CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 45--NO. 2. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877. WHOLE NO. 2,290.

Buist's Garden Seeds

For Sale by

OWEN & MOORE,

Franklin street, Opp. Court House.

DRUGS,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS,

Wholesale and Retail.

OWEN & MOORE.

Franklin street, opp. Court House.

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Wholesale and Retail.

OWEN & MOORE,

jan13-tf Franklin street, opp. Court House.

STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.,

Are now in receipt of the largest stock and most complete variety of above Goods ver brought to this city, which they will sell, at wholesale or retail, as

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST!

Special Attention to Roofing and Guttering.

PRICES LOW. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

March21,1874-tf

J. H. PETTUS. W. P. HAMBAUGH. J. C. KENDRICK.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO.

Tobacco Salesmen,

CENTRAL HOUSE,

[FIRE-PROOF]

Corner Main and Front Sts., Opp. Wharf Boat,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON TOBACCO.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Messrs. M. H. Clark & Bro. F. G. Irwin, Esq.
Hon. D. N. Kennedy, Pres't Northern Bank. A. Howell, Cashier Bank of Clarksville.
S. F. Beaumont, Pres't First National Bank. W. S. Poindexter, Cashier Franklin Bank
october 8, 1876-9m.

Keesee & Northington

Have a choice selection of

Fancy & Staple Groceries,

PURE WHISKIES,

Brandies, Wines, &c.,

Also, Shingles, Lime and Cement.

GERMAN MILLETT SEED.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

January 20, 1877-tf.

G. N. BYERS

ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND A

COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1876-tf.

IF YOU WANT

JOB PRINTING,

OF ANY KIND,

Come to the Chronicle Office.

T. P. BURKE,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

GENERAL AGENT

EXCELSIOR

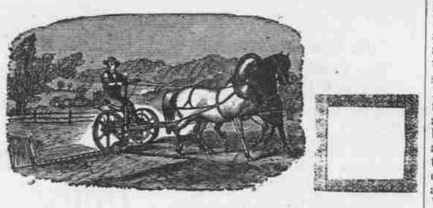
REAPER & MOWER,

MANUFACTURED BY

Hoover & Co., Miamisburg, Ohio.

Over 300 Machines Sold in Montgomery, Christian and Todd Counties, and Every One Worked Well.

Excelsior Folded and on the Road.



Excelsior Mower at Work.

A Full Stock of Machines and Repairs Constantly on Hand. Prices and Terms Reasonable.

Best Machine in Existence.

BEVERLY, Ky., August 2, 1875.

I purchased a Senior Combined Excelsior from T. P. Burke, Agent. I had one hundred and forty acres of wheat to save, and the Excelsior did the work admirably in eight days' time. I regard it as the best machine in existence. Respectfully, T. H. MAJOR.

From Garrettsburg.

GARRETTSBURG, Christian Co., Ky., January, 1876.

T. P. BURKE, AGENT: *Dear Sir*—The Excelsior Reaper and Mower purchased of you last season I regard as the best machine made. My wheat was badly lodged and tangled, but with the Jointed Reel Post I was enabled to save it as clean as other machines would do in standing grain. THOS. H. WALLACE.

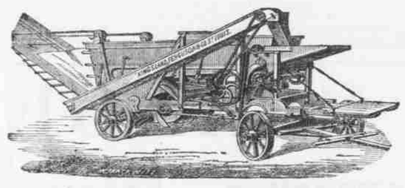
LONGVIEW, KY., August 2, 1875.

I purchased the Senor Excelsior from T. P. Burke, Agent. I regard it as a No. 1 machine, having cut one hundred acres of grain, and not a loose rivet, and not one cent for repairs. Have never used a better machine. E. H. GARROTT.

I am also Agent for the Celebrated

Invincible Vibrator,

Manufactured by Kingsland, Furguson & Co., St. Louis, Mo. This Separator has given universal satisfaction, and farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.



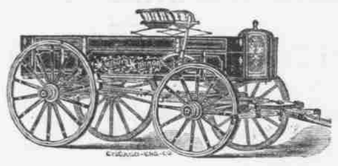
Last season I sold two of the Celebrated

Mansfield Portable Engines!

I have a sample Engine in stock and invite thrashermen and farmers to call and see it. I have also a large stock of

MILBURN WAGONS,

All sizes, and do not intend to be undersold.



TIMOTHY AND MILLET SEED,

PLOWS, ALL SIZES,

Buggies, Spring Wagons, Hay Rakes,

FARM BELLS, WHEAT FANS,

SEED SEPARATORS,

CORN SHELLERS,

WALKING CULTIVATORS!

CORN DRILLS,

FERTILIZERS, LIME, CORN, HAY, BRAN, &C.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing.

Clarksville, May 5, 1877-2m

THE HARDEST HIT YET.

Delivered at the Administration Ben Butler—Answer to a Delegation of District Property-Holders.

Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer: Ben Butler got off an additional installment of sarcasm against the administration tonight. The occasion for it came about in this wise: A delegation of property-holders, who have realty contiguous to that where Ben has landed estate, called upon him to urge him to use his good offices with the administration to have one of their number appointed a commissioner for the District of Columbia. Butler received the delegation quite graciously but in reply to the main question, said: "Gentlemen, I have no doubt that Mr. Hayes is a man of great breadth of intellect. The Republican party saw fit to go to the State of Ohio for an eminent statesman, and I have no doubt it gained one of the greatest statesmen in that State. This man Hayes, in his inaugural address, and by his subsequent policy, has promised to revolutionize politics. I have no doubt that, if his policy is a success, when the next Presidential election rolls round the great mass of the American voters will be stepping over one another in their endeavor to endorse it by their votes. Now, when I ran for congress in my district, I paid for the music, transparencies and uniforms which got up the *eclat*. All this will be changed. The Republican party is dead. The Democratic party is dead. Now," said old Ben, "in view of this awful condition of politics, I think the best think you can do if you want your man appointed is to go into some graveyard hereabouts, and select about a dozen names of defunct old Whigs, post their names on the application, and then mayhap there will be some chance of success. Why," said Ben, continuing, "if the defunct Whig's influence is not sufficient to have your man appointed, go and get Senator Gordon and W. W. Corcoran, both Republican-Democrats, to indorse him. No, sir, I am not asking favors of this administration. Let me see; I did ask one—only one. When I went to New Orleans in command of the south I took with me an emminent New England surgeon to administer to the wants of my staff. He died at his post, and left behind him a bright little boy. About two days ago I received a manly letter from this same boy, now sixteen years old; he wanted to go to Annapolis as a midshipman. I went up to the White House, and requested Mr. Hayes to appoint the lad in consideration of the services his father had rendered the country. Mr. Hayes told me he had three vacancies. I told him I had a vacancy in my district, and that, by stretching a point, I could smuggle him in, but that I did not care to do it, because the boy did not belong to my district. Well, Mr. Hayes took the papers, and, of course, I expected he would be appointed; but, lo and behold! when the appointments were announced, the lad was left out in the cold, and young men were appointed recommended by General Lamar and W. W. Corcoran." Next Ben gave an opinion of Secretory Thompson's book attacking the Catholic church, entitled, The Papacy and the Civil Power. "Now," said he, "that is a great book. It is, of course, not calculated to array any religious sect against our popular institutions, but it is a book in accord with the administration's policy, in that it is a pacification."

A SENTENCE WORTH PONDERING.

Three saloon keepers in Chicago were found guilty of selling liquor to minors. The address of the Justice when they were sentenced, as reported in the Chicago Tribune, is original and eminently wholesome. The evils of the liquor traffic, and what a license involves, are rarely set out in a clearer light than in the following address by Judge Reading:

"By the law you may sell to men and women, if they will buy. You have given your bond, and paid your license to sell to them and no one has a right to molest your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what poverty and destitution are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable; no matter what wives are treated with violence; what children starve or mourn over the degradation of a parent, your business is legalized, and no one may interfere with you in it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or sister blush at the shame of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling—you are licensed! You may fit up your lawful place of business in the most enticing and captivating form; you may furnish it with the most costly and elegant equipments for your lawful trade; you may fill it with the allurements of amusement; you may use all your arts to induce vistors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choicest wines and most captivating beverages; you may then induce thirst by all contrivances to produce a raging appetite for drink, and then you may supply the appetite to the full, because it is lawful; you have for it—you have a license.

"You may allow boys, almost children to frequent your saloon; they may witness the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate, for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to their very lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. But, while you have all these privileges for money you pay, this privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have the right to say "Leave my son to me until the law gives you a right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further rights of protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister, for his friends and for the community to see him take his road to death. Give him to us in his childhood at least. Let us have a few years of his youth, in which we can enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him." This is something you who now stand prisoners at the bar have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license.

"For this offense, the court sentences you to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid.

A young lady and gentleman disputing upon a subject, the lady tenderly remarked, "Sir, we can never agree in anything."

"You are wrong, madame," said he. "If you and I were to go into a room in which there were two beds, a women in one and a man in the other, with whom would you sleep?" "With the woman, of course," replied she emphatically. "So would I," promptly replied the gent.

Repudiation.

The press in the East, and generally outside of the State, are paying a great deal of attention to our financial condition. They speak of our State officials and citizens in general in not very complimentary terms. Such names as "pickpockets," "thieves," "robbers," and other smooth sounding slang names and expressions are used without stint and in rounded poetic periods.

The New York Times calls us "repudiators," and charges all the Democracy. The Louisville Commercial, in an article sometime since, uses the same dignified title—both written under the dictation, evidently, of some holder of our depreciated obligations, and without the full and necessary facts for a calm and intelligent discussion of the question. To make jokes upon the actual poverty of a people is only to irritate and incense them, and to undertake to bluff and bully them into measures often drives them rapidly in the opposite direction. The capitalists who hold Tennessee bonds, do not fully understand the temper of the times. They have never felt the actual poverty of the present holder of the landed property of this country, nor have they felt the pangs of hunger and the frost's bitter sting, as is now felt by the laboring classes of the whole land, and it is wisdom for them, and all of us to look things squarely in the face and tide over not alone repudiation in Tennessee, but the whole nation.

The question of State debt is not a party question. No party in the State is responsible for the present condition of public opinion, nor is either party a unit upon it, there are all shades and degrees of opinion in both parties. There are really no repudiators in the State. There are men, however, who argue—and they have a reasonably good basis for their argument—that the whole debt is invalid; that no Legislature even had authority under the Constitution to bind the the State to any indebtedness. Others pick out isolated cases, and propose to show that certain amounts of the debt are null and void by reason of the laws granting the loans having been openly violated in the sale of the bonds under par, that part of the contract upon which the loan was made; and claim that the holder has redress alone upon the violater or his successor in possession of the property. Thus it can be readily seen that arguments are abundant in defence of the idea of at least a partial repudiation of the debt. But there is not in Tennessee the semblance of a party who desire its total repudiation. There are many advocates for the full payment of everything, others who feel grateful to those capitalists who hold the debt, and have looked carefully enough into our affairs to determine for themselves that we are in a bad condition, and are willing to meet them at any given price they may say within the bounds of what we can make perfectly secure, and keep the interest fully and promptly paid up; this is the large, and we think the majority party.

The committee of the Legislature appointed to confer with a committee of the creditors, did not return in time to prepare any proper legislation looking to an adjustment of the matter. In six days after their return the constitutional limitations of the session expired, and the time was too short. But Governor Porter notified them that he would call an extra session, and still intends to do so. As soon as the assessment are made, which will not be before November, the Legislature will re-assemble to take into consideration this grave and important question. It behooves every honest Tennessean to bend all his energy to a proper appreciation of the subject, to look fairly into each and every detail, to recollect that upon the final and honorable adjustment of this depends everything that he should hold sacred. Its repudiation consigns us to that endless commercial oblivion, to which dishonorable action inevitably leads. If those people, however, who hold the debt, and who know as we do, that Tennessee is little responsible for the wide spread depression consequent upon bad and criminal administration of the finances of the country, are disposed, with all the facts before them, to accept a partial settlement let us meet them, and so thoroughly secure what we agree to pay, that there shall in the future be no shadow of doubt upon the matter. In the meantime, the less the press in the employ of the creditors say about the matter the better for them, and the easier the task for those who are disposed to make the best possible settlement within the power of the people to ratify by undoubted payment.—*Nashville Cotton and Tobacco Record.*

Bishop Quintard's Curious Reminiscence.

At West Point, the other day, Gen. Maxey remarked while witnessing the artillery drill of the cadets: "I have seen that kind of drill under very different circumstances."

"So have I," replied Bishop Quintard, who stood by his side. "I saw some pretty hot work of that kind at the battle of Perryville. And talking of that reminds me of a curious circumstance at that battle. I stood upon a mound between the Confederate artillery, under command of Capt. William W. Carines, on my right, and the Union guns, commanded by Col. Charles C. Parsons, on my left. Afterward when I became Bishop of Tennessee, the first person I confirmed was Capt. Carines, and I ordained Col. Parsons, who gave up the military life, as a priest of the Episcopal church."

Southern Claims.

Wash. special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Orders have recently been issued by the Quartermaster General of the army, directing the suspension of the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1874, for property taken by the United States army during the civil war. These claims are for fuel, forage etc., taken from loyal citizens in loyal States, and are almost entirely confined to the States of Kentucky, Tennessee. Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

It is understood that this action is in anticipation of legislation by Congress at the next session, transferring these claims to the Southern Claims Commission. Similar action will probably be taken by the Commissary General of the army, relative to claims for subsistence stores which are being examined by him under the same law.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS is and has been residing at "Beauvoir," Miss., the residece of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, on the Gulf coast, between Mobile and New Orleans, where, with the assistance of Maj. W. T. Walthall, he is engaged in preparing his "Memoirs," the first volume of which will be issued by the Appletons some time during the coming fall. He is said to be in excellent health, and looks younger than he did a few years ago—the result probably of the salt air of the gulf, and rest from severe litigations, the end of which left him almost penniless.

LYNCHING A BURGLAR.

Summary Vengeance by Citizens of North Nashville.

Nashville American, June 10.

There will probably be fewer burglaries in North Nashville hereafter. The citizens have taken matters in their own hands, and last night they put in their first work with terrible effect.

At about half-past twelve o'clock, as Mr. Casper Kuhn was approaching the store of Miss Mary Kuhn, his sister, on North Summer street, near Monroe, he noticed that the gas lamps on each side of the building had been turned down. This naturally aroused his suspicions, as robberies have recently been very frequent in that quarter of the city. He had no sooner entered the yard than he saw a man trying to force through one of the shutters. Mr. Kuhn at once opened fire, and the burglar dashed out of the gate and along North Summer street.

The pistol shot had not been heard by policemen Broderick and Tindall, who were near the corner of Monroe and the street above named. As the burglar came dashing along Officer Broderick ordered him to halt, and the command not being obeyed, followed it with a shot. The man was then about ten yards off, and as he came up was collared by the two policemen.

And here came in the tragic feature of the midnight chase. The officers had hardly lightened their grip upon the prisoner before, as if by magic, they were surrounded by thirty or forty excited men. How they got there so quickly, the policemen say is a puzzle to them. One of them, who had a handkerchief tied over the upper part of his face, said fiercely, "This man is our meat." "No," put in Broderick, "he is ours; you must not interfere with officers of the law." "Give him to us, or you are dead men," demanded the unknown, and as he spoke his pistol was poked into Broderick's face, and other weapons were displayed in uncomfortable proximity to Tindall's person. The officers saw that resistance was useless; they were overpowered, and understood that the crowd meant business.

In half the time it takes to write this, a rope was thrown over the burglar's head and he was dragged off along North Summer, then down Madison to the river. Dr. Haggard followed the lynchers, but was warned off when he reached the bluff. He distinctly heard a loud shriek, a splash, and then all was quiet. The burglar had met his fate in the Cumberland.

The Foreign Situation.

As for Russia, she may not cross the Danube. Armenia is slowly coming into her clutches. It will give Russia a further area of 25,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000, extending from the Black sea to the Persian frontier, and absolutely commanding Asia Minor, placing the Russian Asiatic frontier about 150 miles nearer Constantinople. Here Russia can afferd to halt, as she did after the extension of her Caucasian line. She may in the next periodical war on Turkey (for Russia proceeds against the Turk at regular intervals and with territorial results) capture, with no difficulty, the whole of Asia Minor or Syria. Germany is content with Russia's acquisition of Armenia, if the existing conflict could be stopped there. Austria will be satisfied with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will make no alliance with England, if she can keep this territory. This would defer the settlement of the Eastern question for a few years, if England would consent. If England, in the utterance which is daily expected, should alone demand that the Russian advance cease both in Asia and Europe, Russia is not likely to stop at the Danube. Should the river be crossed within a week or two England could not save Turkey, because Greeks, Sclavs, and every subject people would rise for a final struggle against the Ottoman Government, and Turkey would fall to pieces, and the pieces would either be the property of the powers, or perhaps with the consent of the powers be erected into Greek and Sclavs independent States.

In the meantime the empty Ottoman treasury is performing the work of destroying the Moslem power in Europe, more effectually than many hostile armies. Bravery, patriotism, fanaticism, can not exist on air. They must have a financial and bread and meat substructure, else they will faint and fall. That is what is the matter with the Turks. —*Courier-Journal of June 6th.*

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, in a recent letter to citizens of Galveston, replying to their invitation to visit that city, says, speaking of the necessity of a revival of trade:

"The time has come, in my opinion, when the policy of the Government should be to enlarge our trade relations with Mexico and with the Central and South American States. It is well for us to study the statistics of the trade between these countries and the markets of the world, from which we find that the people of the United States are not receiving a due share of commerce of the countries I have named.

"We need more favorable commercial relations and more comprehensive trade connections with other nations. Let me cite a few figures to prove the truthfulness of my assertions. The public documents show the foreign commerce of the countries lying south of the United States on the American continet to be about $520,000,000. Our share of this amount is about $112,000,000, of which only about $37,000,000 is transported in American vessels and under the American flag. Such a statement should at once arouse our people from their lethargy.

"The war stimulated the manufacturing facilities of the North enormously, and only by the adoption of such a policy can we keep up the activity of our manufacturing districts and secure a market for our productions.

"It is a discredit to our enlightenment that we, as a people, stand quietly by and do not make sufficient endeavor to increase our meager share of this important trade."

Russia's Line of March to India.

If Russia gets her new base on the Black Sea, it would not be half so formidable a danger to India as her present one on the Caspian. That sea is a Russian dock which no other Power can ever approach, and its southern shore now protected by a dying Power of about one tenth the strength of Turkey, is only about 500 miles distant from the Persian Gulf. If Russia wants to fight Great Britain on that line, she has only to march across the Persian isthmus and she is on the gulf in full strength, resting on ports stretching through a splendid country to her own land-locked dock, the Caspian. No conceivable position which she can acquire in Asia could be so dangerous to India as the one already holds upon the Caspian. Mistress of Kars, Erzeroum and Bayazid, she is no nearer India than she always was, and has no additional power of compelling the Government of Calcutta to waste its resorces upon precautionary armaments.

Barnum and Charley Ross.

The negotiations between P. T. Barnum, the showman, and Christian K. Ross, the father of the kidnapped Charley, by which the former is to offer ten thousand dollars for the return of the child, and the latter not to attempt any prosecution of those bringing him back, were finished at a conference in Springfied, Massachusetts, and the former offer is now made. The idea first occurred to Mr. Barnum when he was in Philadelphia two years ago, but decided not to countenance any condoning of the offense. Lately, however, the idea has been growing upon him that the persons who have had the child in custody since the death of the original abductors must find him a burden on their hands which they would be glad to to get rid of for money, if they could be sure they would escape exposure. These parties being only accessories after the deed, there would be little or no moral harm in giving them their safety for the return of the child. Mr. Barnum, being an eminent man and having no connection with the Ross family, could best negotiate with those holding the child, and thus relieve parental anguish that has been so strained for the last three years while helping to keep himself before the public. Accordingly he telegraphed his offer to Mr. Ross, and requested that gentleman to visit him at Bridgeport, and the two men met there for the first time on the 11th of May. Mr. Barnum's proposition then was that he should offer the reward as prosposed, and, if the boy was secured, some arrangement should be made for exhibiting him, by which Mr. Ross should have a large share of the profit, and thus perhaps restore his estate of sixty thousand dollars, which he has spent in the search. Mr. Ross made no answer at that time, but returned to Philadelphia to consult with his wife and her brothers, who are quite wealthy, and met Mr. Barnum at the Haynes House afterward to accept the offer, with the condition that if the boy is found, it shall be discretionary with the family to reimburse Mr. Barnum or arrange for the child's exhibition, but in no case is any other exhibitor to have the privilege, and these terms were readily accepted by Mr. Barnum.

The Oldest Engineer.

J. Van Buren, of Clarksville, Ga., claims to be the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, possibly in the world. He writes: "In the year 1832, I think, the Shenectady & Saratoga Railroad went into operation, and in that year imported a locomotive engine from England, made by George Stephenson, and named after him; an engineer came with it and ran it for some months; but as he was a man of poor health, I frequently was called upon to fill his place, as I was then superintendent of Clute & Bailey's machine shop and foundry, where the work for that road was generally done. The engine above mentioned, I think, was the first in the United States placed and run upon any railroad. I never followed the occupation of an engineer, either on a steamer or a locomotive regularly, having always preferred that of machinist, so as to be at home with my family at night, altough in my younger days I have frequently operated on both when necessity required it. I am now 77 years old, and for the last 35 years have been living on my farm in the mountains of Georgia, enjoying good health; I am hearty and active, and can do as good work as I ever did, and can mount a horse as spry as when 45 years old."

Don Platt on Morton.

How bad this man (Morton) is one can realize by remembering that the brutal assassinations and open slaughter of men at the South is the result of his own legislation of hate, that, establishing the color line, inaugurated the war of races. The vile breath that appeals to the prejudices of North against South is the same that sets black against white, and would make a San Domingo of the larger part of our unhappy land. And again, this same man who with unblushing audacity aided in defeating the will of the people in the selectian of a President, is now worried amazingly lest the negro at the South be prevented from appearing at the polls. It is a comfort to know that the sober second thought of the people enables them to see through and repudiate these bad men, whose life-long labors in power have brought us only ruin and dishonor. And we can say to the President, and no one can say it with more force and impartiality than ourselves, that he has only to persevere in the good work he has inaugurated to rally to his support the people of the United States, who, sick of the shame brought upon them by the Mortons, Blaines, Cameron and others of like sort, will hasten to forget the inauspicious beginning of his Administration, in the peace, good will and prosperity he can give us.

The South.

The special correspondent of the New York Times who has been traveling through the South says: "The expressions of leading newspaper can always be taken as fairly indicating popular opinion, feeling and sentiment; and, as I have intimated, there is not in the cotton States to-day a leading newspaper that does not rejoice at the solidity of the Southern Democratic vote. And looking at the matter from a Southern Democratic standpoint, why should the vote referred to be divided? What have the Southern Democrats to gain by disorganization? It is not usual for victorious armies to disperse. Great political parties only separate when they have been defeated. The Democrats of the South have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have triumphed where they anticipated disaster, and would be more or less human if they did not press forward to fresh victories and still greater conquests."

Mind and Health.

The science of Health says on this subject: The mental condition has more influence upon the bodily health than is generally supposed. It is no doubt true that ailments of the body cause a depression and morbid condition of the mind; but it is no less true that sorrowful and disagreeable emotions produce disease in persons who, uninfluenced by them, would be in sound health—or, if disease is not produced, the functions are disordered. Not even physicians always consider the importance of this fact. Agreeable emotions set in motion nervous currents, which stimulate blood, brain, and every part of the system into healthful activity; while grief, disappointment of feeling, and brooding over present sorrows or past mistakes, depress all the vital forces. To be physically well one must, in general, be happy. The reserve is not always true; one may be happy and cheerful, and yet be a constant sufferer in body.

The Knoxville Tribune hopes that the Hon. J. D. Atkins, of Tennessee, will be made Speaker of the next House.

Unity of the Tennessee Democracy.

The Tennessee Democracy is a solid and compact body; hence, invulnerable. It is strongly entrenched in the sound sense and sincere affections of the great masses of our people. It does not lie in the power of Radicalism, with all its well known reputation for unfair dealing in political contests, to jostle it a particle, or to impede its progress. Radicalism is as effectually killed in Tennessee as it is in Georgia; and the honest masses of Tennessee have seen too much of its corruption and imbecility ever to trust it again. No "new party," let it come from whatever source it may, can possibly succeed in even galvanizing it into any sort of life. Its leaders would be glad, if they could, to do so. They tried it once under the leadership of that misguided but clever gentleman, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas. We are familiar with the result. Mr. Thomas was not devoid of personal popularity. Indeed, he stood high with the great body of the people in all parts of the State. He was especially regarded as the champion of the industrial classes and stood committed to their welfare. Hence he entered upon the Gubernatorial contest with some degree of prestige. The Memphis Avalanche, tearing loose from its allegiance to its party, and defying its behests, plunged headlong into his support But it did no good. Both Mr. Thomas and the Radical party were severely rebuked and the former taught a lesson he will doubtless remember to the day of his death.

We entertain no fears—not one—of the dismemberment of this all-powerful party in Tennessee. There is not an element of decay or dissolution in it. Its functions are sound and healthful and are working like clock-work. From Memphis to Bristol it is a unit, and it has no idea of running after "strange gods."

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co. deserve the best thanks of the advertising community for their efforts to prevent advertisers from being imposed on by unscrupulous publishers. Every honest publisher will also thank them for the aid they have afforded them in maintaining their competition for business by fair means, against the fraudulent practices of dishonest rivals. Messrs. Rowell & Co. alone of newspaper directory publishers, have had the courage to undertake the task of discriminating among the statements of newspapers, and to face the hostility which such a course was sure to excite among those who profitted by misrepresentation. Notwithstanding the many "crushing" articles that from time to time have been hurled at them, sometimes by parties who ought to have known better, they have persevered in their course, and they have had their reward. Their publication has taken the first place as the standard authority among American newspaper authorities, and a reference book for every large advertiser and advertising agency in this country.—*Jersey City Journal, May 22, 1877.*

THE New York Evening Post has this to say of the attempt of Minnesota to repudiate half her bonded debt, contracted for building railroads and squandered in a most outrageous manner, creating a strong equity for the State:

This is a curious spectacle, that of the presumably honest State debating whether they shall honestly pay their honest debts; a spectacle not altogether calculated to strengthen American credit in foreign countries. It will not be easy for Minnesota to live down the disgrace of repudiating half of this debt. It will be impossible to do so in respect to the whole of it. We have commented upon the facts of this case. Minnesota should no more refuse to pay these bonds than a private citizen should refuse to repay money borrowed by his agent, in his name, with his authority, and for his use, on the ground that the money was unwisely spent by another agent. If the citizen should offer to pay but half he would be regarded as a shabby person. There is no different rule for the State.

What Are Registered Letters?

The question is very often asked: "What is the difference between a registered letter and any other?" The difference is that a registered letter does not go in the mail proper. It passes from hand to hand outside of the mail pouches; every person though whose hands it passes being required to sign a receipt for it on receiving it, and receive a receipt for it on passing it over to the next transit. The person holding the last receipt is always thus able to show who is accountable for its loss. The responsibility rests upon the man who has signed a receipt for the registered package, and who is not able to produce the package or a receipt from somebody else for it. The safest way to send money is by money order. Where it does not go to a money order office, it should always be sent in a registered letter. Money ought not to be sent in an ordinary letter under any circumstances. There is no possible way of "tracking" such a letter.

Immigration Notes.

Since the union of the Immigration Department with the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines, about two months ago, 180 persons have come into the State. They have settled in Houston, Coffee and Franklin counties, and some are thinking of locating in Dickson and Humphreys counties. All those who come to Tennessee prefer the lands on the highland rim which surrounds the basement on which Nashville is situated, because they are cheap, and the immigrants think they are healthier. It is difficult for the department to keep a supply of documents on hand, so great is the demand for information concerning our State.—*Nashville Banner.*

Mr. Smalley says in the New York Tribune: "In the course of two months spent in travel in eight of the Southern States since the adjournment of Congress, I have been on the lookout to discover the beginnings of the new party so much talked of by the Northern newspapers. Not the first sprout have I been able to find. The surface of the political field is everywhere covered with a thick, stout growth of Democracy which, whether it be thought a useful plant or a noxious weed, is so well rooted that it bids fair to resist for some time to come the development of any new crop."

THE Republican party can not expect to destroy a country, waste its substance, deny every means of growth for fifteen years, and then to have immediate prosperity restored by the establishment of home rule. —*Nashville American.*

THE Democratic press of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi speak out in favor of the Texas-Pacific railroad. An echo is wanted from Tennessee.

If one has the choice of energy or talent, the former will insure the largest success in life.