THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

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ROTATION.

It was during Gen. Jackson's second term of office that two maxims originated which, more than all other causes, have contributed to the demoralization of American politics. The first was the exclamation of Secretary Marcy: "*To the conquerors belong the spoils.*" Of course the spoils were the offices. The other was the doctrine, then first imported into Federal politics by Mr. Van Buren, from New York, of *rotation in office*. The two together mean that politics is a gambling concern in which the offices are the stake, the interests and welfare of the people are things to be talked about in stump speeches and village caucuses, but the interests and well-being of office-holders and office-seekers are the real business to be pursued, under the pretext of the public welfare as a blind, which is thin enough for all but the sovereign people to see through. These maxims and the political practice grounded on them were not as rife in Gen. Jackson's first term, when Calhoun was the inspiring influence of his Cabinet and Van Buren was unknown outside of New York politics. Indeed Jackson came into office mainly under the influence of a popular reaction against the already increasing traffic for office. The air was then full of talk about *bargain and corruption*, as charged against Mr. Clay; and perhaps it will best illustrate the depth to which we have now fallen if we remind our readers what these charges were, for while the suspicion of their truth ruined Clay's political prospects and certainly prevented him from ever becoming President, his conduct, even if guilty of all that was charged against him, was nothing more than what is now looked upon as the regular thing for politicians to do. The charge against him was that, being a Republican (which was nearly what a Democrat is now), he found he could not be elected on his own principles, and agreed to withdraw his own pretensions and use his influence in favor of the Federal candidate, John Quincy Adams, on condition that he (Clay) should be made Secretary of State under him, and so be placed in the line of the succession. This bargain was never categorically proved against Clay, but there were grounds of suspicion never cleared up, which terribly blocked his after career. But now, supposing it all proved, what did Mr. Clay do which is not done every day in modern politics—which is not recognized as the regular way of going to work among politicians of the present day? If guilty—which we have never assumed to be true—but, if guilty, he was simply guilty of looking upon his popularity, his influence in Kentucky, his eloquence, his reputation for statesmanship as so much stock in trade to be disposed of for his own advantage. It was something belonging to him for his own interest; not a high trust conferred on him by the people for their interest. It was something to trade away, to give away, to swap with other politicians engaged in the same trade; it belonged to him and not to the people. And now the very principle of action which when attributed to Clay ruined his career, even though he was only suspected of it, is openly practised and avowed as the regular way of going to work in politics. It is all bargain and traffic and intrigue among politicians; trades are made about everything and the people called upon to confirm them. What else is the talk we hear among politicians every day? Some men, for instance, will tell us that we are bound to nominate Mr. Hendricks at the next Democratic Convention, because some of his supporters at the last one agreed to support Mr. Tilden on that condition; others, that we must nominate Mr. Tilden himself for similar reasons; nay, the President of the United States himself, Mr. Hayes, evidently considers his removal of troops from the Southern States in the light of a bargain, the terms of which were that on that condition the Democratic members of Congress should not oppose his inauguration. Everything is done as the result of a bargain among politicians. It is time that the people should intervene and tell them that what they are trafficking with is not theirs to give or bargain away. The two maxims we have quoted are the basis of this misconception, of this understanding that politicians have a right to trade and traffic with one another for public office, so that one can make over to another the support which his constituents are disposed to give him.

We have been led to these remarks by a paper which has been handed to us from Nashville, signed Th. Claiborne. The author desires to represent this district in Congress next session in the place of our present representative, the Hon. John F. House. We prefer to retain our present member in office, and the rest of this paper will be occupied with our reasons for so doing. At the same time, whatever our admiration of Col. House, we wish it understood that this paper is not written in his interest, but in that of the people of Tennessee. This journal is *always* in the interest of the people prior to that of politicians, be they ever so meritorious, and it is because we believe it to be to the interest of the people of Tennessee to retain their present representative as long as he has the bodily and mental power to act as such that we now oppose any change.

We have examined the paper of Col. Claiborne, from beginning to end, for reasons why he should take Col. House's place, and nowhere can we find a trace of any alleged qualification for doing so, except the fact that he has never been in Congress and Col. House has been there for two terms, and "a generous mind should be satisfied with that." With all deference we maintain that generosity here is out of place, because the representation of this district is not Col. House's to dispose of. He does not own this constituency; the constituency own him; he is their servant to do their will, and a generosity which consisted in giving away their favor and preference would be simply giving away what did not belong to him.

So much for considerations of generosity, but now for Col. Claiborne's demands that he should go to Washington—because he has never been there yet. We thank the gentleman for stating the doctrine of rotation thus barely and nakedly, for it only needed that to make its absurdity apparent. On the theory of professional politicians it is true there is some reason in it. Their theory is that the Government is a magazine of good things created for the special behoof of office-seekers and office-holders, and that as these good things are not nearly as numerous as those who seek them, there ought to be frequent changes in order that each may at least get a taste sometimes. That states the question as it affects the office-seekers, but how as it affects the people? It is for the people's benefit and not for that of office-seeking politicians that this Government was instituted. How does rotation affect the people's interest? It simply determines for them that they shall never have the services of experienced statesmen; that experience shall be a disqualification for office. Need we say anything of Col. House's value as an experienced statesman? The practical endorsement of his fellow-statesmen at Washington speaks for us. Wherever the Southern representatives need a wise, prudent and eloquent man to speak for them it is Col. House now who is always placed in the front, and in the measure of all others affecting Southern interests and needing for its advocacy the nicest tact and the most persistent vigor—we speak of the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill—it is our Tennessee orator and statesman who is by general consent put forward as the pilot to steer it in its difficult and perilous course through Congress. To plain business men who care nothing for the claims of rival politicians it seems a pernicious maxim which should require the withdrawal of such a man from public life to make room for another whose only claim is that he has had no experience.

We do not hesitate to say that this doctrine of rotation, which is a Southern and Western doctrine, not an Eastern one, is the curse and ruin of the Democratic party. The Eastern politicians are too wise for such folly. When they get a good man in Congress they keep him there, and what is the consequence? It stares us in the face when we study the records of the present Congress. With a Democratic majority in the House, whenever the parties have been brought into actual collision the Republicans have out-manœuvred them and obtained the advantage, though the Democrats had the numbers if they had known how to handle them; and why? Because the Republican tactics were directed by men of experience, while the Democrats had placed their interests for the most part in the hands of raw stump speakers who knew nothing of party strategy and discipline; in one word, rotation ruined them.

Such is the complication of parliamentary rules and procedure that it takes two years for a member to become sufficiently familiarized with it to act freely and intelligently in political contests. Then if, during a second term, he shows that he has brains enough to use his experience with effect, and make an efficient member, *rotation* comes in and demands his removal to make room for some hungry claimant who has to commence the process again. How the practice is to be remedied it is hard to see. It is easy enough to see that by it the interests of the people are sacrificed to those of politicians, but it is only through politicians that the remedy can be applied and their interests run directly the other way. The voice of the people loudly demanding the suppression of such a practice might do something, but who is the man to evoke it?

PRESIDENT, CABINET AND CONGRESS.

The week before last we endeavored to call attention to the fact that the various checks and counter-checks which the Constitution provides for the purpose of preventing encroachments by one department of Government upon the prerogatives of others, had been so worked in these latter days that our political system had come to consist of nothing but checks, and it has become necessary to consider not whether tendencies in the wrong direction can be arrested, but whether progress can be effected in any direction by the whole working together in harmony. It is certain that of late there has been a great want of concert such as we are seeking. In the present paper we propose to give some broad conceptions of the relations of executive and legislative powers in representative government, and to get a definite proposition before us we will state the following, which certainly calls for attention: *The United States is the only representative government in the world in which it is possible for the Cabinet and legislative powers to take diametrically opposite sides in reference to the great questions of public policy.* This is surely a fact worth looking in the face and investigating. That it is a fact has been signally—we may say scandalously—illustrated in the present session of Congress. The questions now really predominant in Congress and in the minds of the people are the silver question and the repeal of the Resumption Act. All attempts to bring the nation back to the obsolete controversies which had divided us since the war have signally failed. These and other commercial and financial measures related to them are what the people and their representatives are practically demanding as predominant topics of controversy. Now, in reference to these great questions, what are the relative positions of the executive and legislative branches of government? why, we have had a majority of over two-thirds in both legislative houses voting one way and a President and Cabinet acting directly against them. The President in his opening message enters into argument with Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury directs the whole financial policy of the nation to the purpose of resisting and throwing obloquy upon the policy of Congress. He offers four per cent. bonds for sale with one hand, and with the other *bears the market* against their sale, and all in order that he may be able to come into the lobby and say, "Here is the result of your expansion policy; the Government bonds won't sell." That he and his syndicate did act with that purpose became plain when the syndicate was dispensed with and the four per cent. bonds were eagerly purchased.

Now we repeat our assertion that no statesman in Europe dare attempt such a procedure in the face of a legislative majority against him. Look at Bismarck in Germany, the nearest an Absolutist of all modern European statesmen. Bismarck is earnestly soliciting the support of the Liberal opposition in the Imperial Diet and obtaining it by means of large concessions that he may carry out his policy in reference to the Eastern question. Look at Andrassy in Austria making concessions right and left, now in one direction to the Hungarian Legislature, now in another to that at Vienna, that he may be allowed to have any policy at all. Look at McMahon in France last autumn. He did attempt for four months to keep a Cabinet in power opposed in policy to a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and for those four months France was in imminent danger of violent revolution and civil war, and finally the terrible crisis was ended by the old soldier retreating on his tracks and accepting a cabinet opposed to every opinion he held, but in harmony with the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. Why need we point to England? Who that has ever cast a glance at English politics could conceive of such a thing as a Chancellor of the Exchequer persisting in a financial policy, the avowed purpose of which was that of thwarting the policy which was maintained by an overwhelming majority in both houses of Legislature. An English Minister who attempted such a transaction would be ignominiously remanded to private life for the rest of his existence, as the mildest punishment of his presumption; but in America John Sherman has carried out such a purpose and successfully for awhile, and John Sherman is still Secretary of the Treasury. Is it not worth while enquiring why such a course is possible in America, though impossible in Europe, even if it were only as an interesting question in political philosophy—if it were not as it is, a great practical evil in our legislative transactions? The main difference seems to be that the English sovereigns are hereditary, while our Presidents are elected, and, what is more to the point, *elected by a party*, so that whatever they may do they have at least a party to back them, even if it is a minority; but it is not often a minority. It has been so twice since our war, in the case of Johnson by the Vice President becoming President, and in that of Hayes through the elected President being set aside by fraud in favor of one not elected. In ordinary cases the Congressional and Presidential elections are so far actuated by the same influences that the majority in Congress is of the same party affinities as the President. In a majority, however, or in a minority, our Presidents have of late acted strictly as members of a party, and Gen. Grant's expression, "*the party which I represent*," was only so far a blunder as it was an indiscreet avowal of what all knew to be true. This is the evil to be cured if possible. The President must, if possible, be made like the King in England, the Emperor in Germany, the President in France, a person outside of party, politically irresponsible, equally capable of acting with one party or another, and his Cabinet responsible to Congress in the European sense, which practically amounts to this, that Cabinets must resign if their policy is condemned in the Legislative Chambers.

We are not contending for abolishing any influence which the Cabinet may have hitherto exercised on legislature; on the contrary, we would rather have it exercise more and exercise it more directly than it does now; we would like to see them hold seats in the legislative halls and originate and defend important measures and answer questions as to the executive business of the nation. But then it would be seen still more clearly how necessary it is for the Cabinet to be in accord with the majorities in those chambers—an accord to be secured, not as has lately been urged in the New York papers, by the President trying to cajole or bully or bribe members of Congress out of their convictions and their duties in carrying out the views of their constituents, but by the resignation of a Cabinet whose views did not not accord with those which majority in Congress could sanction. Then we should be spared from witnessing the anomaly of an Executive being entrusted with the carrying out of legislation to every principle of which its officers are opposed, and of seeing those officers exerting all their ingenuity to defeat the spirit of that legislation, the letter of which they are bound to execute.

It cost England a struggle of centuries and many bloody civil wars to compel the Executive to carry out faithfully the legislation of its representatives in Parliament assembled, and many of the nations of continental Europe are even now only approximating the same result. In this country, it would appear, it has yet to begin. The shorter that struggle the better for the welfare and safety of the nation.

DEATH OF BENJ. H. WADE.

The old truculent magnates of the Radical party are rapidly passing away, together with the political ideas which they so vigorously asserted—Thad Stephens, Brownlow, Morton, Wade. These men, with all their differences, had traits of character in common sufficient to constitute them a class that can be described by a hasty sketch of its salient features. A certain rude, rough force of character, unhesitating convictions, unscrupulous assertion of them in utter disregard of the means they used, a passionate vehemence of self-assertion. They were men adapted to the stormy periods through which they lived, and which they and men like them alone could influenbe, and to no other. Now that the gospel of hate has been superseded by that of reconciliation, and men are in earnest engaged in rehabilitating the business interests and peaceful relations of the whole country, their occupation is gone, as is that of their survivors, the Chandlers and Camerons, *et hoc genus omne*.

Now that both the departed and their survivors are politically deceased, we have no word of reprobation for them, though we are among those for whom they cherished a bitter and unrelenting hatred. How far their course was dictated by a sincere condemnation of slavery, and how far by hatred and jealousy of Southern ascendency in the national counsels, is a question which is now before a tribunal to which all earthly courts must bow, and to which in reverent submission we leave the verdict.

Benj. F. Wade was born at the commencement of the present century in Massachusetts, from which State he emigrated to Ohio at the age of eighteen. He was Senator from Geauga county in the Ohio General Assembly from 1837 to 1839, and in the session of 1842-43; United States Senator in 1850 and re-elected in 1856 and 1863, but was beaten at the close of that term by the Hon. A. G. Thurman. When Andrew Johnson became President he was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and held that position from 1865 to 1869.

He died at 6.30 A. M., March 2d, 1878, after a lingering illness, and his funeral was celebrated on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

THE SILVER BILL.

This measure was vetoed by the President last Thursday week, and immediately passed over the veto by a majority largely over two-thirds in both houses. If we are to believe the rumors of both friends and enemies to the measure, Secretary Sherman is exerting his ingenuity to defeat the purposes for which it was framed by executive manipulation. Happily the nation will probably be quit of Sherman before enough silver is coined to make much difference. Only repeal the resumption bill and he can't do much harm. If we had really a Republican government he would not now be Secretary of the Treasury.

EUROPE.

Terms of peace have been agreed upon between Russia and Turkey, in which the conditions most offensive to England have been withdrawn. We spare our readers the details of them, as, after all, they are only "preliminaries" of peace, and have not yet been signed or even published in detail.

OLD J. Madison Wells still wants to know whether he is "vassal or peer." We can relieve the torturing anxiety of his mind. He was peer of the inmates when he entered the New Orleans jail, but he never was a "vassal." He is—as the shepherd called our old friend, Tony Weller—a "wessel"—of wrath, preserved against the day of wrath of the Democracy! No vassal, but a "wessel."

Read and Sign!

A petition, of which the following is the text, lies for signature at the Telegraph office, the Wharf boat and at this office. A very large population on the banks of the Cumberland who now get mails only once or twice a week would, by such an arrangement, get them every day, and business transactions along the river would thereby be immensely facilitated. It is true that for a considerable portion of the year such a mail route would not be available on account of low water, but petitions are now before Congress for the improvement of the navigable waters of Tennessee and the establishment of such a mail route would give a great impulse to that movement.

It is, we believe, a symptom of favorable augury that public attention is again being directed to the importance of water transportation, a matter which fell into undeserved neglect at the commencement of the railroad era. Copies of this petition are being signed at every point along the Cumberland, from Nashville to Paducah:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

We, the undersighned citizens residing along and contagious to the Cumberland river, respectfully and earnestly petition your Honorable Body to authorize and open a Mail Route on said river, between Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, and Peducah, in the State of Kentucky, the Mails to be carried by Steamboat, to be delivered at all towns and landings along said river suitable for a Postoffice. The mail matter is now received at many places along said river only by weekly or semi-weekly mails carried on horse from distant Railroad or Stage points, causing great delay and inconvenience, as well as injury in commercial transactions.

Judge of the Supreme Court.

We find in the Columbia Journal, of Feburary 22d the following call upon the Hon. Thomas M. Jones of Pulaski to become a candidate for Judge of the State Supreme court:

EDITOR OF JOURNAL:—As the time is near at hand when a Convention will be called to select candidates for the Supreme Judges of the State, the many friends of Hon. Thos. M. Jones of Giles would like to know if he will be a candidate. Tennessee has no man better qualified in all respects to represent her, and there is no one whose legal abilities and high moral character is better known than Judge Thos. M. Jones. Wherever I hear the coming convention spoken of the hope is expressed he will represent us on the Bench. Middle Tennessee should see that he does.

This article though complimentary does not give one-half of the reasons why this gentleman should be elected to this high position. He has been actively and constantly engaged in the practice of law for thirty-eight years, during which time he has taken a part in the discussion of most all of the important cases decided by our Supreme Court from and reported in 5th Hum., and all the subsequent reports. He has thus assisted in giving shape to our judicial system, and is by the labor of more than a quarter of a centary identified with it. He has served a number of terms in the Legislature, in the convention of 1870 and upon the Bench. No man in the State is more closely wedded to and jealous of the honor of his profession, and without disparagement to any one, we think none will bring to the discharge of this exalted position more dignity, *esprit de corps* of the legal profession, more zeal and untiring labor and research than Judge Jones. He is willing to have his name go before the Convention, but will not canvass the State for the nomination, as he believes the delegates to the Convention should be perfectly free too select men who are most fitted for the position without influence from any source; and as those of the present incumbents who desire re-election cannot canvass, it would be unjust to them. This is an office in which every citizen of Tennessee is deeply concerned, and no honest effort should be unused to fill it with our best men men. If a long life of unsurpassed honorable conduct, professional standing of the highest type, devotion to professional, zeal and energy in the discharge of public dutes, and a desire that is inherent that right shall prevail and wrong be punished are passports to positions of trust, then we think Judge Jones is eminently the man for the place.—*Pulaski Citizen.*

Sundries.

I tried to escape building a hen house but my better half and the owls out-voted me. Finding our new home destitute, in this important particular, I persuaded the "powers that be" (at home) that fowls were much healthier by roosting in the open air, and that they would lay and hatch much better if nests were made for them under the eaves of the smoke house, in the hay loft, &c. This theory was regarded as perfectly orthodox until the owls indulged in a nocturnal interview with our domestic birds; then I suspicioned that my doctrine might not, after all, be considered altogether sound. The emergency must be met quickly, or I was "done for." A newspaper was tied on the end of a pole and set up near the roost but the rain soon spoilt that scarecrow. A large tin whirligig was then placed in a good position, but that did not protect the fowls. An open steel trap was then placed on the top of a high pole, with the view of catching the owls, but they preferred not to light at that particular place. I then remembered that Mr. Irly used to shoot off his gun just before going bed to alarm the owls, but I soon discovered that the amunition would cost more than the chickens were worth, if this thing was kept up long. Then I decided to get up and shoot when I heard the chickens fluttering, but the excitement attending this ungraceful performence got me so wide awake that I could not go to sleep again. The bottom dropped out of my theory and a magnificent hen house, built of mulberry posts, that never decay, and covered with clabboards, now protect the fowls from owls. Close by I have also erected a martin box, the denizens of which will protect the spring chickens against the hawks. We are all delighted, and expect to have these edifices dedicated when the boards are paid for.

We now have a mail route passing by our door twice a week—Monday and Friday—and the accommodation carrier, Billy Link, deposits my letters and papers in the post box at the gate. Billy magnifies his office, and has procured a tin bugle with which he notifies postmasters, and people generally, of his approach. The bugle is endorsed by every one except Milton Folts. He heard in coming up the road, not long since, and thinking it was marketer approaching, ran himself breathless to intercept him to send to Clarksville for some mutton.

I find, to my surprise, that part of the Clarksville road is almost impassible for vehicles, except very strong ones, during most of the winter. That portion of it adjacent to Woodford has been so miry that I dread to pass over it on horseback.

It gives me especial pleasure to state that our new Presiding Elder is a worthy successor of the beloved Burr. Ashbury Circuit, from the pastor up, endorses him *in toto*. There is not a more high-toned Christian gentleman to be found any where, and he possesses every other qualification necessary for a good Elder.

Burning plant beds and sowing oats are the order of the day among the farmers. A. T. GOODLOE.

MARCH 1, 1878.

THE first public meeting of the Clarksville Christian Temperance Union will take place in Melodeon Hall on Tuesday night, March 12th. Dr. D. F. Wright, the President, will give the opening address, explaining the mode of operation as agreed upon at a meeting of the Executive Board. The attendance of the public is solicited, and specially that of heads of families.

FARMERS who have tobacco to sell, and all who are interested in the tobacco market at this place, should remember that we publish the very latest sales. Our sales are made up for the week ending Thursday night, and published in full. If you are not taking the CHRONICLE subscribe at once!

ANY of our subscribers who may wish to take the Rural Sun, one of the best agricultural papers in the South, can save twenty-five cents by taking it in connection with the CHRONICLE. We will furnish both papers for $3 75, in advance. Now is the time to subscribe.

Gone East.

R. S. Broaddus, W. F. Coulter, Ed. H. Lewis and Robert Mainhardt are in the Eastern cities buying their Spring and Summer goods. These gentlemen are all good merchants and we expect soon to see their stores crowded with the latest styles, &c.

WE are indebted to Mrs. J. N. Scott, of this county, for the largest Goose egg we have ever seen. It measures nine inches one way and eleven and a half the other. Now if anybody has a larger one let them send it along.

J. J. CRUSMAN

OFFERS

Early Rose Potatoes,
Sapling Clover Seed,
Red Clover Seed,
Orchard Grass Seed,
Blue Grass Seed,
Herds Grass or Red Top Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Oats, Rye, Garden Seed, &c.

February 23, 1878-2m

Fire Department—T. H. Hyman.

Our report of the proceedings of the City Council will be found to include the reading and confirmation of the election of Mr. T. H. Hyman as chief of the Fire Department for the current year. The Department, as well as the community at large, are cordially congratulated on the election. Mr. Hyman has been an active member of the Department ever since it has been organized, and no better guarantee for its efficiency could be given than his accession to its headship.

MISS SUE ACREE, of this city, is visiting friends in Memphis. We hope she will have a pleasant visit.

THE Legislature of Louisiana has adjourned and Anderson has not been pardoned.

BISHOP MARVIN'S "To the East by Way of the West," Marvin's Lectures on the "Errors of the Papacy," and Rev. Eugene R. Hendrix's "Around the World," with introduction by Bishop Marvin; price of each book $2.00. *Agents wanted* everywhere. Send amount named to Logan D. Dameron, Agent of the Advocate Publishing House, St. Louis, and get sample copies of either, or all three, with terms to agents. The books are selling rapidley. Some agents have sold 50 copies in a single day.

PROCTOR KNOTT is lecturing on "Practical Patriotism," and here is his account of the practical patriot thrown off in the heat of a "succastic" impulse, as Artemus Ward would express it.

"It is for the public good that he lives and moves and has his being. It is for the public good that he stretches his weary form upon a sofa of damask and contemplates his majestic features in a ten thousand-dollar mirror. Candor compels us to say that there is one thing which the practical patriot has never been known to do, even for the public good—he has never been known to resign a lucrative office for which he is totally unfitted in every particular. There is scarcely anything in the entire range of human affection which may not, under some circumstances, be surrounded with cheerfulness. Even life itself is frequently resigned with alacrity, but an incompetent official, once in possession of a good paying position, hangs on to it with a firm determination and a deathless constancy which would have added a brighter lustre to the crown of a Christian martyr. Actuated, as he invariably professes to be, by a pure and unselfish devotion to the public good, it is but natural that in a Government organized like our own the practical patriot should constantly manifest the highest possible regard for the people. You accordingly find him seizing every occasion not only to exhibit his heartfelt solicitude for their individual prosperity, but to express the loftiest admiration for their wisdom, virtue and intelligence, as well as the profoundest deference for their infallible judgment upon every conceivable question of public policy."

BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH."—A Steel engraving of Bishops Paine, Pierce, Wightman, Kavanaugh, Doggett, McTyiere, Marvin and Keener; size for framing 16x20 inches, price $2; also separate engraving of Bishop Marvin for framing, 11x14 inches, price 50 cents. *Agents wanted* everywhere to sell these splendid portraits. Send price named for sample copy of either, or both, with terms to agents. Address The Advocate Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

Gold and Cabbages in Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "We can safely assert that the mines of North Georgia in five years will yield as much gold as those in California ever did. What more does a man want than to pick up nuggets worth $40 and $50. Only last year a party of road hands working the public roads near Iahlonega dug up a plug of gold as large as a man's thumb. A countryman hauled a load of cabbage 40 miles to this city from Dawson county, during this winter, and had in his pocket along with his tobacco and knife two pieces of gold that could not have been worth less than $25. He was just as careless with them as if they had been a couple of buckeyes he was carrying to cure rheumatism. We said to him: 'Is there much of this kind of gold in your county?' 'Yes,' said he, 'but you have to dig for it.' 'Well, why do you raise cabbage and haul it so far?' He replied: 'Well, you see, stranger, I have to bring my wagon down to Atlanta to carry back salt and iron and a few dry goods for the old lady, and cabbage is about as light a load as I can haul, I generally dig gold when my crop fails."

The Purchase of Bullion.

The following circular relative to the purchase of silver bullion has been issued:

Treasury Department, Office of the Director of the Mint, Washington, March 6.—Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to receive at all times offers in writing or by telegraph for the sale of silver bullion in quantities of not less than ten thousand ounces, deliverable at the mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson. All offers will be adressed to the Director of the Mint, at Washington, D. C., and will state the quantity, price per ounce, one thousand fine, and when the delivery will be made if the offer is accepted. The value of the silver purchased will be determined by the mint assay, and until further notice, payment will be made in gold or silver coin of full legal tender. Where bullion is offered and purchased which is of a character requiring parting or refining, the seller will pay the usual mint charges.

(Signed.) H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint.

Brighter Trade Prospects.

Nashville American.

Concerning the close of the Cuban insurrection, the New York Bulletin has the following remarks, the pertinency of which will be appreciated by the business men of Nashville and other Southern cities represented in the recent delegations to Cuba:

The cessation of hostilities renders it an opportune moment to see what can be done in the way of negotiating a more liberal commercial treaty with the mother country, and our Government would do well to seize the earliest moment to turn it to account. The United States is the natural source of supply for about every commodity which Cuba requires, and the representation in the Cortes which is now to be accorded to her, it is reasonable to suppose, will be employed to obtain for her a larger measure of free trade than has heretofore been possible under the exclusive policy of the home Government. As soon as the latter realizes that her revenues under a more liberal policy would be increased, rather than diminished, self-interest, if not political prescience, must prompt it to meet us at least half-way in such an intelligent rearrangement of tariffs as will conduce to the interests of all concerned.

THE SUPREME JUDGES.

Call for a State Democratic Convention at Nashville, May 29.

NASHVILLE, March 3, 1878.—By direction of the State Democratic Executive Committee, a Convention of the Democratic party is called to meet in the city of Nashville at 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1878, in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol, to nominate Judges for the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Chairmen of the Democratic Committees of the respective counties are requested to convene their committees at an early day for the pupose of ordering the necessary primary meetings and fixing the time for holding the county conventions to select delegates to the convention at Nashville.

It is essential to an efficient organization of the party that each county in the State should be fully represented in the Convention at Nashville; and to this end the county committees are urgently requested to act promptly and to see that conventions are held and delegates are appointed.

Democratic papers throughout the State are respectfully requested to publish this call.

JOHN W. CHILDRESS, Chm'n State Democratic Executive Committee.

Tennesseans in the California Legislature.

Tennessee has three Representatives in the present California Legislature—J. B. Holloway, J. H. Miller and R. C. Haile. The latter is a brother of Col. Thos. J. Haile, of this city. He removed from this State to California in 1849, served in the Legislature in 1856 and 1869-70; has been a Supervisor of Napa county and a School Trustee for about twenty-four years, and was the Chairman of the Democratic caucus of the members composing the present Legislature.—*Nashville American.*

THE crown given by the King of Spain to Queen Mercedes on their wedding day was made in Madrid and cost $100,000. A pearl necklace cost 60,000, and a few solitiares $50,000.

Advertised Letters.

Remaining at the Clarksville, Tenn., Post Office, Saturday, March 9, 1878. If not called for in thirty days, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

B—Blake, C. H.
Barnett, Miss Laura.
Banks, Mrs. Mary.
Brown, L.
Brown, F. R.
Boyd, A. W.
Barker, Mrs. Harriet.
Bumpas, Hugh.
C—Canida, Chas.
G—Green, Ned.
H—Hutchinson, Ned.
Hatcher, Mrs. Eliza.
Henning, Malinda.
Heard, Robt.
J—Johnson, Y. M.
Jackson, Mrs. Sallie.
L—Leigh, Thomas.
M—Morrison, Miss Bettie.
Morgan, Miss Lea.
McReynolds, A. W. E. M.
Minwether, Thos., col.
Manning, Florence.
R—Rudolph, Miss Maggie.
Rudolph, Miss Margaret J.
Ritchart, Jack.
S—Sanders, Miss Sarah.
Saunders, Miss Rebecca.
Smith, Miss Ida N.
Silverberg & Bro., D.
Shannon, Elizabeth.
T—Taylor, Miss Marion.
Traylor, Thomas.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised.

SAM'L REXINGER, P. M

TIME AND MONEY SAVED

By calling on

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton,

For your

DRY GOODS!

Where you can always find what you want, and at the very LOWEST CASH PRICES. We are determined to sell as cheap as any, EVEN COST HOUSES, and in Staple Goods we can sell cheaper. It is no trouble to show our goods, but a pleasure, and we respectfully invite you to call and examine our

LARGE STOCK

AND

Low Prices!

before making your purchases elsewhere, that we may show you that we mean what we say. Respectfully,

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

Feb. 9, 1878-tf

V. L. WILLIAMS

is NOW offering

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

CAPS, &c., &c.,

At his Store,

No. 25 Franklin Street.

Don't fail to see him before you buy. He will certainly save you money.

January 5, 1878-tf

Keesee & Northington

Have added to their well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Liquors, Wines,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

The celebrated

Clarksville AND Avery Plows,

And are also Agents for the celebrated

CHAMPION

Mower and Reaper!

March 2, 1878-tf

Turnley, Ely & Kennedy,

Successors to TURNLEY, ELY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

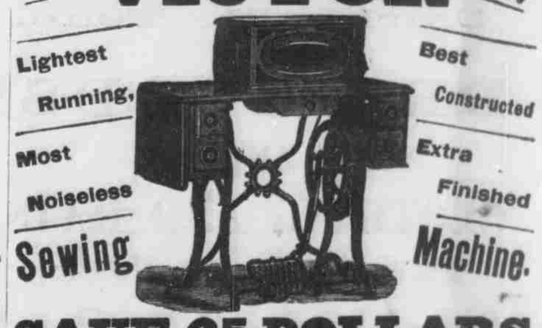
AND

Tobacco Salesmen.

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENN.

Careful attention to the interest of our customers and best prices obtained for Tobacco All Tobacco advanced on by us will be insured against loss by fire when received at our Warehouse in Clarksville at owner's expense. Tobacco not advanced on will not be insured unless so instructed by the owner. decl-77-6m

THE VICTOR NEW



SAVE 25 DOLLARS

and more, by buying a machine that will last you a life time, and that has all the latest improvements.

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,
[Liberal Terms to Agents.] 381 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Send for Circular.

R. B. WALTHAL, Agent.

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENN.

DENTISTRY!

H. E. BEACH, D. D. S.,

Has secured the services of a No. 1 Mechanical Dentist, fresh from the best advantages that Philadelphia can afford, with all the latest improvements in the art. Artificial teeth inserted in twenty minutes after the natural ones are extracted if desirable. All the office work, such as operations on the natural teeth, treatment of diseases of the oral cavities, correction of irregularities, extracting, taking impressions, and fitting teeth will be done by Dr. Beach in person. The Laboratory work will be done by his assistant. Office next door to M. E. Church south side Franklin St., Clarksville Tenn.

Feb. 9 1878-tf

REGULAR

CAIRO & NASHVILLE PACKETS.

Steamer C. W. ANDERSON, J. D. Crouch, Master, E. W. Marshall, Clerk, leaves Clarksville for Cairo every WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M.; leaves Clarksville for Nashville every SUNDAY at 9 P. M.

Steamer EDDYVILLE, Wm. Harmond, Master, Thomas Payne, Clerk, leaves Clarksville for Cairo every SUNDAY at 7 A. M. For Nashville every THURSDAY at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. P. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.

Feb. 23, 1878-4m

Stolen!

From my farm, in District No. 4, on Tuesday night of last week, a sorrel mare, six years old, with small star in forehead and fresh scar on the right hip. She belonged to Stephen Whitlock, (col.) and was taken from his stable. Any one returning her, or giving information as to her whereabouts, will be rewarded by me. H. CORNELL.

Feb. 23, 78-2w.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of D. G. Herring, deceased, all persons having claims against his estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and those owing the same are required to come forward and make payment.

F. J. TILLEY, Administrator of D. G. Herring, dec'd.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1878.

Feb. 23, 78-4w.

STEAMER

MATT GRACEY

Will leave for Ashland City and Mouth of Harpet every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. For Cumberland Iron works and North X Creek every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.

Februar 9, 1878.