

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.—Pursuant to notice in the TIMES, a meeting of the citizens of the county favorable to the establishment of the proposed institution, was held at the Court House on Monday. The meeting was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Cantrill, who briefly stated its object. In traveling over the State during his candidacy, said Capt. Cantrill, he had met many friends with whom he had served in the army, all of whom had expressed a desire that there should be some organization by which they could learn of the whereabouts of each other, and that some provision should be made for those who were destitute. He had heard of maimed soldiers who were in destitute circumstances, and gave an instance of a gallant fellow near Paducah, who having returned from the war a cripple, and unable to support himself, was sent to the county poor house and died a pauper. Cases like this suggested the necessity for some institution where the needy could be cared for. Capt. Cantrill accordingly brought the subject before the Confederate soldiers who were members of the Legislature, and other friends whom he had met at Frankfort, all of whom acquiesced heartily in the proposed enterprise. Capt. Cantrill had agreed to give superintendence to the project if a convenient locality should be selected, and as the people of Scott were known to be generous, and the county furnished a number of soldiers to the South in the late war, Georgetown was agreed upon as the locality for the Home. Georgetown was an appropriate place, and the institution would stand as a lasting monument to the late George W. Johnson, who, though Provisional Governor of Kentucky at the time, died in the ranks while fighting as a private soldier. At the meeting in Frankfort, at which about twenty-five persons were present, a subscription of \$3,400 had been secured. It was reserved for the citizens of Scott county to say whether they desired such an institution in their midst; other localities wanted it, and would subscribe liberally to secure it. The Confederate soldiers in Louisville had promised a subscription of \$25,000. If Scott county would furnish 80 or 100 acres of land, or the money with which to purchase the same, the friends in other localities pledged themselves to erect a building at the cost of \$40,000, and furnish an endowment fund of equal amount. If the enterprise is made a success, it is proposed to have annual reunions of the soldiers; a Memorial Hall will be provided, in which relics of the war will be gathered, and Gen. Fayette Hewitt had promised to make it a repository for all the records connected with the old Breckinridge or Hanson brigade. Col. Stodard Johnston had made promises of a similar kind. Capt. Cantrill thought a building of the kind proposed would add to the business prosperity of Georgetown, and be advantageous in other ways.

Capt. Lee Hathaway, of Clark county, was present by invitation, and addressed the meeting. He presented the project in a very forcible way. The fame of Scott county was historic, every page of her history was written with the deeds of her valiant sons. The county had always responded liberally when soldiers were called for. He brought to memory the battle of the Thames, and paid a glowing tribute to the heroism of the late Col. Dick Johnson. In the Mexican war, and in the late war, Scott county boys were found where the danger was greatest, and none had ever failed to do their duty.

Aside from her soldiers, Scott county had furnished men eminent in politics, the law and in other professions. Capt. Hathaway paid a handsome compliment to the splendid abilities of our venerable citizen ex-Governor James F. Robinson. He also spoke of our flourishing institutions, which dotted nearly every hill, the reputation of which were co-extensive with the country. Capt. Hathaway had no apologies to make for the part he had taken in the "late unpleasantness," nor did he desire to open old wounds, or to keep alive the passions engendered by that fierce struggle, and in this he reflected the sentiments of all Confederate soldiers. They only proposed, in presenting this scheme, to perform a sacred duty to their comrades who needed aid, and to provide a pleasant retreat for their orphans. Every State had its charitable institutions. Disabled soldiers who had fought with Grant, and marched with Sherman to the sea, were provided for at the expense of the Government, and he thought it was right. The doors of these charitable institutions were closed against Confederate soldiers, and he did not ask nor expect that they should be open to them. The Confederates are cut off from pensions and bounties, and it is only by private subscription that the needy can be provided for. Thirty thousand soldiers left Kentucky and cast their fortunes with the South, many had sealed their devotion to the cause with their lives; the bones of some were in other States. The dead do not need help, but some are maimed for life and unable to care for themselves. It is this class that it is proposed to care for. Build the Home, and it will prove a monument to the liberality of our people more lasting than brass or marble. The speaker believed that Scott county would take hold of the project with a zeal worthy of the cause.

Hon. W. C. Owens followed in a neat little speech. He thought the people of the town and county should feel honored by the selection of Georgetown as the site of the proposed institution. It was a case that appealed to local pride, and should be met with a hearty support. The building of the Home would be a testimony to the munificence of our people, and an ornament to the fair land of men of brave deeds. He hoped every citizen of the county would give something and give liberally, for "the Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

Capt. Noa Spears, (Chairman of a committee previously appointed for the purpose) reported the following committees to organize the movement, and solicit subscriptions for the enterprise.

Georgetown.—John A. Lewis, Chairman; Rev John G. Hunter, W N Offutt, J D Smith, S C Gaines, R West, H S Halley, John S Gaines, R R Estill, J Henry Wolfe, V K Glass, Rev W J Howe.

White Sulphur.—Alex Thomas, Chairman; W B Galloway, B S Thomason, B J Laughlin, Benj T Quinn.

Stamping Ground.—W P Duvall, Chairman; J Q Adams, J H Gatewood, H W Ford, E Threldkeld, John C Bond.

Little Fork.—Daniel Gano, Chairman; W H Stockdell, J J Taylor, G W Robertson, David K Gorham.

Big Eagle.—S T Connellee, Chairman; T J Burgess, R F Paek, T J Marshall, Geo T Nelson.

Turkeyfoot.—T B Hiles, Chairman; Jas Fields, B Hall, J S Hedger, John E Paek.

Oxford.—John M Glinn, Chairman; John H Barkley, John Jarvis, F M Cannon, Rev N McDaniel.

Newtown.—W. C. Graves, Chairman; John C Payne, J R Johnson, Milton Kendall, W N Smith.

The report of the committee was adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

It is proposed to take subscriptions in five annual installments.

Knowledge in a Nut Shell.

- A cubit is two feet.
- A pace is three feet.
- A fathom is six feet.
- A span is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- A palm is three inches.
- A great cubit is 11 feet.
- A league is three miles.
- There are 2,750 languages.
- Oats, 32 pounds per bushel.
- Bran, 20 pounds per bushel.
- Salt, 50 pounds per bushel.
- A day's journey is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles.
- Barley, 47 pounds per bushel.
- Two persons die every second.
- Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
- A square mile contains 640 acres.
- A storm blows 36 miles per hour.
- A tub of butter weighs 84 pounds.
- Buckwheat 56 pounds per bushel.
- The average human life is 31 years.
- An acre contains 4,840 square yards.
- A firkin of butter weighs 56 pounds.
- A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
- A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
- Slow rivers flow five miles per hour.
- Timothy seed, 45 pounds per bushel.
- A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.
- A rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour.
- A hand (horse measure) is four inches.
- Electricity moves 228,000 miles per hour.
- A rapid river flows seven miles per hour.
- The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
- Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.
- The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.
- A mile is 5,280 feet or 1,760 yards in length.
- Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 pounds per bushel.
- The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
- A moderate wind blows seven miles an hour.
- Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 pounds per bushel.
- The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.
- The first almanac was printed by Geo. Von Purback in 1640.
- Until 1776, cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning wheel.