UNION AND AMERICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

GEN. HENRY L. BENNING, a prominent lawyer of Georgia, died at Columbus on Saturday. He went into the war as Colonel of the Seventeenth Georgia regiment, and early in the struggle won the sobriquet of "Old Rock," by which he continued to be known as long as there was any Southern army. Three severe wounds attested his gallantry in action.

ONLY one hundred dollars for immortality. Certain public spirited citizens of Memphis—the gentlemen engaged in these little enterprises are always public spirited—propose to erect a fountain in Court Square, at a cost of $5,000, which amount is to be raised by fifty subscriptions of $100. Each subscriber's name will be placed on the fountain. Thirty-five of the public spirited have already furnished their autographs. Step forward, gentlemen, and be handed down to the remotest posterity for the insignificant sum of one hundred dollars!

THOMAS CARLYLE has numerous admirers on this side of the Atlantic, but probably California does not take much stock in his philosophy. He blurted out to a lady of that State, the other day: "You are doing no good service there; you are harming the world. Cover over your mines, leave your gold in the earth, and go to planting potatoes. Every man who gives a potato to the world is the benefactor of his race; but you, with your gold, are overturning society, making the ignoble prominent, increasing everywhere the expenses of living, and confusing all things."

A DISPATCH from Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, dated Youngstown, Ohio, contains the sad intelligence that a sudden change in the condition of his health renders it impossible for him to illuminate our citizens upon the subject of finance Tuesday night. This is a sore disappointment and one grievous to be borne, but Mr. Kelley will find, should he attempt to come West again, that the climate in this latitude is particularly unhealthy for persons holding his particular views.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Rather cool this, coming from the organ of so pronounced an inflationist as Morton. It remains to be seen whether the Indiana Senator will find the Ohio atmosphere more salubrious when he mounts the stump there next month to champion financial principles which he has been denouncing in and out of Congress for the past three years.

THE canvass between McCreary and Harlan, the Democratic and Republican candidates for the Kentucky Governorship, is being conducted in eminently genteel style. They travel together, speak together, eat at the same table, and sometimes sleep in the same bed. In their debates they show each other no mercy; both are able and practised debaters; both are men of popular manners, and each is a good match for the other. But they observe the strictest decorum and courtesy in their language; even in the personal passages when they assail each other's record, they are careful to avoid mere abuse, and to abstain from any accusation they cannot prove. This is an improvement on the rough-and-tumble contests of olden days, when vigor of expletive was more potent with the groundlings than strength of argument.

THE *New York World* inquires why it is that we, who furnished the looms of England last year with eight hundred and seventy-five million pounds of cotton, valued at one hundred and thirty-six million nine hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars; who are the equals of her population in industrious qualities, whose country has industrial advantages superior to hers, are unable to compete with her in neutral markets in the sale of manufactured cotton goods? As the Morrill tariff in 1861 gave rise to our present exaggerated system of protection, and as since that date commercial prosperity has been far less pronounced in this country than it was during the previous decade, the inevitable conclusion is that our protective system has proved an injury rather than a benefit. It is therefore assumed that with a more moderate tariff we would more rapidly become the peer of England in manufacturing enterprise. If we enter into competition we must do so on equal tariff terms. The natural advantages are altogether in our favor, the raw material and the consumers both being in our midst.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

A "National Telegraph Company" has just been organized at San Francisco, the incorporators of which represent more capital than any equal number of men on the Pacific coast. The capital stock is $25,000,000, in 250,000 shares, $100 each. Seven million five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed and ten per centum already paid up. Michael Reese, Calvin W. Kellogg, James R. Keene, F. D. Atherton, William Sharon, William Barling and Alfred A. Cohen, all leading financiers, are interested in the enterprise. They announce that they mean to commence the construction of lines at the earliest possible moment, and propose to extend lines all over the United States and leading points of the British provinces. Within ninety days a central construction office will be opened in New York. Four through wires are to be built between San Francisco and New York City. Tolls are to be fixed at extremely low rates, about equal to the proposed postal telegraph. No stock is for sale at present, the promoters showing their confidence in the enterprise by building these lines. The present favorable financial condition of the Pacific coast may enable the new company to commence at an early day a struggle for supremacy with the older lines. At all events, the incorporators express their determination to make the enterprise a national success. Up with the poles! The era of cheap telegraphy is at hand.

A LETTER THAT RUINED A CANVASS.

The death of Gen. F. P. Blair recalls vividly the exciting events which marked the Presidential campaign of 1868. Soon after the close of the war it became evident that Gen. Blair was not in sympathy with the party of which he had so long been a prominent leader. In fact, the estrangement had commenced sometime before, and when his second appointment as Major General came before the Senate, his nomination was confirmed by a majority of only two votes. He afterward identified himself with President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and, when nominated as Internal Revenue Collector for the St. Louis district, was rejected by a vote of eight to twenty. The President then sent in his nomination as Minister to Austria, but this was also rejected. Two years later, in 1868, he was selected the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Horatio Seymour. He at once became the target for Republican attack, and was denounced throughout the campaign with a bitterness that had, perhaps, never been equaled in any previous campaign. Just before the Democratic National Convention met in New York he wrote, and almost immediately after his nomination published, what at once became famous as the "Broadhead Letter." It created an immense sensation, and the canvass, very unfortunately for the Democrats, hinged mainly upon its utterances. We give it entire as illustrating the issues at stake in one of the most remarkable contests that has occurred in our political history:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.—Col. James F. Broadhead: Dear Colonel—In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest:

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded will have been admitted, negro suffrage established and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is to be no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces, or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country. I repeat, this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold and the public faith and public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These and things like these eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenback. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts. I wish to stand before the Convention on this issue; but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes everything that is worth contest, and without it there is nothing that gives honor, dignity, or value to the struggle. Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

The effect of this letter upon the public sentiment of the country, wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by partisan appeals to passions more violently agitated than at any time since the outbreak of the war, is well remembered. Whatever hope the Democracy may have entertained of success in the campaign was speedily dissipated. The North was not then, and never has been, ready for such extraordinary measures as those proposed by Gen. Blair. For the South long years of tribulation were in store, during which she was to show the world that the sublimity of courage is to bear defeat with fortitude. We begin to see our way out now, but in every Southern breast there should dwell a kindly remembrance of the gallant standard-bearer whose bold stroke failed only because, in the all-wise providence of Heaven, the time was not yet ripe for our deliverance.

WHAT THE WAR COST THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, who has a turn for statistics, gives some highly interesting facts and figures connected with the losses the South sustained by the war, showing the diminution of assessed personal property between 1860 and 1870 by reason of the emancipation of the blacks. Alabama, with two hundred and seventy-seven millions of personal estate in 1860, returns but thirty-eight millions in 1870—a decrease of two hundred and thirty-nine millions. Arkansas is reduced from one hundred and sixteen to thirty-one millions in this respect. Mississippi returns three hundred and fifty-one millions in 1860 against only fifty-nine millions in 1870—a decrease of two hundred and ninety-two millions; and South Carolina presents even a greater difference, returning three hundred and fifty-nine millions assessed personalty in 1860, and sixty-four in 1870, being a loss of two hundred and ninety-five millions. Georgia in 1860, returned a larger amount of assessed personal estate than any other State in the Union, namely four hundred and thirty-eight millions. In 1870 this total was changed to eighty-three millions, a loss of three hundred and and fifty-five millions. Missouri, though a slave State, has suffered comparatively little. Her personalty, as assessed in 1860, was one hundred and thirteen millions. In 1870 it was increased to one hundred and thirty-seven millions. Taking the aggregate estimated true wealth of all the slaveholding States in 1860, it presents a total of six thousand seven hundred and forty-six millions of dollars. In 1870 the same aggregate falls to five thousand four hundred and sixty-two millions, showing a loss of twelve hundred and eighty-four millions. The non-slaveholding States, on the contrary, show an immense increase during the same period. In 1860 their aggregate estimated true wealth was nine thousand three hundred and forty millions, and in 1870, twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty millions; being an increase of fifteen thousand and twenty millions. If we look at the wealth of the late slave States in 1850 there appears a great increase from that period to 1860. The total in 1850 was twenty-nine hundred and forty-seven millions; and in 1860, six thousand seven hundred and forty-six millions—showing an increase of thirty-seven hundred and ninety-nine millions, or one hundred and twenty-eight per cent. Had the war not taken place, the same ratio of increase would have fixed the wealth of the Southern States in 1870 at fifteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one millions, or more than two and a quarter times what it actually proved to be. And yet, with even all these enormous losses, the South would now be happier and more prosperous than at any time in her history but for the corrupt and tyrannous rule with which she has been cursed since the war. But peace has come at last, and the next decade will show a glorious outcome.

LOITERING AT LONG BRANCH.

To the Union and American:

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 10, 1875.—This pleasant seaside resort feels the effects of hard times, and would doubtless gladly welcome a temporary "inflation." The attendance is much less than previous years when I have visited it, though, in society parlance, "more select;" perhaps it would be more correct to say that there is present less of the Shoddylism which is really stunning. The weather thus far has been delightfully cool and bracing. The ocean bathing is just as excellent as the most experienced frequenter of the seashore could desire. To give you an idea of the difference in temperature between this place and New York, I will state that when the temperature was ninety-eight in the city last Tuesday, the highest point reached here was seventy-six. Those who came down from the city Wednesday morning stated that the night previous was sweltering hot; here a blanket or two was necessary for comfort. I do not wish to be understood as stating that this is always the case, for recollections of one of the hottest spells of weather I ever felt are connected with this place. Three years ago, I think it was, the first week in July at Long Branch was "the heated spell" of my remembrance.

The private equipages here are numerous but there is not so much display as in former years. In the days of Fisk and Helmbold there was a grandeur in the turnouts, that would equal the wealthiest of England's oldest nobility. Helmbold with his four bays and Fisk with his six in hand, three grays and three blacks, with their rich caparisons and the liveried attendants, set the pace for the fashionables of this resort, and there were many others who kept closely up in this race for notoriety. Now, I believe, the only four-in-hand here is that of his Excellency, the President of the United States, in which his family may be seen taking their evening ride along Ocean Avenue. I have not seen the President since my arrival. He is keeping unusually quiet notwithstanding the races are in progress. By the way, I will take occasion to do him justice about horse flesh. It is the general belief that he is very fond of racing. That he is fond of horses is, I believe admitted. But he takes to trotters. Having been an annual visitor here since his residence at this point and frequently a looker on at the races, I have never seen him there nor heard of his being there more than twice; once at the great race between Longfellow and Bassett, and the year previous between Longfellow and Hembold. Though the President does not make his appearance, his English son-in-law, Sartoris, may be seen daily making small investments in the French Mutuel, and taking a lively interest in the result of each race. He is rather a good-looking young man, apparently about twenty-five, well proportioned in form, and without appearance of pretentiousness. He drives a stylish drag. His wife, Miss Nellie, does not go out, being indisposed and expecting to continue so until after the birth of Ulysses, the third, or his elder sister.

Speaking of the races, the President's next friend, the ex-Collector of the port of New York, Mr. Thos. Murphy, is the President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association. The course is located about four miles from the beach, and may be reached by rail from Philadelphia and New York, and by rail and private conveyance from "the Branch." The track is regarded as slow. The improvements are very good, but not equal in extent or elegance to those at Jerome Park or Saratoga. This is in the county of Monmouth, N. J., hence the name: Monmouth Park. On the "Cup" day the attendance was very large. Since then it has been only moderate, not so great as at the Louisville meeting. There are quite a number of Kentuckians, men and horses, here. Thus far their losses have been, in the aggregate, heavy. McGrath's stable from Lexington has been remarkably successful. But when his horses, Aristides, Chesapeake and Calvin have been among the entries they have been so greatly the favorites that there has been but little to be won on them. In the Cup race which was won by McGrath's Pennington, Ballankeel was largely the favorite, Wild Idle being second, and Pennington was lowest in the betting. McGrath expressed confidence in his horse winning, but this did not induce the Kentuckians, who had seen Ballankeel win easily at Nashville, Louisville and Jerome Park, to put their money on Pennington. In the Monmouth Oaks Stakes Katy Pearce was a hot favorite, McGrath leading the backers of this fast filly. But they fell and fell heavily, Cottrill's Ascension winning handily. Disaster was still ahead for our friends of "the Dark and Bloody Ground." In the four-mile race Big Fellow was their favorite, and they put their money on him at odds, so as to retrieve their losses on Katie Pearce. Big Fellow took the lead and kept it well for three and a half miles. He was then passed easily by Rutherford, and soon Wild Idle passed him; and thus they went to the stand, Big Fellow being third instead of first. Then came the purse for all ages, one and one-eighth miles, in which the Kentuckians made Monmouth even a greater favorite than Katie Pearce or Big Fellow had been. But the result was the same—a bad beat and a ruinous loss of money. All of which goes to prove the wisdom of the advice: put money in your purse, and if you wish to keep it don't put it on a horse race.

Van Leer, a Nashville horse, now here, has gone amiss, and will be sold to-day to the highest bidder. YOURS.

DEMOCRATIC CHANCES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

New York Tribune, July 10.

The political situation in Massachusetts, with reference to the fall elections, is decidedly complicated by the rather demoralized condition of the Republican party. The reverses of last year seem to have scattered its leaders and encouraged the spirit of independence among voters who have heretofore followed without question the dictation of conventions. Federal office-holders are no longer a controlling element, Gen. Butler, for a time at least, is inactive, and the Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists have not yet seen the necessity for compromise if they would secure victory for a Republican ticket. The Democratic leaders, on the other hand, have held their forces well in hand, and are quite willing to try another campaign with Gov. Gaston as their candidate. It is evident that unless something is done speedily to secure harmony in the Republican ranks the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will carry the day.

OUR RIFLEMEN IN OLD IRELAND.

New York Herald.

The account we publish in another column of the dinner given by the faculty of Trinity College, Dublin, to the members of the American team will be found full of interest. Nothing could better illustrate the profound friendship all classes of the Irish people feel towards Americans, than this banquet offered to our riflemen. Among all the conservative institutions of Ireland, old Trinity has ever been the most rigid and exclusive, and that fellows of that institution should throw open their banqueting halls to a number of republican American riflemen shows that the kindly feeling entertained by the masses of the Irish people toward our institutions begin to be shared even by the most conservative element in Ireland. The banquet itself gave occasion for a display of after-dinner eloquence at once graceful and effective. Toasts were drunk to the health of the President of the United States, an honor never before paid to any foreign ruler. The value of all this is in the lesson of unity and good fellowship it teaches. If these peaceful contests at Creedmoor and Dollymount should do no other good they will have removed many ingrained prejudices from the minds of many persons. Irish gentlemen will learn from the testimony of men of their own caste that the American people do not at all resemble the typical Yankee, and Americans who have been drawn to Ireland will find that the stage Irishman has no existence except in the fertile brains of dramatists. Their visit will also demonstrate to them the existence of a cultured and refined Irish society, as distinct from the whisky-drinking, riot-loving creatures pictured by foreign caricaturists as could well be imagined. With the disappearance of these and kindred prejudices we may hope that the bonds of sympathy between the Irish and American people will continue to multiply. And if these pleasant visits and interchanges of compliments do no more than this, they will have amply repaid the time and attention devoted to them.

NOTHING equals croquet as an element of mild discord at summer resorts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roanoke College

SALEM, VIRGINIA.

Twenty-third Session Begins Sept. 1, 1875.

THOROUGH COLLEGIATE COURSE, Excellent Preparatory Department, Healthful Climate, Good Morals, Good Disciple, Very Moderate Expenses, Tuition and other fees, board, room-rent, fuel, lights and washing, for session of ten months, from $160 to $240. Boys can board with Professors, young men in College, or families. College prosperous. Students from all sections of the country—twelve from Tennessee. The Annual Catalogue mailed free on application. Address

REV. D. F. BITTLE, D. D., President.

jy13 w2tAdeodiw

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Mechanics' National Bank

AT NASHVILLE,

IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,

At the Close of Business June 30, 1875

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$189,479 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	9,386 68
Due from other National Banks	1,344 39
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,321 93
Real Estate, Furniture and fixtures	1,040 00
Premiums paid	12,000 00
Checks and other Cash items	4,923 99
Bills of other National Banks	11,570 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels.)	3,040 40
Legal Tender Notes	24,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	2,000 00
Total	$365,407 51

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 10
Undivided profits	7,427 16
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	163,984 63
Due to other National Banks	3,093 11
Due to State Banks and Bankers	903 21
Total	$365,407 51

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Davidson, } ss

I, W. C. Butterfield, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. BUTTERFIELD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1875.

(Signed,) JOSIAH FERRISS, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

S. L. DEMOVILLE, LOUIS WHORLEY, B. F. WILSON, } Directors.

jy13 tf

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee, Davidson County—Phillips, Jackson & Co. vs. G. W. Lindsey.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the court from affidavit of plaintiffs, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and that said defendant is indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of sixty dollars and ninety-eight cents, due by account and unpaid:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Union and American, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, for four consecutive weeks, so as to compel said defendant to appear before me at my office, in the city of Nashville, on the 16th day of August, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of July, 1875. JAS. EVERETT, J. P.

jy13 ow4t

FINANCIAL.

THE

Mechanics' National Bank

OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. COLE, W. M. DUNCAN, WM. STOCKELL, S. L. DEMOVILLE, LOUIS WHORLEY, A. K. BURR, HENRY METZ, JNO. LUMSDEN, B. F. WILSON.

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NEW ROUTE TO CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., via Memphis Junction, daily except Sundsy; leaving Nashville at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Clarksville 9:15 P. M. Fare same as via Guthrie.

jy11 1w JAS. MONTGOMERY, Sup't.

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R. H. G. MINTY, Superintendent.

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PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

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Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauce generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

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Musical Treasure.	Vocal and Instrumental.
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Gems of Strauss.	Instrumental.
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Home Circle. Vols. 1 and 2.	Instrument'l
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If interested in grain raising or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (*sent free*) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.

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