE.

10,000 CATALOGUES now ready for distribution, containing the Address, by Pres. W. S. Giltner, on the "Importance of connecting Spiritual with Intellectual Culture."
Address, Box 83, Eminence, Ky.
63-3m

Red Diarrhœa Remedy is pleasant and effectual in acute and chronic diarrhœa.
For cholera morbus and cramps, use R D. R.
R. D. R. is no hot astringent preparation.
Sold in Louisville, Ky., by Peter, Powers & Cooper.

The Trichina Spiralis or Pork Worm.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the much talked of *Trichina Spiralis* or pork worm, was first discovered in America by Dr. R. C. Kendall, of Philadelphia, Pa., with that American instrument known as the Craig Microscope, costing $2.75, after repeated failures to discover the worm with an imported microscope, costing $55, "of feebler power and less reliable." This fact Dr. Kendall stands ready to prove at any time. The "Craig" Microscope in neat box with full direction is mailed anywhere for $2.75, by E. H. Ross, 313 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
Read the advertisement in this paper.
61-3m—F.H.M.&CO.

Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu is ahead.
Urinary deposits, use Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
For Infant's kidneys—Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
For early abuses, use Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
Sold in Louisville, Ky., by Peter, Powers & Cooper.

A Wonderful Microscope.

Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D., editor of the New York Sunday School Advocate, thus speaks of the celebrated Craig Microscope:

"Its simplicity, cheapness and great magnifying power, struck me with surprise.—Then I was examining a fly's eye by its aid, and was struck with wonder at the skill and power of the Creator which is displayed in its structure. When I saw a statement in an advertisement that the Craig Microscope magnified one hundred diameters, and could be bought for $2.75, I thought it was one of the humbugs of the hour, for I had paid $20 for a microscope not long before. But now I find it is a really valuable instrument which I should like to see introduced into the families of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

N. B.—D. Runyon keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Glassware, staple and fancy China and House Furnishing Goods, which he proposes to sell as cheap as Cincinnati or Louisville, at wholesale or retail.
Call and see him, No. 20 West Main St.
63-tf

Gravel and Gout cured with Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu cures bloody urine.
Milky urine cured with Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu.
Sold in Louisville by Peter, Powers & Cooper.

JOHN H. WERTS,

Has received a large stock of Youth's Clothing, from 14 to 20 years of age, which he is selling at the reduction in gold.

JOHN H. WERTS,

Has received a large stock of Boy's Clothes, from 9 to 13 years of age. Call and see them, as he will sell them at the lowest gold rates.

R. D. R. is the Memphis favorite.
One dose R. D. R. cures sick stomach.
R. D. R. is the result of bedside experience.
A remedy in time of need, R. D. R.
During the fruit season keep R. D. R.
For cramps and vomiting, use R. D. R.
Sold in Louisville, Ky., by Peter, Powers & Cooper.

Sickly females should use English Female Bitters.
E. F. B. cures prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa.
For ulceration of the womb, E. F. B.
E. F. B. arouses, restores and regulates.
Sold in Louisville by Peter, Powers & Cooper.

Gossip with our old Customers.

Fifty years ago John P. Foot and Oliver Wells brought to the then Far West the little beginning of the *Cincinnati Type Foundry*—the whole outfit being a few sets of duplicate matrixes, from White's New York Type Foundry, a half-dozen hand molds, a little pot, and an iron spoon, a lead mold and a pair of steel rods, used in those days in the manufacture of Brass Rule. Title and Display Type, of which the specimens of these days show almost a dozen varieties, were wagoned from New York to Pittsburg, and thence floated down the Ohio.—Transportation was slow and costly, and the young institution soon found that it must make also Presses and Cases for its customers. We still meet occasionally a printer who has worked on those primitive Presses with limestone bed and wooden platin and frame, inking with balls and printing a five column sheet at two pulls. In those days our eastern friends were apt to pay in advance of this—the elder Roe of New

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Are superior, and we warrant satisfaction in our work. Soliciting the orders of the Brotherhood for supplies for both

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES,

And we will endeavor by prompt and fair dealing to merit their confidence.

We keep a full supply of the writings of

A. Campbell,

And others of our Church, a Price List of which will be sent on application; also, the

HYMN BOOKS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

In every variety of binding.

Below we give a list of **Sunday School Music Books:**

New Golden Trio,.....$75 per hundred, Single Copies, 90 cents.
Fresh Laurels,.....$30 per hundred, Single Copies, 35 cents.
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Golden Censer,.....$30 per hundred, Single Copies, 35 cents.
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Pres. Board of Trustees.
CHENT, Ky., May 26th, 1870.
60-64:1m

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loss. Feeling convinced that if the debate were not published, our cause in Southern Illinois would be crushed under the misrepresentations of our opponents, he has undertaken to save it from such a fate. Brethren and sisters, he *must* be sustained.

Fifth. It is due also to Bro. Braden. He has labored in our school and paper, and in the pulpit, and in debate, for our cause for years in Southern Illinois, performing the work of two or three men. He has defended our cause in several public discussions at his own expense, and with all his labor has not made a living from the brethren. He has, now, several months' labor and several hundred dollars invested in this book. Brethren, he *must not*, in return for all this, be crippled by a load of debt.

You can do yourselves and the cause a great good, and receive in return many times the value of the book, by purchasing it and aiding its sale. It should not be regarded as an act of charity, but as the discharge of a weighty obligation and duty you owe to these brethren and to the cause.—No one should be deterred by the cost of the book. It will be very cheap for the amount of matter it will contain. It can be sold at no lower price, and can be made no smaller without rejecting matter necessary to its completeness. With the exception of about two pages, all will be occupied with the debate.

Were the book printed in the type, and with the page of ordinary books, it would be a $5.00 book. Bros. Clymore and Braden will not save themselves unless Three Thousand copies are sold. They should be sold in Southern Illinois, but to do that, every brother and sister must purchase and aid in the sale; and see, for the sake of the cause, and in justice to these brethren who have risked so much, that they lose nothing.

Done by order of the Southern Illinois Preachers' Meeting, Carbondale, April 6, 1870.

ISAAC MULKEY,
SILAS W. LEONARD,
PETER VOGEL,
Committee.

At the last meeting of the Newark, (N. J.) Presbytery a colored clergyman examined the candidate for licensure in Hebrew.

Rev. Joseph W. Hubbard has accepted a call from the new Presbyterian Church at Dayton, N. J., and removed from Le Roy, N. Y., to his new field of labor.

He had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. The entire community in which he resided, shared in the grief of his almost heart-broken family. A man of the world said to me at his funeral, "in the death of Elder Rose this community has sustained are irreparable loss."

Like Moses, he was faithful in all his house He was almost idolized by his wife and children. In his character as a man, a Christian, and a minister of Christ, he has left his family and the church a precious legacy.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

P.

WOODLAND, CAL., June 8th, 1870.

A. C. Review and Christian's Pioneer please copy.

HARRISON.—SISTER MARY HARRISON.—This sister fell asleep in Christ, after a few days illness, June 20th, 1870. Many years past she and her mother became Presbyterians, with whom they lived some five or six years. No doubt but they acted in good faith, and up to the measure of their Bible knowledge. Honest and unpretending in all their aspirations, they sought not worldly but divine favor. More than twenty years past, they heard, believed and were immersed into the Lord Jesus, and were identified no longer with their first choice. As a Christian sister but few, if any, excelled her in devotion to the church, its honor, and its success. Her religious zeal was not evanescent or fitful, but always about the same in steadiness and fixedness of purpose. She was confined to her bed not over two or three days, from a disease of the bowels, and passed away so gentle, that she scarcely made a struggle. Now, she is in paradise. Now, she realizes what it is to depart and be with Christ. She leaves but one sister and a brother to follow on. God grant that we may also be ready, and be able to say, "We have fought a good fight, and have kept the faith." Come Lord Jesus, and come quickly. G. W. E.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 23d, 1870.

BATEMAN.—IN Boone County, Mo., May 28, 1870, CLARENCE MONROE, and June 13th, LEVI NEWTON, sons of Monroe and Alice Bateman, aged respectively five years and twenty-four days, and two years, six months and eleven days.

These two dear children are now sleeping side by side, and a double grief weighs down the hearts of their fond parents. Two golden cords, united and woven together, now bind their stricken hearts to the Great White Throne, and draw away their minds from the fleeting things of earth.

The older preceded the younger but a few days in his passage across the waters of Death, and there, on the other side, on the happy golden shore was he found waiting the spirit of his little brother. Dear, fond parents, before he left you so lonely on earth, he promised "to wait" for you at Heaven's gate. As you watch and wait, be ever mindful of those bright lights so recently set together in the windows of Heaven for you, to guide you, so painfully driven through this dark world of woe, and to direct you to that brighter and better land.

J. W. M.

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month, for I had paid $25.00 a month for [illegible] not long before. But now I find it to be a really valuable instrument which I should like to see introduced into the families of our readers in place of the manifold useless toys which please for an hour and is then destroyed. This microscope would both amuse and instruct them, and I advise every boy and girl who wishes to know the wonders which lie in little things, to save his money until he has $2.75 which will pay for the microscope and the postage when sent by mail."

As a holiday gift this microscope is unsurpassed, being ornamental, instructive, amusing and cheap, and never loses its interest. Agents and dealers supplied on liberal terms. A sample will be mailed, post paid, to any address, for $2.75, by E. H. Ross, 313 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Read the advertisement in another column. [61-3m—E.H.M.&Co.

English Female Bitters cures old and young.

E. F. B. cures all chronic female irregularities.

Chlorosis or green sickness cured with E. F. B.

E. F. B. delights all sick females.

E. F. B. cures by restoring.

E. F. B. cures pain in the side and back.

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R. D. R. cools and quiets the stomach.

R. D. R., excellent for crying babies.

For children while teething, use R. D. R.

Sold in Louisville, Ky., by Peter, Powers & Cooper.

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E. F. B. adds beauty to the cheeks, lustre to the eyes and brilliancy to the intellect.

E. F. B. restores nature and gives relief.

E. F. B. cures cases of years' standing.

Do not despair, E. F. B. will cure you.

The medical profession all over the country praise the E. F. B. in curing female complaints.

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THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

This is the new work by Benson J. Lossing, and the crowning labor of his life. It is a most beautiful quarto volume, printed on superfine tinted paper, and embellished with one hundred and fifty of Lossing's charming pictures, yet retails at prices coming as low as $3.00 per copy. It is sold only by subscription, and we should say would be a splendid book for agents. E. Hannaford & Co., the Cincinnati publishers, give further particulars in their advertisement.

63-1t—r.

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and printing a five column sheet at two pulls. In those days our eastern friends were [illegible] ile in advance of this—the elder Hoe of New York was making very similar contrivances, and, in fact, our own pioneers put in their full proportion of the steps in the march of improvement. Here they built the first patent lathe for turning the beds and platens of Presses, doing to perfection in a day, work that had required before a months labor of a skilled mechanic. They had the honor too of the first stereotype shaving machine for equalizing plates—the same is in use to-day—and also several important improvements in type casting.

Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu is all the rage for affections of the kidneys and bladder.

Indubitable evidence proves that Dromgoole & Co.'s Buchu is the best and cheapest.

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F. A. CRUMP & CO.,
64-1y Louisville, Kentucky.

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NEW CASTLE, KY.

THE next Session of this Institution will open On Monday, Sept. 5th, 1870.—Persons desiring information, respecting terms and course of study, will be furnished gratuitously on application to

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Single copies, 50 cents. Ten or more, 30 cents each.

T. P. HALEY, Editor.

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Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, &c., &c.,
To which we invite the attention of the public before purchasing elsewhere.
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DENTIST,
IS making a new style of teeth on ALUMINUM, which he is prepared to show from statements of many of the most scientific Dentists of this country, is far superior to rubber for dental plates. Many testify, that whereas the Aluminum is light, stronger, and so pure that it will not canker or oxidise in the mouth, the rubber is too easily broken, becomes more brittle and filthy by age, often inflaming the mouth, and in some instances produces *salivation*, on account of the mercury it contains, and even destroys the health.
Call and see documents. Price the same as for rubber.
Price for gold plate work reduced.
Office: Main Street, opp. Court House. 62-114-1y

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SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPER.
The Children's Friend.
THIS is the cheapest Sunday School paper ever published in the Christian Church.—It is issued twice a month, and printed in the very best style of the art. It has received the endorsement of the most prominent preachers and Sanday School teachers in our midst. We shall, from time to time, publish Music, and use such illustrations as will please the children.—This paper is circulated in nearly every State in the Union and Canada. Send in your subscriptions.
Single copies, 50 cents. Ten or more, 30 cents each.
T. P. HALEY, Editor.
☞All communications should be addressed to
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No. 80 Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
63-3m

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The best Safes and Bank Locks in the market, and at lowest prices. Send for Circular.
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OMISSION.

By an unavoidable chance, we are compelled to omit the concluding part of Bro. Ayres' article, "Forbearance toward the Organ and full Justice to Bro. Munnell." It will appear next week.

PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN.

This work of Geo. H. Napheys, A. M. and M. D., has reached our office, and knowing the peculiar themes of which it treats, we have given it a careful reading before attempting a notice. Knowing well that the majority of works of this character are of infinitely more harm than benefit, we felt it encumbent upon us to be careful what we said in this matter. The work treats of subjects with which every human being should be well informed, yet upon which information is most difficult to obtain, and in the search for which we are often forced through meshes the most vile and pernicious. But the author of the work before us has boldly undertaken the task from which men of reputation may well shrink, and has produced a work that is free from every taint of harm, and yet treats with great freedom the most intimate relations of life, but in a style and in language to which no one, it seems to us, can take exception. The work has received the highest encomiums from physicians and literary men from all parts of the country. It is published by E. Hannaford & Co., Cincinnati, and George Maclain, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

WOODLAND, CAL., June 12, 1870.

Editors Apostolic Times:

The Disciples of this fair land are sad of heart on account of the death of our beloved Bro. Rose. He had been suffering some time from a stroke of paralysis, and had somewhat recovered from it. His friends and family were becoming hopeful, when he was afflicted with another stroke which soon proved fatal. He was a preacher of some ability and great usefulness—suited especially to the common people—a self-made man, full of energy and perseverence. His goodness and piety stood out prominent to all who became acquainted with him. Why our Heavenly Father in his Providence has seen fit to take him from us in the full prime of his manhood and usefulness, and spare others who disgrace

along by the side of the machine while cutting, and as soon as one box is filled with the heads, another takes its place, three wagon boxes being sufficient to keep one machine constantly going. After a wagon box is filled, it is then driven off to the stack and unloaded. In this way six men and ten horses can cut and stack from twenty to twenty-five acres per day.—There is about one foot of straw left to each head, making it easily handled with a fork. But little pains is taken in stacking, as no rain falls until it is stored away. Grain can never be cut in the Mississippi valley and saved like it is here on account of rains.

Perhaps there is no country on the globe where there is as much rain falls during the year as falls in California, where there are as many clear and sunshiny days. From the first of April until the middle of November, the sky is clear and balmy. Those who have visited Italy and the Isles of Greece, say that ours is the best and loveliest climate of them all.

We are now having a large crowd of monied Yankees from the "Hub" to see our sights and enjoy our climate. So far, they appear delighted with everything they have seen, and are wide-awake to invest a dollar if an opportunity offers to suit them.

Our fruit crop bids fair to yield an abundant harvest; the drier the season the greater the yield of fruit.—The grape crop looks exceeding heavy. Tea growing and raising silk is now being tried in our State with fair prospects of success.

The more I read your paper the better I like it. Your style of discussing the issues of the day is so open, frank and manly that all good men, whether they differ from you or not, can not help but admire.

I wish to say to the editors and publishers amongst the disciples abroad and at home, that Messrs Green & Eaton are reliable business men in Woodland, California, who keep constantly on hand, for sale, Christian Hymn Books, bound in all sorts of styles, also, Dr. Richardson's "Life of A. Campbell," "The Living Pulpit," and many other works published by our brethren. They will sell for a reasonable commission any good salable book published or written by our brethren.

May our Heavenly Father keep you all safe from harm, prolong your use-

HOW CAN WE KNOW?

There appeared an article in the APOSTOLIC TIMES for last week under the above heading, written by Bro. M., in which the following question is propounded: "When we are called to die how can we know that we are accepted of God and will be saved?" A very interesting question—one, the importance of which can not be magnified. The satisfactory solution of it would relieve from much anxious solicitude all along the journey of life, and especially in a dying hour. The writer proceeds further to inquire: "By what is a man to judge of his prospects in the hour of death? Is it by his feelings at the time, or is it the life which he has led; or is it by both of these properly combined?" and then he proceeds to answer these inquiries as follows: "If a man, previous to his final sickness, became a Christian, obtained a remission of his alien sins, and from that time to the hour of his death maintained a consistent life, confessing before God from day to day his daily sins, he has but a small account to render in death, and may depart with the utmost assurance of his acceptance with God." The foregoing answer to the question under consideration is very just and satisfactory, as far as it goes. I would not, however, limit the salvation of God to such alone; for where God has not imposed limits on himself, I should not be willing to impose them. But does not the brother stop short of the mark in his attempt to give the full ground of confidence and assurance vouchsafed to the dying Christian? Bro. M. seems to ignore altogether the idea that our feelings or joyous emotions in the immediate view of death, are to be taken into account at all as constituting any part of the grounds of assurance of our acceptance with God. It is said in reference to his people when suffering under affliction—"The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; thou wilt make all his bed in sickness;" and again, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints;" and again, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." May we not then conclude that he will in an especial manner be present with the Christian in the hour of death? Indeed it is expressly declared he will be with them in that eventful hour. The Psalmist says: "Yea, though I walk through the val-

said to one of old, "My grace shall be sufficient for you?" May we not conclude, rather, that they would be intensified and made more demonstrative? Was Lazarus' an exceptional case, or do angels wait around the bedside of the dying Christian, as they did around his couch, to bear his Spirit to Abraham's bosom so soon as released from the body? I do not believe in new revelations, but may not something already revealed be suggested and more fully developed to the mind? Or in some way unknown to us, may not a secret cord be touched that will cause our emotional nature to be attuned, so to speak, in harmony with the praises of heaven, and the dying Christian be thus enabled to "rejoice with a joy unspeakable and full of glory," as did the proto-martyr, Stephen, and as have a long line of worthies who have borne testimony to the truth since his day? But an objector, who says inasmuch as impressions on the inner or spiritual nature can only be made through some one of the five senses, is perhaps ready to ask—"*how* can these things be?" If such an one will explain the *modus operandi* of the ministrations of angels, and the mode by which Christians are comforted and strengthened by the Holy Spirit dwelling in them, and not knowing what they should pray for as they ought; how he helps their infirmities, and makes intercession for them with groanings which can not be uttered; and if he will enlighten us as to how the Lord answered David's prayer, "Open thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law," and how he now answers the petition of Christians when they offer up the prayer the apostle James taught them to pray, as follows: "If *any* of you lack wisdom let him ask of God that giveth *all men* liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him; but let him ask in faith, not wavering"—when all this is satisfactorily explained, then the first *how* will not, as I opine, be of very difficult solution, at least to the objector.

And may not the Spirit, in the manner alluded to, as well as by other means and instrumentalities, be properly said to bear witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God? not limiting his testimony to the written word, as I believe most of our brethren are disposed to do. If the word is the only

ANNUAL MEETING IN CALIFORNIA.

Editors Apostolic Times:

Please announce that the Annual Meeting of the Disciples in California for 1870, will convene at Woodland, Yolo County, on Friday, the 30th day of September.

The place is accessible, by rail, to most parts of the State, and a *very* large attendance is anticipated.

The brethren at Woodland intend to make ample preparations for the accommodation of all who may attend, and *all* are cordially invited.

J. N. PENDEGAST.

WOODLAND, CAL., June 11, 1870.

P. S.—Standard and Pioneer please copy.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

The religious mind is being greatly agitated on the subject of instrumental music in churches. The last issue of the Standard contains no less than three quite lengthy articles on the subject. The most active minds of the Reformation have entered into the contest. Our religious journals have clashed arms. Churches have been and are being divided on the subject. Anti-music men are making *earnest* and *pathetic* appeals to the "innovators" that this discussion stop, and that immediately, before the peace of Zion is marred. Thus the bitter strife for mastery goes on. Why all this discussion about a question universally admitted to be a perfect stranger to apostolic precept or precedent? Why mar the peace and prosperity of the churches by what is called an expedient?" If the music of our churches is to be improved, why not seek its improvement in a direction which will be universally conceded to be right? That that part of the instituted worship of God's house called the singing has greatly degenerated from the standard of right, is a fact patent to every thinking mind.

Many professed Christians have not yet learned that it is a Christian duty to praise God in song. Others, having their foolish minds darkened, vainly imagine that the music of the church should be simply an entertainment, and executed by a few well trained voices, dignified by the name "choir." Another, and by much the larger class, is composed principally of the *gay, thoughtless, soulless* Christians, if such beings can exist, who know not what

convinced of their ability to "perform well." Yet they "can't sing" in the congregation of the Lord. What a beautiful consistency!

This is the deplorable state of congregational singing in some of our "said to be model churches." How is this to be remedied? How can the Reformation reform in this particular? Will it be by continuing the useless discussion on instrumental music in churches? How can an instrument promote congregational singing in any sense whatever?

It is argued that "it sometimes happens that a church is without a leading voice, and congregational singing can not be had so as to be edifying without an instrument to give the key and to 'lead the strain.'" I ask whether it be possible to find such a church and yet have it contain certain sufficient musical element to use the instrument.—Ability to use an instrument implies ability to sing without an instrument.

Instruments, by long continued use, usurp the place of congregational singing. So it is in the Roman Catholic Church and so will it be in all her daughters. Hence, it is impossible for instruments to promote that which they destroy. If instruments can not improve our congregational singing, we will have to look to some other source.

I suggest that the mighty pens which have taken such a prominent part in the discussion of instrumental music in churches, be now be directed to the means of the improvement of our congregational singing. Bro. Errett has promised the public an article on the subject, and we hope to hear from many other able brethren.

OBSERVER.

BAPTISM IN THE HOLY SPIRIT.

I have read carefully Bro. Perkins' articles on this very interesting topic, and I must confess a little astonishment at his new ideas upon the subject. I have nothing to say in relation to the baptism of fire, but I do have something to say concerning the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

In Acts i: 15, the apostles were promised the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Now, the question arises, What is this which the Savior promised? The safest way to understand prophecy is to wait till its fulfillment, and then examine everything that takes place. Bro. Perkins commenced his investigation under this rule, but stopped too

piety stood out prominent to all who became acquainted with him. Why our Heavenly Father in his Providence has seen fit to take him from us in the full prime of his manhood and usefulness, and spare others who disgrace their manhood by committing sins against him continually, is one of the great mysteries of this life, and it may be even of the life to come. Bro. Rose is gone, nor shall we see him again until the resurrection morn. May God give him an inheritance among the redeemed of earth in the New Jerusalem above.

Our cause is about stationary at present throughout the State. The leaven of soul-sleeping has been at work in one of our best congregations with its usual baneful effects. In my opinion, the very moment a preacher commences to preach such a doctrine, either in public or private, he ought to be dealt with immediately, and if he is determined to persevere in it, the brethren ought to withdraw their fellowship from him, and set him adrift upon his own boat.

We, as a people, can not fellowship those who contend for such a doctrine, and the sooner it is understood the better for the cause.

We are looking forward to a happy time at our State meeting this coming fall. Ample preparations are being made for it by the brethren and sisters in Woodland and vicinity, and if you have any doubts in your minds about our hospitality, come over and see for yourselves. A State meeting held by our brethren in California is no common-place affair. The Disciples come from far and near, and camp upon the ground. Persons are hired to do all the cooking and work upon such an occasion, leaving those attending to enjoy themselves in the manner that pleases them best.

Bro. Earl made no halt in this State that I know of. The first notice I saw of him was in the TIMES. We all hope that his mission may one be of success, and that Australia may become famous for her Bible College.

We are now in the midst of harvest. The grain crop throughout the State is rather light; some portions not raising any. It would surprise many of your readers to see them cutting grain in California. Our grain is cut with a machine called a header. It requires four good horses to push the machine, cutting ten feet wide. It is carried from a platform behind the sickle, upon which it falls after being cut, by an elevator, into large wagon boxes, made on purpose, which run

brethren. They will sell for a reasonable commission any good salable book published or written by our brethren.

May our Heavenly Father keep you all safe from harm, prolong your useful lives, and save you in the upper and better kingdom, is my prayer.

SAMUEL.

THE CASE ALTERED.

The Greek church claims to be the only true church in the world. But our sectarian neighbors do not believe it—do not even give it a passing thought. The Mormons, in like manner, claim that they are the only true church in the world. Our sectarian neighbors do not believe a word of it, and know that they are utterly deceived. The Shakers, too, maintain that their organization is the only true church, and all others are false. The orthodox people pay no attention to their claim, and take no offense at it, for they know that the Shakers are deluded.—The Catholics claim that the Catholic Church is the only true church in the world, and that all others are false and heretical. This seems to excite no surprise, envy or malice among the orthodox people, although it strikes a deadly blow at the "evangelical denominations."

But let a Christian say that he stands upon "the foundation of apostles and prophets"—that he himself is a branch of Christ's Church—that the body to which he belongs is the Church of Christ, and that all others are false, and they can not endure it. This creates an uproar among them—they get angry, say hard things about him and call him opprobrious names. Sectarians are not blamed for declaring the "so-called Christian Church anti-evangelical," or "the Campbellite body no part of the true church," but let a Christian say that the Baptist Church is not the Church of Christ, or that the Methodist Church is not a "branch of Christ's Church," and he is not to be tolerated, for this alters the case materially; and the case being altered, alters the case. The trouble is, he has uttered a painful truth which hurts and causes irritation; whereas, the false claims and utterances of other churches do not effect them. The leaven is working.

A. H. NICHOLAS.

Rev. J. Todd, D. D., editor of the Methodist Recorder, Springfield, Ohio, (organ of the Methodist Protestant Church,) has retired from his editorial chair to return to active work in the ministry.

that he will in an especial manner be present with the Christian in the hour of death? Indeed it is expressly declared he will be with them in that eventful hour. The Psalmist says: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me;" and again, "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." And our Savior has left on record the gracious promise: "Where two are three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." If he is present with those that meet together for worship, can it be thought that he will not be present in the hour and article of death—the most eventful of our life? And as we may not suppose that his presence in a worshiping assembly is merely negative, attended with no positive blessing, we should not so conclude in reference to his presence in a dying hour.

And further, all Christians have the promise of the gift of the Holy Spirit. For our Savior said: "I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever, even the Spirit of truth, whom the world can not receive," &c. And this promise was received on the memorable Pentecost, when the apostle Peter preached the first gospel sermon under the new economy, when announcing the terms of admittance into the kingdom that had just been fully established. And again it is said of Christians: "In whom, also, after that ye believed ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance, until the reception of the purchased possession, unto the praise of his glory."—Here it is not only expressly declared that we are sealed with the Holy Spirit, but we have an earnest, a foretaste of the joys of heaven, the pure fruition of which can only be realized when we enter into that rest that remains to the people of God. If the Christian, then, all along the journey of life is permitted to partake of such rich antepasts, having the love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Spirit which is given to him, may he not hope to be comforted and strengthened in a dying hour? And besides, will the angels, "sent forth to minister for them who shall be the heirs of salvation," withhold their ministrations at that eventful period, as the Lord and instrumentalities, be properly said to bear witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God? not limiting his testimony to the written word, as I believe most of our brethren are disposed to do. If the word is the only testimony vouchsafed to us by the Spirit, why was the fact mentioned at all, as we were already in possession of that testimony, as were the first Christians, also, as most of the canon of Scripture was extant before the letter to the Romans was written, in which this passage is found?

Our Savior, upon a certain occasion, said: "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself." And again it is said: "He that believeth on the Son of God has the witness in himself." Here the Savior teaches that by *doing* the will of God we may attain to an assurance that amounts to *knowledge*, and may it not well be said of such that they have the witness within themselves? "Where God speaks I will speak, and where he is silent I am silent;" and where he has not limited himself I will not limit him.

H. M. B.

LEXINGTON, Mo., June 15, 1870.

LOUISVILLE, June 23, 1870.

Editors Apostolic Times:

Several weeks ago you published an article entitled "Discouraged Teachers," and substituted, by some strange mistake, my signature for that of the author's written on the manuscript in the same place.

Mrs. Fannie H. Christopher, (my mother,) wrote the article by request, and in it quoted a portion of a poem, (Muscle and Brain,) adding my name to the quotation. So you see the article, *as printed, made me the author of an article I did not write*, and supplies quotation marks to the poem which *I did write*. I spoke to Bro. Hopson about having a correction made, but have not learned that it was done. Will you please make the correction?

Mrs. Christopher *does not receive* a copy of the APOSTOLIC TIMES. I mention this, supposing you may not know it, as it is a courtesy which other papers, to which we contribute, extend to us. Mrs. Christopher requests, if you can send it, a copy of the number containing "Discouraged Teachers."

Yours respectfully,

MARIE R. BUTLER.

No less than 21,000 emigrants, chiefly Irish, sailed from Liverpool for the United States in May.

executed by a few well trained voices, dignified by the name "choir." Another, and by much the larger class, is composed principally of the *gay, thoughtless, soulless* Christians, if such beings can exist, who know not what it is to "sing with the spirit and with the understanding," who generally sing to be heard, and, if not heard, they cease to sing. They have a great liking to "new tunes" and a consequent disgust for "old tunes." This class would have the daring presumption, in the house of God, in the solemn act of his worship, to ridicule the man who would sing that good old song, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," &c., to the tune, Pisgah. The same class would refuse to sing if the leader should chance select *coronation*, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," &c., and give as a reason that the tune is "thread-bare," whereas the trouble is not in the *tune*, for it is still composed of the same succession of musical chords as when fresh from the pen of the composer. Not in the hymn, the grumbler himself being judge. Then what is the trouble? The hymn has not lost any of its power to impress the mind and heart, neither has the *tune*. The trouble there must be in the heart of the complainer. His heart has grown callous, thus becoming incapable of receiving any impression from the song, and, desiring to excuse himself, he pronounces the tune "thread-bare."

Another class, composed of the *proud*, the *haughty*, and the *rich*, who go to church because it is the *fashion;* take their hymn-books to appear religious; who adorn themselves in the "modest apparel" of silks and satins, paniers and chignons, bracelets and ringlets, trimmings and trappings, until the eye is dazzled with the splendor thereof, until their poor souls are so *girt* about that if there be a spark of Christianity left, it is impossible for it to find vent in a song.—These are they who go to church "if they *feel* like it," who *sing* if they *feel* like it," pray if they *feel* like it," and stay at home "if they *feel* like it," and "it is nobody's business." The truth is, they *never* feel like it, except staying at home, and this is always when Bro. P—— or Bro. E—— preaches.

Another, which I shall call the *timid* class, are those who, when invited to sing, modestly reply, "I can't," which excuse is valid in some cases, but in very few. If you were to call upon the greater part of this class during the week, they would be very careful to entertain you highly in the nimbly executed piano music, and would not suffer you to leave until you were overwhelmingly

The safest way to understand prophecy is to wait till its fulfillment, and then examine everything that takes place. Bro. Perkins commenced his investigation under this rule, but stopped too soon. But let us have his language: "The question now is, What did the Savior do with the apostles and Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost." We will now have his answer to this question. After stating that the Spirit was poured out *like rain*, he says, quoting Acts ii: 4, "And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit." And after giving us this clause, he makes a very long period at its close. Bro. Perkins, why not quote the rest and thus have all that took place? "And they began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. "I have the same right to say, that to speak in other tongues is the baptism in the Spirit as you have in saying, simply being *filled* with the Spirit constitutes this baptism.

But I submit another thought. We have but two baptisms of the Spirit mentioned in the New Testament—the one on Pentecost, and the other at the house of Cornelius. What the Spirit did on these two occasions is called a baptism; in other words, what it did on each occasion is called a baptism. Now, I make one request of you—show me one other *occasion* in the New Testament where there was a *baptism* of the Spirit. Of course, I want the Scripture on the subject. If these are the only two baptisms of the Spirit mentioned in the word of God, we can soon tell what it is. 1. In both cases the Spirit came without human agency. 2. The subjects on both occasions were *filled* with the Spirit. 3. All spoke with tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. The baptism of the Spirit is, therefore, to be filled with the Spirit without human agency, and to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance. But you deny that speaking in tongues is any part of the baptism of the Spirit, because, speaking in tongues was a gift of the Spirit, and the *baptism* was the *work* of *Christ*. Your idea is, if I understand, that the Spirit is some kind of an instrument or person under Christ's *control* while in heaven. But when he comes to sinful men he becomes free, and his work is no more Christ's, but his *own*. You should not forget that divinity is *one*. What one does all do. Speaking in tongues is, in one sense, the work of Christ. More anon.

F. H. HULL.

There are said to be 25,000,000 acres of woodland in the State of Virginia.

THE APOSTOLIC TIMES.
LEXINGTON, - - KENTUCKY.

EDITORS:
M. E. LARD, R. GRAHAM,
W. H. HOPSON, L. B. WILKES,
J. W. McGARVEY.

Thursday, June 30, 1870.

THE BIBLE NAME.

A few weeks since we gave an article on this subject, in which was reviewed a most extraordinary view, found in the columns of the Western Christian Advocate, denying any Scriptural warrant for the name Christian, and especially for the name Christian Church. The writer went even so far as to call the use of the term Christian, as applied to the individual or the church, "a terrible abuse." By a peculiar mode of reasoning, the passages of Scripture in which the term "Christian" occurs, were shown to afford no warrant for its use, and to the argument that it is a Bible name he makes the crushing reply: "Yes, and so said the man who called his son Beelzebub." It is somewhat singular that the sheet in which the article appears is called the Western *Christian* Advocate, and yet according to its own showing, there is no Bible warrant for its use; and I doubt not that the editor, after his onslaught on the word, would be deeply grieved were any one to insist that he is not a Christian. In denying the propriety of the name, he leaves thousands of professed followers of Christ without a name. The writer of this, and thousands like him, can not call himself a Methodist, Calvinist, or Lutheran, for he is none of these; and while our friend of the Advocate might suggest "Campbellite," that is just as objectionable as any of the rest; it does not indicate my profession—it makes me a follower of one that I neither claim nor acknowledge to be my leader. The Great Teacher once said, "One is your Master, even Christ." Nor is there any presumption in wearing the name of Christ, if indeed we are striving to follow him; for the name is given, not proudly assumed; nor do we deny it to others—they simply reject it and prefer to wear another.

Does our friend of the Advocate, in his zeal go so far as to say that the name he wears was worn by the early Holy Ghost. The evangelical Isaiah predicted that the people of God should be called by a 'new name,' and that the Lord should call his servants by 'another name,' not Jews and proselytes, but Christians. We find, from the epistolary writings of the inspired apostles, that the new name assumed by the Antiochean believers met with their approbation, and in the apostolical age its use became universal—the disciples of Jesus were everywhere called Christians.—The name as well as the thing has a divine original. The Christian name is indicative of relationship to Christ. The Israelites were called from Israel, their father, the Hebrews from Heber, and the Jews from Judah; but now, the whole redeemed family of Jesus is named from Christ, its living head. By nature we are aliens, strangers and foreigners, but by grace we become the brethren of Christ, assuming his blessed name and possessing his spirit, we are called Christians. What an honor, what a privilege, to assume such a worthy name! When a Roman master liberated a servant whom he highly esteemed, and for whose future welfare he felt anxious, the manumitted was kindly permitted to wear his master's name; so the slave of sin, redeemed by the blood of Jesus, is graciously allowed to assume his Savior's name, to be called a Christian, an heir of God and a joint heir with Christ.

"The Christian name indicates self-consecration to the service of Christ. It shows 'whose we are and whom we serve,' that 'we are not our own but bought with a price.' It is a recognition of his claim upon all that we are and have. 'Wherefore, glorify God in your spirits and in your bodies which are the Lord's.'

"This subject reproves those who are ashamed of the Christian name, and those who are a shame to it. The sinner, in his impenitence and unbelief, is ashamed of it, and the formalist in religion is a shame to it. A wicked life and the Christian name is a startling contradiction.

"Christian reader, the true disciple has the only right that God acknowledges to the Christian name. Is is not human laws, or obedience to the commandments of men; it is not assumption of the Christian name, or the decision of fallible men that makes the Christian—'Ye must be born again.' Scriptural holiness is the only credible evidence of Christian character. Let us, then, in our personal character and daily walk exhibit the import, the dignity, and the glory of the Christian name."

In the above there is no special pleading, no unfair dealing with the word of God, no broad jesting, no solemn trifling with a deeply important subject, but a calm, clear, dignified treatment, just such as the nature of the subject demands, and such as we doubt not will commend itself to all who love the Savior. G.

AN OMISSION.

By accident in copying the correspondence between Bro. Wilkes and Mr. Ditzler, which we published last week, there was an omission of an important clause from Bro. Wilkes' last note. It stipulated that the notes of

REPENTANCE TOWARDS GOD.

The ignorance which still exists on the subject of repentance, and the misapprehensions which prevail respecting it are positively matter of astonishment to the intelligent student of the New Testament. I do not think it going too far to say that in the orthodox theory respecting it, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find one element of truth. By this I do not mean to say that those who unfortunately hold this theory are not penitents. I am glad to believe that most of them are. It is in their theory that they are so far wrong, rather than in the act itself of repentance. They are penitents with a theory of repentance as untrue to the thing itself as can well be imagined. In theory, they are wrong as to repentance itself, wrong as to what induces it, and wrong as to its relative position to faith. They are wrong in these three comprehensive respects as well as in many less important ones. These errors I here propose to notice.

First. They are wrong as to repentance itself; that is, they are wrong on the question, What is the thing? With one consent, the orthodox hold that to repent is to be sorry for sin. Now, in order to avoid exciting prejudice, let me here concede that repentance stands closely related to sorrow for sin, and that without sorrow for sin there is no such thing. This I shall explain more fully presently. Still sorrow for sin is not repentance. Sorrow for sin is not in the original term; neither does the New Testament teach that it is repentance. On the contrary, it clearly teaches that it is not.

The original word which we translate repent is *metanoeo*. This is a compound word, formed of the particle *meta* and the verb *noeo*. *Noeo* is from *nous*, which denotes the mind. Hence, repentance respects the mind, or is something which takes place in it.—The verb *noeo* means to understand, perceive, observe, conceive. These are its usual or ordinary meanings. *Meta*, in composition with a verb, imparts to it the idea of *transposition* or *change*. For example, *ago* means, I lead, simply. *Metago*, I lead from one place to another. *Kaleo* means, I call. *Metakaleo*, I call from one place into another. Accordingly, *metanoeo* denotes I change my mind, my purpose, or I will something new. This is, perhaps, as near an approach to the sense would be necessary only to produce sorrow, and repentance would be sure to follow. Sorrow works repentance in this sense, that when it becomes godly, it causes us to resolve to forsake our sins. It works repentance by causing us to determine to repent.

But what is the meaning of the word godly in the phrase godly sorrow? In the original it is *kata Theon*—sorrow *according to God*. Sorrow *kata Theon* is such sorrow for sin as God requires and will accept. *Kata*, in such a construction, means the same as our phrase *according to* in the sentence, the verb agrees with the noun according to such a rule, or, he solved the problem according to such a rule. This means that a certain rule in grammar requires the agreement mentioned, or that a certain rule in arithmetic requires the problem to be thus and so solved. So *kata Theon* means such sorrow as God requires or accepts. This sorrow works repentance. It is, therefore, of necessity, the antecedent of repentance, and is hence distinct from it.

Consequently, the orthodox theory which confounds sorrow and repentance, making them one and the same thing, is untrue.

Second. The orthodoxy are wrong as to what induces repentance. In proof of this, the reader has only to bear in mind what has now already been said. But the orthodox generally hold that repentance is a change effected in the heart by the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit. According to them, the sinner should not be commanded to repent, which is active, and implies that he performs the act enjoined; he should rather be commanded to receive repentance, which is passive, and implies that he merely allows or suffers the effect. Repentance, in this view, is wholly destitute of every moral quality; and for its absence the sinner is no more responsible than is a stone for not having wings; nor for its presence is he entitled to approbation any more than is the stone for never moving of itself. This view I do not here propose to argue. It is quite enough for the seeker after truth to know that God commands all men to repent. This will at once suggest to him that he has the act to perform, and that he will certainly be held to account for his failure.

But I find I shall not be able to conclude the subject in this piece, and so will reserve what remains for the next.

MR. HUNT'S SECOND ATTEMPT.

Mr. Geo. Hunt has made another attempt in the Western Recorder to prove from 2 Ti. iii: 15, that baptism is not for remission of sins. His second effort is an attempt at a reply to our notice of his first piece; but, with the usual discretion of our Baptist controversalists, he does not allow the readers of the Recorder to see the article to which he is replying, or the quotation of a single paragraph from it. Of course, this policy enables the readers of the Recorder to form an unbiased opinion on the subject in dispute.

In our first article we copied in full that portion of Mr. Hunt's essay to which we filed objections; and we would like to do the same now, but we find it almost impracticable to make short quotations on account of the almost interminable length of his sentences. They are so long that our curiosity has been excited, and we have counted the number of lines in some of them. We find one sentence of twenty-three lines, one of twenty-four, and one of *thirty-three;* and what is still worse, the subject matter of each is sufficiently varied to make a number of distinct sentences. We like to publish both sides of every controversy, but when our opponents choose not to do so, we sometimes decline to give them the advantage which they seek.

Mr. Hunt complains of our charge that his argument on the text in question suppresses a part of the text to obtain its premises, and refers, in reply, to the fact that he does comment in his article on the clause in question. If he will read again, he will find that my charge was not that his *article* suppressed that part, but that his *argument* did it. His argument was that as the Old Testament Scriptures are able to make a man wise unto salvation, though they contain nothing on the subject of baptism. therefore baptism can not be for remission of sins. I replied that this argument suppresses the fact that it is "through faith in Jesus Christ" that they are able to make wise to salvation, and this faith implies a knowledge of baptism and submission to it.

I further showed that Timothy, the person of whom it was said that the Old Testament Scriptures could make him wise unto salvation, was already a baptized believer, and therefore the

othy, Mr. Hunt turns to another passage, and makes an argument from Paul's omission to mention baptism in the first five chapters of Romans, while arguing the ground of justification. On this subject we are able, fortunately, to quote one *short* and coherent sentence, which is as follows:

> And it is utterly inexplicable, *upon the supposition that baptism is in order to the remission of sins, and therefore necessary to justification*, that Paul when he was fully setting forth the doctrine of Justification should not even in the most remote manner refer to baptism in the first five chapters of Romans, in which he completes the discussion of that doctrine.

Unfortunately for this argument, in the very first paragraph of the sixth chapter, Paul introduces baptism by affirming that we are "baptized into Jesus Christ," and "baptized into his death." Now, certainly, Mr. Hunt will not contend that a man obtains remission of sins before he is in Christ; or, in other words, while he is still out of Christ; neither will he deny that as soon as a man is in Christ his sins are forgiven. But if this is all true, then in coming into Christ a man obtains forgiveness, and as Paul says we are *baptized* into Christ, then we obtain forgiveness in baptism.

Again, to come into the death of Christ means to come into the benefit of his death, and this is the remission of sins; for Jesus says, "This is my blood of the new covenant shed for many for remission of sins." But we are *baptized* into the benefit of his death, therefore we are baptized into remission of sins. Now, the fact that Paul makes these statements just at the close of his argument on justification, shows that to his mind baptism for remission of sins is in perfect harmony with *his* doctrine of justification by faith. M.

THE LEXINGTON, MO., DEBATE.

It is now definitely agreed that the debate between Mr. Ditzler and Bro. Wilkes, which is to be held in Lexington, Mo., will commence on Tuesday, August second. The announcement of a different date in the Pioneer, arose, we suppose, from an agreement between the parties in Lexington that the 11th of July would suit them provided it would suit the debatants. It did not suit Bro. Wilkes, or Mr. Ditzler either, therefore it has been fixed, by mutual consent, for the time above named, and will continue nine

we deny it to others—they simply reject it and prefer to wear another.

Does our friend of the Advocate, in his zeal go so far as to say that the name he wears was worn by the early followers of Jesus? Or does he deny that they were anciently known by the name Christians? James, in the 7th verse, 2d chapter, of his Epistle says, "Do not they blaspheme that worthy name by which ye are called?" What was that *worthy* name? Certainly not any of the modern names which serve to distinguish and separate the churches of our own times. It appears to me that it would not be a very hazardous interpretation of the text quoted, to say that "the worthy *name* by which they were called" was the name of their Master, Christ, and that they were his followers, or Christians.

The Christian Advocate is a widely circulated and influential sheet, but we are of the opinion that in regard to the name "Christian" it does not reflect the sentiment of its readers. From the same office is issued the Ladies Repository, of which it is not too great praise to say that it is one of the best magazines on the continent. The productions of the best minds in the Methodist Church appear in it, and we would desire no better refutation of the Advocate's article than one on the "Christian Name" which we find on its pages. The whole article is too long for insertion at present; but the following extract will show that the view there taken is the very opposite of that found in the columns of the Advocate, and, as we think, a much fairer representation of the views of the Methodist body on this subject.—But we give the extract and let the reader judge:

"Much is implied in this worthy name; a name sanctified by the holy lives of so many of God's dear children, and consecrated by the blood of so many martyrs. But the mere name is but empty sound, without honor, worth or significancy. At the city of Antioch, the capital of Syria, the followers of Jesus were called Christians. Hitherto, the followers of Jesus Christ were called by various names. Among themselves they were known as saints, devout men, believers, disciples, and brethren. By their enemies they were reproachfully called Nazarines, Galileans, "the people of that way," pestilent fellows, and other kindred appellations indicative of ignominy and contempt. It is probable that the disciples assumed this name, not by a private agreement among themselves, but by the appointment of God. The ordinary use of the word 'called' in the Holy Scriptures, signifying a declaration from God—see Matt. ii: 22, where it is rendered 'warned of God,' also, Heb. xi: 7, 12: 25,' strongly favors this opinion, if it does not settle the point, that the name was chosen by the special direction of the

By accident in copying the correspondence between Bro. Wilkes and Mr. Ditzler, which we published last week, there was an omission of an important clause from Bro. Wilkes' last note. It stipulated that the notes of the debate taken down by Mr. Pittman, the reporter, should be kept in his own hands until jointly called for by the debatants. The expense of reporting was borne by the Methodists, under the pretense that they feared there would be no debate in Lexington or Louisville. In that case, the wonderful triumph which Mr. Ditzler was going to achieve would never be seen and appreciated by the world at large. It is likely that Mr. Pittman will have the privilege of keeping his notes a long time.

HOOKER FEMALE COLLEGE.

In our issue of last week we gave space to highly complimentary notices of several of our female schools in Kentucky. It is delightful to know that we have so many of them, and that they are succeeding so admirably in their work. We choose, this week, to speak especially of the institution in this city under the presidency of Bro. Graham, and the financial management of Bro. J. M. Hocker. It is not at all invidious to other institutions to say that this possesses advantages not to be found elsewhere. The corps of teachers is unsurpassed, and the buildings are unequaled; while the situation, in the midst of the literary and religious advantages of Lexington, is all that could be desired.

All parties most naturally expected that an institution possessing such advantages, and opening under such auspices, would prove a success. It was scarcely expected that it would at once, in its first session, spring forward to the very foremost position in the number of its pupils, and the efficiency of its management. But so it is; and the people now feel toward it as they usually feel only toward institutions of long standing.

Of the recently closing examinations and exhibitions, we need only say that they were, in the main, such as were expected from such an institution, while some of them were above even this high standard.

It is now anticipated that the magnificent building will be well filled next session by young ladies from nearly all the States of the West and South-west. Let them come on. They will not be disappointed in any expectation within the bound of reason.

leo, I call from one place into another. Accordingly, *metanoeo* denotes I change my mind, my purpose, or I will something new. This is, perhaps, as near an approach to the sense of the original as can be made. The radical conception is to determine, to resolve. But determining and resolving do not include the notion of sorrow. On the contrary, they exclude it. Hence, strictly speaking, sorrow does not enter into repentance as a component part of it.

That repentance has respect to sin, is universally conceded and correctly so. Again, to repent is a duty enjoined upon us by Christ. Repentance, therefore, can not consist in resolving to sin. On the contrary, it must consist in resolving to forsake it; and this is the true and strict meaning of *metanoeo*. As to sin, it means, *I resolve to forsake it*. This resolution, of course, is strictly mental, and implies a change, which accords with the etymology and composition of the original word.

But if repentance is not itself sorrow for sin, how is it related to sorrow? Does it induce sorrow, or does sorrow induce it? The following language of Paul clearly settles the question:

"For though I made you sorry with a letter, I do not repent, though I did repent: for I perceive that the same epistle hath made you sorry, though it were but for a season. Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye sorrowed to repentance: for ye were made sorry after a godly manner, that ye might receive damage by us in nothing. For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of: but the sorrow of the world worketh death."—2d Cor. 8, 9, 10.

Here the Apostle says: "Now, I rejoice, not that you were made sorry, but that you sorrowed to repentance;" or, more closely, that you sorrowed *into* (*eis*) repentance. The Corinthians did two things—they sorrowed *and* repented. Sorrow and repentance, then, are not one and the same thing; rather, they are two things, separate and distinct.

But still more explicitly and to the point is the following: "*For godly sorrow worketh repentance.*" This is a general proposition, and decides two points: 1. That godly sorrow is one thing, and that repentance is a different thing; and 2. That godly sorrow works repentance. Of course, we are not to understand that repentance is the effect of sorrow in the strict sense in which effect is said to follow cause. If so, it would not be necessary to command repentance. In that case, it and that he will certainly be held to account for his failure.

But I find I shall not be able to conclude the subject in this piece, and so will reserve what remains for the next.

L.

A HEATHEN DISCIPLE.

The editor of the New York Independent is a very good exponent of so-called "Liberal Christianity." He is so liberal that he claims among the disciples of Christ even some men who openly and publicly repudiate Christianity. All that he wants in order to pronounce a man a Christian is that he shall say something complimentary to Christ and nothing denunciatory of false teaching. For example, in speaking of Keshub Chunder Sen, the Hindu monotheist, who is now lecturing in Unitarian Churches in England, he states that the gentleman "takes great pains to say that he does not accept the Christian religion. He is a Hindu and intends to so remain." He repeats: "We have said that Mr. Sen calls himself not a Christian, but a Hindu.—Indeed, he is also something of a Mohammedan."

After all this he quotes and speaks as follows:

But, were it not for Mr. Sen's statement to the contrary, we should be inclined to take him for a Christian—yea, and for one of the best of Christians. Commend us to such a heathen as this man! For instance, what is his view of Jesus of Nazareth? We copy a few words of reverential eulogy, which seem surcharged with tender and sympathetic appreciation of the "name which is above every name:"

"Tell me, brethren, whether you regard Jesus of Nazareth, the carpenter's son, as an ordinary man? Is there a single soul in this large assembly who would scruple to ascribe extraordinary greatness and supernatural moral heroism to Jesus Christ and him crucified? [Applause.] Was not he who by his wisdom illuminated and by his power saved a dark and wicked world—was not he who has left us such a priceless legacy of divine truth, and whose blood has wrought such wonders for eighteen hundred years—was he not above ordinary humanity? [Cheers.] Blessed Jesus, immortal child of God! For the world he lived and died: May the world appreciate him and follow his precepts. [Applause."]

Can anybody read the above extract without feeling that Jesus Christ at this moment numbers this devout Brahmin among his disciples?

The above is a fair index of the kind of religious sentiment pervading a paper which boasts of the widest circulation and greatest influence among the religious (?) papers of the United States.

I further showed that Timothy, the person of whom it was said that the Old Testament Scriptures could make him wise unto salvation, was already a baptized believer, and therefore the remark could not be understood as excluding the baptism of a sinner for remission of sins. To this Mr. Hunt replies that the remark is a general one, applied specifically to Timothy. This is a very desperate attempt to escape from a difficulty. Paul says to Timothy, "From a child *thou* hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make *thee* wise unto salvation," and Mr. Hunt calls this the enunciation of a general truth, so general that he applies it to unbelieving sinners as well as saints. If I were to say to Mr. Hunt, "*Thou* shouldst know the rules of exegesis which would make thee wise unto correct interpretation of the Scriptures," he would understand this as a general remark, and think it applicable to every other man equally with himself. Now, we admit that from the statement to Timothy, we could *infer* that as the Scriptures are able to make him wise unto salvation, they would have the same power in the case of every man *like* Timothy. We could not infer that the same would be true of men essentially *unlike* Timothy. What, then, was Timothy? He was a man who, through faith in Jesus Christ, obtained by apostolic preaching, had already been immersed and obtained the remission of his sins. Guided by this faith, we believe that the Old Testament Scriptures would enable him, and any like him, to be saved; for he would already have learned all that is peculiar to Christianity, and would need only the strengthening influence of precepts and examples which abound in the Old Testament, to keep him faithful to the end.

Mr. Hunt seems to have overlooked one very important consequence of his own argument. He says that the Old Testament could lead a man, even under the Christian dispensation, to salvation, though it knows nothing of baptism. He should remember that it knows as little of the Baptist Church; and therefore not only baptism, but the Baptist Church, with all that is peculiar to it must be placed in the category of non-essentials. We believe in non-essentials to a certain extent, and will most cheerfully admit that if there are any non-essentials in the world, the Baptist Church is one of them.

But leaving the passage in 2 Tim- provided it would suit the debatants. It did not suit Bro. Wilkes, or Mr. Ditzler either, therefore it has been fixed, by mutual consent, for the time above named, and will continue nine days.

Dear Brother Lard:

Why were not the disciples whom John the Baptist made and immersed, and the disciples whom "Jesus made and immersed," born of water and the Spirit, for both John and Jesus received the Holy Spirit before they made and immersed disciples?—Lu. i: 15; iii: 22.

J. N. S.

REPLY.

The possession of the Spirit by John and Christ determined nothing for the character of their disciples. To be born of water and the Spirit is a fact consisting in a change in the spirit and relations of him who is the subject of it, and not depending on any one else. To be born of the Spirit is to be begotten of him; and this is to believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.—This John never required of his disciples. He told them that they were to believe on Christ, who should come after him, but he did not require them to believe in him then as a fact. But without positive actual faith in Christ, immersion is not a birth. This faith in Christ, as then come, and as actually living among them, John's disciples did not have, at least, we do not know that they did. Hence, their immersion was not a birth. Again, it requires faith in Christ and obedience to an immersion ordained by him to constitute being born again. John's immersion was not ordained by Christ, nor was obedience to it obedience to Christ.—Hence, even faith in Christ at the time would not have rendered John's immersion a birth.

Further, to be begotten of the Spirit and to be immersed, derives its character as a birth, in part, from the fact that thereby our relation to God is changed. Thereby we become the children of God and enter into the kingdom of heaven. This no one of John's disciples did. Their relation to God was the same after their immersion as before; neither did it change their relative position to the kingdom. John's immersion was a simple act of obedience which left those who submitted to it standing just where they stood before, with this exception, that in it they obtained remission of sins. It neither changed their relation to God, nor took them into the kingdom.

STRICTURES ON B.'s REPORT OF THE MT. STERLING DEBATE.

Who James Anderson is, where he has been, and what he has been doing, is somewhat 'of a mystery to B., to Wilkes and the forty preachers of "these parts." This statement may be, in the estimation of A., somewhat damaging to the prospect of "reformation in Kentucky;" but really, if A.'s strictures are an exponent of the progress of reformation in "his parts," we shall feel under obligation to send a missionary to that region, armed and equipped with a commission to teach not only primitive Christianity, but logic and church history. A. is shocked beyond measure at the thought that Wilkes and his forty preaching brethren should suppose that baptism *in itself* has no merit. Bro. A. is very fond of the catechetical method of argumentation, and I doubt not that he will permit me to catechize him just a little. Well, Bro. A., is there any merit in the baptism of an infidel or an infant? You will say, no. Well, why? Because God has commanded neither the one nor the other. But both are sometimes baptized, and if baptism in itself has merit, then the baptism of both is meritorious. Now, Bro. A., you see you are in the wrong pew. You ought not to chide Wilkes and his forty brethren, but your brother Ditzler for having abandoned *your position*, as laid down in *his* creed, upon the subject of infant baptism. Really, my dear brother, you are mistaken in the man. You must replenish your quiver and aim your darts the next time at Bro. Ditzler. Absolutely, sir, your mistake is inexplicable. If at all read in the history of doctrine, you are aware that your position has been ever set forth in the standards of Roman and Methodist Churches, but never in any standard work of the Church of Christ. But, my dear brother, we will forgive you this terrible error, provided that in your next you will demolish Mr. Ditzler for having abandoned the faith of his fathers. Now, sir, this is the very least atonement that you can make for your error. Will you try it?

You ask, "Where has God set any appointments, in the church or out of it, for the remission of sins that have no merit in them? But, sir, you must amend your question. This is not what Bro. W. affirmed. You should part from you, I suppose, and the standards of *his* church, which maintain that faith is the direct gift of God, and not an appointment of God. It is strange, indeed, my brother, that you should mistake Wilkes for Ditzler so often. Did you not write to the wrong paper and get the names somewhat mixed? For your better guidance, I would humbly suggest, that if you wish to bring Ditzler back to the standards of the M. E. Church, the medium through which you would most likely reach him is the Advocate, published at Nashville, Tennessee, or perhaps the sheet which is soon to be issued by the renowned *Almanac* man at Millersburg, Ky. 2. "Where does God tell us that that which *pleases him* has no *merit*? 3. Where does he tell us it has? We are on the negative now, my good brother, so bring up your affirmative proofs.

But now we notice your most serious objection—the following exceptional cases as given by Wilkes. 1. "Infants, madmen, idiots; in short, all irresponsible beings. Such must necessarily be excluded, for they are not responsible to laws, either *human* or divine." Upon this you ask, "Then please tell us to what they are responsible, and to assist us in coming to a *logical* conclusion, tell us whether they are in the world or out of it?" I am not exactly certain, my brother, whether the standards of the M. E. Church are with *you* in supposing that the *irresponsible are responsible* or not, I should suppose they were, since they hold infants bound to the commandment to be baptized, but you will permit me to suggest that the reformation in Kentucky is somewhat unfortunate, in that Wilkes and his forty preaching brethren have not perceptive faculties keen enough to exactly see how *irresponsible* beings are at one and the same time responsible to any one. 2. After mature deliberation, we have concluded to give you all the *logical* advantage of the admission that infants, etc., *are really in the world*, but we humbly suggest that you will not hence conclude with the standards of the M. E. Church that they are responsible, and therefore to be in the church.

We do not know whether John preached to the thief on the cross or not, but some how have got the impression that John's baptism was not Christian baptism. Are we right, Bro. "hope for the reformation in Kentucky," and that your threat was intended for Mr. D., only you mistake the name.

If you wish to continue your laudable efforts to reclaim Mr. D., and desire it, I will intercede in your behalf with the celebrated *Methodistic Triumvirate*, of Kentucky, who, I have no doubt, will allow you space in the first number of *The Campbellite Extinguisher*, soon to be issued from the press. I propose this for several reasons:

1. Mr. D. would be more likely to see it; for I do not suppose he reads the TIMES.

2. Mr. Miller is a "*Kentucky gentleman*," and will, of course, grant your request; besides, he himself thinks Ditzler is not sound, for Mr. D. questions Miller's veracity when he says we teach water regeneration.

3. If you should need any assistance in making out your case against Ditzler, Mr. Poynter will loan you his farfamed Ecclesiastical Almanac.

Hoping the above will prove entirely satisfactory, I remain, yours,

B.

It is said there are one million of Universalists, in the United States, which is certainly news to many and not according to statistics. An orator on the Centenary of Universalism, in the exuberance of his feelings, asserted that in a century from now Universalism would be the religion of America.—*Exchange.*

Should it turn out that this orator is correct in his predictions, we venture to say that no prediction made since the creation of man has caused Satan so much joy and Heaven so much sorrow as it.

THE CENSUS.—HOW SHALL THE CHURCH BE DESIGNATED?

This subject is now under the consideration of a Committee selected at the last Annual Meeting, prior to discussion in the approaching Meeting at Newcastle. In the *Harbinger* for last February, page 57, a Brother has shown the mistakes and confusion which arises from the want of uniformity in designation. On the same page brief remarks are given by the Editor, recommending the adoption of the name "*The Church of God.*" Now, is this the name, above all others, for the Church? Certainly, in the whole scheme of redemption, precedence is given to the name of God the Father. This is affirmed in full view of, and faith in the Godhead of our Lord Jesus them to me." Then *after* they were given, our Lord still says "For they *are thine*," John xvii. 6-9; compare verse 24; Heb. ii. 13; "I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man; *and the head of Christ is God*;" 1 Cor. xi. 3; "All are your's; and ye are Christ's; *and Christ is God's*;" 1 Cor. iii. 22, 23; " . . . The God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, . . . gave him to be the head over all things to the Church, which is the fulness of him that filleth all in all," Eph. i, 17-23; "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things of heaven and things in earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father," Phil. ii. 9-11; "But to us there is but one God the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ by whom are all things, and we by him," 1 Cor. viii. 6: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, *who is above all, and through all, and in you all*," Eph. iv. 5, 6: "Baptizing them in (into) the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost (Spirit)," Matt. xxviii. 19; "For of him (God), and through him, and to him are all things; to whom be glory forever.—Amen," Rom. xi. 36. Thus precedence is given to the name of God in harmonious varieties. The name "THE CHURCH OF GOD" is therefore not only the name *most often* given to the Church, but it is *the highest* and loftiest that can be given: it is above all, and includes all divine majesty, glory, and power? Is there, then, any revelation, truth, or reason why the Churches of Christ should not *now* use "THE CHURCH OF GOD" as their *most frequent* and *primary* designation? Is it not *the* name which is above all?

If the Churches of Christ in this kingdom will return, in the census, as their church appellation the name "The Church of God," and use it as their leading title in all documents, books, papers, &c., *will it not prove the highest incentive to godly fear and reverence?* It seems clear that it had the highest purifying influence upon the Church at the first, and gave the greatest weight to apostolic teaching: "Know ye not that ye are the *temple* OF GOD, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?—If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." 1 Cor. iii. 16, 17. "Or despise ye the Church of God, and shame them that have not." xi. 22. "For I am the least of the Apostles, that am not meet to be called an Apostle, because I persecuted the Church of God;" xv. 9.—"That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the Church of the living God,

NON-ESSENTIAL.

It seems that this word has been employed to fill an obvious vacancy in the vocabulary of modern polemics. Since it has become a universal custom among the advocates of orthodoxy to modify, and, if thought necessary, to set aside especially the more laborious and inconvenient appointments of God, simply on the ground of their supposed *non-essentialsky*, they can not see how submission to an eternal ordinance can possibly be of service in securing the divine approbation.—Something more marvelous and more sublime is desired.

Probably Naaman had similar apprehensions when he was commanded by the prophet Elisha to dip seven times in the Jordan in order to the cleansing of his leprosy. He saw not how the waters of the Abana and Pharpar possessed the efficacy of cleansing that loathsome disease which was positively incurable by anything like human agency. In his conception, it was more than consumate folly to think of such an absurd thing. Hence, with great indignation, he turned and drove his chariot rapidly away, unquestionably intending to ignore the command of the prophet. But the timely admonition of a servant caused this incredulous man to reflect upon his course, which reflection led to his obedience, and consequently, his cure. In this transaction, Naaman learned at least two very important lessons, that many in subsequent ages have failed to learn, or, is learned, have failed to manifest practically—1. That no healing virtue whatsoever is claimed for the element water, but that alone belongs to God; 2. That the enjoyment of any promised blessing is obtainable only on the grounds of an implicit obedience to all the requirements of the law. He learned nothing which belongs to the category of non-essentials. If so, it is entirely out of the list.

The intractability of many professed religionists precludes from their characters, one very manly trait that is made quite prominent in the case of Naaman; *i. e.*, that his exasperation at the simplicity and seeming insignificance of the condition prescribed by the prophet, and his thirst for something more miraculous and wonderful was only momentary, and dispelled by one single reflection. But just to the pear in the presence of him who gave it, there to enjoy an eternity of ineffable bliss, or to be ushered into a world of darkness and despair, according to its work in the earth, what other than a proper incentive could actuate us to plead with men not to trifle with that purest messenger that has ever ventured down from heaven to sanctify and to bless our race, and who alone can raise it up from its debasement and wretchedness to the former state, and save it from the terrible fate of the latter.

Then, gentle reader, if you have never avowed your allegiance to Christ, let the fundamental and all-absorbing question be, How much does the Lord require me to do? Never, as you value the prospects of a future happiness, ask how little, or what can be omitted, for this indicates an indisposition to yield, which is painful to him who died to redeem you, and, by no means, well pleasing in his sight. But if, on the other hand, you have been called in the good providence of God to form a part in that grand Christian edifice which reaches from earth to heaven, be admonished to stand strong in the Lord and in the power of his might, ever standing in readiness to defend the truth as it fell from the lips of its author, never feeling at liberty to compromise or suppress it under any circumstances, for this universe shall crumble into atoms before one jot or tittle of it shall fail.

J. J. HALEY.

WINCHESTER, KY.

Man, "symbol of eternity imprisoned in time," it is not thy works—which are all mortal, infinitely little, and the greatest no greater than the the least —but only the spirit thou workest in, that can have worth or continuance.—*Carlyle.*

JOHN W. PERKINS. ALLEN T. RICE.

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no merit in them? But, sir, you must amend your question. This is not what Bro. W. affirmed. You should ask, What appointments God has set in the church, which, "of themselves," have no merit in them. You say there is no merit in the baptism of an infidel, because God has not appointed it.—But in the baptism of a believing penitent there is merit. Why so? Because God has appointed *his* baptism. Well, then, is not all the merit and glory of our salvation in God at last? Strictly speaking, no religious act whatever is meritorious, for, at best, we are "but unprofitable servants of God." If any one or all of our religious acts were of themselves meritorious, then we could demand salvation of our Heavenly Father as a matter of debt, but this very error Paul combats in his epistle to the Romans, and declares that salvation is not a matter of debt, but of the grace of God.

Again, to give strength to your position you must invite attention to the case of Naaman. You ask, "Had there been no water in the Jordan, could Naaman have dipped himself and obeyed the command?" No. Again, "And had he not dipped himself, could he have been healed?" No. But does it therefore follow that there was any subjective merit either in the water or the act of dipping? To make the matter plain, permit me to ask you, Bro. A., a few questions. If the water of itself possessed the virtue to cleanse from leprosy, why would not the waters of Damascus answer? You answer, because the prophet named the Jordan. But, once more, if there was merit in the act of dipping *of itself*, why did not one dipping suffice, and why not dip in the Sea of Galilee as well as in the Jordan? You answer, because God said dip *seven times* in the Jordan. Then, as before, the virtue is in the ordinance of God as given in the command of the prophet.

Again, you chide Wilkes because he classed faith among the appointments of God, and declared that of itself it possessed no merit. You ask, "Where does God tell us that faith is an appointment of God's." Where does he tell us that baptism is an appointment of God? But everything commanded of God is appointed of him; faith and baptism are commanded of him, and therefore, are appointments of God.—Again, you are mistaken in the man. Bro. Wilkes has not departed from the standards of the reformation, but Mr. Ditzler, in agreeing with him, did do so, but some now have got the impression that John's baptism was not Christian baptism. Are we right, Bro. Anderson?

I am happy to say that you are right in supposing that Christ included the Pagans among the "all nations" of the commission. We are certainly under obligation to preach the gospel to them, but if you will excuse me, sir, I will humbly suggest that I am not exactly able to discover the logical process by which you reach the conclusion from this, that Pagans are under obligation to believe the gospel before they hear it. If I remember aright, the following is to be attributed to an ancient master of logic: "How can we believe in him of whom we have not heard, and how can we hear unless the preacher come?" etc. I understood Mr. Ditzler to agree to this last declaration. In doing so, I know he departed from *you* and his standards. If I understand you, your mission seems to be to reclaim the apostate, and I have only to say again that you are mistaken in your man. Mr. D. is your man, Bro. Anderson.

To your questions, one, two, three, four, five, bating the grammar and logic which seems to be somewhat peculiar to Bro. A.'s "parts," I suppose I may answer, yes. In answer to your sixth question, I would simply say, we do not propose to "get in the salvation of the Pagans" at all, until we have preached the gospel to them. We are under obligation to preach the gospel to them; when they hear it they will be under obligation to believe it, and when they believe it they will be under obligation to obey it. Bro. Anderson, is this orthodox in "those parts?" Is the logic sound? If so, there is yet hope for the reformation in Kentucky.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that the following contains an intimation that is somewhat alarming to the cause of *reformation in Kentucky*.—You say, "He that departs from the plain revealed will of God in the treatment of this question, we are at liberty to *depart from him*." Now, if we were right certain that this threat was intended for Wilkes and his forty brethren, we would feel somewhat uneasy. It might be truly disastrous to us, but when we remember that your standard upon "this question" is the creed of the M. E. Church, we are confident that W. has never departed from that, for he has never been on it. Mr. Ditzler did make many such departures. We therefore conclude that there is yet precedence is given to the name of God the Father. This is affirmed in full view of and faith in, the Godhead of our Lord Jesus. We must not then be understood as in any way diminishing the divine majesty and equality which the pen of inspiration gives to Him, "who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God," Phil. ii. 6; nor as in the least detracting from the grand fitness of His worthy and excellent name to designate "all the Churches of the saints." They were indeed called "The Churches of *Christ*," Rom. xvi. 16. His disciples too, were called *Christians*, Acts. xi. 26, 1 Peter iv. 16.—No doubt this was the name which "rich men" blasphemed before the judgment seats: "Do not they blaspheme *that worthy name by the which ye are called*." James ii. 6, 7.

It will be admitted that the name by which all the Churches of Christ should be known, can only be determined by the New Testament. Now the leading name, numerically, given to the Church by the Holy Spirit is "THE CHURCH OF GOD." The Church and Churches are so designated *twelve* times—(see Acts xx. 28, 1 Cor. i. 2, x. 32. xi. 16, 22, xv. 9, 2 Cor. i. 1, Gal. i. 13, 1 Thess. ii. 14, 2 Thess. i. 4, 1 Tim. iii. 5, 15). It is truly noted that the Church of God is *not once* called the Church of Christ, and only once the "Churches of Christ."—Yet there are many passages which show that the Church of God is our Lord's heritage, for example: "Upon this rock I will build *my* Church." Matt. xxi. 16; "For they are thine, and all *mine* are thine, and thine are *mine*," John xvii. 9, 10: see also verses 20-23, "If ye be *Christ's*, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs," &c.; "Ye *are Christ's*," 1 Cor. iii. 23; "Christ as a son over *his own house*, whose house are we," Heb. iii. 6; "He is the head of the body, the church," Col. i. 18; "For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church," Eph. iii. 23; "I have espoused you to one husband, that I might present you as a chaste virgin to Christ," 2 Cor. xi. 2; "That he might *present it to himself* a glorious Church," Eph. v. 27; see Rev. xix. 6-9, xxi. 9. From these texts we may fairly conclude it highly proper to call the Church "The Church of Christ." But still it remains a fact that, while the Church is not once directly so designated, she is *nine* times called "The Church of God," and while Churches are only once called "The Churches of Christ," they are *three* times called "The Churches of God." Thus the leading name, numerically, was "The Church of God." Is there any reason why it should not be so now?

The phrase "The Church *of God*" appears also as the *chief* name, when viewed in the light of that marked precedence which is everywhere, in so many ways, revealed of God the Father. The following are samples: "I have manifested thy name into the men which *thou gavest* me out of the world; *thine* they were, and *thou gavest* That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." 1 Tim. iii. 15. To be called after a name as ancient, and as lasting as eternity"—infinite in holiness, wisdom, glory and might, as revealed in and by His only Son, in creation, providence and redemption! The very thought of it has struck my own mind, and as many as I have mentioned it to with reverential awe and with deepest feeling of unworthiness. The only demur I have heard against taking upon us a name so lofty, was simply a feeling of unworthiness—a feeling of fear and trembling! The voice from the burning bush take shold of the heart with solemn force! "Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."—Yes, it is "the household of God," "the house of God which is the Church of the living God," therefore "Be ye holy; for I am holy." But the fact that it inspires such a high moral sensitiveness is itself a grand reason in favour of its adoption.—Such a lively and keen sense of unworthiness and fear, will greatly deepen our interest and faith in the great sacrifice and mediatorial work of His dear Son, and so help us to share more fully in His preservation of us in His Father's name.

The name we require for the next census return is a congregational, or *church name*. The names disciples, saints, brethren, and Christians, not one of these denote a church, nor the church, but are simply descriptive of individuals, or members of the house of God and of Christ. The choice then seems to rest, not between any of these, but between "The Church of God," "The Churches of God;" and "The Church of Christ," "The Churches of Christ." All these no doubt might be properly used interchangeably in a general way, but the former appears, according to New Testament usage, the most frequent and prominent; and should it not on that account be the name by which all the Churches of Christ should make themselves known to all England in the next census?

These brief hints are submitted to the consideration of the churches, with the hope of awakening a lively and careful inquiry into this very important, weighty subject; trusting also that it will move each Church to express deliberate judgment at our next annual meeting. This, coupled with what the committee appointed for its consideration may have to say thereon, will greatly help the meeting to come to one mind and action. Now, "unto Him (God) be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."—Eph. iii. 21.

E. EVANS.

Derby.

Every one's joys will actually be greater in proportion as he gets away from selfishness and becomes like God in his benovolence—that is, in his love.

was only momentary, and dispelled by one single reflection. But just to the contrary, these persons are strengthened in their convictions when brought to reflect, and, under every conceivable circumstance, express their determination to cling to them with an unyielding firmness. This only exhibits the exceeding weakness of humanity and its proneness to delusion.

The superlative importance of impressing upon the world the alarming hazard of bartering with the word of God can not well be exaggerated.—When we remember that the Spirit itself has expressly and solemnly declared that not one iota shall be added to or taken from that word. The remedial economy like the material universe, is one grand and glorious system of designs, terminating and consummating in one grand result, each specific part being absolutely essential to its harmony and its perfection.—Hence, to annihilate one single principle of this, the most wonderful and sacred of all systems, is to render it of no avail. This much being conceded, it necessarily follows that every appointment of God is designed as the medium of some special blessing, without which, acceptance with God is utterly impossible, since the whole law must be fulfilled. An exception to this rule has never been found, only in the distorted imagination of a few perspicuous theologians, with whose preconceived notions God's plan does not happen to accord, and who wish to accommodate their schemes to the inherent frailties of men. Thus we perceive, arose the necessity for changing the divine plan by appending to it modifications of a purely human origin. And this, too, accounts, in a measure, for that sharpness of discrimination which builds up a huge distinction between "essentials" and "non-essentials," and between things that are definitely revealed and things that are indefinitely revealed, &c., all of which, to say the least, the Bible knows nothing of. This, we think, a fair representation of sectarian peculiarities in this particular respect. But if otherwise, it is wholly unintentional, since we can not certainly have another than a proper motive in warning them of the appalling danger to which reference has already been made.

When we contemplate the solemn truth that this tenement of clay in which we dwell shall soon be dissolved, and the immortal spirit that animates it now shall take its flight to ap-

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59-6m

NEWS FROM CHURCHES.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 28, 1870.

Editors Apostolic Times:

We have just closed a meeting with the brethren at Johnsonville, Anderson County, Ky. Twenty-five sermons, *fifty-two* additions — six from the Baptist, and one from the Methodist Church. We were greatly assisted by young Bro. J. G. Perkins, of this city, who is a promising student of Kentucky University.

G. A. PERKINS.

CHURCH NEWS.

C. M. ROBERTSON closed a meeting at New Antioch, Ohio, recently. *Fifteen* souls embraced Christianity.

JAMES H. DODD reports *eight* additions to the church at West Middleton, Pa., recently.

B. F. FAUGHT reports a reviving of the cause at Mt. Vernon, Ind., during a visit by him, May 1. *Eight* were added.

J. FRIEND reports a meeting, lasting three weeks, at McArthur, Ohio, commencing May 21. *Twenty-three* were added.

L. N. EARLY reports to the Review a meeting at Petersburg, Ky., recently, by Bro. Vawter, which resulted in *nineteen* additions.

J. W. MONSER, of Arcola, Ill., reports *eighteen* accessions to the congregation at that place in a recent meeting.

T. J. SHELTON, June 8, reports to the Review a meeting of three days at Lake Spring, Dent County, Mo. *Ten* were added to the cause.

JAMES H. FILMORE, oldest son of the late A. D. Filmore, will continue the business of his father. Address him at Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRO. SHAW'S recent meeting with the Second Church of Philadelphia closed with *eighteen* additions, most of them heads of families.

THE brethren at Belle Aire, Ohio, are finishing a splendid house of worship, 91 by 48 feet. The church is in a prosperous condition.

JOHN T. ROBERTSON reports the organization of a church at Leavenworth, Ind. Bro. Robertson's address now is New Albany, Ind.

N. A. Walker reports to the Review a meeting at Lima, Ohio. *Nineteen* were added. He says it was a most excellent meeting. This is the congregation organized by Bro. W. T. Moore, of Cincinnati, almost a year since.

H. A. PALLISTER, of Carrsville, Ohio, reports to the Standard, June 7, a meeting at Nottingham by Bros. Dunn and Cramblett. *Fourteen* were added to the church. *Three* others joined at subsequent meetings on the two following Lord's days.

HOW IS THIS?

There lives within my acquaintance a good man who is a member of the church. He has a neat home, a most excellent wife and two sweet little children. Some wold people say he is a peculiar man, because, professing to be a good Christian, he never prays with his family nor even expresses his gratitude when he sits down to enjoy the bounties of his table, which is always well supplied. Others would say that there is nothing peculiar about him because there are so many making the same profession and yet acting in just the same way. Now, there was a young lady, a member of the church, who came to make her home in this family for a time. I would say she was a peculiar lady; not a *nominal* Christian, at least. Observing that the good man of the house was remiss in these matters of Christian duty and privilege, after having become well acquainted, while at the table one day she addressed him—"Do you not feel thankful to God for all the blessings of this life that we are continually enjoying?" "Of course I do," was the reply. "Why, then, do you not say so?" rejoined the lady. "Well,—" of course I can not give the reason, for he gave none, and a reason never has been nor never can be given. Nothing more was then said. At the next meal, the family being seated at the table, the lady, in a becoming manner and fitting words, "returned thanks." No remarks were made. The same thing took place at the next meal, was repeated at the third. This was too much for the good man. It made him exceedingly uncomfortable; for we men are sufficiently conceited to think

mersion of a lady that had been a Roman Catholic; also the immersion of the wife of a noted infidel.

Church." Against this "man of straw," that he had concocted in his own fertile imagination, he appeared to take continual delight in hurling a heavy shower of opprobrious epithets and disgraceful slang. It seems to me that of all the discussions in the world, none should demand a higher degree of honesty, sincerity of heart, and courteousness of manner than religious debates. Bro. Treat's friends and brethren will always feel proud that he did not let himself down so low as to grovel in the mean dust of shame for retorts to the brutal onslaughts of Mr. McNutt. Bro. Treat never brought the blush of shame to the cheek of one of his brethren; but can the Baptist friends of Ellettsville say as much of Mr. McNutt? I dare say they can not.

If the Baptists in Indiana desire to put a stop to what they are ever pleased to denominate "Campbellism," I would suggest they they let Mr. McNutt be the last vain quibbler and sneering bigot that they put up against it.

I need not say much of the discussion on the second proposition. Suffice it to say that Mr. McNutt *himself* showed its absurdity, and Bro. Treat gave him a decided "*lift*" in the way of help. All think the discussion was much more decisive on this proposition than on the first.

The debate has surely done good—great good. It has not only given strength to the cause in Ellettsville, but many men living in the surrounding community who, perhaps, never heard our position so forcibly and reasonably set forth, will be greatly benefited through its influence. The house was filled to its utmost capacity during the entire time of the discussion, notwithstanding the very bad weather.

Bro. George Adams, of Kentucky University, and an old and dear classmate in the Bible College, is continuing the meeting for the brethren, and much success was expected when I left. Oh, how my heart is thrilled with joy when I meet my dear young brethren with whom I have talked and prayed, wept and sung, toiled and hoped while in the College of the Bible! They have left father and mother, brother and sister, all for Jesus, and now I meet them here and there in God's great harvest-field, plodding their weary homeward way. [illegible] ing back 80 feet, and two stories high.—This portion of the building is a fine specimen of architecture, and is constructed of enduring materials of brick and stone, and slated roof. It was specially planned for the accommodation of the societies of the college, and is exclusively appropriated to their use. At the extreme left is to be erected immediately the grand hall, 43 feet front by 112 deep.—There are five front entrances. The central one opens into a hall 19 feet wide. The reading-room, tutor's room, laboratory, library room, professors' rooms, apparatus rooms, museum, &c., &c., are large and well arranged. All the walls are of brick, and the roof slated in the best style. The doors and window sills, lintels and hoods, steps, cornices, wall and tower coping, roof crotchets, finials, &c., are of stone. The entire building is constructed of the best material, and, at the present price of labor and material, would cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is situated on an elevated plateau, with the grand old hills rising back of it and around it. The irregular outline, with the town, turrets and finials, produces a pleasing and imposing effect. Your correspondent ascended the tower, which is no inconsiderable task for weak constitutions. The scenery is grand beyond description—the country is rich to the painter, the farmer and the miner; the village is retired from the world—a sort of secluded spot, where the founder supposed the young men would not only find less to draw them from study, but also less to tempt them from the paths of integrity, than is incident to the city. I am not sure that this is correct, yet it is certainly safe to say that Bethany is a good place to acquire a good education.

Bethany presents to the student two courses of study—the classical and scientific. The scientific is much like the classical, with the classics left out, and German and French, and advanced studies in science and mathematics substituted for the classics. The scientific course is growing more and more popular, both with the people and the colleges. Bethany also offers, a special course in engineering, embracing land surveying, laying out lands, topographical surveying and drawing, leveling, profiling, mapping, geometrical drawing, constructions in wood, iron, stone, laying out roads and railroads, with field operations, running levels, establishing grades, laying out curves, &c., &c.. This is a practical course throughout, the student being half of each day, [illegible] known that indigent young men, preparing for the ministry of any denomination, and sons of preachers of any denomination, are admitted free of all charges for tuition. The Boarding is as cheap as any where. Clubs board for two dollars per week.

The faculty is strong, the course of studies comprehensive and thorough, the situation pleasant and healthy, the people kind and hospitable, the literary societies are themselves good schools. To no college would I more confidently send a son. I shall long remember this visit to Bethany, the home of Alexander Campbell, who sleeps in his death, but who gave his best energies to build up a college that lives to perpetuate his name, and to carry forward the great work to which his life was dedicated.

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61-6m St. Louis, Mo.

John T. Robertson reports the organization of a church at Leavenworth, Ind. Bro. Robertson's address now is New Albany, Ind.

W. J. Hayden reports a visit to Seymour, Connecticut, during which he did some preaching, and was rejoiced to witness *eight* immersions.

The Disciples at Quincy, Ill., are laying the foundation for a very fine church edifice. The prospects for its early completion are favorable.

U. H. Watson reports to the Record, April 26, from Shell Rock, Iowa, the immersion of some *thirty-five* in the previous few weeks.

P. R. Burnett, the faithful soldier of the Cross, has removed from Calusa to Chico, California. Correspondents will note this.

We see Bro. James H. Berry has removed from Iowa City, to Bell Aire, Belmont County, Ohio. Correspondents will please note this change.

D. C. Hanselman writes to the Standard, June 11, and reports a meeting at Montville, Ohio, continuing two weeks, resulting in *eleven* immersions.

Sardis, Miss., writes Bro. W. B. Lock, is situated midway between Memphis and Grenada. There are a few Disciples here, and preaching brethren are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

J. Q. A. Houston reports to the Record that he is doing a good work at Maroa, and Long Point, Ill. He immersed *five* at his last meeting at Maroa—one a Methodist lady over seventy years of age.

Bro. Wm. Baxter, of New Lisbon, Ohio, is about to undertake the task of writing a biography of the lamented Walter Scott. This will be a book of much interest to the brotherhood. He asks the brethren for such facts as they may possess, suitable for the work.

Geo. W. Colston, reports to us in a private letter *sixteen* additions to the church at Shelbina, Mo., where he is laboring, since January last; also, that the brethren are just about completing a new house of worship. They expect prosperous seasons there soon.

J. A. Walters, of Sunfish, Ohio, reports to the Review, June 10, a meeting just closed at that place with *thirteen* additions. An unusual excitement was created because of the impeached at the third. This was too much for the good man. It made him exceedingly uncomfortable; for we men are sufficiently conceited to think ourselves superiors in moral courage as well as in some other things. So he said to the lady, privately, "I will attend to that matter at the table."—And so he did, not failing a single time while she remained, during which time I trust he learned to more properly appreciate his privileges. And shall we not say that this sister is a moral heroine? Reader, what is your judgment? N. S.

DEBATE.

Editors Apostolic Times:

I have just returned from a debate, commencing Tuesday, June 14, and ending Thursday, June 16, held at Ellettsville, Ind. The discussion was conducted by Bro. B. F. Treat, of the Church of Christ, at Blosington, Ind., and Mr. Wm. McNutt, of the Baptist Church, at Ellettsville.

The first proposition was, in substance, as follows: The organism to which I (Treat) belong is the Church of Christ. Treat affirming. The second proposition was: The pardon of an alien is antecedent to baptism. McNutt affirming. There were but two propositions. Two days were spent on the first, one on the second.

Bro. Treat sustained his affirmation in a clear, forcible and satisfactory manner. He first gave what he conceived to be the *true* theory of church succession. He presented and well maintained the position that if a man obey the gospel, wherever or whenever that may be, he is a Christian; and that if any body of such men take as their rule of faith and practice the simple teaching of the New Testament, and that alone, they constitute a Church of Christ. This being established, all that was then requisite was simply to prove that *we* have obeyed the gospel, and, as a body, are founded upon the divine constitution, and are indentical in faith and practice with the church founded by Christ and the apostles. Then, the true issue for Mr. McNutt to meet was this: Is our faith and practice identical with that of the primitive church? But Mr. McNutt never *tried* to meet the issue, but evaded it in a manner that spoke not well for either his ability or his honesty. He seemed to have no other object in view than to give vent to his accumulated spleen against this heretical bug-bear—"the Campbellite Jesus, and now I meet them here and there in God's great harvest-field, plodding their weary homeward way. May we all be kept faithful to the end, is my earnest prayer.

John R. Reavis.

Mitchell, Ind., June 20, 1870.

[From the Kentucky Gazette.]

BETHANY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Bethany, W. Va., June 16, 1870.

Bethany College closed its twenty-ninth session to-day. The quiet little village has been overrun as usual with citizens from the surrounding country, and visitors from abroad. The young men acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and the institution. The President's address was a fine specimen of rhetorical eloquence and good common sense. Fourteen young men received diplomas, viz: G. J. Anderson, W. C. Lyne, of Va.; H. W. List, B. W. Peterson, of W. Va.; W. H. Spencer, A. B. Wells, of Ky.; F. H. Mercer, G. N. Tilman, of Tenn.; B. H. Hayden, John G. Hawley, of Mich.; and W. S. Atkinson, W. C. Gaus, and A. N. Mentz, of Ohio.

Bethany College was founded in the year 1841, by Alexander Campbell. Its first session opened with 102 students. There have been in all, during the twenty-nine years of its history, three hundred and seventy-two graduates, representing nearly all the States of the Union, and England, Scotland, Ireland, Mexico, New Brunswick, and Canada. These Graduates are filling some of the first places in the professions, the ministry and the States. While other Colleges have been erected by the Disciples, and have reached a good degree of eminence, it is generally conceded that Bethany still holds the foremost rank among them.

In the year 1857, the old building was destroyed by fire. The philosophical, chemical and mathematical apparatus, the libraries, the cabinet and museum, all perished together. This was regarded as a great calamity at the time; but whether a calamity or not, it is certain that one of the finest college edifices in the United States has been erected on its ruins. The style of architecture is the Collegiate Gothic. The entire pile of buildings is 420 feet long. In the rear of the central or main entrance there is a tower 22 feet square and 130 feet high, surmounted by a spire 36 feet high, making the greatest elevation 156 feet. At the extreme right is a wing, occupying about 60 feet of the front, and extending, &c.. This is a practical course throughout, the student being half of each day, in the field or at the drawing table.—There is also a special course in practical chemistry, embracing qualitative analysis, mineralogy, quantitative analysis, assaying, and pharmacy. Indeed, a student at this college can take up any specialty or any department of study, without reference to any other department, graduate in the same, and receive certificates indicating the branches studied and the degree of proficiency attained. I do not remember to have seen this feature in the Catalogues of any other college.

The chemical and philosophical apartments, the cabinet and museum, are all of the first rank among colleges. The professors in these department are superior men, and have their hearts deeply enlisted in their work. I noticed a collection of birds, and insects, and reptiles, and small animals of every description, together with innumerable geological and mineralogical specimens in the museum. There is also in the gallery four paintings of scenes in the Orient, for which the donor, J. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, was offered fifteen thousand dollars. There is also a reading room, where dailies, weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, from all parts of the country, are furnished at the low rate of one dollar per year. The library is small. The old one, burned in 1857, has not been replaced. The college, however, has five thousand dollars on interest, three or four years, the gift of R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, which is to be appropriated to this use, as soon as the room can be spared and fitted for library purposes.

The endowment of this college is only about one hundred and thirty thousand. The financial agent, Mr. Albert Allen, of your city, has spared no pains in his efforts to raise funds for the building and endowment funds. During his official connection with the college he has succeeded in raising about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The trustees immediately re-appointed him to the same position. He will make the effort to raise the encowment to half a million dollars, and it is reasonably to be expected that his indomitable energy, and unremitting toil, coupled with a christian courtesy and cordial manner, that makes him welcome every where, will enable him to raise for the college, what its friends desire, an endowment that will make it possible for the Trustees to offer the privileges of this time-honored institution free of all charges for tuition.

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MARY.

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The box is not of stainless alabaster
Which o'er Thy feet I break;
Nor filled with costly ointment, gracious Master,
Poured for Thy sake.

Nay, rather is it shapen in this fashion—
A living heart,
Dashed all across with scarlet stains of passion,
And broke in part;

While from its open wound comes softly dipping,
Like slow tears shed,
In heavy drops, along Thy footstool slipping,
Its life-blood red.

It needs no balm or myrrh for sweet or bitter,
But life and love:
The sad conditions make mine offer fitter
Thy heart to move.

From all these chains of cruel wrong and anguish,
This load of grief,
Wherewith my soul doth pant, and mourn, and languish,
Give me relief!

In Thy far home is not Thy soul still tender
For mortal woe?
Hear'st Thou not still, amid that spotless splendor
The seraphs know?

Oh, turn Thy human eyes from heavenly glory!
Say as before
Those tenderest words of all Thy gospel story—
"Go, sin no more!"

Lippincott's Magazine.

THE REALITY OF THE INCARNATION

"And the Word was made flesh."—John i: 14.

The great fact of the Incarnation has two sides—the Divine and the human. These may be pointed out by two questions.—First, *Who* became the flesh? Answer: the Divine "Word,"—and this reveals the Divine side of the Incarnation. Second, What did the Word *become?* Answer: "flesh,"—and this brings to view the human side of the Incarnation.

In proportion as it is important to hold the *reality* of the stupendous FACT itself, is it important to grasp with equal tenacity both sides of it.

The high consequence of not letting its *Divine* side escape us will be seen when we remember that to lose our hold on *that* it. It touches our tenderness to be quick to see that lovely babe fondly stroke its mother's bosom, as other babes do; and then fall into a peaceful slumber, just as our own infants are wont. Oh! say not that it is profane in us to see anything so simply natural; for, truly, it is when *thus* we look, and BELIEVE, that we most wonder and adore. The child sweetly sleeps: we can see nothing but frail loveliness—*nothing* to tell us that this is more than any other babe. Seeing this,—no more,—we *believe* that this is the Eternal Word made flesh!—How complete the fact! how unreserved the condescension! how entire the self-empting and humiliation.

And surely we *may* see the weakness of the Babe, since the Apostle Paul saw the weakness of the man—even the Crucified Man: "For even if," says Paul' "He was crucified out of weakness, on the contrary He is living out of God's power." (2 Cor. xiii. 4.): So then the Incarnate Word "was crucified out of weakness." Had He not truly become "flesh,"—*could* He have been crucified at all?

2. He was *capable of growth*. Notwithstanding that the inference is inevitable and the testimony expressed, yet how lightly do we treat this fact,—that the child Jesus "grew" both in body and in mind. The inference *is* inevitable; for what have we but *growth* to connect the Childhood and the Manhood in one, true living personality?—And the testimony is express—preserve for us, (and this itself is noteworthy) by "the beloved physician," Luke: "And the child was growing, and waxing strong, in process of being filled [so the imperfect participle, *pleeroumenon*, implies,] with wisdom, and God's favor was upon it" (ii: 40). Only as we abide by the reality of the Incarnation on its human side, can we make way for advancing wisdom as well as advancing stature and strength. To do simplest justice to the story, we must make way for the conception of genuine growth. Why, for example, hide the reason of Mary's surprise when she found the Boy in the Temple? *He had never been so found before!* Or, why hesitate to see in the Boy's answer, if not the dawn of a new thought, at least the revelation of a power in that thought which it had never before asserted? Not the least remarkable aspect of that answer is the very circumstance, that whereas it expressed a relationship to God not previously realized in Israel [*Renan* admits that it was an original conception; that Jesus could not have learned it from any one], and was a truly wonderful and significant utterance, it yet bears upon its face a genuine boyish simplicity. Its *naïveté* is unapproachable, and forever stamps it with a mark of inimitable truth. It is simply and absolutely becoming to the lips of One only—the Word made flesh when a Boy!

3. He was *susceptible of temptation*.—our nature, so to speak, going forth to meet the desirable qualities of the evil thing, and getting entangled in them, before the evil—the forbidden—the wrong—aspect comes into view: before the mind shall have had *time* to direct itself to the sinfulness of the thing, *time* to set itself in the attitude of resistance. Under these circumstances, there may be temptation, even though there is no sin. By reason of the weakness of the flesh, all sides of the subject are not seen with equal clearness at one and the same instant; all its influences are not at once felt with equal force. First, as a desirable thing, desired—it has, then, as a forbidden thing, to be refused. The incipient desire must be repressed, denied, crucified, crushed. But this is conflict, this is temptation. We seem thus to stand on safe ground. Not as an evil thing forbidden—wrong—are we supposing the object desired; but as, in itself, naturally a thing to be delighted in. May we apply these thoughts to our holy but tempted Redeemer? I think that, with reverence, we may. Jesus was hungry, and His hunger was keen and craving. To the hungering Jesus the idea of food was presented; and I must assume, that to him, then and there, encompassed with the weakness of my nature, the idea of food was pleasant—it stirred the desire of the flesh. And the desirable thing was feasible; the Son of God had power to transform the stone into a loaf. But the desirable, feasible thing was not right! No matter whether we can say *why* it was not right; we are sure that to our lowly, suffering Master, who never exerted his power over nature for his own comfort, it appeared *not right*. It was enough; the reply was, No! That is, the temptation was resisted and overcome. But not—and this is our point—not until it had been realized as a temptation, which is the same thing as to say: Not until it had presented itself in successive aspects to His mind, and had succeeded in making successive *impressions* upon his mind, in a manner which we can appreciate, because we experience it in our temptations. But did our Lord, in very deed, descend to such state of susceptibility to temptation, a state so like our own? Our reply is: The Incarnation was a reality. It is most true that "The Word became flesh."

4. He was sustained *by spiritual means of replenishment*. There appears no more reason to doubt this than there is to doubt that, being physically hungry or weary, He was refreshed and invigorated by food and sleep. Can we consistently hold that while His body did indeed become worn, His mind knew no fatigue, His spirit was never jaded? Surely not. Besides, even if we could, what would be the result? It would be just this: We should have presented to us an *un*-human Jesus, one who clearly did not pass through "the feeling of our infirmities." On the other hand, grant that our tion to which its Recipient had stooped.—There can be but one answer: Those days, succeeding to the heavenly Anointing, were still the days of the Messiah's flesh, the days of His weakness, the days of His need, the days of His prayers, the days of His replenishment by the means provided by God in Israel. We therefore conclude that abundantly as the Spirit rested on the Christ, the result was, not a lifting him above means, but an unhindered working in Him through the means. Jesus was, indeed, Himself the true Israel (Is. xlix: 3), who "halted" in the weakness of the "flesh" at the very time that, by His agonizing but believing and submissive prayer, he had princely strength with God and prevailed.

5. He was *matured to perfection*. This we may without difficulty admit, if only we keep in mind, that perfection may be relatively viewed. The manhood of Jesus was imperfect in His infancy. If he learned obedience by the things which he suffered then there must have been a time when the lesson had not as yet been learnt. It was by the painful learning of the lesson that He was perfected, (Heb. v: 9). There was ever a perfect readiness to learn the lesson: still the lesson *was learnt*. The perfection acquired was that of human experience: this experience, wrought out in the fire of utmost trial, removed the only imperfection attributable to our Savior, namely, that of experience. He is now perfect in the sense of having perfectly learned in the school of experience the lesson assigned Him. The glorious result is, that we have a perfect Example, a perfect Sacrifice, a perfect High-priest, a perfect Savior. The Incarnate One, experimentally perfected, here, on this earth, amidst a world's sins and sighs, amidst His own toils and tears, will be a marvel to all worlds for ever.

6. He was *fitted for sympathy and confidence*. He was fitted for such sympathy as to inspire our confidence. Sin He abhors; but He knows from experience what temptation means. He knows that it is no trifling thing that temptation—subtle, various, recurring, protracted—encompasses and waylays us. And, though in no case can He become an excuser of sin, yet He so thoroughly knows the perils of the conflict against it that He would have no man go forth in his own name and strength to the fight. He would have the man with troubled conscience, by reason of unforgiven sin, come and wash all his sins away in his blood: that so the joy of the Lord may be his strength in striving against sin. He would have the frail sons and daughters of Adam be brought into vital union with Himself, be filled with the holy energy of the Spirit which He is ready to bestow, that so they may be strengthened with might in the inner man—and thus go forth to the warfare. To the unsaved He gives no encouragement to dream for an in-

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both sides of it.

The high consequence of not letting its *Divine* side escape us will be seen when we remember that to lose our hold on *that* were to lose altogether the Truly Divine majesty of our Lord's person. If merely a human child was born in Bethlehem, then was there no Incarnation at all: if a mere created being assumed our nature of the Virgin, still we have no Divine Redeemer—a Creature may have become Incarnate, but the Incarnate Creature is a Creature still. We can no longer think of the personal love of our Redeemer as an *eternal* love: can no longer permit our minds to invest the Pre-Incarnate One with *infinite* riches; must cease to wonder and adore, as we have been wont, in view of an *infinite* condescension to the cradle, the cross, and the realms of Death. The blood of Calvary will have only a limited value—if, indeed, any value, available for us; and it will henceforth become doubtful whether a Creature can so far exceed the claims of law, as to bring in, for lost World, a Substitutionary Sacrifice. Whereas, wonder may continue to gaze, and faith still repose in full security, and love burn on with undying flame, and joy burst out anew to sing the old song which yet can never weary,—if the mystery of human redemption involve this: That He who was before and above all creature-law voluntarily placed Himself under law, and He who was Himself Uncreate did, in the fulness of time, stoop to be born of a human mother—Himself now a little, genuine, human Babe.

This brings us to the human side of the Incarnation, on which we purpose setting down a few thoughts, more in detail, partly springing from the persuasion that, on this very side of it, the great fact has become, to many minds, in measure *unreal*.

The Incarnation of the Divine Word implies the following among other particulars:—

1. He was *limited by weakness*. Mark what is said: "And the Word became *flesh*." Why "*flesh*:" why not *man*? Because the term *flesh* denotes manhood in its frailty: "All flesh is grass." The Word did not then, become man, in manhood's primal power; or in manhood's ultimate perfection; but in manhood's humbled, trembling frailty. And first a babe—the very symbol of weakness. The child given to us did truly hang on its mother's breast, was really folded in its mother's arms, and was indeed protected and nurtured by its mother's care. It was no monster babe, with infinite ideas coursing through its precocious brain, or almighty impulse straining to agony its delicate and sensitive nerves. How do I know this? Because I honestly believe this dear babe in Mary's arms to be a true human babe. The monster-stories of the Infancy and Childhood all belong to the Apocryphal Gospels, which in these very legends carry written to their own condemnation. According to the inimitable simple narratives of our Evangelist, the Child is "*really given to us;*" and we cannot, will not, *thus* part with mark of inimitable truth. It is simply and absolutely becoming to the lips of One only—the Word made flesh when a Boy!

3. He was *susceptible of temptation*.—We know that he was tempted. What it behoves us to learn is, that our Lord did more than go through a form of being tempted. It is not merely that evil was presented to him; but that the presented evil was temptation, was enticement, was seen and felt to be enticing. How this could be in the experience of One so absolutely sinless as was the Holy Jesus, we may be quite unable to explain, in detail; but we know it must have been so. We can derive no consolation from our Master's triumph over temptation, if we permit ourselves to doubt for a moment that evil offered to him allurement. It presents allurement to us. It is temptation to us just to the extent that it is enticement. Our merciful High Priest was tempted in all points like as we are; and though we may not be able to give *detailed* explanation, yet there is one general explanation which we can give,—we can say: "The Word became flesh:" Here, indeed, we might leave this difficult matter; preferring to stop short abruptly, rather than use a single inappropriate expression; but, in truth, our strong sense of the reality of the Incarnation may lead us to hope that even this phase of its reality may open itself up more fully to our apprehension. Of one thing we may be well assured, namely, that the fuller apprehension of this matter must be sought for along the line of the weakness of our own flesh—of the common flesh of our humanity. Could we but steadily distinguish between the weakness of our flesh and its *sinfulness*, we could be more bold to draw the Incarnate One in his temptations nearer to ourselves. In very deed, we do so urgently need an increased nearness to Him that we must venture the attempt. Well, then, let us put it to ourselves thus: "The Word became flesh," and flesh is weak; and its weakness (*as well as* its sinfulness—*apart* from its sinfulness) gives place and power to temptation. But how so? How does the weakness of our flesh give place and power to temptation? Partly, at least, for the following reason: The evil thing comes before us in *more than one aspect*—more than its *evil* aspect; and perhaps the first aspect in which it offers itself to our view is *not* its evil aspect; but say its pleasurable aspect; and, along with this, its feasible aspect; the pleasurable thing is within reach,—take it! Ah! but it is forbidden, it is wrong: not absolutely wrong, perhaps; but now—here—thus—it is wrong. Consequently, it must be declined. But it may not involve a *conflict* to decline the evil thing—however prompt the resistance, however decisive the victory, however unsullied the heart, however unaccusable the conscience? We feel sure that it might, that the mere weakness of our flesh might involve us in a conflict; we feel sure that, just in consequence of our frailty, we might find the susceptibilities of be just this: We should have presented to us an *un*-human Jesus, one who clearly did not pass through "the feeling of our infirmities." On the other hand, grant that our Lord knew what wear and tear of spirit was,—from large expenditure of spiritual sympathy, from the forth putting of abundant spiritual labor, from incessant and loftily sustained resistance against evil in all even its most subtle forms and combinations,—grant this, and the spectacle of a praying Jesus, rising early for prayer and continuing long in it, becomes so much the more intelligible. It has a definable object. Jesus prayed because He had need. He asked that He might have. He received that He might give. Do not let us cheat ourselves out of this blessed fellowship with our Elder Brother. Do not let us put ourselves off with the thought that the prayers of Jesus were mere communings with His Father, that they were not petitions springing from a sense of need. We are positively assured that "*in the days of His flesh, He offered both petitions and supplications unto Him who was able to save Him out of death, with mighty crying and tears.*"—Heb. v: 7. This particular statement may have special reference to Gethsemane; but the significant way in which it is said to have been "*in the days of His flesh*" that He thus prayed quite forbids our limiting its general import to any single occasion. Once right with regard to the *praying* Jesus, we shall not hesitate to think of Him as *reading* also.—Who indeed could seriously imagine our Lord, only in public reading the Sixty-first of Isaiah? Who could for a moment suppose that Psalm Twenty-second and first was recited on the Cross only? It is true that His own Spirit had inspired the Prophets (1 Peter i: 11);—but who, then, should respond to its Voice as Himself—"in the days of His flesh," and amid the trials of His "humiliation?" Must not He who was "under law" have listened to the Law?—"They sang an hymn":—more literally, "they sang praise;" not one hymn merely, but doubtless the accustomed Psalms.—[The *hymn* was, in all probability, the last part of the Hallel, or great Hallel, which consisted of Psalms CXV–CXVIII; the former part (Ps. CXIII, CXIV) having been sung during the meal.—*Alford.*] Who sang? We are sure there was One Voice not silent (compare Ps. XXII: 22); or, if silent, only because choked with emotion, in contemplation of the wonderful coincidences and contrasts, centering in Himself, which for instance, Ps. CXVIII contained. Whether on this peerless occasion, or in the ordinary synagogue worship—how can we possibly think of the FATHER'S SON taking no part; or, taking part, doing it—*unblest?* You remind me that to Him had been given the Spirit without measure. Even so, but the question is whether the Spirit which the Father bestowed on His Beloved, without stint or unsatisfied reserve or hindrance of unreceptive mind, was not after all given with accommodation to the humble condi-

ency of the spirit which He is ready to bestow, that so they may be strengthened with might in the inner man—and thus go forth to the warfare. To the unsaved He gives no encouragement to dream for an instant that they will succeed in resisting the evil one so long as they *remain* unsaved, unpardoned, unarmed. His only cry to them is, Oh ye beleaguered ones, come unto Me! Even for His accepted ones, He feels deep solicitude. He would not have them gratuitously enter temptation. Compelled to enter, He would not have them self-confident, but watchful, circumspect, alive to danger, ready to resist, still more ready to flee. All this, and much more, because of His sympathy. He Himself was watching and praying at the very time that he told His disciples to "watch and pray:" He was ready himself to sink under the weakness of the flesh when He said: "The spirit indeed is wishful, but the flesh weak." "Oh, then, shall we respond to His sympathy, by confiding to Him our weakness, danger, fear? From *Him* let us not shrink; He will not chide. Let us tell him all; *He* will not, like Eli, mistake the meaning of our faltering lip. Tis true, our great High Priest has passed through the heavens; but He is still the same as when on earth; He has not unlearned the lesson of the life that He lived in the days of His flesh when in all intimacy, lowliness and hardships, He tabernacled amongst us.

JOSEPH B. ROTHERHAM.

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For terms and further particulars, call on Samuel Muir or John March, at Sulphur Well, or address me at Fisherville, Jefferson county, Ky. JOHN. S. STAPP, M. D.

57-tf

Mettee & Ellsworth,

PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, &C,

LEXINGTON, KY.

ARE prepared to do all work in their line as cheap as it can be done to be done well. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the Kentucky Gazette office, or sent through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

54-tf

Lexington, Ky.

THE CHRISTIAN SYSTEM

In reference to the

UNION OF CHRISTIANS,

And a restoration of

Primitive Christianity.

BY

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Price, $1 40.

Address, APOSTOLIC TIMES, Lexington, Ky.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, A DEBATE

BETWEEN

ROBERT OWEN,

Of New Lanark, Scotland, and

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

President of Bethany College, Va.,

Containing an examination of the "*Social System,*" and all the systems of Skepticism of Ancient and Modern times.

PRICE, $1 50.

Address, APOSTOLIC TIMES, Lexington, Ky.

POPULAR

Lectures and Addresses,

By ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

President of Bethany College, Va.

PRICE, Cloth, $3 50; PRICE, Sheep, $4 00.

Address, APOSTOLIC TIMES, Lexington, Ky.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM,

WITH ITS

Antecedents and Consequents,

BY

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

PRICE, $1 40.

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FAMILIAR LECTURES

ON THE

PENTATEUCH,

Delivered before the Morning Class of Bethany College, during the session of 1859-60.

BY

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

ALSO

Short Extracts from his sermons during the same session.

PRICE, $1 75,

Address, APOSTOLIC TIMES, Lexington, Ky.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary,

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

☞ Sold by all Booksellers.

61-65-5t

JOHN T. WILSON,

GUN-SMITH,

Lexington, Ky.

HAVING had an extensive experience under my father in gun-smithing, I am prepared to make new or repair

GUNS AND PISTOLS

Neatly and accurately, and warranted.

SEWING-MACHINES

Of every description, repaired on short notice

STENCIL PLATES & BURNING BRANDS

Made to order. Brushes, Inks, &c., kept on hand and for sale.

No. 321½ Short Street, Opposite the Steam Engine House.

n33-tf

EVERYBODY

Important

—TO—

EVERY LOVER OF NATURE!

CELEBRATED PATENT CRAIG MICROSCOPE.

During the past Six Years its worth has been testified to by thousands of Scientific Men, School Teachers, Students, Physicians and others.

Simplified and Adapted to Popular as well as Scientific use it is an Optical Wonder. Its Magnifying power is

TEN THOUSAND TIMES!

Combining endless instruction with amusement. A Beautiful Gift, and one that never loses its interest, reveals the unseen wonders of creation. Eels in Vinegar, Animals in water, Cheese Mites, Sugar and Hair Insects, Milk Globules, Adulterations in Food and Drugs. Also the Trichina Spiralis or Pork Worms.

A very beautiful and ornamental Instrument, Should be on the table of every Family, Physician, Scientific Man, Student and School.

An Unseen Kingdom is opened to the eye by this Instrument. No lover of the beautiful should be without it.

Every Instrument is put in a neat Box, with full directions for using it, carefully pasted on the cover. Thousands have been sent by mail, and the proprietor guarantees a safe transit to each instrument. We are sending them every day.

Price by mail, postage prepaid, $2.75, or with two Mounted Objects, $3.00.

Address, E. H. ROSS, 313 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

63-3m—F.B.M.&CO.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

BY THE TRANSCRIPT PUB. COMPANY.

SATURDAY, - JANUARY 7, 1882.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

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MUM SOCIAL—To be given by the Women's Christian Association at Mr. Peter Rule's, on Barr Street, Tuesday evening, January 10th, at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents. Refreshments, 15 cents. All are cordially invited. Much fun anticipated.

WANTS.

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LOST.

LOST—RING—A Black 'Intaglio" Ring with the initials "H. C. T." on the inside, was lost somewhere in the central part of the city on Sunday. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. 75-6t

A CARD.

HAVING accepted a situation with Mr. R. McMichael & Bro., where I will be pleased to see my friends and all those wishing to buy a first article of dry goods. FRANK MAY.

LEXINGTON BUSINESS HOUSES.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER. JAMES MULLEN, No. 5 West Main street.

PRINTING—PLAIN AND FANCY. TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING CO., Short Street, opp. Court-house.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. A. J. KROSING, No. 9½ South Upper Street, Lexington, Ky. Sole Agent for King's Combination Spectacles.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARCHITECTURE, P. L. LUNDIN, Architect, Office No. 16 Main Street, Over Cassell, Price & Co.'s new store.

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT H. L. ROWE, Office over R. McMichael's Store, Main street, bet. Mill and Broadway, Postoffice Box 260, Lexington, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. Fannie Battaile Bullock, widow of Samuel R. Bullock, is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A nice residence on Hill street, between Lower and Spring. Large front and back yards, and new stable. Address box 874, Lexington, Ky. Jan. 7-4t.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—By a colored boy, 18 years old, a situation as farm-hand, carriage driver, or to make himself generally useful. SHELBY, Transcript Office. 8

WANTED—A good white girl about 16 or 18 yrs of age, can secure a good home by the country to do housework, by applying to T. S. Logwood Store on Main Street.

PERSONAL.

Dan M. Bowmar after a five years term in the bitter school of experience, has returned to his old pastures in Woodford, and resumed editorial control of the Versailles Sun.

Henry Owens and John Reynolds left for Hot Springs, Arkansas, this evening.

CITY AND VICINITY.

In a late letter to the Courier-Journal Professor Jas. K. Patterson, of the State College, says: Some time since a young man came from Western Kentucky, with, I think, three dollars in his pocket. He walked to Lexington from Danville. He wanted to put himself in the way of getting an education, but scarcely knew how. He had no county appointment. I received him, raised money among the professors to buy him an outfit, pay for his books and for his board a few weeks in advance. He refused to take the money as a gratuity. It was then tendered to him as a loan, to repay whenever he could. I gave him all his fees. Work was furnished him. Meanwhile he joined the Methodist Church, and one of the Bishops, hearing of his industry and promise, induced him to go to Vanderbilt University to study for the ministry. But while he remained with us he paid his way by his work, clothed himself, and before he went away brought back the money which he had consented to take as a loan but refused as a gratuity. This instance is not singular. There have been dozens and scores similar to it. The opponents of the State College are endeavoring to convince the members from Eastern Kentucky that the institution, which they assail with so much vehemence is organized entirely in the interests of Lexington and of the wealthy citizens of Kentucky. If this be their opinion, they are either singularly ignorant or oblivious of the facts. Lexington and Fayette county are allowed to send their quota of beneficiaries, as all other representative districts in Kentucky are. Why should they not? Beyond this I am not aware that any exclusive privileges are granted to either the city or county. I remember that when the present organization was effected I made a proposition to the board that, in recognition of the liberality of the city and county, a certain number of free scholarships in the college should be tendered to each. The board promptly said: No; we will not have it said that either the city or county enjoy any privileges or advantages beyond the privileges and advantages open to all, except that which grows out of immediate proximity. And yet Lexington and Fayette county gave $80,000 in lands and buildings to this college. Their bonds issued for this purpose run for thirty years, and the payment of interest and principal of this donation with the annual interest on the value of the land, costs Lexington and Fayette county $6,166 66 annually, besides their quota of the half cent tax. That would be equivalent to tuition for a 160 pupils annually at the rate of $61 66 each. Why then should Lexington and Fayette county be reviled because they choose to patronize this college rather than Center College, or Georgetown, especially when, to enjoy its advantages, they pay the ordinary rates of tuition besides!—Prof. Jas. K. Patterson.

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"The Two Orphans" at the Opera House on Saturday afternoon and evening is pronounced by those who saw it the best play that has been put on the boards in this city for months. But the bad weather prevented an attendance commensurate with the merits of the drama. Riall's company, joins the Uncle Tom's Cabin Combination this week. Mr. Marsh deserves credit for the excellence of the plays he is presenting to the Lexington public; and should be sustained in his endeavors at improvement.

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A CARD.

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LEXINGTON BUSINESS HOUSES.

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JAMES MULLEN,
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Sole Agent for King's Combination Spectacles.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARCHITECTURE,
P. L. LUNDIN, Architect,
Office No. 16 Main Street,
Over Cassell, Price & Co.'s new store.

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT
H. L. ROWE,
Office over R. McMichael's Store,
Main street, bet. Mill and Broadway,
Postoffice Box 200, Lexington, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. Fannie Battaile Bullock, widow of Samuel R. Bullock, is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A nice residence on Hill street, be-

LEXINGTON DAILY LEADER

AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY MORNING

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER.

...ly, per year .....$7.80 Daily, per week 15c

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY MAIL.

Sunday Only, One Year .....$1.50 Sunday Only, Six Months $1.00
Daily and Sunday, Year .....$4.00 Daily and Sunday, Six Months $2.00

HARRY GIOVANNOLI : : : : EDITOR AND MANAGER

Published at Lexington, Ky., by Lexington Leader Company, Incorporated. Out-of-town Advertising Offices—E. Katz Special Agency, 15 East 26th Street, New York; Harris Trust Building, Chicago, and Waldheim Building, Kansas City.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1916.

There are really only four great practical ends for which men and women can work in this world—Pleasure, Wealth, Fame and Usefulness. We owe it to ourselves to consider them carefully, and to make up our minds which of them is to be our chief object in life. —Henry Van Dyke.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS MEANING FOR US.

Written for The Leader by Dr. James K. Patterson.

Three days there are in the Christian calendar the memories associated with which should be held sacred by every one throughout Christendom whatever his denomination or creed.

These are, the Nativity, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. On the first the Infinite became manifest in the Finite, the Eternal in Time. God became incarnate. "He who bore in Heaven the second name" was manifest in the flesh, born in a stable, cradled in a manger and none were present to witness or take knowledge of the event but the humble carpenter of Nazareth and his footsore, weary wife.

Thirty-three years passed and the Crucifixion drew a pall of darkness over the Heavens, "when guiltless blood for guilty man was shed," "when all nature shuddered at the sufferings of her expiring God," when the mortal agony of the Divine Man was finished and with it the redemption of the ruined race of Adam was accomplished. Three days more and the risen Lord came forth from the tomb hewn in the rock—an earnest and a pledge of the Resurrection of all who accept His mediatorial work and His all-atoning sacrifice.

* * * * * *

In comparison with these events in the Divine Tragedy, how trivial do all human events appear; and yet, from another point of view, they may not be so unimportant as they appear to be. If the Almighty thus intervened to save the human soul, of what inestimable value must the human soul be? And how can any action or event associated therewith be deemed trivial or unimportant?

In the "Fulness of the Times," we are told, the first of the great events referred to took place. That is to say, the world had been subjected to a course of disciplinary training preparatory thereto. This education had proceeded along several converging lines. The Hebrew and the Greek and the Roman—each contributed his part. Unconsciously they were working out, each within his own sphere, the requisite conditions for the Advent. The Hebrew had been occupied for fifteen centuries in learning the lesson himself, and teaching it to others, that there is "no God but God," and that without holiness no man shall see God. Monotheism and personal purity were the twin elements in the great lesson which the Hebrew learned and taught. The Greek had another lesson to learn and to communicate—the idea of "The Beautiful." The highest reaches of Greek philosophy labored to attain and to inculcate the principle that the phenomenal universe is but the projection of the Infinite in Time; that all, when properly interpreted, is accordant harmony, symmetry, beauty; that the human soul, at peace with itself, is in touch with the Creator, the Eternal. The pen of Aeschylus, the chisel of Phidias and the pencil of Zeuxis strive each in his own way to realize and to express this eternal idea of "The Beautiful."

* * * * * *

The work of the Roman was to organize. He was above all an organizer of men, and the idea of law, of subordination to properly constituted authority, dominated all others. Working for the realization of the end which he proposed to himself, he subdued and subjected to the will and the law of the imperial city on the Tiber all the kindreds and climes and tongues of mankind.

The conquest of Alexandria had diffused Greek learning and Greek culture and the Greek tongue everywhere thruout the vast dominions of the Macedonian Conqueror. Rome, while subjugating Greece and the lands which obeyed the successors of Alexander, adopted the civilization of Greece and became penetrated by her literature and art. The "Pax Romana" which reigned throughout the empire when Christ was born, and the vehicle of interprovincial intercourse in the universally spoken language of Greece, realized in a sense never before possible and never since existent, the "Fulness of Time."

The exceeding depravity of mankind had then, too, reached a climax of iniquity such as the world had never before known. The Satires of Juvenal, the frank admissions of Horace, the philosophic denunciations of Tacitus, all corroborate the picture of society given by St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. Ignatius Dollinger, the greatest church historian of the last century, presents a picture of the awful depravity of the times such as no one can read without being sensible of the immense advance made in practical morality since the shepherds sang the hymn to the Nativity. Corruption, debauchery, licentiousness unrestrained and unblushing, venality, treachery, reigned everywhere from the palace to the hovel.

* * * * * *

To the advent of the Saviour of Men is the mighty transformation due. He united all that had been done by the Hebrew for Monotheism and personal purity with the idea of Beauty of the Greek, and of reverence for law of those who laid the foundations of Roman greatness, and crowned all with the law of self-sacrifice and of love.

Eternal Love is the key to the incarnation, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. The new leaven infused by the Divine into the human has been at work through all the intervening centuries. It transformed the Empire and long before its fall made it Christian; and when the Empire fell, holy men issued from cloister and cell and with uplifted crucifix met the fierce barbarians of the North to do battle with the followers of Odin and Thor and bring captive their conquerors to Christ. Hun and Lombard and Frisian and Frank and Vandal and Goth bowed before the cross of Jesus and became His men.

The mighty work still goes on. All that is good and noble and merciful and benevolent and just in modern civilization go back in an unbroken line to the teachings of the Nazarene and the Cross of Calvary.

Let us, then, rejoice with the millions living and dead, dead but alive again forevermore, over the blessed memories that cluster around the Nativity.

We may not have all of the song sung by the angels, but we have the chorus—

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace,
Good will toward men."

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* * * * * *

In comparison with these events in the Divine Tragedy, how trivial do all human events appear; and yet, from another point of view, they may not be so unimportant as they appear to be. If the Almighty thus intervened to save the human soul, of what inestimable value must the human soul be? And how can any action or event associated therewith be deemed trivial or unimportant?

In the "Fulness of the Times," we are told, the first of the great events referred to took place. That is to say, the world had been subjected to a course of disciplinary training preparatory thereto. This education had proceeded along several converging lines. The Hebrew and the Greek and the Roman—each contributed his part. Unconsciously they were working out, each within his own sphere, the requisite conditions for the Advent. The Hebrew had been occupied for fifteen centuries in learning the lesson himself, and teaching it to others, that there is "no God but God," and that without holiness no man shall see God. Monotheism and personal purity were the twin elements in the great lesson which the Hebrew learned and taught. The Greek had another lesson to learn and to communicate—the idea of "The Beautiful." The highest reaches of Greek philosophy labored to attain and to inculcate the principle that the phenomenal universe is but the projection of the Infinite in Time; that all, when properly interpreted, is accordant harmony, symmetry, beauty; that the human soul, at peace with itself, is in touch with the Creator, the Eternal. The pen of Aeschylus, the chisel of Phidias and the pencil of Zeuxis strive each in his own way to realize and to express this eternal idea of "The Beautiful."

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The work of the Roman was to organize. He was above all an organizer of men, and the idea of law, of subordination to properly constituted authority, dominated all others. Working for the realization of the end which he proposed to himself, he subdued and subjected to the will and the law of the imperial city on the Tiber all the kindreds and climes and tongues of mankind.

The conquest of Alexandria had diffused Greek learning and Greek culture and the Greek tongue everywhere thruout the vast dominions of the Macedonian Conqueror. Rome, while subjugating Greece and the lands which obeyed the successors of Alexander, adopted the civilization of Greece and became penetrated by her literature and art. The "Pax Romana" which reigned throughout the empire when Christ was born, and the vehicle of interprovincial intercourse in the universally spoken language of Greece, realized in a sense never before possible and never since existent, the "Fulness of Time."

The exceeding depravity of mankind had then, too, reached a climax of iniquity such as the world had never before known. The Satires of Juvenal, the frank admissions of Horace, the philosophic denunciations of Tacitus, all corroborate the picture of society given by St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. Ignatius Dollinger, the greatest church historian of the last century, presents a picture of the awful depravity of the times such as no one can read without being sensible of the immense advance made in practical morality since the shepherds sang the hymn to the Nativity. Corruption, debauchery, licentiousness unrestrained and unblushing, venality, treachery, reigned everywhere from the palace to the hovel.

* * * * * *

To the advent of the Saviour of Men is the mighty transformation due. He united all that had been done by the Hebrew for Monotheism and personal purity with the idea of Beauty of the Greek, and of reverence for law of those who laid the foundations of Roman greatness, and crowned all with the law of self-sacrifice and of love.

Eternal Love is the key to the Incarnation, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. The new leaven infused by the Divine into the human has been at work through all the intervening centuries. It transformed the Empire and long before its fall made it Christian; and when the Empire fell, holy men issued from cloister and cell and with uplifted crucifix met the fierce barbarians of the North to do battle with the followers of Odin and Thor and bring captive their conquerors to Christ. Hun and Lombard and Frisian and Frank and Vandal and Goth bowed before the cross of Jesus and became His men.

The mighty work still goes on. All that is good and noble and merciful and benevolent and just in modern civilization go back in an unbroken line to the teachings of the Nazarene and the Cross of Calvary.

Let us, then, rejoice with the millions living and dead, dead but alive again forevermore, over the blessed memories that cluster around the Nativity.

We may not have all of the song sung by the angels, but we have the chorus—

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace,
Good will toward men."

VAST EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

Scottish Amer. Apr 8 1914

By James R. Paterson, Ph.D., LL.D., State University, Kentucky.

The founders of the Republic believed that permanent self government could be assured only by the education, broad, liberal, and thorough, of its citizens. All the indications pointed clearly in the direction of liberality and national supervision for the attainment of this end. They looked to an educational system which should not only enable the citizen to understand the principles which lie at the foundation of self government, but which should enable him to develop to the utmost his mental and moral powers, to penetrate the secrets of nature, to discover her hidden laws and their processes, to control them and make them auxiliary to his comfort and well-being in multiplying the means of subsistence, in economizing labour, in eliminating and mitigating the ravages of disease, and improving the means of transportation. They recognized the truth that "the proper study of mankind is man," man in relation to himself, man in relation to the cosmic forces with which he is surrounded, man in relation to the Great First Cause, of whom nature is but the visible manifestation.

This interpreting themselves and the institutions which they have founded they, early in the history of the Republic, set apart public lands for the maintenance of public schools and for the foundation of State universities. Later Congress set apart public lands for founding and endowing colleges for instruction in those sciences relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and later still enlarged the revenues accruing from the sale of lands granted under the Act of 1862 by supplementary grants of money under the Hatch Act, the Adams Act, the Morrill Act of 1890, and Nelson Act of 1906. Around these institutions as a nucleus have grown up the great land grant colleges and universities of to-day—Cornell, Pennsylvania State, the Universities of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and California—institutions which number their faculties by hundreds and their students by thousands, and with incomes, grounds, buildings, and equipments whose value is millions. Though the several States in which these colleges and universities are established contribute largely and liberally from State funds to their maintenance the fact remains that to the initiative of the National Government they owe their existence, that from the Congress of the United States they derived the impulse which put them in motion and the momentum which carries them forward.

There is, then, ample precedent in theory and practice for the proposed founding and endowing of a National University under national supervision and control; an institution which in magnitude and compass should surpass all institutions on the continent, if not in the world. It would undertake to do no work of the undergraduate type such as is done in the ordinary college or university. Its work should be exclusively that of investigation, experiment, research and discovery under the most advanced thinkers in Science, Literature and Arts; men who have become world renowned in investigation and discovery: men famous in science, theoretical and applied: men eminent in philosophy who have sounded the depths of human consciousness in the true, the beautiful and the good: men renowned in the philosophy of government, in political ethics, in the reciprocal obligations of right and of duty, the chemist, the biologist and the physicist; the philologist, the ethnologist and the archæologist, every phase of human knowledge and of human activity.

The proposed University, if established on a scale commensurate with the wealth, the intelligence, the influence, the dignity and the prestige of the great Republic would surpass any hitherto established in the Old World or in the New. With the resources which it should command every field of human investigation could be covered, every avenue of discovery followed up, every established fact co-ordinated with accepted, scientific truth. Every new discovery would enlarge the domain of the known, suggesting fresh advances into the realm of the unknown; translating forecasts into facts and hypotheses into laws, rigorously demonstrated and unhesitatingly accepted.

Just think of a National University manned by such men as Newton and LaPlace, Herschel and Newcome, Adam Smith and Charles Darwin, Sir Charles Lyle and Matthew T. Maury, Flinders Petrie and Hilprecht, James Bryce, Lord Kelvin and Marconi; Edison, Bell, Abbott, Lowell, Edmund J. James, W. O. Thompson and Jacob Schurman; Oswald, Curie, Soddy, Rutherford and Luther Burbank; Ramsay and Clerk-Maxwell, and William Benjamin Smith, of Tulane, the greatest all round scholar in America. But it may be said stupendous salaries only could secure the services of such men. True: but such men are each the creator of stupendous fortunes, through whose and kindred activities the wealth of the great Republic, in life and property, has quadrupled within half a century, and is growing yearly by leaps and bounds.

Such a glorious heritage and such splendid opportunities have never before fallen to the lot of humanity. No nation with so much realized and prospective wealth has ever existed. Powerful in peace and in war, practically dominating the western world, with a railway system equal to all the rest of the railway mileage in the world, reclaiming deserts, tunnelling mountains. The nation which could carry through to successful completion such an unparalleled feat of engineering as the Panama Canal can do anything which is not impossible on a like magnificent scale. Let the nation through its representatives bring into being an institution whose product in educated men in every department of human research and achievement shall surpass in the distant future, all that has been accomplished in the past by "the dead but sceptered sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns," and by the great, the good, the wise of our own generation, who have carried forward the illuminating torch, and who will transmit to their successors the light of Science, of Literature, of Art, to a still brighter and more glorious destiny. Whatever the unsolved mysteries, the hypotheses [illegible] and whether any behaviour of the recently discovered [illegible] radium, the assumption of the transmutation of elements may become an established principle in Science, we do not know. Certain it is that we are on the eve of great discoveries, which may materially modify many of our heretofore cherished convictions, and the whole course of future existence on this planet. What vast opportunities then open up for a National University such as the Association of State Universities desire to have established.

We can picture to ourselves ere the close of the twentieth century a nation of five hundred million people, Christian, peaceful, rich and contented, with realized industrial wealth ten-fold that of the present, with a predominant influence in the Councils of the World, with a fiscal system light in its burdens, with income balancing ex-

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We can fancy a university such as we have in mind now with endowments counted by millions, and students by tens of thousands, recognized as the present and future factors in the creation of individual and state and national wealth and greatness. A venerable abode of scientific investigation and philosophical research pervaded by a deep sense of the relation of the known to the unknown, of the seen to the unseen. We can think of it as the depository of discovered truth to which pilgrims from every kindred and clime should come to enlarge the stores of knowledge which they should then carry back for the enlightment and betterment of their race and nation. May we not then realize the vision of the "Hebrew Prophet; Who are these that fly as a cloud and as the doves to their windows?" "Their sons shall come from afar and their daughters shall be nursed by thy side" and "I will make the place of my feet glorious."

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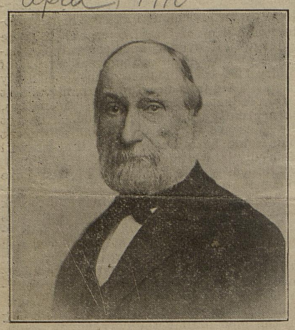

James K. Patterson.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

THE LATE JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL OF VERMONT.*

By President James K. Patterson, Kentucky State University.

Among the great men who made history the last century none will occupy a more conspicuous place in the history of the future than Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont. To-day (14th April, 1910) is the 100th anniversary of his birth, and to-day his name will be commemorated and his record made the subject of eulogy in more than fifty colleges and universities of the United States of America, in every one of which an enduring monument has been erected to his memory, not a shaft expressive of his mighty deeds in marble or in granite, but in the collegiate and university organizations which owe their existence to him.

He was born at Stafford, Vt., on April 14th, 1810. His parents were respectable, well-to-do people, descended from the good old Puritan stock that formed the earliest settlements in New England, and holding fast to the religious traditions and cult which made New England famous, and has enabled its people to impress themselves upon the history and the institutions of America, out of all proportion to population or geographical area. His education commenced in the neighbourhood. He had not the advantage of either college or university training, perhaps because his parents were unable to supply the necessary means for its attainment. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a store, and three years later went to Portland, Me., in the employment of a West India merchant. In 1831, when 21 years of age, he returned to his native town and there formed a partnership with Jedekiah Harris, its principal merchant, a partnership which continued until 1855. Meanwhile, however, he was employing his leisure hours in self-improvement and before he entered Congress in 1855 might be considered a well-educated man. One of his greatest achievements was a complete mastery of Blackstone's Commentaries, with allied subjects germane to the study of law. His memory was singularly retentive and his intellectual capacity of the best. Consequently, when he entered public life, after years of quiet preparation, he was considered one of the best-equipped men who had entered the halls of Congress for many years.

In 1855 he was elected to succeed the Hon. Andrew Tracy of Woodstock as a member of the House of Representatives. His ample knowledge of political economy, especially in relation to revenue, speedily procured him an important place on the Committee of Ways and Means. He entered political life as a Protectionist, of a rather high type, and the years which followed provided abundant means for the realization of his hopes and his wishes. Immediately after entering Congress he supported and was mainly instrumental in pushing to a successful issue the first anti-polygamy measure directed against the practices of the Utah Mormons. In 1858 he introduced his first Land-Grant College Bill, and advocated its claims by a powerful speech delivered in the House of Representatives. It passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, but was vetoed by President Buchanan. After the accession of President Lincoln it was re-introduced, passed both Houses, and obtained the signature of the President on July 2d, 1862.

This, I venture to say, is the most memorable date in the history of education in America. The measure provided an allotment of public lands, 30,000 acres for each Representative in Congress, to each of the States in the Union, including those then in rebellion, for the purpose of founding and endowing colleges and universities in which should be taught those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding the classics and including military science and tactics, in order to promote liberal and practical education among the industrial classes in the United States of America. This enactment, it will be observed, provided primarily for agricultural education and for mechanical training. To each of these an extension has been given beyond what was anticipated by Mr. Morrill in 1862. Experiment stations have been added and made integral parts of the colleges of agriculture in order to promote discovery, as well as to communicate scientific principles already known. And on the side of mechanic arts an extension, going equally beyond the original anticipations of Mr. Morrill, has found expression in schools of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Sanitary Engineering. Indeed, these several courses of education may be said to have come into existence within the last fifty years. Polytechnic schools there were, but the limits of their work and the limits of their attainments were far within those which exist at the present day. Around these agricultural and mechanical colleges, by virtue of the latitude allowed in the organic act, colleges of science and of classical instruction grew up, many of them embracing within their respective curriculums almost the entire range of human knowledge as now realized.

Not a few of these recognize and act upon the distinction of collegiate work and university work, viz.:—That the function of the college is to teach and the function of the university to discover; that collegiate instruction consists mainly in communicating to students the contents of knowledge or discovery verified and accepted; that the function of the university, on the other hand, is to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, to proceed from the known to the unknown, using the former as the basis for the discovery of truth, and that while these two related functions often co-exist in the same institution, that there is a growing tendency to discriminate sharply between the one and the other. Colleges of law and of medicine and of pharmacy and dentistry and business have also been brought into existence in connection with land-grant colleges and universities, but are not regarded as integral parts of either collegiate or university organization, not developed in the course of organic growth of either college or university, but fictitious and contingent annexes and accretions. It is further recognized that the special work of the university is to uplift and to establish and maintain a high standard of education in the Commonwealth, in which it may be established, on the assumption that inspiration must come from above and not from below.

For years after the establishment of these land-grant colleges and universities the older institutions of the country, in the enjoyment of endowments which were then considered large, looked somewhat askance and with somewhat of contempt upon institutions organized ostensibly in the interests of the masses of the people. They ridiculed the idea of agriculture taught from books and engineers made in the class-room, but ere long when they discovered that chemistry and physics, botany and biology were taught by men of high professional ability who attracted a large number of students by virtue of the superior instruction given with the aid of laboratory equipments which made education effective, and that the knowledge of these subjects thus obtained far [illegible] communicate, they began to regard the advent of the stranger with rather more courtesy and consideration. Indeed they found that in science pure and applied, in all its relation to industrial activity, they were far surpassed by the new-comers, and that in order to maintain a parity with them it was necessary to provide something like equivalent facilities in these departments of instruction. A new inspiration was thus somewhat reluctantly and somewhat unconsciously infused in the older institutions. They were roused from their lethargy and forced to acknowledge in practice, if not in theory, that a new leaven had been introduced into education in America. The scientific equipments of Harvard and Princeton, Yale and Columbia would not be what they are to-day had it not been for the impulse and the stimulus given by such institutions as Cornell University and the Universities of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and California.

The revenues accruing from the proceeds of the land-grant of 1862, though large, were largely multiplied by appropriations and benefactions made in the States in which land-grant colleges and universities were established. The revenues of Cornell University to-day exceed the united income of half a dozen of the great universities of the nation when land-grant colleges were established. Cornell and half a dozen or more of the land-grant universities mentioned above average more than $1,200,000 per annum, an income equal to that of the most advanced half-dozen universities existing prior to 1862. Added to these vast and annually-increasing incomes are the splendid buildings and still more splendid equipments which are rapidly placing the land-grant colleges of America well forward in leading the education upon the western continent.

During his lifetime Mr. Morrill saw an extension and a development of his idea far beyond anything that he had ever dreamed of. In 1890 a Bill for additional endowment in a lump sum amounting to $25,000 annually for each land-grant college and university established under the Act of 1862 was framed by him, and, having passed both houses of Congress, became a law. [I may here be permitted without egotism to interpolate that while the Bill of 1890 was pending I had the honour to be invited to address the committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Morrill was chairman, upon its expediency and its necessity. After I had ended Mr. Morrill asked me to commit what I had said to writing and hand it to him. I had the satisfaction to hear from him afterward that my argument commended itself to the committee, and was not without effect in determining the result.] A still further enlargement of this munificence found expression in the measure known as the Nelson Bill, carrying an additional appropriation of $25,000, passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President in 1907. Following upon the same lines the Hatch Act for the creation and endowment of Experiment Stations became a law in 1887, and this was still further augmented by the passage of a supplementary and equivalent measure in 1906 known as the Adams Bill. The annual income of these colleges and universities, with the experiment stations attached, amounts annually to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, while their buildings, grounds and equipments fall not far short of one hundred millions.

What a stupendous work to be accomplished through the far-sighted patriotism and the indefatigable activity of one man! Allies and coadjutors he had, no doubt, but he alone was the moving spirit which animated the whole. Thomas Jefferson founded and partially endowed the University of Virginia, sketching in bold outlines its organization and the work to be accomplished by it, drawing the plans for the buildings and superintending their erection, and upon this work he prided himself more than upon his administration during eight years of the executive duties of the general Government. He has left his impress, through this great university, indelibly upon education in the South. John D. Rockefeller has endowed by his munificence the University of Chicago, and placed it upon an equality with the foremost institutions of the land, but far surpassing the ideals of Jefferson or of Rockefeller, Mr. Morrill is the virtual founder of more than fifty colleges and universities in America, each of which may be said to owe its existence almost exclusively to the fertile mind and energetic brain and stout heart of this greatest of all pioneers of education.

I have thus briefly sketched his character and his work—a man of incorruptible integrity, singleness of purpose, steadiness of vision, largeness of conception, sprung himself from the ranks with an intelligent intuition of what America required and of what America could do. He placed himself boldly in the front, and, clearing all entanglements out of the way and surmounting every obstacle, has raised for himself a monument more enduring than brass, and loftier than the regal structure of the pyramids. Modest in his demeanor, though massive in his grandeur, he stands among all the conspicuous benefactors of his race. George Washington emancipated his country from the thraldom of foreign dominion — Justin S. Morrill has accomplished a mightier work in emancipating his countrymen from the thraldom of ignorance and social servitude.

The State University of Kentucky owes its existence to him. These grounds and these buildings and these material equipments, and this Board of Trustees and this faculty and this splendid body of students, male and female, all owe their material and their corporate existence to him. Other men have builded under the leadership of Justin S. Morrill, but Justin S. Morrill is the master builder of them all. This is the man and this is the splendid character whom I bring before you this morning and to whom your reverence and our reverence, your devotion and our devotion, your homage and our homage are due.

Empires and republics may rise and fall, populous cities may become desolate, fertile plains may become barren, and waste places blossom as the rose, Governments may change, rivers alter their courses and the landmarks of ages disappear, but Justin S. Morrill, statesman, philanthropist and benefactor of his race, will live in the memory of mankind and in the empire of education and culture which he has founded, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, with ever-increasing lustre as centuries and milleniums roll on. This is the inspiration from the life and the public service of a great man which I bring to you for your emulation to-day.

* Address delivered by President Patterson at a centenary celebration of the birth of the late Mr. Justin S. Morrill.

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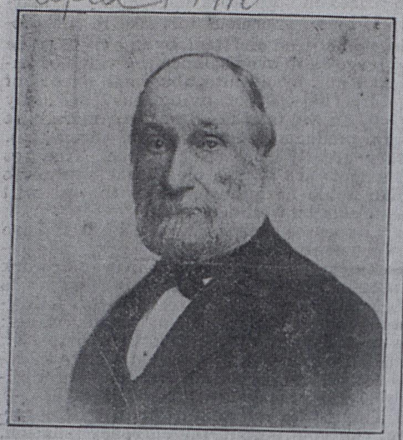

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BY PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON, KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY.

AMONG the great men who made history the last century none will occupy a more conspicuous place in the history of the future than Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont. To-day (14th April, 1910) is the 100th anniversary of his birth, and to-day his name will be commemorated and his record made the subject of eulogy in more than fifty colleges and universities of the United States of America, in every one of which an enduring monument has been erected to his memory, not a shaft expressive of his mighty deeds in marble or in granite, but in the collegiate and university organizations which owe their existence to him.

He was born at Stafford, Vt., on April 14th, 1810. His parents were respectable, well-to-do people, descended from the good old Puritan stock that formed the earliest settlements in New England, and holding fast to the religious traditions and cult which made New England famous, and has enabled its people to impress themselves upon the history and the institutions of America, out of all proportion to population or geographical area. His education was received at the academies of the neighbourhood. He had not the advantage of either college or university training, perhaps because his parents were unable to supply the necessary means for its attainment. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a store, and three years later went to Portland, Me., in the employment of a West India merchant. In 1831, when 21 years of age, he returned to his native town and there formed a partnership with Jedekiah Harris, its principal merchant, a partnership which continued until 1855. Meaning. Indeed, these several courses of education may be said to have come into existence within the last fifty years. Polytechnic schools there were, but the limits of their work and the limits of their attainments were far within those which exist at the present day. Around these agricultural and mechanical colleges, by virtue of the latitude allowed in the organic act, colleges of science and of classical instruction grew up, many of them embracing within their respective curriculums almost the entire range of human knowledge as now realized.

Not a few of these recognize and act upon the distinction of collegiate work and university work, viz.:—That the function of the college is to teach and the function of the university to discover; that collegiate instruction consists mainly in communicating to students the contents of knowledge or discovery verified and accepted; that the function of the university, on the other hand, is to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, to proceed from the known to the unknown, using the former as the basis for the discovery of truth, and that while these two related functions often co-exist in the same institution, that there is a growing tendency to discriminate sharply between the one and the other. Colleges of law and of medicine and of pharmacy and dentistry and business have also been brought into existence in connection with land-grant colleges and universities, but are not regarded as integral parts of either collegiate or university organization, not developed in the course of organic growth of either college or university, but fictitious and contingent annexes and accretions. It is further recognized that the special work of the university is to uplift and to establish and maintain a high standard of education in the Commonwealth, in which it may be established, on the assumption that inspiration must come from above and not from below.

For years after the establishment of these land-grant colleges and universities the older institutions of the country, in the enjoyment of endowments which were then considered large, looked somewhat askance and with somewhat of contempt upon institutions organized ostensibly in the interests of the masses of the people. They ridiculed the idea of agriculture taught from books and engineers made in the class-room, but ere long when they discovered that chemistry and physics, botany and biology were taught by men of high professional ability who attracted a large number of students by virtue of the superior instruction given with the aid of laboratory equipments which made education effective, and that the knowledge of these subjects thus obtained far [illegible] could communicate, they began to regard the advent of the stranger with rather more courtesy and consideration. Indeed they found that in science pure and applied, in all its relation to industrial activity, they were far surpassed by the new-comers, and that in order to maintain a parity with them it was necessary to provide something like equivalent facilities in these departments of instruction. A new inspiration was thus somewhat reluctantly and somewhat unconsciously infused in the older institutions. They were roused from their lethargy and forced and the indefatigable activity of one man! Allies and coadjutors he had, no doubt, but he alone was the moving spirit which animated the whole. Thomas Jefferson founded and partially endowed the University of Virginia, sketching in bold outlines its organization and the work to be accomplished by it, drawing the plans for the buildings and superintending their erection, and upon this work he prided himself more than upon his administration during eight years of the executive duties of the general Government. He has left his impress, through this great university, indelibly upon education in the South. John D. Rockefeller has endowed by his munificence the University of Chicago, and placed it upon an equality with the foremost institutions of the land, but far surpassing the ideals of Jefferson or of Rockefeller, Mr. Morrill is the virtual founder of more than fifty colleges and universities in America, each of which may be said to owe its existence almost exclusively to the fertile mind and energetic brain and stout heart of this greatest of all pioneers of education.

I have thus briefly sketched his character and his work—a man of incorruptible integrity, singleness of purpose, steadiness of vision, largeness of conception, sprung himself from the ranks with an intelligent intuition of what America required and of what America could do. He placed himself boldly in the front, and, clearing all entanglements out of the way and surmounting every obstacle, has raised for himself a monument more enduring than brass, and loftier than the regal structure of the pyramids. Modest in his demeanor, though massive in his grandeur, he stands among all the conspicuous benefactors of his race. George Washington emancipated his country from the thraldom of foreign dominion—Justin S. Morrill has accomplished a mightier work in emancipating his countrymen from the thraldom of ignorance and social servitude.

The State University of Kentucky owes its existence to him. These grounds and these buildings and these material equipments, and this Board of Trustees and this faculty and this splendid body of students, male and female, all owe their material and their corporate existence to him. Other men have builded under the leadership of Justin S. Morrill, but Justin S. Morrill is the master builder of them all. This is the man and this is the splendid character whom I bring before you this morning and to whom your reverence and our reverence, your devotion and our devotion, your homage and our homage are due.

Empires and republics may rise and fall, populous cities may become desolate, fertile plains may become barren, and waste places blossom as the rose, Governments may change, rivers alter their courses and the landmarks of ages disappear, but Justin S. Morrill, statesman, philanthropist and benefactor of his race, will live in the memory of mankind and in the empire of education and culture which he has founded, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, with ever-increasing lustre as centuries and milleniums roll on. This is the inspiration from the life and the public service of a great man which I bring to you for your emulation to-day.

ure hours in self-improvement and before he entered Congress in 1855 might be considered a well-educated man. One of his greatest achievements was a complete mastery of Blackstone's Commentaries, with allied subjects germane to the study of law. His memory was singularly retentive and his intellectual capacity of the best. Consequently, when he entered public life, after years of quiet preparation, he was considered one of the best-equipped men who had entered the halls of Congress for many years.

In 1855 he was elected to succeed the Hon. Andrew Tracy of Woodstock as a member of the House of Representatives. His ample knowledge of political economy, especially in relation to revenue, speedily procured him an important place on the Committee of Ways and Means. He entered political life as a Protectionist, of a rather high type, and the years which followed provided abundant means for the realization of his hopes and his wishes. Immediately after entering Congress he supported and was mainly instrumental in pushing to a successful issue the first anti-polygamy measure directed against the practices of the Utah Mormons. In 1858 he introduced his first Land-Grant College Bill, and advocated its claims by a powerful speech delivered in the House of Representatives. It passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, but was vetoed by President Buchanan. After the accession of President Lincoln it was re-introduced, passed both Houses, and obtained the signature of the President on July 2d, 1862.

This, I venture to say, is the most memorable date in the history of education in America. The measure provided an allotment of public lands, 30,000 acres for each Representative in Congress, to each of the States in the Union, including those then in rebellion, for the purpose of founding and endowing colleges and universities in which should be taught those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding the classics and including military science and tactics, in order to promote liberal and practical education among the industrial classes in the United States of America. This enactment, it will be observed, provided primarily for agricultural education and for mechanical training. To each of these an extension has been given beyond what was anticipated by Mr. Morrill in 1862. Experiment stations have been added and made integral parts of the colleges of agriculture in order to promote discovery, as well as to communicate scientific principles already known. And on the side of mechanic arts an extension, going equally beyond the original anticipations of Mr. Morrill, has found expression in schools of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering and Sanitary Engineer-

* Address delivered by President Patterson at a centenary celebration of the birth of the late Mr. Justin S. Morrill.

to acknowledge in practice, if not in theory, that a new leaven had been introduced into education in America. The scientific equipments of Harvard and Princeton, Yale and Columbia would not be what they are to-day had it not been for the impulse and the stimulus given by such institutions as Cornell University and the Universities of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and California.

The revenues accruing from the proceeds of the land-grant of 1862, though large, were largely multiplied by appropriations and benefactions made in the States in which land-grant colleges and universities were established. The revenues of Cornell University to-day exceed the united income of half a dozen of the great universities of the nation when land-grant colleges were established. Cornell and half a dozen or more of the land-grant universities mentioned above average more than $1,200,000 per annum, an income equal to that of the most advanced half-dozen universities existing prior to 1862. Added to these vast and annually-increasing incomes are the splendid buildings and still more splendid equipments which are rapidly placing the land-grant colleges of America well forward in leading the education upon the western continent.

During his lifetime Mr. Morrill saw an extension and a development of his idea far beyond anything that he had ever dreamed of. In 1890 a Bill for additional endowment in a lump sum amounting to $25,000 annually for each land-grant college and university established under the Act of 1862 was framed by him, and, having passed both houses of Congress, became a law. [I may here be permitted without egotism to interpolate that while the Bill of 1890 was pending I had the honour to be invited to address the committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Morrill was chairman, upon its expediency and its necessity. After I had ended Mr. Morrill asked me to commit what I had said to writing and hand it to him. I had the satisfaction to hear from him afterward that my argument commended itself to the committee, and was not without effect in determining the result.] A still further enlargement of this munificence found expression in the measure known as the Nelson Bill, carrying an additional appropriation of $25,000, passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President in 1907. Following upon the same lines the Hatch Act for the creation and endowment of Experiment Stations became a law in 1887, and this was still further augmented by the passage of a supplementary and equivalent measure in 1906 known as the Adams Bill. The annual income of these colleges and universities, with the experiment stations attached, amounts annually to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, while their buildings, grounds and equipments fall not far short of one hundred millions.

What a stupendous work to be accomplished through the far-sighted patriotism