THE MERCURY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THURSDAY, JUNE ..... 26, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, 9TH DIST.
A. J. MANTA.

FOR SENATOR,
JAMES HILLOCK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
B. H. ROBINSON.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JOHN S. CAMPBELL.

FOR SHERIFF,
ROBERT SINCART.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JESSE E. POTTS.

FOR CORONER,
BRYSON M. SMITH.

FOR SURVEYOR,
JAS. McCONOUGHEY.

The Democratic County Convention of Mercer county will be held at Fulton Hall next week, indorsed Judge Rogers for Governor.

Ernestus Kinkaid, to hold for Hon. Z. F. Smith for Superintendent of Public Instructions. His name is in every house in Henry County.

Labor strikers may be looked for this year. Trifolo organized an uprising on a small scale, which created considerable excitement, as did Washington Riley, Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit.

Thomas L. Jones has been stating to the people of Danville about the enforced fraud not to allow him to be Governor. He commenced the campaign by stating that the office should seek the man, but learning of the indifference many of the office will do the hunting himself.

In the House of Representatives, on last Friday, it was decided by a vote of 215 to 21 that it was not the object of the Potter Investigating Committee to disturb the title of Hayes and Wheeler, and by another vote of 214 to 14 that their titles are irrefragible. Republicans have been trying to make capital out of this investigation. The object of the Democratic House is simply to fathom the real extent of the memorable fraud.

We were honored on Saturday last with a call from Dr. A. G. Brownlee, of Fleming County, whom we mentioned some weeks ago as a very available candidate for Congress. The doctor is not a professional politician, but is acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of a Congressman, having been, while at sucking college in Washington, clerk of several Congressional committees in the days of Powell and Breckinridge, which office he was initiate. Dr. Brownlee is a clever, whole-hearted gentleman, and if there should be any stray streaks of political lightning emulating in the Convention, we would not be disappointed if it should spend its force on the doctor.

Soldiers of 1812.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 held their annual reunion in Paris on Tuesday last, June 18. There were only about twenty-five to assemble, and of that few only a very marked decrease in numbers since their last meeting. Of our regular citizens, Col. Hamilton and Absolom Crosbie died in the past year. Mrs. Gabriel Ellis, who was eighty-four years old, and Isaac Fowler, aged ninety, are the only ones left to represent Nicholas county. At the time the train John Lamb, of Mason, aged eighty-seven, Joseph Kackley, of Mason, aged eighty-six, and Samuel Moore, aged eighty-six, and Samuel Fleming, aged eighty-three, were all returning from the war. Thomas Wright, of Bourbon, is the oldest representative, being ninety-four years of age. Paddock was called out, on the ground that he was a pensioned Russian soldier, on the retired list, when the war of 1812 broke out.

Great Times Coming.

The financial measures passed by Congress are not what the people desired by any means, yet they are such that the people may take courage and and continue the fight.

For a time it seemed that Sherman's policy would so far prevail and get the better of the people's judgment as to produce very general hard times. The policy that oft obligations is evidences of debt outstanding on the first of January next should be payable in gold soon was enough to paralyze the energies of the country, producing, as it did, thousands of failures of the most useful men in all the land. We now feel that the worst is past, and if we can pass through the next two months free from disaster, or a rebellion, an active revival of trade and steady prosperity is in the near future. It is now the law of the land that the greenback circulation shall never be fifteen dollars at present, fifty-six hundred dollars, and after the first of October that currency will be placed upon an equal footing with gold in the payment of duties on imports, and will also be received by the Government for four-per-cent. bonds. Now, having defeated the contraction policy of the Administration, it will be a truly easy matter to return to the values and prosperity of any three years ago, if the people will only will it so.

We now have in paper currency nearly $370,000,000, and it will not grow less; and the increase must be made to answer all the purposes of specie, except the payment of interest on bonds. Gold and silver will therefore enter into general circulation as of old, and be worth added to the actual money of the country. Again, the idle gold now in any part of their reserve funds in four-per-cent. bonds, and thus help to swell the circulation, leaving the situation and probable run of business or above indicated, we can rejoice in the hope that the day of deliverance from the miserable policy of Sherman & Co. is near at hand. It will be a little longer we have to practice the rigid economy and self-denial that many now have to do to save their property from forced sales at ruinous prices. We have now more than enough currency for all business at present values. Confidence in the future is restored, and as that increases money will be ready to carry us on to reasonably prosperous times; indeed, we think in less than twelve months the people will be amazed that they were ever so frightened by John Sherman and his gold talk.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Old Citizens of Nicholas County on Saturday, June 15, 1878.

Pursuant to a call published in the Mercury, the old Settlers met at the Kimbrough House last Saturday, the day being the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of the first child born in Carlisle—President Thomas M. Stephenson occupied the chair and Jos. A. Chapeze officiated at the desk as Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Elder R. P. Bickers.

On motion of J. A. Chappell, Will J. Kelsey, editor of the Mercury, was invited to take a seat in the meeting, and to take part in the proceedings.

Rev. R. P. Bickers was also present as the guest of the colony.

The Secretary called the names and ages of those present, when Colonel T. B. Parke objected to the registering of persons including gentlemen and at the same time furtively placing on the roll Uncle Jonathan Mathers, whom he feared might have a delicacy in making his known, as it might cloud his prospects as to the office. Parke moved the entire Colonel Parke, Henry Brandstetter and others endeavored to present with their shafts of wit and jocularity.

The roll being called, the following members responded:

Thomas M. Stephenson, President; Joseph F. Turman, Vice President; Jesse E. Potts, Secretary.

David Allen,
John B. Bramel,
Milford Berry,
Edward Evans,
Colonel David Mann,
Judge J. M. Kenney,
William Stewart,
H. Payne,
Colonel T. S. Parke,
W. W. Hendrick,
Barton W. Mathers,
Jos. Chapeze,
D. M. Spurgeon, of Greencastle, Indiana,
J. D. McConaughey,
Henry Brandstetter, of Fort Louisa,
Samuel Johnson,
W. W. Bagwell,
W. W. Fretts,
Nathan Powell,
Thomas W. Blake.

Of the above Colonel Evans was the oldest, he having been born in 1792. Isaac Fowler, a veteran of the war of '12, who is probably the oldest man in the county, was not in attendance. Colonel Daly Mann at present resides at the place he was born, and Colonel Evans, as old as many present, he settled in the county of Carlisle, and which we will not recount. Dinner being announced, the ten hundred gathered around the tables and after having feasted sumptuously, proceeded again to the stand.

Messrs. T. S. Parke, W. W. Fretts, John B. Barbam and James A. Hughes were appointed a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of those who had been taken away.

In the absence of the committee W. J. Kelsey was appointed to address the meeting with some remarks and a collection of his life. He said it was a pleasant duty to be called upon to address those present, though he had arrived at that age when it would be everyone. He spoke of the territory Carlisle was located in, and many things which have been published in our history of Carlisle, and which we will not repeat. When a boy he used to come to town to the grist mill, and he knew Carlisle from its first town to its present. It commenced as well as beginnings. It commenced as we commenced, at the settlement of Kentucky, under great disadvantages and great labor. He was born at a meeting commenced by B. W. Stone, of which he was then known as the "New Lights." They held "their meetings in the Cumberland. The first Presbyterian Church organized was also supported by a man named Hankin. They worshipped in the house of Joseph Hinkston for many years. They then, in connection with the Baptists built a church.

Carlisle began her career just after the war of 1812. Kentucky had sent a good many soldiers to the war. A large portion of the young men were either drafted, hired as substitutes or enlisted. Carlisle has risen from that to her present position. She has gone through a good many exciting scenes. The county and State were shaken from centre to circumference by a foul murder committed by a man named Boyd, tried at the Judge gave such satisfaction to the party that the citizens presented a loom and threw water on him as he came out of the Court-house, and he left under unfavorable circumstances. The citizens killed the frill and he never returned. It was then that time to the present Carlisle has experienced her devastating fires. The people became discouraged when the good results of their energy and courage managed to burn out, but still a substantial city stands in the South of Italy. The people became discouraged at the raising of a fog that was said to be caused by the burning of Carlisle.

Since the commencement of Carlisle it has been infected with gray sheep. I give it as my opinion that they have retarded it more than all our foes. It would cost less to support four horsemen than it would to support one gray sheep.

I was a member of the old county Court. We did the drudgery of the business, and it was the Sheriff's duty, and two-thirds of those who got it were broken up. We have had the privilege of voting for a County Judge, for which we pay about $600 a year, and he does only what Richard Gentry Court used to do for nothing.

Carlisle has been compelled to stand alone. It seems to me it would be well to have a Police Court that could preserve order, and all criminals should be compelled to work on the streets. If the county is to progress we must have some improvements. Why not get manufactories? Why not have cotton factories and other manufactories here. That is what we need.

The railroad here is standing in its own light. We used to have to pay twenty-five cents postage, and we limited our correspondence, but at fifteen cents postage everybody writes. So with the railroads. We will be run down the fare they would make travel so low that everybody will ride. We needs railroads and turnpikes. Our main protuberance is down at the cuttin, and it seems to me if proper works were used the cuttin could be taken down.

The committee retained and reported the following:

[illegible]

Resolved, That the death of [illegible] has left a void in the community of Carlisle which will be long felt by the old settlers, and that we tender to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their affliction.