

Business Locals, &c.

This Out.
One stalk of BADEN'S PROLIFIC WHITE CORN, with 5 to 12 ears on the stalk, *Free* to every Agent, to show the people that this is *no humbug*.
The Corn is hardy and will produce good soil, as high as one hundred bushels the acre. It is what every farmer wants and will buy.
Active Agents can make from \$150 to \$250 per month, taking orders, See \$1 for a sample of this corn, with terms, instructions, etc., which will be sent prepaid by mail.
Now is the time to secure the AGENCY for your county.
Send money by Postoffice Order or Registered Letter. Address, HUNT & CO., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Murder Will Out.
A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few years ago Diaper and Skin Complaints, and so on, and so forth, which they had been cured by its use. The same merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one after another, until without advertising, its sale had become a Dragontooth. Every State in the United States was selling. No person suffering from Stomach, Skin, Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to TAILER'S NEW STORE and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Jan. 29, '74.

A Positive Cure for Diarrhea, &c.
STONEBREAKER'S INDIAN GUM SUPPLY will positively cure any and every case of Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, no matter how severe the case may be. It never fails in a single instance and costs 20 cents a bottle, with equal certainty being far superior to any other in use. Mothers should bear this in mind. Sold by all merchants and druggists.

Nothing Can be Worse Than to be Coughing Night and Day.
Use the great Remedy, DR. I. J. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

Two Political Funerals.

Two political events of the past week are of special good cheer to the nation. Two active and malignant Jacobins in the Senate have been served with notice to quit. They are good types of the strange and monstrous growths which under the hot and fertilizing ratiocination of Garrison, have arisen from the mud and sediment left by the deluge of sectional hatred.

One is a representative of the class of public criminals who oppressed the states of the South, the other of the class of malignants at the North who held down the prostrate communities, while writhing under the hands of the spoiler, Bell Clayton, now holding the seat of

from Arkansas, and whose suc-

cess has been elected, was probably the boldest, and was certainly one of the most successful of the crowd of adventurers who flocked into the South after the war. Arkansas was a tempting field for them. In 1868 the state debt only amounted to about \$3,500,000, and there was \$319,000 of the debt. The counties owed little or nothing. Powell Clayton was elected governor in 1868. Then the game began. "Poker Jack" McClure was the chief justice of the state. The governor appointed nearly all the local officers in the counties and townships, and the Little Rock ring, backed up by the federal power, therefore held the state in their hands. They had a gale time. Railroad bonds and levee bonds were issued by the state and negotiated for the benefit of the ring; new counties were carved out to promote land speculations, and county seats were located upon the farms of members of the ring; county bonds were issued for all sorts of purposes and the proceeds of their sale, pocketed; and meanwhile champagne flowed like water at Little Rock and the ring bosses roiled in wealth. Stealing was so open and shameless that accounts of it read like burlesques. Coffe mills were charged to the state at \$17 apiece. A colored politician named Jack Agrey got a job to make some repairs upon a bridge which cost to build it five hundred dollars. He obtained \$9,000 in county scrip for his pay. From three and a half millions the state debt was increased to over fifteen and a half millions, and an additional debt of about five millions was accumulated upon the counties and townships. For this enormous debt the people had nothing to show. There were no new public buildings, the school fund was stolen and the schools closed, and the public property was left in a neglected and abused condition. Clayton became rich, had himself elected to the United States Senate, where he has consistently upheld the interests which he represents. His successor, Governor Garland, is the man under whose leadership the state escaped from the nets of the spoilers, and whose vigor and address in 1875 saved the state from fresh subjugation through the agency of the federal power. Boutwell is one of the class of men who worked in concert with the carpet-baggers and sought profit by their rascality. Heaven only knows what schemes of ambition have been revolved in his narrow mind. The ground swell of civil war which stirred up the sediment floated to the top. Grant set him on the pedestal of the Treasury Department. The elevation made his head swim. He not only imagined himself a great financier, but as one of unique and pre-eminent genius, rising above the accumulated wisdom of the centuries, and it was his pride that with the practical acquaintance with finance obtained in a Groton grocery he was able to comprehend the laws of trade and to evolve a new and distinctively American science of political economy. When Secretary of the Treasury he ceased the role of a financial Jupiter. He would inflate the currency "to move the crops," sell gold "to ease the market," and thus sowed the seeds of the inflation movement. Meanwhile he used the Treasury Department as a political machine, gave out the Sanborn contracts, and placed the officers of the government under the control of these fathers of the tax, and steadily cast his influence in the cabinet in aid of the carpet-bag wing of the party. Butler boosted him into the Senate. The panic of 1873 swept away his financial reputation — what there was of it. His Mississippi report was an endeavor to blow the embers of sectional hatred into flame again, but only resulted in smot to him, and now he drops out of public life without a single regret or kindly word from even the organs of his own party. *Ballo. Gazette.*

The locomotive is still deemed an welcome visitor in China. Although the short, experimental line to the Chinese Government property, the Chinese rabble regard it with hostility and have interrupted its traffic. In Japan, on the other hand, railroads are regarded with popular favor, and several lines are to be built this year, which may afford an opportunity for American enterprise.

—General Grant says in his recent message that he has not employed troops "in slight occasions, nor in any case where it has not been necessary to the enforcement of the laws of the United States." This is the very gleam of falsehood. What law of the United States did he aim to enforce by sending troops to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana before the election? The enforcement act, which alone could have furnished the slightest pretext for sending troops to those states, was declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The act was null and void, and Grant knew that it was a dead statute when he sent the soldiers to uphold it. And yet he says: "In this I have been guided by the constitution and the laws." What law of the United States did he enforce when he sent Sheridan into the Legislature of Louisiana to trample down the rights of the state with military force? What law of the United States did he enforce when he sent his corporal of the guard to pass upon the credentials of the members of the South Carolina Legislature? What law of the United States required that he should send troops to Florida after the election to protect the swindling returning board in its count-in of the Hayes electors? What United States law justified his sending troops to Petersburg upon the call of a deputy marshal? All these things were done, not "guided by the constitution," but in direct and open violation of it. Nor can Grant evade a personal responsibility therefor by saying that he did not authorize these things. He is *ex officio* commander-in-chief of the military forces of the country. The Secretary of War acts under instructions from him, and the orders are carried down through the generals to the subalterns. The officers stationed in those states substantially carried out the purposes for which they were sent there; and in no case in which they trampled upon the laws of the state, and the constitution did the President censure them or disavow their acts. On the contrary, he took advantage of these acts. The crime against the constitution of the United States and the state of Louisiana wrung three years ago placed the President's personal friends, relatives and partisan supporters in power, and there they remain to this day. The claim of Grant that he did all this to enforce the laws of the United States is sheer falsehood, as every intelligent person in the country knows full well; and falsehoods are very unpleasant things in a state paper.

—The exchanges have restocked their menagerie, the band has begun to play, and the printer's devil about the monkey's cage had better keep away. A large petrified rattlesnake, with a perfect set of rattles, has been found by a temperature man near Red Bluff, in the Far West. An absent minded gentleman, who recently emigrated from Fayetteville to Wilmington, N. C., has received by express two large and superannuated cats of his own sex, which his considerate neighbors had boxed up and sent to his address. A panther eight feet long has been shot near Glens Falls, N. Y. An epicure in Sedalia, Mo., has restricted himself to 30 quail in 30 days. From 15 to 20 coons are killed near Marble Hill, Mo., every day. German scientists have sent an order to a Buffalo agent for 50 specimens of the Monopoma Allegans, or "hell-bender," and the mud banks of Olean County are now being ransacked for these curious little half-alligators. Bears everywhere; also dogs. A lass of 18 was sitting with her lover in the kitchen of her home at Osceola, Mo., one evening, when she noticed that the fire was low. Rising to replenish the fuel her foot struck what she supposed was a piece of rope, and stooping to pick it up she received the venomous fangs of a large rattlesnake in her thumb. The girl simply lit the light up, and seizing the young man to kill the reptile, and seizing a large case-knife severed the thumb from the hand, thus preventing the poison from getting into her system. The snake measured 4 feet and 2 inches in length. All of which is a remarkable instance of presence of mind and of snake. The circuit of the exchange menagerie is complete — beginning and ending with snakes.

—The representatives of various commercial bodies of New York had a meeting on Friday at the rooms of the Grocers' Board of Trade to consider the recent revision of freight tariffs by the trunk railroads. The meeting was fairly attended, but the delegates appeared to have no very definite ideas as to what ought to be done. The feeling was strong against the New York Central for its alleged discriminations against that port, and as a counterpoise to the "grasping policy" of the railroads, some delegates recommended the policy of sustaining the canals. A Mr. Fuller, however, ventured to suggest that there were some other things besides railroad discrimination that operated to the disadvantage of the committee of the port, among which he included our wretched wharf system, our lack of storage facilities, and perpetually dirty streets. In all these respects he did not hesitate to say that Baltimore and Boston were ahead of New York. The conviction seemed to be that something ought to be done to remedy these grievances, but nobody having any plan of his own to accomplish it, the whole matter was finally turned over to a committee composed of one delegate from the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Grocers' Board of Trade, and Cheap Transportion Association, with instructions to report as soon as convenient. Meetings of this kind, it may be added, have been so frequent of late, without bringing forth any results worth speaking of, that the great body of the merchants apparently took but little interest in them. — *N. Y. Herald.*

—A remarkable change in the character of the ship-building on the Clyde has for some time been going on, and during last year it reached very large proportions. This is the substitution of iron sailing ships for iron steamers, and the change is ascribed to the increase or late years in the price of coal, an increase which makes it difficult to run steamships at a profit. In 1878 there were built on the Clyde 125 iron screw steamers of 218,000 tons, and only twelve iron sailing ships of 19,000 tons were launched. But in 1878 only eighty-three iron screw steamers were built, while ninety-seven iron sailing ships of 90,000 tons were constructed. This is an increase of more than eight-fold in three years. The change is one which will be welcomed by sail makers and sailors, who generally dislike steamers for reasons of their own.

—A thief in a Broadway omnibus stuck his hand into the pocket of a lady passenger and abstracted her purse which contained but a small amount of change. In withdrawing this stolen treasure the thief had the misfortune to let a valuable diamond ring slip from one of his fingers and remain in the dress of the lady, who evidently did not regret its loss.

—Dr. Charles Spiers, of San Francisco, has in his numismatic collection an uninterrupted series of all the coins of the United States mint. The specimens for

Hon. John Roderick McPherson, democrat, elected United States Senator, from New Jersey to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, republican, whose term has expired, was born in Livingston county, New York, and has been for many years identified with commercial interests in New Jersey, being a very heavy stock dealer and trading extensively in real estate, besides being owner of one of the largest abattoirs in the world. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Hudson City for six years from 1862 to 1868, and president of that body during three years of that time. Mr. McPherson was instrumental in forming the People's Gas Light Company of Hudson City, and a director in the savings bank of that city. He served a term of three years in the New Jersey State Senate, commencing in 1872, and was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket at the last election, and voted last December for Tilden and Hendricks. He was educated at Geneva College, having formerly studied under Hon. Angus Cameron, now Senator from Wisconsin. Whilst a member of the New Jersey Senate Mr. McPherson developed considerable ability as debater, and displayed great energy during the recent presidential canvass. He is forty-three years of age.

—Hon. James E. Bailey, democrat, the Senator-elect for the short term, made vacant by the death of Andrew Johnson, is a descendant of an old North Carolina family, and a native of Clarksville, Tenn., his present residence. He was admitted to the bar at an early age, with a good collegiate education. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature and was a prominent member of the whig element of that day. He was a waggoner in 1859, and was a member of the Legislature at the beginning of the war. After the beginning of hostilities he raised a regiment and served as colonel of the Forty-ninth Tennessee Volunteers in the Confederate army. He has achieved distinction as a lawyer.

—Lord Macaulay once wrote several letters on American institutions to the late Mr. Henry S. Randall. In one of them he says: "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. Your fate, I believe, would be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World, and, while that is the case, the Jeffersonian politics may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchester and Birmingham, and in those Manchester and Birmingham hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without and that your Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from within, without your own institutions."

—The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has recently published a report which contains matters of general interest. From carefully prepared estimates, made by producers throughout the country, he estimates that 2,050,000 net tons of pig iron were produced in 1876. The product during the past few years has been as follows: In 1875 the aggregate product was 9,928,581 tons; in 1874, 2,659,413 tons; in 1873, 2,868,278 tons, when the production reached the highest point. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Michigan, in the order named, are the largest producers of pig iron, of which in 1876 the first named produced 48 per cent. of the entire amount. The consumption of pig iron in the United States has fallen off almost 38 per cent. since 1873. The figures, if accurate, show that even now by far the greater portion of the pig iron used in this country is imported. On the other hand, the proportion of imported bar iron used in the country compared with the amount is small and declining. In 1873 the imported bars constituted 10 1/3 per cent. of the whole, in 1873 only half as much; in 1874 only 24 per cent.; in 1875 a little over 4 per cent. The stock of pig iron at the close of 1876 was estimated at 600,000 tons, a decrease during the year of 100,000 tons. During the past years the price of pig iron has fallen from \$25.68 per ton in January 1875 to \$21.50 last December.

—The inactivity, which has prevailed in the Minchung Lane markets for more than a month past, continued last week, the adverse Eastern accounts having a depressing effect, especially restricting speculative operations. While the demand for coffee was steady, prices gave way from the highest point 3s. to 3s. per cwt., and the bulk of Rio was withdrawn from market. The famous in India, it is noticed, is having effect upon prices of rice. Sugars are again noticed as being flat, and prices have fallen off 2s. to 3s. per cwt.

—Later advices from China and Japan have been received by the steamer Alaska, which arrived at San Francisco on Saturday. Great distress from famine prevailed in the northern provinces of China and also in Corea. An American schooner had been sunk by collision with a steamer in Formosa's channel, and six of her crew were drowned. A squadron of Spanish ships-of-war is expected off Formosa, whose object is supposed to be the reopening of the Coolie trade with Cuba.

—Later accounts from Mexico of Diaz, and the abandonment, at least for the time, of the contest by both Lerdo and Iglesias. The wisdom and prudence of the Diaz administration is spoken of, the people only complaining of "excessive taxation." The money for the payment of the instalment of \$80,000 due the United States under the awards of the mixed commission is awaiting shipment at Vera Cruz. Much anxiety prevails as to what the United States will do in regard to the Diaz Government.

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—Mr. Parke Godwin, the former able republican editor of the *New York Post*, at the Cooper Institute, New York, Tuesday evening, before the Young Men's Democratic Club, his subject being the "movement of political opinion and its relation to the existing controversy." The lecturer claimed that the one big question during the late canvass was the administration, and by a strong array of figures showed that as early as 1870, the drift of public opinion against the dominant party made apparent, and from steadily increased, culminating as he firmly believed in the fair and honest election of Mr. Tilden as President. In concluding his lecture, Mr. Godwin said: "There is no reason why the democratic party, the winning party, should be impatient — still less violent. No, it should rest firmly and steadily on its right, and stand by that. I have thought that referring the election back to the people, to occur at an early date, say in April, the Vice-President meanwhile holding over, might more amply and less objectionably meet the case than by any other form of procedure, [fair applause], but in the absence of that, the bill proposed by the conference committee is better than a usurpation by the Vice-President, and it is better than a coup d'état by the government, and, though not unobjectionable in all respects, it promises to bring us relief. I will not conceal my desire to see the elevation of my old, life-long friend, Samuel J. Tilden, not because he is my friend, but because I hold him to be among the foremost statesmen of this age and country. I think his ascendancy would lead to a purification, perhaps to better parties. But I desire even more strongly to conserve the ballot-box, which is our ark of the covenant, never to be touched by unhallowed hands. Long live the great republic, and God protect her rights."

—A sad sequel of the Ashtabula disaster is the suicide of Charles Collins, the engineer of the road on which the fatal accident took place. If there were any reason to believe that the deceased was in any way responsible for the loss of so many lives his rash act would be more comprehensible and certainly less deplorable. As it is, his suicide is an evidence of a morbid conscientiousness which, to say the least, is by no means common among those who hold the lives of human beings in their hands.

—Grant will be remembered for his peculiar system of rewards and punishment, if for nothing else. Luckey gets a fat office, Babcock is retained in profitless places, Murtough is reappointed, and the convicted whiskey thieves are pardoned out of prison as fast as the President can sign the necessary documents. Bristol, Bluford, Wilson, and Yarian are dismissed without grace or good-by. It will puzzle the future historian to determine which were the honest servants of the public and which the rogues.

—The London Standard says it is now beyond doubt that the American ship George Green, Captain Wilcox, has been lost with all on board. An inquest has been held at Kingston Devonshire on a body, which has been identified as that of the captain's wife.

—Official returns to the French Government show that the revenue from indirect taxation for the year 1876, which was estimated at 1,052,483,000 francs, amounted to 2,105,759,000 francs, which is 37,366,000 francs more than in 1875.

Legal Notices.

ORDER NISI.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Wethered, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Howard County, January 16, 1877.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Samuel Wethered, deceased, made by Thos. Donaldson and George Y. Wethered, Executors of said deceased, in pursuance of powers contained in the will of said deceased, be held at 10 a.m. on the 20th day of March next.

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