THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - MARCH 16, 1878.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

KING, CABINET AND PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND.

We mooted a subject in our last number to which we propose to recur in the present. It was the anomaly in a representative Government of a Cabinet diametrically opposed in policy to the majority in both houses of Congress. We represented that such was a state of things utterly impossible in any European State, and that, especially in England, an attempt on the part of any Cabinet to hold such a position would occasion formidable disturbances there, and at the very least would consign to lasting and ignominious exclusion from public office any politician who might be rash enough to attempt it.

We have long been convinced that it was the intention and expectation of the founders of our Constitution that the system which they established would work in the same way, at least in regard to the relations of the Cabinet to Congress, and by way of showing how very far the result has falsified that anticipation we will in the present paper endeavor to furnish our readers with a sketch of the way in which the relations of Crown, Cabinet and Parliament are practically carried out in England. Let it be first understood that England has no written Constitution. The very existence of Cabinet, or Parliament either, is provided for by no written law, and yet it is certain that the arrangements about to be described have an indefeasible force of persistence far beyond the written provisions of our Constitution. We have not to go back more than ten years to arrive at a time when it was looked upon as a test of loyalty not to be too particular about the Constitution. These were the days when old Thad. Stephens denounced as the worst traitors and copperheads those men who, as he said, were forever whining about the Constitution. Usage in England has been stronger than law in America. The English usage, then, is that all the members of the Cabinet must be members of Parliament. They are always chosen from among the prominent members either of the House of Lords or House of Commons, and from the party which at the time has a majority in the House of Commons. When so chosen a member, if he accepts office, has to vacate his seat and go to his constituents for re-election, and if he fail to be re-elected cannot hold the office, unless, as sometimes happens, some other constituency elects him. The purpose of this provision is to prevent the Crown exercising too strong an influence over members of Parliament by means of its appointing power; if, however, the appointee belonged to the House of Lords no such ordeal is necessary, for that House is not elective. All the members of the Cabinet, then having seats in either one or the other House, they are expected to prepare and defend and carry through Parliament all the leading measures of the session. They indeed in their bureaus and with the help of their subordinates do nearly the same duties in reference to the preparation and parliamentary management of bills as is done by our standing committees through their chairmen. For example, a financial measure in this country is introduced and engineered through Congress by the Chairmen of the Committee of Ways and Means, having been previously drawn up and matured in that committee; but in England such a measure is matured in the Exchequer Office by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (corresponding to our Secretary of the Treasury), and defended and carried through the House of Commons by him. In a similar manner if the measure relate to the army it is engineered by the Secretary of War; if to the navy, by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and so forth.

But now comes the *per contra*. Any measure so introduced by a Cabinet minister becomes what is called a Cabinet question, and, if it fail to receive a majority of votes in the House of Commons, the Cabinet must resign and a new one be selected from the opposition. Further, suppose a measure to be introduced into the House by a private member, and suppose that at a Cabinet council it be agreed that the Cabinet shall oppose it; if then the measure be carried by a considerable majority the Cabinet is equally required to resign. If, on the other hand, the Cabinet conclude not to elevate it to the importance of a Cabinet measure, then each member of the Cabinet votes for or against it at his own discretion, and a majority one way or another does not determine the fate of the Cabinet. But here it becomes necessary to describe one mode in which a Cabinet may avert the consequences of finding themselves in a minority for a while. It will sometimes happen that the measure before Parliament on which a Cabinet is defeated was not, at the time that Parliament was elected, a question before the people. The Prime Minister, then, who is the head of the Cabinet, considers himself at liberty to question whether the vote in Parliament was really the voice of the people and he determines to test that question before resigning. In order to do so he calls upon the Sovereign to exercise the prerogative of dissolution.

The English House of Commons is elected for seven years, but it seldom reaches that term. If the Sovereign dies within that time it is *ipso facto* dissolved and cannot sit an hour after the demise of the Crown. But, besides this, the Sovereign has the power of dissolving Parliament at any time; practically this prerogative is exercised at the discretion of the Prime Minister and not at the will of the Sovereign, and the Prime Minister never *advises* such a step except in such an emergency as above described, viz: when a Cabinet question has been decided in Parliament against him and he has grounds for doubting whether the people are in accord with Parliament. If he dissolves Parliament under these circumstances, then the measure upon which he was defeated and upon which he appeals to the people becomes what we call a campaign question, and if there is still a majority in the newly elected Parliament against the Cabinet, then there is no further appeal; the Cabinet must resign and a new one be chosen from the opposition, the method of doing which is as follows: The Sovereign accepts the resignation of the Prime Minister and with it that of the rest of the Cabinet, and sends for the leader of the opposition either in the House of Lords or the House of Commons, instructs him to form a Cabinet with which he can act and in which he himself is to be Prime Minister.

This, then, as a rough sketch, leaving many details unexplained, is the method which the experience of ages has elaborated in England as the means for securing two important objects—that the executive and legislative elements of the Government shall co-operate, and that the former shall always be in harmony, as regards great measures, with the latter. We have by no means put it forward as a mode to be adopted in this country; there are many points in it not only inexpedient but impossible for us, and every nation has to work out its own system in the light of its own exigencies. Moreover, we have said nothing as yet of the relations of the two houses to one another in either country. We would only point out that the English have found out a way of bringing about harmonious action between the executive and legislative departments of Government, and we have not.

The presence of the Cabinet in the two Houses of Legislature we believe to be a very important object; not that we would have them *members* of the House and Senate, but the presence of the Secretary of State in the Senate, and that of the Financial Secretary in the House, to make statements and answer questions, would, in our belief, give great facilities for the expedition of business. At the same time to allow them the initiative in the preparation of measures without securing their substantial identification in political faith with the majority could never become admissible. At the same time the present anomaly of an Executive employed to carry out financial measures to which it is diametrically opposed in opinion is a thing of which the whole nation, we think, will shortly demand the abolition. The objects which we consider ought to be aimed at are three:

First—The sequestration of the President from party politics.

Second—The presence of the Cabinet in the Chambers of Legislature.

Third—The conformity in political creed of the Cabinet with the majority in the House of Legislature.

The inconvenience of the present arrangements is most felt in periods when public opinion is undergoing a change as it is now. The House being changed in its *personnel* more frequently than the Senate feels more promptly the impulse of the change than the Senate and measurably more quickly than the Executive, and this inconvenience is aggravated at the present time by the consideration that the Executive was by election in accord with the House, but the elected officer was set aside and one at variance with the majority therein substituted for him. It is one of the most creditable things in the history of the American people that such a condition of affairs has not been attended by violent popular convulsions; it could be passed through by no European nation in tranquility.

HOW GOOD MEASURES ARE KILLED.

Local jealousies and local scrambles for the profits frequently neutralize the best attempts at salutary legislation. Thus the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, as if it were not sufficiently weighted with the indifference or opposition of Northwestern Democrats, is evidently destined to be seriously obstructed by local competition for its eastern terminus. We fully agree with our contemporary as quoted below that Memphis and Vicksburg are the sites pointed out by natural advantages for termini, and if ever the road is built, termini they will be, on some terms or other; but we regret to see the support of the Memphis people made dependent upon the action of the company in that respect. The following is from the Memphis Avalanche, and we have seen paragraphs to the same effect from the Appeal. No doubt there are other points on the river the tenants of which are equally determined to be the termini, or no T. & P. R. R. Let us become a little less provincial and more national in our sentiments:

The Texas and Pacific Railroad is not a Southern route, unless it be made so by amendments, requesting the eastern terminus to be on the Mississippi river at Memphis and Vicksburg. The Texas and Pacific, as it is advocated by the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, is a road running from Texas through the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to California, and to claim for such a line the character of a Southern route is an insult to the people of the South.

RESTRICTION AND EXPANSION.

It cannot be too soon recognized by both politicians and people that there are no party questions now in existence except those which relate to the business of the nation, and every attempt to get up acrimonious and sensational topics of debate on by-gone irritating issues is a trifling with the real interests of the people that ought to be promptly rebuked, and will, we believe, be rebuked, if no where else, at the ballot. We repeat that our party questions are business questions, and, multifarious as they are, there is a unity of principle running through them all such as enables a very simple classification of them a very simple line of divergence, and that principle is expressed by the two words at the head of this article—restriction and expansion. Restriction has been the policy of the lost twenty years in commerce, in navigation, in currency, and expansion is what is now imperatively demanded in all three.

These reflections have been forced upon us by the study of a masterly speech by Senator Beck, of Kentucky, made in reference to the sinking fund, on Tuesday, March 5th, in which he reviews the paralyzing action of the tariff, the navigation laws and the contraction of the currency upon all departments of business in the country. To our mind it is the speech of the session and could only have emanated from a statesman of the first order. We only regret that the length of the speech makes it impossible to print the whole of it, and mere selections would give a most inadequate impression of its value. We trust to see it printed in a separate form and in the hands of every business man in the country. We will only say one thing upon the subject at present. We have remonetized silver, we hope to repeal the resumption law, and perhaps we shall be able to keep some of our greenbacks in circulation and out of the clutches of John Sherman; but all these measures for the expansion of our circulating medium, or at least for preventing its contraction, will be of no avail unless we are allowed to use our money when we have got it. While the present tariff and navigation laws last we can have no commerce, and without commerce it will not signify what sort of money we have or how much of it. It will be a dead mass, of no more use to us than the blood is to the human body when it ceases to circulate.

THE PRESIDENCY CLAIMED AS A RIGHT.

The following was cut from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial some weeks ago and laid aside to await our convenience. It is part of a long article to the same effect, containing Mr. Barnum's advocacy, or rather demand of Mr. Tilden's nomination for the Presidency at the next National Democratic Convention:

Mr. Barnum believes that the inherent love of justice in the American people will cause them to rally to the Tilden standard if it be again raised, and conduct the victim of the compromise scheme of Mr. Hewitt and Senator Edmunds in triumph to the White House. Mr. Tilden will enter actively in the canvass for the nomination with the confidence of one who demands it as a right.

We will only say, in answer to the Connecticut Senator, that Mr. Tilden has no more chance for the next Democratic nomination than the editor of the Clarksville CHRONICLE. The questions now at issue are not those which were fought out in 1876; they are those which in another column we have classified under the heads of *restriction and expansion*, and, in reference to these, Mr. Tilden is as plainly on the wrong side as Mr. Hayes himself. But if he were all right on other points no man could get a nomination for the Presidency at our hands who *claims it as a right*.

CLARKSVILLE SPEAKS.

"Semper ego auditor tantum? Numquamne reponam vexatus toties rauci sermonibus sophomori?"

The above lines are Latin and mean, will the people of Clarksville always have to listen to the singsong speeches of College boys and never talk back? This is a momentous question and ought to be decided. Now if I can bring forth any new facts or thoughts, by means of which we can arrive at any decision on this most important question, I shall feel as if I had become of a sudden a great philanthropist—a friend, possibly, to the boys, and undoubtedly to the people of Clarksville.

Now it is a well known fact that only the members of the Junior and Senior classes are permitted to speak—on the ground, I suppose, that when a boy is prepared to enter these classes he is also ready to begin making speeches, and that, too, in public, before the people of the town. Now I want to show you that, even granting the Juniors or Seniors extraordinary talent, that he cannot even then make a good speech; and why? Because neither one or the other has time to turn his mind to anything else but his College studies. If a Junior, he has six difficult studies to master—three more than are required at the University of Virginia—to wit: mathematics, including analytical geometry and calculus; Greek, including two tragedies; Latin (Juvenal and Tacitus); science (physics and astronomy); metaphysics (intellectual and moral); Biblical (Prideaux, condensed into two volumes of celebrated ponderousness.) Besides these the lectures of the Professors, which are to be taken down and digested, must be taken into consideration, and, I believe, this is all. Oh, yes, the Junior has nothing to do; he has time to write a dozen speeches! And what has the gallant Senior to waste his mind upon? He, too, has six difficult studies. He must plow through Butler's analogy, moral science, political economy, logic, rhetoric, New Testament and evidences of Christianity, Greek, Latin, &c., science again, chemistry and geology. Now add lectures to these, and an extra examination on the whole course from beginning to end for the awarding of diplomas. Like Miss Flora McFlimsey, who had nothing to wear, he has nothing to do, and must fain kill time with killing speeches. Again, the times when the speeches are made are the busiest of the session. The Juniors speak on the 22d of February, just three weeks after having gone through with six laborious and head-breaking examinations, and just as they are entering upon other six difficult studies which the most of them never heard of before, Worn out in mind and body, the poor Junior nevertheless looks forward with joyful heart to the prospect of keeping up his studies and of writing his speech besides, because he loves George Washington so. And more unsuitable still is the time when the eloquent Senior has to hold forth. I refer to the 21st of December—hardly a month before their examination. What great event is intended to be celebrated by this still greater one I cannot exactly tell you, but I rather think it has reference to that noble act of Baalam, who struck his ass, and thereby gave not only his but the whole asinine race the gift of speech. But to return. For about two or three weeks before, and about the same time after the speech-making, the poor Junior's mind is far away from his books, and the demoralization which is produced can be readily appreciated by glancing at their reports and noting the marked absence of perfect marks there. He is placed in this position, that he must either neglect his studies or his speech, and the consequence is he fails in both.

Now I ask any sane man how can these poor Juniors and Seniors write a good speech as long as they have so much on their hands? How can they help boring the public with frequent and incessant mention of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Washington (these are their favorites) so long as they have only time to glance at history to see if they have been rightly informed whether their favorites ever really existed or no? When shall we ever cease to hear eulogies on the Dignity of labor, the Necessity of Education, while at the same time learned disquisitions on Greek tragedy, Progress, the Science of Government, and Conservatism in Politics are not left unattempted. How many out of the audiences, which are wont to assemble out of pure goodness of heart to hear the young bloods, really listen to the speeches? It is hard to tell, but I'll try and do it. Say that there are ten speakers, that each of these has a father and mother or crother and sister, or say that each one has a sweetheart, as is generally the case, these and these alone, I will venture to assert (always provided they don't go to sleep) will at all appreciate the speeches. The reasons which the rest have for going I would rather not give, but I will only say that I do not think they are at all flattering to the young men. But some one will say, "We know all this is true, but the College boys like to speak." My friend, remember the proverb, "There is a time to learn, there is a time to speak." The boy is at College to learn, to lay a foundation of knowledge so that he can build upon it and add to it in after life, and make it useful to him in whatever calling he may follow. In short, he is to make a scholar and not a fool of himself, and he does make one of himself every time he attempts to make a public speech on something he knows nothing about. I think I've said enough, but please remember that everyone has a common right to abate a common nuisance. This is one; therefore let it be abated.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

Burning of the Steamboat City of Chester.

On Thursday, March 7th, the steamboat City of Chester reached Memphis on her down trip from St. Louis laden with live stock and other freight, the former including four horses, nineteen mules and a large number of live hogs. About 2 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in her just above the boilers, and soon enveloped the whole boat. She was moored at the time at the Anchor Line's Elevator, at the foot of Beal street. She was cut loose from her moorings and towed by the tug boat Oriole, which pulled her, blazing as she was, to the Arkansas side of the river. She was soon compelled to relinquish her hold. Soon after this Captain W. Maingault, of the transfer steamer General Pearson, landed his boat astern of the Chester. With his pumps and hose he managed to hold the flames in check for some time; indeed till both her wheels fell overboard, by which time he had forced her on the Arkansas bar. Captain McNeily, of the Oriole, aided Maingault in his work. Some of the passengers and crew had managed to land before she was cut loose, which was done for the purpose of preventing the elevator and its freight from being burnt. Twelve male passengers and one female floated off with her; how many of these escaped does not seem to be yet certain, but it is ascertained that at least three perished, two in the flames and one in the water. These were John Kirman, U. S. Postal Agent, G. A. Teller, a resident of Memphis, and a colored barber named Brown.

The wreck is now on the Arkansas bar, two miles below Memphis, opposite Fort Pickering. The entire loss, vessel and cargo, is estimated at $80,000. Her officers were, Capt. Alex. Tiegles master; Capt. Dietrich, clerk; A. W. Simpson and Robert Fisher, second clerks; Sneed Strong and Joe Wilburn, pilots; Jesse Stay and McNamara, engineers. The vessel was 900 tons burden and was valued at $45,000.

One of the clerks above mentioned, Mr. Robert E. Fisher, is a brother of Mrs. Rhodes, of our city, at whose house he has been a guest since the accident. Mr. Fisher has favored us with an interview, in which he gave us some of his personal experience on the occasion. He was among those who escaped from the boat before she was cut loose from the elevator. He says he was awakened by the porter with the news that the boat was on fire; dressed very hastily and got off with the clothes he is now wearing, minus the shirt. On his way from his stateroom he saw Capt. Dietrich in the clerk's office collecting and counting up the money and valuables of the boat; these amounted to about $2,000, chiefly in silver. The delay occasioned by this made it impossible for him to escape the same way with Mr. Fisher, the flames by that time intervening between him and the elevator. He made his way therefore to the lower deck and escaped by throwing himself into the water, where he was picked up by a skiff. The money, etc., had been tied up in one bundle, and, as much of it was in silver, was too heavy to carry with him and was left on deck. He was in his undershirt and clothes and before he escaped was badly burned in the face and ears. The last Mr. Fisher saw of him he had added to his scanty toilet the suit of an old fisherman, several sizes too large for him.

Among the saved was Mr. Sneed Strong, once a ship-mate of our fellow-citizen Captain Gracey. He escaped in a picturesque costume consisting of a pair of boots and an overcoat.

Mr. Fisher left yesterday for St. Louis, where he will soon be appointed to a post on one of the boats belonging to the company which owned the City of Chester.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I would like through your columns to call attention of teachers and others interested to the fact that Superintendent Carney has called a meeting of teachers and directors, to be held here next Friday and Saturday, 22d and 23d of March. The importance of such meetings cannot be overrated. They are designed to work up the people upon school matters, and at the same time to bring teachers together for the purpose of discussing practical school questions. This meeting, if I understand aright, will be devoted almost entirely to practical work, and is intended not only to benefit young and inexperienced teachers, but to help old teachers by an interchange of opinions and by showing them new ideas and methods adopted by some of the teachers who will attend the Institute. The city schools will be in session on Friday and visiting teachers can then see the practical workings of the graded system. School directors should make it obligatory upon their teachers to attend, for the better the teacher the more and better work you will get for your money. Directors themselves should make it a point to attend, and not hang back and say that they could not tell what was being done if they did come. I will promise that the directors will be interested if they attend. I suppose the teachers in the various schools will help in this work.

J. C. B.

Unseasonable Seasons.

The following is an agreeable piece of pleasantry from the New York Herald. The leading idea in it is the complete setting aside of the standard poetic description of the seasons by the unseasonable weather we have had of late; spring in the middle of winter and winter rudely scattering the flowers of spring. The poets are evidently on a strike for having to work extra hours trying to alter their old poems so as to suit the new departure:

What are the poets of the seasons to do? The dusty old fellows have been holding a caucus on the library shelves, and declare that things are knocked endwise. This is the time when winter should be malingering in the lap of spring, when winds should "howl along the forest bare," when March should be playing roaring lion instead of frisking kid. Milton is mad, Thompson is thunderous, Gray has the blues and Shakespeare swears by his bones that he will bring out a new "prompt edition." Blue skies, balmy air and the lovely April, May and June weather which has been ours since the 1st of March are disgusting things to these hoary old leather-coated fellows on the shelves. "Bah," says Milton, "It sounds horrible, but what can I do? The man who peddles chest protectors is selling sun goggles. We must move all our poetry back two months. Listen to this:

Zephyr with Aurora—parching
As he met her once a—Marching.

Groans go up around the poet of "Paradise Lost." "The man with the patent snow melter has gone into the water cooler business," says Coleridge, with the horrified look of his "Ancient Mariner." "Here is what I must come to:"

'Tis a month before the month of—April
And Spring comes—hopping with a caper ill.

A howl of anguish from old Carew falls on the ear as he sobs forth, "The first city cousin has taken his summer quarters in a New Jersey farmhouse; a deluded Tenth Ward boy is buying Fourth of July crackers."

The vales and woods—particularly the larch,
Welcome the coming of the longed for—March.

"*Come*, gentle spring!" said Thomson, in a voice like one of his "ruffian blasts." "How are you to ask it to come when it's here eight weeks ahead of time, like a surprise party. 'Ethereal mildness' be shattered and blustered and frozen stiff, for all I care. The man with the skates meets the man with the bathing suit; the icemen who raised their prices because there were only two weeks of winter keep them up because there are ten months of summer." The old man retired to write an indignant addition to his "Summer," in which such adjectives as blazing, sweltering, blinding, torrid and roasting were heard sizzing from beneath his quill. The gentle Shakespeare said: "A 'Winter's Tale' no more will do. We must be summary (your pardon for the pun, I pray). Now let me write of squashes ripe, nor hold palaver about daffodils that come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty. For three old bucks did Broadway strut in linen suits but yesterday, who for a decade past have, swathed in flannel, lain abed till May. The year is out of joint O cursed spite, that March is May. We'll never fix it right." And they growled in chorus that youngsters like Longfellow and Bryant would have a chance to write poems with rhymes for genial Februarys and green Decembers. They did not see that the times are Bland, that the thermometer is ninety-two cents on the dollar. But that is not our affair. Let us enjoy the golden sunshine until the mint has blossomed and the wild thyme blows again. "Spring, spring, beautiful spring."

P. S.—The above was unfortunately in type before we heard that it was snowing in Cheyenne.

IN his reply to Garfield, Mr. Kelly, of Penn'a, gives an amusing testimony to the dark lantern way in which silver was demonetized, as follows:

As to the bill demonetizing silver, he was, although chairman of the Committee on Coinage, as ignorant of demonetization of the silver dollar as those distinguished Senators, then members of the House, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees who, interrogated each other recently thus:—

"Did you know it?" said Mr. Voorhees.

"No," said Blaine. Did you?"

"No said Mr. Voorhees, "and I do not think there were three men in the House who knew it."

John Sherman's Crime.

The Washington Post contains the following very serious charge in its editorial columns:

"It may be remembered that Mr. E. W. Stoughton, now *de facto* Minister of the United States to Russia, discovered a clerical error in the returns from De Soto parish, Louisiana, in the fact that a protest, dated November 24, was found inclosed in a registered envelope which had been sealed, registered, postmarked and directed to the Returning Board on November 18. It is now susceptible of legal proof that this envelope was broken open in the New Orleans postoffice, with the privity of a deputy postmaster, and also of two visiting statesmen, who were not only privy to the crime but advised and counseled it, and promised immunity and reward to the person who committed the felony."

COL. FORNEY writes from London that he does not anticipate a general European war, because "Russia is too strong, Turkey too weak, and England too prudent."

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

LOUISVILLE.

Resolutions Adopted by the Business Men Urging the Repeal of the Resumption Act and Bankrupt Law.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—The mass-meeting of the business men of Louisville adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we earnestly petition Congress to speedily repeal section 3 of the specie resumption clause of the act of the ninth day of January, 1875, and to equalize the mint privileges of gold and silver bullion, thereby affording relief to the country and having the effect of restoring public confidence.

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Congress to give prompt and full effect to the act remonetizing silver by authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of ten dollars and multiples thereof, on deposits of essayed silver bullion as well as coin, in the same manner as gold certificates are now issued, the said certificates to be available for all purposes for which the standard coin may be used, and to consider and project measures for gradually issuing specie into the currency without contracting the volume thereof, so as to utilize the vast treasure products of the country in expanding the circulating medium to meet the requirements of a healthy and expanding commerce.

WHEREAS, The United States bankrupt law has directly tended to corrupt the integrity of business men of this country, thereby destroying that high-toned sense of honor which should ever characterize our citizens in all their business relations, and has had the effect of encouraging and promoting wild and reckless speculation regardless of its ruinous consequences, and has promoted fraud and dishonesty to the general damage of all fair and honorable business men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly desire and urge the repeal of the bankrupt law, as having in a great measure failed in promoting its beneficent objects, as having been so administered as to almost defeat the ends of justice between the debtor and the creditor classes.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in such a bankrupt law being passed and administered as will prevent fraud and dishonesty, and secure such an administration as will promote the just objects of such a law.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress, from Kentucky, are earnestly urged to advocate the repeal of the said law, the act to take effect on its passage.

Burying a Congregation in the Ruins.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11.—The most terrible tornado ever known here struck the city at 11 o'clock yesterday. The churches were filled, and as the storm increased the minister of the Episcopal church called out to his people to get under the benches. They had barely done so when the walls and roof cracked a few times, and fell in with a terrible crash, burying the whole congregation in the ruins. The shelter under the benches miraculously saved their lives, though eighteen are badly injured. Many others are suffering from breathing dust caused by the fall of the building. Other churches were partly unroofed and many other public and private buildings in the city badly damaged.

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.

Gratifying Growth of the Free School System.

[Nashville American.]

The following statistics, obtained from State Superintendent Trousdale, show the wonderful progress the public schools of Tennessee have made within the past year. The increase in enrollment over the year previous was 20 per cent.; average attendance, 17 per cent.; increase in scholastic population, 7,840; increase in number of teachers, 694; increase in number of schools, 694; counties assessing supplementary property tax, 52; do. supplementary tax and poll tax, 48; do. supplementary privilege taxes, 22; do. supplementary property, poll and privileges, 21; number of counties levying supplementary tax, 30 out of 94.

The scholastic population is 441,972, against 434,131 the year previous; enrollment, 233,198, against 194,180 the year previous, an increase of 39,018; average attendance, 146,666, against 125,908 the year previous, an increase of 20,556; number of schools 4,591, against 3,897 the year previous—an increase of 694 schools.

Notice to Magistrates.

All the Justices of the county are required to attend the quarterly Court on the first Monday in April, for the purpose of electing Assessors and other officers required to be elected by the Court.

By order of C. W. Tyler, Judge.

PETER ONEAL, Clerk.

March 16, 1878-2w.

Non-Resident Notice.

Montgomery County Court.

Jesse Gilbert et als, vs. Jeff. D. Johnson et als.—petition to sell land for division.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jeff. D. Johnson and Forrest H. Johnson are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, Tennessee, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear before the County Court of said county at the May term, to be held at the Court House, in Clarksville, on the first Monday in May, 1878, and plead answer or demur to complainants' petition, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

A true copy attest:

PETER ONEAL, Clerk.

QUARLES & DANIEL, Sol'rs. for Comp'ts.

March 16, 1878-4w.

Dr. C. A. Miner's

CALENDAR

For March and April.

DR. CLARK A. MINER, of Chicago, Specialist for the treatment of Catarrh, Consumption, Scrofula, Epilepsy (fits), Rheumatism, Asthma, Nervous Debility, Bladder and Kidneys, Piles, Fistula, Female Complaints of whatever character, etc., etc., will make his next visit at

Bowling Green, Ky., Morehead House, March 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.
Franklin, Ky., Boisseau House, March 25th, 26th and 27th.
Russellville, Ky., First House, March 28th, 29th and 31st.
Clarksville, Tenn., Franklin House, April 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Hopkinsville, Ky., Cooper House, April 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

See circulars for particulars. mch16-1f

Chancery Sales

FOR

Saturday, April 6th, 1878.

S. O. W. Brandon vs. T. J. Munford et al.

Pursuant to decree in this cause, at the February term, 1878, of the Montgomery Chancery Court, I will sell publicly, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in Clarksville, on

Saturday, April 6th, 1878,

a tract of land on the east side of Red river, near the Orphan Asylum property, and bounded as follows; Beginning at the southeast corner of the asylum tract on Red river, runs south 73° west 84 poles to Manning's southeast corner, then with his line south 19° east 75 poles to a stake, then north 73° east 94 poles to Red river; then up the river with its meanders 76 poles to the beginning, containing 41 acres.

TERMS—Cash to pay costs; balance on six and twelve month's time, with interest. Notes with good surety required and a lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M. and Commissioner.

March 16, 1878-tdsprf $7 50.

J. H. and S. Pettus, Exrs., vs. B. N. Herring et al.

Pursuant to decree in this cause, at the February term, 1878, of the Montgomery Chancery Court, I will sell publicly, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in Clarksville, on

Saturday, March 6, 1878,

a house and lot in the city of Clarksville, bounded on the south by Franklin street, east by the property of Mrs. L. B. M. Hawkins, north by an alley and west by the property of W. O. McReynolds, being the same property now occupied as a home by B. N. Herring and family.

TERMS—Six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months' credit, with interest. Notes with good security required and a lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M. and Commissioner.

March 16, 1878-tdsprf $7 50.

W. B. Russell vs. James W. Powers et al.

Pursuant to decree in this cause, at the February term, 1878, I will sell publicly to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Clarksville, on

Saturday, April 6, 1878,

a tract of land in Civil District No. 19 of Montgomery county, containing about 30 acres, and being what is known as the "Palmyra Island;" being an island in Cumberland river just above the town of Palmyra.

TERMS—$100 cash, balance on 6, 12, 18 and 24 months' time with interest. Notes with good surety required and a lien retained. No redemption. POLK G. JOHNSON,

C. & M. and Commissioner.

March 16, 1878-tdsprf$7 50

Chancery Sale

FOR

Saturday, April 13th, 1878.

A. H. Ewing, Trustee, vs. C. and G. Hiter.

Pursuant to decree in this cause at the February term, 1878, of the Montgomery Chancery Court, I will sell publicly to the highest bidder, **on the premises**, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

Saturday, April 13, 1878,

Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the C. M. Hiter lands, lying on the Dover road, in Civil District No. 8 of Montgomery county, each lot containing 100 acres, plat and boundaries of which are on file in my office.

TERMS—On lot No. 2, which was purchased at former sale by Mrs. E. B. Manson, one-half cash, and balance on twelve months' time with interest. On other two lots, ten per cent. cash and balance on twelve months' time with interest. Notes with good security required for all deferred payments, and a lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M. and Commissioner.

March 16, 1878-tdsprf&bills 11 50

For Rent.

Bryce Stewart vs. C. W. Greenfield et al.

Pursuant to decree in this cause, I will sell publicly to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Clarksville, on

Tuesday, March 26, 1878,

the Marr Farm, lying on the north side of Red river, being same purchased by Mrs. Greenfield of D. Marr on Dec. 20, 1873.

Note with good surety will be required, payable January 1, 1879.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
March 16, 1878-2tprf$3 00. Receiver.

Johnson & Nass,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS!

Have removed their tailor shop to First street, west side, ground floor, between Franklin and Commerce, where they will be pleased to see all their friends and customers, and all who want good Tailoring, neat fits and well-made Clothing, for a small price.

Feb. 16, 78-1f.

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, 1878-1f

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.,
881 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

[Liberal Terms to Agents.]
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 1878-1f

REGULAR

CAIRO & NASHVILLE PACKETS.

Steamer C. W. ANDERSON, J. D. Cromb, 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.,
Feb. 23, 1878-4m Agents.

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 from Cooks and Neal's Creek every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M.

GRACEY & BRO., Agents.

February 9, 1878.