CARLISLE MERCURY.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERARY MISCELLANY, AND THE INTERESTS OF NICHOLAS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

VOL. XI. CARLISLE, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877. NO. 24.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Business notices in local columns, 15 cents per line.

[illegible] Births, Marriages and Deaths free.

Obituary notices exceeding twelve lines, 10 cents per line. Calls on persons to become candidates and candidates' announcements for any county or State office, $5.

In order to insure the insertion the cash must accompany the announcement or call.

Contracts with liberal terms made with [illegible] advertisers.

Terms—Bills for advertising inserted for one year will be rendered quarterly; for an indefinite period, monthly; transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Maysville	[illegible] a m / 12.30 p m	Covington	Leave [illegible] p m / [illegible] p m
	Arrive		Arrive
Helena	8.00 a m / 2.40 p m	Cynthiana	3.05 p m / 11.20 a m
Elizaville	6 24 a m / 4 05 p m	Paris	3.45 p m / 12.45 a m
Carlisle	7.00 a m / 5.20 p m		Leave 5.45 pm / 6.15 am
Millersburg	7.23 a m / 4.05 p m		Arrive
Paris	8.05 a m / 7.00 p m	Millersburg	6.15 p m / 7.20 am
	Leave		
Paris	8.00 a m / [illegible] p m	Carlisle	6.29 p m / 8.12 a m
	Arrive		
Cynthiana	[illegible] a m / 10.00 p m	Elizaville	7.26 p m / 9.20 a m
Covington	[illegible] a m / [illegible] a m	Helena	7.41 p m / 9.36 a m
		Maysville	[illegible] p m / 11.00 am

C. F. and P. G. Railroad.

[illegible] FOR JOHNSON:

[illegible] Cincinnati Express.
[illegible] Accommodation
[illegible] Express.

LEAVING JOHNSON FOR FLEMINGSBURG.

(On arrival of trains on the K. C. Railroad.)

[illegible] 4.50 p. m. 7.37 "

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WASHBURNE,
MYERS STATION, K. C. R.R.
Having permanently located at Myer's Station, [illegible] offers his professional services to the people of that vicinity.
He may always be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
no16-1y

BENJAMIN GORE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARLISLE, KY.,
WILL also attend to all claims for Government Pensions, Bounty, &c.
Office up stairs, in Dougherty building.
tf

W. W. KIMBROUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Mt. Olivet, Ky.
Will practice in the courts of Robertson, Harrison, Bracken, Mason, Fleming and Nicholas. jan-tf

W. G. ROSS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CARLISLE, KY.
Respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the town and surrounding country. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.
The office is above Mathers & Batsder's hardware store. oct26-1y

C. W. MUNGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND EXAMINER.
CARLISLE, KY.
Will practice in the courts of Nicholas and adjoining counties.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Dallas' building, up stairs.
au26-1y.

J. W. ISHMAEL, M. D,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
MT. OLIVET, KY.
Office with Browne & Kimbrough.
au 19-1y*

DR. J. F. ROBINSON,
(Late of Sylvan Dell.)
East Union, Nicholas County, Ky
Tenders his services in all the various branches of his profession. Chronic cases made a specialty. no1-tf

I. M. CHISM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARLISLE, KY.
Will practice in Nicholas and adjoining counties. Office up stairs, Dougherty building. mb1-1y

ROSS & KENNEDY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
CARLISLE, KY.
Office over Deposit Bank, Carlisle
ma1-1y

DR. G. W. ADAIR,
Surgeon Dentist,
CARLISLE, KY.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in the various branches of his profession. All work warranted.
Office in Piper's block, Front street, opposite Mercury office.
Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide Gas. ja1-1y

[illegible] HARGIS. JOHN P. NORVELL.
HARGIS & NORVELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARLISLE, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Nicholas, Harrison, Bath, [illegible] Robertson and Rowan [illegible]
Collections [illegible]
Office [illegible]

GO EAST!
A Beautiful Site Near Boston.
I offer for sale or rent a new house with eight rooms and a cellar, a stable and all other outbuildings convenient and new, with
8 ACRES OF LAND
Attached. Well situated for gardening. Water abundant and of the best. Beautiful site—opposite Carlisle Flour Mills.
For further particulars apply to
March 29 C. W. MATHERS.

R. ALBERT'S
Great Carpet,
Oilcloth and
Wallpaper
HOUSE.
35 E, Second st., Maysville, Ky.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
Cheap Carpets, 25, 30, and 35c. per yard;
Imported Carpets, 40, 50, 60 70 and 80c. per yard;
Beautiful 2-Plys, 75, 80, 85, 90c. per yard;
Super. and Extra Fine, 95 $1.00, 1.10 per yard;
Extra Superfine, Tapestry, Ingrain, Kidderminster Carpets, etc., $1.15, 1.20, 1.30 per yard.
Elegant Tapestry Brussells Carpets.
Brussells, Velvet and Fancy Rugs and Mats.
Mattings all widths 30 40, 50 and 60 cts per yard
Oil Cloths, from 15 inches to 18 feet wide at from 20 cents to $1.75 per yard.
2,800 Window Shades at from 10 cents to $5.00 each.
20,000 pieces Wall Paper, cheaper than ever.
Elegant Lace Curtains and Curtain goods.
5,000 pieces Wall Papers, job lots, at from 7 cents per roll up—a rare chance to save money.
Pretty Paper at 7 cents; handsome Paper at 10 cents; beautiful Paper at 12½ cents. per roll.
Splendid French Chinese and Japanese Papers, silvered, gilt and brocade, from 50 cts to $2 per roll.
No trouble to show goods.
Jan18-1y

CAMPBELL'S
LIVERY STABLE,
CARLISLE, KY.
As we have rebuilt the Livery Stable destroyed by fire some time since, we are prepared to accomodate the traveling community with good horses, buggies, and feed at lowest cash prices. We have also a good lot for feeding drove stock.
Please give us a call. A hand in the stable at all hours.
tf J. W. & L. W. CAMPBELL.

CHEAP!
CHEAPER!
CHEAPEST!
I am now selling off for
CASH
at my store, opposite the Court House,
Men's Calf Boots, $3, 4.50
Men's Kip Boots, 2.00
Boy's Kip Boots, 90
Boy's Caps, 25
Brogan Shoes, 90
I have also attached a
Manufacturing Establishment
Where boots and shoes can be made in the latest and most fashionable styles.
SPENCER BOYD.
de1-1y

Mrs. M. C. [illegible], Proprietress. JOE NORVELL, Clerk.
KIMBROUGH HOUSE,
ONE SQUARE FROM DEPOT, CARLISLE, KY.
Large and Elegant Sample Rooms,
This house is newly furnished and painted throughout. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. ma10-1y-31

EUGENE L. SHINKLE. WM. F. WILSON.
SHINKLE & WILSON
(Successors to H. C. Bruce & Co.),
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
96 WEST SECOND STREET,
48-1y CINCINNATI. O.

THE MERCURY.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
KEHOE & VANCE,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
W. J. KEHOE. W. H. VANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Inch	Two Inches	Three Inches	Four Inches	Fourth Col.	Half Column	One Column
One Week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

In advance, per annum	$2 00
After one year	2 75
In advance, for six months	1 00
Single copies	05

SWEPT AWAY.

Immense Destruction in South America by a Tidal Wave.

The following particulars of the tidal wave on the south Pacific coast have been received: Callao was visited on the morning of the 10th ultimo by a species of tidal wave, or rather a gradual upheaval of the sea, which caused serious damage and exceeding alarm. The docks and piers of Muelle Darsena were the principal sufferers, together with some stores along the shore-line, which were completely carried away by water. The vessels made fast, and lying alongside the outer walls of the dock were lifted fully eight feet by the upheaval, but, strange to say, were not damaged. Most of the steamers riding at anchor in the bay shipped their cables, fearing further danger, and some of the large vessels stood out toward the offing. The United States store ship Onward left her anchorage, the officer in command evidently remembering the fate of her predecessor, the Fredonia, in the great tidal wave in Arica in 1868. A quantity of merchandise temporarily stowed on the docks from ships in discharge was ruined by water. A water-launch, torn from its moorings, struck against the iron pillars of the dock bridge and carried away several of them. On shore the greatest consternation was apparent, many families flying for safety to the high grounds back of the town.

At Mollendo three hundred feet of the railway which runs along the shore was destroyed by the wave. At Illo the town and railway were seriously injured, although no loss of life is reported. Beyond Mollendo the cable is interrupted, and much anxiety prevails as to the fate of Arica and Iquique. The steamer Santa Rosa left Arica on the evening of the 9th, and reports that when a few moments under way she experienced a shock of an earthquake, and saw a tidal wave setting in toward the shore. At Areurpa a strong shock was felt, but the Prefect tells that no damage was inflicted on the city. Although severe shocks of earthquake were felt, they caused but little damage. The destruction of life and property was owing entirely to the upheaval and ingress of the sea.

A gentleman who arrived by the Trugillo informs us that the flourishing town of Iquique, the principal port for nitrate shipments, is left as complete a ruin now as it was after the frightful earthquake and inundation of 1868. At Arica the sea washed over the town to the hill back of the church, and destroyed much valuable property. The wreck of the United States steamer Wateree, which was carried inland a couple of miles by the tidal wave of 1868, was again floated, and carried a mile or two further up the coast.

The lower part of Antofagasta, which is the port of the celebrated Caracoles mining district in Bolivia, is reported completely destroyed. The smelting and other works near the shore were all swept away. The shipping at Pabelon de Pico and the guano deposits suffered severely, and some half a dozen fine vessels are reported ashore and complete wrecks. The sea in some places is stated to have risen over sixty feet.

How to Get a Good Night's Rest on a Sleeping Car.

A wealthy and well-known citizen of Boston, who goes to New York often over the Boston and Povidence Railroad, recently secured a berth in a sleeping-car on the afternoon train, and as he arrived at the station some time before the train was to start he thought he would retire to his berth. Unfortunately, however, he got into the wrong sleeping-car, one which was not going out that night, and was innocently locked in by the porter of the other car. He awoke about 12 o'clock, and finding the car was not moving, he got impatient and started for the door; this he found locked; he finally attracted the attention of a night watchman, who, to the question of what station that was, promptly responded "Boston." This was a staggerer, as was also the assurance of the watchman that for want of a key to open the door he would probably have to remain in the car until morning. It was finally discovered that the spring-lock operated on the inside without a key, and our friend got out. The watchman offered to report the porter for not better attending to his duty, but the would-be traveler said: "Not for the world; let it go; it was not much matter if I didn't go, and if it should be reported, the 'boys' would get hold of it, you know, and there would be no end to their chaffing." So after swearing the watchman to secrecy, he started for home.—[Boston Herald.

When a young lady elopes with her father's gardener, and they do sometimes, it is proof that spades are trumps.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

A Defense of the Gentle Heathen—A Lecture by Prentice Mulford.

"I propose to talk to you," said he "of their features, traits, characteristics and habits from a personal experience of seventeen years, and shall lay down three premises: First, that the Chinese have been a much-persecuted, abused and misrepresented race; second, that there is much in their character that appeals to our sympathy, and that they have frugal, industrious habits which ought to make them good citizens; and, third, that the problem is a Chinese puzzle, because it involves the question of white versus Mongolian labor. There exists a system of slavery of these Chinese. The parents sell the emigrants, or they sell themselves to some of the great Chinese companies. The negro as a slave was plastic and passive, adopting our customs readily. The Chinaman is positive in character, and parts with his habits reluctantly. There is such a complete system in this enslavement by the Chinese companies that within three months they could throw an army of skilled laborers into any part of this continent. The Chinaman, unlike the negro, never amalgamates with us. Though despised, he is haughty and self contained. We call him a heathen; he calls us barbarians, and it is hard to say who has the best of it.

"Our Oriental emigrants are neat—they bathe their persons every day and wash their clothing carefully—in fact, they are the washerwomen of California. They carry at their girdles a toilet-case with instruments to clean the head, eyes, nostrils, teeth, nails, etc. John believes in comfort. On the hot, dusty roads and trails he carries his umbrella and fan. He lives far better than the corresponding white laborer. He eats no rats. He does drink brandy and smoke opium, but a Chinese drunkard or 'tramp' is very uncommon. For medicine he uses pills, and very large ones. His music is not our music; when instrumental it reminds one of saw-filing; when vocal it can scarcely be called Wagnerian. Dancing he considers an Anglo-Saxon insanity. He counts by machinery. About his house he is not very clean.

"I never saw one who knew about Confucius. They believe in good and bad spirits, and pay most of their devotions to the devil, because they say 'God is good, anyhow.'

"John is a natural born fatalist, and never fears death. We do not appreciate the Chinese. They have been wonderful miners. They built the Pacific railroad. In tunneling they did well—blasted well. To be sure he has a bad side. He will lie, cheat, gamble and steal, though I never knew him to steal a court-house; but the secret of the prejudice against him is that he can underwork our own people."

Two Lovers Made Happy.

Ten years ago a handsome young man passed through Monticello, Ky., and was noticed by a young girl sitting at the window of the most aristocratic house in town. She fell in love with him at first sight. She had wealth, culture and beauty. He was poor, and was then on his way to seek fortune as a cattle herder in Texas. After many ups and downs he found himself the owner of a silver mine in New Mexico. The girl bloomed into a rarely beautiful woman, with literary ability, and became a contributor to the Apostolic Times. She learned who the unconsious object of her fancy was, and they corresponded ten years. She never wrote a word of her personal attractions or family, nor did he speak of his good fortune. A few weeks ago he wrote her proposing marriage, and soon followed his letter to her Kentucky home, where he saw her for the first time. Recently they were married, and Miss Annie Berry (that was) learned on reaching Silver City that her husband, R. B. Metcalfe, was the greatest capitalist in New Mexico.

Will We Have a Sheridan Heir?

Napoleon, fearing he would not have a son, divorced himself from Josephine and took up with another girl whom he thought would give France a genuine young Bonaparte. That was the work of the ambition the little Napoleon carried with him. There is another person now living about the size of France's idol, and he has just as much ambition; he resides up at Chicago, and his name is Philip Sheridan. We are told that when Phil.'s first baby made its appearance, he would not look at it for three or four days, because it was a girl infant. He had prayed and worked for an heir, and he got instead nothing but an heiress. But time rolled on as usual, and our American Bonaparte thought, "Wait; as long as there is life and oys... I'll not despair." And he went to work imagining young Sheridans leading whole battalions of regiments to battle and riding to Winchester like lightning. And then, after all, Mrs. Sheridan brought him just twice as much disappointment as she did the first time—two more little heiresses. We think it stormed in Chicago that night; we believe Mrs. Sheridan thought she heard and saw thunder and lightning. Behold the situation of national affairs relative to the future of our glorious country! The General has two brothers, both married, and their children are all females. He has three, all unmaleable, because they can't carry his name—the name—through the letter route of time down to posterity. He is getting old now; he is about forty-eight. His wife is young and healthy. Therefore, has he not good reason to be alarmed as to the future? And might it not be, for the good of the country, that his ambition will yet cause him to put aside his present wife and take another. He could easily do that in Chicago. An affidavit from him to the effect that it was agreed before marriage that she should have a boy baby would do it. Doubtless, the country would rejoice in a young General Sheridan, but it would rather that he would not resort yet awhile to divorce measures to obtain one. Live and hope. We once knew a man who lived and hoped on, etc., until his wife had the seventh daughter, and then, not being able to stand the disappointment, he committed suicide; and he hadn't been dead more than ten or twelve months when she became the mother of a fine boy, which was named after him, of course, but he wasn't there to see it and be happy. So it's never good to be too rash in the heir business.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Out of season—An empty pepper-box.

Massachusetts has 1,144 miles of steel rails.

The rabbit is timid, but no cook can make it quail.

Wagon wheels can not run far without being tired.

Too many ponies of brandy will bring on the nightmares.

The Vienna Rothschild has a yearly income of $30,000,000.

The favorite hymn of the grasshoppers: "This wheat by and by."

Mrs. John Church, wife of the Cincinnati music man, has sued for a divorce.

Dr. Ayre, who accumulated fifteen million dollars by advertising his medicine, is still confined in the lunatic asylum.

Thursday, June 14, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as a national ensign.

New York Commercial Advertiser: General Sevenyearitch would be the man to bring the Russians up to the scratch.

Why is an old man's farm in Texas like the focus of a sun glass? Because it is the place where the sons raise meat.

Thirty persons were drowned by the wreck of a vessel plying between Adelaide and Albany Isles, on the northern coast of Australia.

"Liberal discount to the trade," as the bruiser said when he chewed off only one ear from a brother professional with whom he was fighting.

A punch-bowl, said to have been used by Robert Burns, has recently been sold by auction, at Dumfries, after some competition, for ten guineas.

The graduating class at West Point this year has seventy-six members, and will probably be the largest class which has been graduated from that institution.

There are three banks in the United States having ladies as tellers, and it is wonderful how quick they can change a fifty-dollar bill for a good-looking man.

A somnambulist walked off a train while in motion, at Mansfield, and was unhurt—not even awakened—though the train was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The rays of the sun, shining through an ordinary stereoscope, set fire to a newspaper lying upon a table in a house in Maine, a few days ago. An early discovery prevented the destruction of the building.

A pair of shoes, measuring fourteen inches in length and five inches across the bottom, were manufactured in this city last week for a colored man in Ohio County. They looked like Saratoga trunks with the tops smashed in.—[Owensboro Examiner.

The Chicago Journal thinks it is this way in Turkey: If he is a Jew, the Christians kill him; if he is a Christian, the Mohammedans slay him, and if he is a Mohammedan, the Greek Church people come over and chop him up into hash.

Extract from a letter from Atchison, Kansas: "The ground is tremendously dry here. The big rain of last week did not reach the ground. The grasshoppers stood on their hind legs and drank the water as fast as it fell. So I am informed."

Bismark is 62 years old; so is Lord Granville. Prince Gortchakoff is 79; Lord Beaconsfield is 62, and Gladstone 68. President MacMahon is nearly 69. The Pope will soon be 85; the Archbishop of Canterbury is 66; Dr. Pusey 77, and Dean Stanley 71, Garibaldi is nearly 70; Lord Russell 75, and Jules Simon 63.

One of the greatest blessings the telephone is destined to confer upon humanity is the equalization of forces. The delicious sense of personal security enjoyed by a man of diminutive statue when he stands off a few thousand miles and tells an enemy as big as a tree just what he thinks of him, can only be appreciated by the dog that bark at the man in the moon.

Governor Hampton's son Preston was the younger of two brothers. He was not twenty years of age when he fell during a severe engagement that occurred in October, 1864, about twenty-five miles north west of Petersburg, Va., where his father's command was covering the right wing of General Robert E. Lee's army. At the time both of General Hampton's sons acted as his aids, and when young Preston fell the father galloped recklessly to the spot, followed by his Adjutant-General, Major Barker, and Wade Hampton, jr. Both of the last-named were severely wounded while General Hampton was lifting the dead body of his son from the ground. Judge Wafford, of Kansas City, says he witnessed the scene, and saw General Hampton carrying the dead body of his son on the horse before him.

TEN BROECK, THE KING OF THE TURF.

He Makes the Fastest Time of Record—A Mile in 1:39 3-4—Kentucky Produces the Greatest Horse in the World.

(Special to the Enquirer.)

All hail, Ten Broeck the King of the Turf! Twice before he has carried this title—when he made the fastest three-mile time on record, 5:26½, and when he beat Lexington's famous time by making four miles in 7:15¾. To-day he fairly outdid himself by beating the fastest time ever made before by two seconds. Well may the Louisville Jockey Club feel proud of their course and of the spring meeting of 1877. It will be a memorable meeting in the annals of the turf for many a long year to come.

THE GREAT EVENT

Was for the Association purse of $650, Ten Broeck against the best mile-time 1:41¾, weight for age. When Ten Broeck was stripped and saddled in front of the ladies' stand, and after his preliminary canter, his splendid condition elicited a hum of admiration. His mane was tricked out with orange and red bows, and he looked well enough to run for a kingdom. His rider was a mulatto boy named William Walker, who rode him when he made his four-mile triumph. To-day he carried 110 pounds weight. Two horses made the pace for him. As he walked leizurely past the Grand Stand preparatory to starting, he was received with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause. In the pools just before the race he sold the favorite against time at $160 to $96, though in the morning hours the betting had been about between them.

President Clarke, of the Louisville Jockey Club, himself started him, and, at the tap of the drum, he sprang over the course with terrific strides. Earlylight, his mate, was close at his heels, and made the pace as hot as needed.

As he reached the half-mile post Earlylight was pulled up, and the fine horse St. Louis, which was in waiting for the purpose, started around the turn thirty yards ahead of him. The half mile was made in 49¼ seconds; and here a man who had been stationed their for the purpose shouted to Walker to increase his speed around the lower turn. He darted like an arrow from a bow, and at the three quarter pole, which was in 1:13½, he lapped St. Louis. The pair came rattling down the home stretch like a flash. St. Louis proved a splendid mate, and kept just enough ahead of Ten Broeck to stimulate him to his utmost. When about one hundred yards from the judges' stand the gallant steed gave slight evident of flagging, when the whip and spur were applied until his sides where bloody. He nobly responded to the call upon him, and darted under the string in just 1:39¾—the fastest horse in the world, according to the record.

It would probably take a page to properly describe the scene that ensued. Men cheered and clapped their hands as if mad; while the ladies, entering into the enthusiasm, waved their handkerchiefs in the most frantic manner. As soon as the bell tapped permitting the people to enter the quarter-stretch, it was filled with a mass of humanity, who crowded around the noble horse and his owner, Frank Harper. Had the gallant horse the power of understanding English, he would have been the vainest mortal on top of the earth, for the air was filled with such remarks as "The finest horse in the world," "If he was mine I would not sell him for a million of dollars," &c. As soon as possible he was walked on the green in front of the ladies' stand, that they might have a final opportunity of examining him before he was led to his stable.

Ten Broeck weighed 1,145 pounds before being trained, and is sixteen hands and one inch high. In color he is a beautiful bay, with white tips on his hind feet. I doubt if $100,000 would buy him to-day. Should he succeed in beating the best time on record for two miles next Tuesday he will be the most remarkable horse ever faoled in America or any other country. He will be five years old on the 20th of June.

Migrations are not Confined to Birds.

Birds are not the only animals which migrate. The journeys of the salmon are as regular and remarkable as those of birds. The salmon lays its eggs in small, shallow streams of fresh water, often a thousand miles from the ocean. These eggs are left to hatch by themselves; yet, when the little fish reach the proper age, they abandon the small streams where they were born, and begin their long trips to the ocean.

When they reach the salt water they find abundance of food, and grow very rapidly. They remain in the ocean until the time comes for them to lay their eggs. Then in some wonderful way, they find the mouth of the river by which they reached the ocean, and travel up it, through lakes and over rapids, falls and mill-dams, sometimes leaping over obstructions which are more than ten feet high.

Having reached the shallow streams where they were born, they lay their eggs, and then return to the sea, but so thin and haggard that the fishermen at the mouths of the salmon rivers call them by a different name, and it is hard to believe that they are of the same species with those which are caught while ascending the rivers. Once in the ocean again, they quickly recover their lost strength.

The great migrations of insects are so well known that we need say little about them. We all remember the army of locusts told about in the Bible. Within a few years we have learned that our country is not free from danger of the same kind, for in the Western States swarms of grasshoppers may come before the wind, and sweep over the country, changing green fields into a brown desert, and leaving no green thing behind them. These insect migrations, like those of the wild pigeons, do not occur at any particular season, and are caused by the lack of food.

It is not generally known that our gray squirrels sometimes assemble in great troops and migrate to a better country. This does not occur very often; but occasionally, when the squirrels are very abundant in a region where food is scarce, they band together and move straitforward, through forest and fields, until they find a place where food is abundant. These, and the journeys of many other animals, show that the tendency to migrate is not confined to birds.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Tuesday was Derby Day in Louisville, its first horse-holliday.

Gen. John S. Williams has been spending a few days with his friends in Bowling Green.

At the Cabinet session it was decided to appoint Mrs. Thompson, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, Postmistress at Louisville.

The proud boast of Kentucky, that her youths are brave and the most gallant on earth, would seem to be verified in the recent marriage of a young Blue Grass hero of sixteen to a widow with five children.

On last Saturday evening as the train was leaving the Lexington depot, a negro snatched a scarf to which was attached a $110 diamond pin from the neck of Harlan C. Turner, of Mt. Sterling, and made off with it.

Wm. Whitehead, deputy jailer of Henderson County, shot and killed a prisoner named Totten in the Henderson jail last week. Totten was trying to escape, and struck the jailer on the head with a bar of iron, stunning him, when the deputy jailer shot him.

One of the proprietors of the Maysville Bulletin sprinkled the town and county with horse bills, stating that George Rosser would stand the present season, &c. He afterward concluded he couldn't *stand* it, and called in all the bills. Virtue is its own reward.

An insect has recently made its appearance in the blue grass pastures of Kentucky, committing fearful ravages. It has nearly destroyed a number of pastures in Bourbon and Fayette Counties. The Winchester Democrat says that "it is the only enemy that blue grass has ever had, and gives cause for the great uneasiness that is felt. Wherever the insect appears the pastures present a white, dry appearance. We looked at several of the pests yesterday through a microscope and found them hideous enough to be dreaded."

Custer and His Heroes.

The heroes of the famous battle of the Little Big Horn are to be removed from the grave in which they were buried on the battle-field. Col. Sheridan has already gone with his command to perform the duty, which will require at least one month's time. The sixteen brave officers who fell in that battle were placed side by side, and the spot marked so that it could be identified. The country has given them its admiration, its tears, its regrets, and it is now proposed to add one more tribute to their memory. The brave Custer, who led that little band of soldiers in performing the most signal act of heroism recorded in the pages of history, will be buried at West Point. The other officers, with one exception, will be placed in the National Cemetery of Fort Leavenworth. The brave young soldier, Lieut. Crittenden, will, in compliance with the wishes of his father, be left undisturbed where he rests on the battle-field. Some fitting tribute should be paid to the memory of the three hundred brave men who followed the fearless Custer on that fatal day. The battle field should be marked by a monument inscribed to their memory.

A New grove of giant trees has recently been discovered in California about one hundred miles south of the famous grove of Yosemite, six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Instead of being a small cluster of thirty or forty trees, like the Yosemite grove, it contains over ten thousand trees, and covers a section of the country six miles square. The ages of the largest are estimated at between one thousand two hundred and four thousand years. Excavations at the roots of these trees have revealed their buried ancestors, some of them thirty feet in diameter, and estimated to be eight thousand years old.

The Murphy movement is advancing with tremendous strides through Central New York. The signers of the pledge are numbered by the hundreds and thousands, and the revival, with less demonstration than the crusade, is by far more wonderful in its results.

When only twenty, Abdul Kerim, now Commander in-Chief of the Turkish Army, eloped with a pretty Moldavian Jewess, the vivandiere of his regiment, and the lovers withdrew into a remote village, where they were discovered a year after. He was degrated and reduced to the ranks.

A Virginia City Chinaman tied a donkey by a rope to the front-door knob of a man's house who owed him a dollar for fire-wood, and let the beast howl, while he sat on the steps and waited. The besieged man capitulated in three hours.

"Look a here," said he as he commenced gettiog off his coat, "I'm a member of the church, and d—n your hide if you cuss me I'll lick you as certain as Hayes is noggerated!"

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

First—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

Second—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue sending until arrears are paid.

Third—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill, and ordered them discontinued.

Fourth—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former [illegible] they are held responsible.

Fifth—The courts have decided [illegible] fusing to take periodicals from the office, [illegible] removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Sixth—Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is, by law, a subscriber.

EDUCATIONAL.

[By W. H. Campbell.]

Our questions in last weeks have not been answered yet. Wake up, teachers.

TEACHING HISTORY.

What are the essentials? First, a teacher who is not too lazy to work; second, a book of about one hundred and fifty pages, well supplied with tables and geographical sketches; third, to remember that association and repetition are the price of success. How shall the teacher proceed? First, observe, then teach his pupils that the work naturally divides into four eras, each covering about a century, viz: Voyages and discoveries, colonization, colonial wars, constitutional period.

The desire for gold, for immortal youth and an easy route to the east led many adventurers to the west. Brief statements should be learned concerning each voyager. The pupils should trace on an outline map the routes pursued across the Atlantic. The discoverers should be grouped according to their nationalities. The subject should be reviewed frequently, and interesting biographical notes added wherever there is a liability to forget.

The peculiar circumstances under which each colony was settled should be firmly fixed, such as the Dutch in New York, the Puritans in Massachusetts, the Catholics in Maryland, etc. Have these frequently recited. At least one-third of the time of each recitation should be spent on reviews.

The time, duration and cause of each of the wars should be thoroughly learned. Sketches of the principal characters engaged should be carefully studied, such as King William, Queen Anne and King George. Washington's name is familiar with every school-boy. If he will be followed carefully through the revolution, there will be little omitted. The geography of the seats of war should be studied with the aid of outline maps. Have plans of important battles drawn on the blackboard.

INSUFFICIENCY OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

Assuming the end aimed at to be the mental and moral culture of the entire school population the sequence is, schools supported by a general and equitable tax. But says an objector, is it equitable to tax A. to educate B's children? Is it equitable to tax *all* citizens for any purpose? If the objector's demurrer is valid all, or nearly all, taxation—the first power of every government—is a violation of the rights of the governed. Again, if the right to levy for school purposes exists, the right to levy a sufficient amount exists. Then is it not the duty of statesmen to take such steps as may secure to the people the benefits sought and the duty and right of the people to see that they do it? Our Legislatures have been for years appropriating money for public schools, now would it not be the part of wisdom to make the amount sufficient? Most certainly. It can not be our poverty nor penuriousness that forbids, for our people have plenty of money for other things, and they are noted for their liberality the world over. But the tenets of sociology and finance have ever been near kin, and being dependent on the bankers of the Old World for our financial system, how can we be independent in a matter so essential to our social system. Hence we see the leaders of society are the patrons of boarding schools and the tireless opponents of the public schools. Yet even these might learn wisdom from patent facts. They should known that school houses are cheaper than jails, that teachers are more economical than judges, that an educated workman is more profitable to his employers than the illiterate, clumsy, boor; that wealth is the product of civilization and education is the soul of civilization. How is it that Ohio, has so far outstripped in wealth, population, influence and everything that adds glory to a State. So superior to our commonwealth has she become that one of her cities builds a Grand Trunk Line of Railroad across it with as much *sang froid* as if it were the Indian Territory. Not because the soil of Ohio is more fertile or better cultivated? Is it because she has greater deposits of valuable minerals? May it no be because she has not fenced out the brain and brawn of the world by a stolid indifference to the welfare of her people?

Leaving the sordid and solid arguments of policy, let us ascend to the ethics of the subject. Something like a century ago we declared to the world that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Now, since the State is the depository of individual "rights" and since ignorance and happiness are incompatible, does not the State abridge the rights of her citizens when she fails to discharge her whole duty toward them? Is a State that compels her subjects to remain in ignorance, by not providing for their instruction discharging its whole duty? Certainly not. Then our beloved Kentucky is neither a wise nor a kind mother. While Ohio is paying about $8.21 for every child of schoolage Kentucky pays $3.50. Does all this mean that our people are sold to the enemies of the school system? That our [illegible] do not know their own in[illegible] and tolerate measures which [illegible] their own degradation and [illegible] grandizement of the few? [illegible] things be and Kentucky [illegible] laughing stock of her [illegible] people the serfs of their [illegible] so, let us hear no more [illegible] and intelligence.

Broadwell, Ky., May [illegible]

[The above is but [illegible] an extract from the [illegible] received. We are [illegible] column and have no [illegible] articles.—Ed.

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