CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 45--NO. 43. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878. WHOLE NO. 2,232.

OWEN & MOORE

DEALERS IN

Drugs,	School Books,
Medicines,	Juvenile Books,
Chemicals,	Sunday School Books
Paints, Window Glass	Blank Books,
Oil, Varnishes,	Pocket Books,
Spices,	Pens, Ink,
Soaps, Perfumery,	Pencils, Envelopes,
Toilet Articles,	Box Papers,
Combs, Brushes, &c.	Sheet Music,
Cigars,	Musical Instruments,
Tobacco, &c.	Violin Strings, &c.

A full supply of School Books, such as used in the Common Schools, Private Schools, Stewart College and Clarksville Female Academy, always kept in stock aud for sale at the Lowest Market Prices.

Franklin Street, Opp. Court House.

GRANGE Warehouse Association!

Tobacco and General Commission Merchants,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

T. HERNDON, Superintendent.

JAS H. SMITH, Inspector.

All Tobacco advanced on will be insured for the amount of the advance while in store at the expense of the owner. No other Tobacco insured unless so ordered by the owner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

W. F. TAYLOR, Pres. W. W. GILL, Vice-Pres. T. M. ATKINS, Sec'y. R. Y. JOHNSON,
R. W. USERY, E. B. ROSS, T. M. BARKER, G. W. LEWIS,
M. P. BAILEY, J. H. DUNN, J. S. FLOWERS, W. D. TAYLOR.
November 10, 1877-8m

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

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO.,

Tobacco Salesmen,

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

Central Warehouse,

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

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

GEORGE S. IRWIN, Book-Keeper.

All Tobacco advanced on by us will be insured against loss by fire when received at Central Warehouse at Clarksville at owner's expense. Tobacco not advanced upon will not be insured unless so instructed by the owner.
october 6, 1877-tf

1852. 1878.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET.

Clarksville, Tenn.

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING AND HATS,

Furnishing Goods & Notions,

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Our Shoes are made of the best material and workmanship. A beautiful line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Alpacas, Cloaks, Hosiery, Embroidered Underwear, Ties, etc. An immense stock of fine Clothing, Jeans, Cassimeres, Shirts, etc. Our stock of Custom-Made Boots and Shoes is very extensive and at the lowest price. The Wholesale Department is complete. Our stock has been bought for Cash from first hands. We are enabled to compete with any market. We cordially invite everybody to examine our stock. Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

11 and 12 Franklin Street.

September 22, 1877

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 er 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

Walter McComb & Co.

Would call attention to their

LARGE STOCK

of

FINE LIQUORS,

Consisting of

DR. DRAUGHON'S

Celebrated

Robertson Co. Whiskey,

Murrill & Scivally's

FINE OLD

Lincoln Co. Whiskey,

Nelson Distillery

3 YEAR

Bourbon Whiskey,

Mellwood Rye,

4 YEARS OLD,

AND OLD

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Together with a full stock of

Rectified Whiskies

And all kinds of

WINES AND GIN

Of the Best Quality.

August 18, 1877-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GOOD AND RELIABLE.

BEAUMONT & BYERS

Are Agents for the

"Queen," of Liverpool, Eng., Assets in U. S.....$1,500,000
Fire Association, of Phila., " " 4,000,000
Mobile Underwriters, " " 1,000,000

And ask a share of the public patronage.

Dec. 15, 1877-tf

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

Wilson Pitt's Pure

WHISKEY.

Has in store a supply of this well known Whiskey, for sale at the price of ordinary brands.

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.

Franklin Bank,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Virgil A. Garnett,	Stephen Pettus
Mrs. T. F. Pettus,	H. J. Wilder,
J. M. Anderson,	W. H. Green,
Alf. Darnall,	D. Kincannon,
W. T. McReynolds,	J. G. Joseph.
Geo. Snadon.	

P. C. HAMBAUGH, President.
R. D. MOSELEY, Vice-Pres't
W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

☞ *Prompt Attention to Collections.*

Nov. 24, 1877-tf

HENRY FRECH

Farm and Garden Implements,

FRESH AND PURE

Buest Garden Seed,

RED CLOVER,
SAPLING CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
HERDS GRASS,
BLUE GRASS,
LAWN GRASS,
TIMOTHY SEED.
SEED POTATOES,
EARLY ROSE,
PEERLESS,
RUSSETS,
EARLY VERMONT,
JACKSON WHITE.

February 9, 1878-em

COAL.

Pittsburgh Coal per wagon load	$4 50
St. Bernard " " "	3 75
Nut " " "	3 25
Pittsburgh Coal per car load	18c per bu.
St. Bernard " " "	14c "
Nut " " "	12c "

Please state in order what kind you wish delivered.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO.

January 12, 1878-2m

Hecla Coal.

Having secured the Agency for Hecla Coal, we can furnish a very superior article of Kentucky Coal, clear of slate, iron and stone. Try it. We guarantee it as represented.

By car load (side track)	13c
By car load (delivered)	14c
By 100 bush. "	14c
By wagon load "	15c

This is not Drake's Creek Coal sold by us last season.

B. F. Poston, Ag't.

Dec. 22, 1877-3m

A CARD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Clarksville and adjoining counties that he has returned to this city to resume his old and legitimate calling, the

Carriage and Buggy Business

but especially the renovation of pleasure vehicles, as regards

Repairing, Painting, Trimming, Etc.

My place of business is located on First street, between Franklin and Commerce streets, Clarksville. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Terms moderate, to suit the times. The cordial reception and kindness I have uniformly met with since my return is truly gratifying and prompts me to make most grateful acknowledgments.

W. R. Bringhurst, Sr.

March 30, 1878-tf

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-tf.

THE HOWE

Sewing Machines

Are warranted for five years, and sell as low as any.

Office at LOVELL & LARKIN'S,

FRANKLIN STREET,

One door above Melodeon Hall, Clarksville, Tenn.

F. W. Bostelmann,

Jan. 12, 1878-tf AGENT.

J. W. RUDOLPH. R. H. BURNEY.

RUDOLPH & BURNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY STREET.

☞ Special attention paid to collections.

Dec. 1, 1877-tf

A. G. GOODLETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE IN FRANKLIN BANK.

Is prepared with blanks to attend to cases in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 10, 1877-tf

A. H. MUNFORD, L. G. MUNFORD.

MUNFORD & MUNFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

Will practice in all the Courts of common law and equity in Montgomery, Stewart and Houston counties, and the Federal and Supreme Courts at Nashville.
Special attention to collections.
Jan. 8, 1876-tf

L. GAUCHAT.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

(S. B. Stewart's old stand)

Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Feb3-3m

End of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

Atlantic Monthly.

What will happen in humiliated Turkey it is so impossible to foresee that it seems like folly to attempt the part of a prophet. What should happen, it appears to me, is precisely what would have happened if the Ottomans had never broken into the natural tendencies of Christian Europe. There should be a Slavo-Roumanian Confederation or Empire, perhaps inclusive of Greece, extending from the Euxine and the Archipelago to the Adriatic, and dividing with Russia the dominion of the eastern part of the continent. England ought not to object to such a result, and it is her interest to favor it. Of what consequence is this Eastern question to her compared with its dire and solemn stress upon the Slave? Moreover with a free, youthful nation in Constantinople, a nation which fifty years of peace and good government might increase to thirty millions of souls, her Indian possessions would be safer from Russian inroad than they are even now. Such a nation the Western States of Europe could willingly protect and upbuild. But what civilized, Christian people can give a hearty, and therefore really effective hand to the continuance of Tartar and Moslem?

There is no hope of strength or of reform in the Sublime Porte. "The Turks are but encamped in Europe." It would almost seem that they had invented this phrase, and had been altogether guided by it in their state-craft. They have held their domain as a commander holds a besieged city; they have sacrificed the welfare of the burgher to the success of the garrison; they have cared only for present safety, and nothing for future welfare. The Government, the ruling class, the Ottomans, have been sustained at no matter what cost. The subjects, and especially the Christian subjects, have been neglected, thrust aside in scorn, stripped by the maddest taxation, and still farther stripped by official brigandage.

What Turkish intelligence and honesty in financial matters have amounted to may be judged by the fact that the piaster, which began life as a Spanish dollar, is now worth less than five cents. The prosperity of the commercial classes and the general wealth of the country have probably diminished in the same ratio with the depreciation of the currency. The Government has lived on debased money, plunder and corruption. Amurath IV.—and the case was not singular—left three hundred and sixty millions in French gold, mainly obtained by the sale of offices. Imagine what must have been the extortion and thievery, what must have been the selling of justice and the doing of injustice, in a civil service thus managed! Long since would such a Government have fallen to ruin had not Western Europe held it essential to its balance of power. Now that it no longer secures that equilibrium, shall it be suffered to continue its harassing and wastings?

I find it impossible to have patience with the idea that the Ottomans should remain where they are. They have been more than five centuries in Europe, and they have done it naught but evil. They have learned nothing from the Aryan race, and that race has learned nothing from them. It is difficult to comprehend how a people, even though armored in a hostile faith, could abide so long among European peoples and acquire so little of their ways of thinking, feeling, acting and being. One is tempted to infer that ethnic differences reach deeper than the shape and color of man; that they must be grained for all time in his moral and intellectual nature. In this case of the Turk, conversion seems impossible. To expel him will be easier than to make him one of us—far easier, surely, than to endure him as he has been, and is.

Let me insist upon this opposition of the Ottoman nature to the European. He shuts up and enslaves woman as no people of our kindred ever did, not even the men of remotest known antiquity. He is utterly incapable of discerning the nobleness of that classic literature which every Western race accepts as its perfect example of eloquence and beauty. He loses nothing worth preserving in Grecian sculpture, or in Grecian and Roman architecture, or in any fashion of painting. He held the Parthenon for ages, only to make it a mark for his bullets. Over the ruins of Ilium and a hundred other famed cities, illustrious in the story of humanity, he trampled for centuries, and would seemingly have trampled for an eternity, without knowing more of them than the beasts which pastured there. Of the brotherhood of man he has had no conception, or he has boorishly and inhumanly denied it. As he has felt no interest in the heroic past, so he has exhibited no care for the economic future. Upon the fairest lands of earth, upon the nursing places of the eldest civilizations, he has sat like an accursed Afreet, unsympathetic and noxious, making of them abodes of ignorance and sorrow, and failing little of turning them into deserts.

One manly virtue he has: he is brave—as brave as a Sioux or a Maori; yes, and very nearly as savage. In former wars with Christians he cut off heads and ears as trophies. In this war he has butchered the wounded, tortured prisoners, violated women, executed unarmed populations, and refused to his victims the decorum of burial. Even his bravery has been in no manner a benefit to humanity, not even as a stimulus to valiant self-devotion for others. What European or American youth will ever die for a a great cause with more willingness or more exaltation of soul because of the example of such courageous brute beasts as the defenders of Plevna, the murderers of captives? As well think of winning men to chivalry through the contemplation of a man-eating tiger or a wolf at bay. It is true that centuries ago our own forefathers were needlessly ferocious. But it *was* centuries ago. And here, in our age of protean compassion, in the light of the gentlest civilization that earth has known, the Turk is Modoc enough to bury alive brave foes taken in battle.

He is too inconvertible. As a ruler, if not also as an abider, he will have to be got rid of. Sooner or later—and the sooner the better for mankind—Europe will decide that he must abdicate or perish. There is no hope of bettering him; he is a non-Aryan, a non-Christian, a barbarian in fibre of heart and brain; the longer he is kept among us, the more antagonistic and intolerable he will seem. For six hundred years he has dwelt in the gardens of the Lord and at the gates of the temple of knowledge, leaving all things the worse for his inhabitation, and himself the worse for it, also. His darkness of mind has actually increased in proportion to the spreading of light all about him. Early in the sixteenth century his viziers commanded and his admirals executed surveys of the Mediterranean and the Indian seas. Within the past hundred years they have been known to deny that Englishmen could sail from Madras to Suez, and that Russians could sail from Cronstadt to the Hellespont.

Yes, the Ottoman is a less instructed, less able, less admirable being than he was before Italy rediscovered art and literature, or Guttenberg made the education of peoples possible, or Columbus doubled the empire of knowledge and civilization. One cannot but come back upon this idea—the hopeless inconvertibility and retrogression of the creature, the perverse tendency in him to grow worse instead of better. Surely, the careful upbuilding of a Slavo-Roumanian Empire, of a Christian and cultured nation capable of order and political morality and self-supporting development, would be a labor worthy the extremest effort of the Germanic and Latin races, and worthy the magnanimous good-will of Russia.

It will be a day of jubilee for Europe when the old Asiatic horde remaining on her soil shall be driven forth from it, or at least deprived of all power therein. Her cunning hand will then be set free to repair the damage which has come upon one of her most fruitful regions through five centuries of desolating tyranny. No hope there of justice and industry and prosperity, no hope for art and literature and science and the graces of life, no hope even of continental content and tranquility, until this redemption is accomplished. One can almost imagine the waste places of that Orient land pleading for deliverance. It needs no imagination to hear the generations of the trampled past swelling the prayer with their imprecations. Let Europe avenge in one merciful blow the long waste of man's industry and earth's fertility; avenge the groans of countless captives, degraded, broken-hearted, worn to death in bondage; avenge all the Christian blood which has been poured out upon the track of the Crescent—the blood of the Hospitalers who fell in the breaches of Rhodes and Tripoli and Malta; the blood of noble Venetians, which has stained unnumbered ramparts and many waters; the blood of Greek and Austrian and Servian and Montenegrin and Pole and Russian.

If it be really true, as one may surely hope, that we see the near coming of the end of Ottoman misrule in Europe, no man can overstate the importance and sublimity of the events now transacting there in field or in council. The noblest of continents freed at last from clownish invasion, and from the blighting influences of a hopelessly barbaric race; the illustrious mother of Aryan men, the chief light and strength and glory of the world, the parent of the highest culture and art and law, delivered altogether to her own incomparable children—how can the most eloquent tongue or pen do justice to this magnificent hope and possibility? A few disjointed words, just enough merely to hint our longings and emotions—a burst of thanks and praise, hardly stammered in any comprehensible fashion—and perhaps the greatest soul could utter no more.

Principles of the Order.

At the last session of the Supreme Lodge the following was adopted as a declaration of the principles of the Knights of Pythias:

Recognizing the universality of human brotherhood, its organization is designed to embrace the world within its jurisdiction—intended solely and only to disseminate the great principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. Toleration in religion, obedience to law and loyalty to government are its cardinal principles. Misfortune, misery and death being written in fearful characters on the broad face of creation, our noble order was instituted to uplift the fallen; to champion humanity; to be his guide and hope; his refuge, shelter and defence; to soften down the asperities of life; to subdue party spirit, and by the sweet and powerful attractions of the glorious trinity of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, to bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and all opinions.

The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans; and its *imperative* commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother; bury the dead; care for the widow and educate the orphan; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light—granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; to stop the circulation of slander and rebuke the slanderers; to defend the most bitter enemy when unjustly assailed, and to protect the *principles of Knighthood* unto death.

Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and love of truth, and loyalty to the government under which we live; its intention is peace on earth and good will toward man.

An Episcopal Defense of Theatres.

The Bishop of Melbourne writes a long letter to the Melbourne papers defending theatrical amusements. He says: "It is sometimes asked, for instance, whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess tournament, or a spelling bee. In his circumstances it is very unlikely that he would; but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket and to require grave divines either to join their sports or condemn it." The Bishop concludes by saying that he desires "to do something to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

Advised to Stay at Home.

The Nashville Pilot, the organ of the colored people of Tennessee, says in its current issue:

We have no objection to our own people or any other trying to better their condition. Our people have attempted many experiments, and in various ways sought relief from the burdens of life. Our movements, however, have not been attended with any degree of success, and today we are as restless and discontented as ever. Labor conquers all things, and will conquer in Tennessee as well as in Arkansas, or anywhere else. Our climate, soil and material resources are in every way favorable to our support, and will reward every patron of industry, economy and thrift with the elements of prosperity, contentment and rest. Emigration does not lessen toil or the necessity for perseverance and stability of action, and until we have taxed every energy and utilized every advantage and means which our present opportunities and surroundings present to secure success here, we should not entertain the least degree of hope that we can be successful anywhere else. Our advice is to stay at home and beat every opposition down, rather than flee from seeming ills to real distress.

An Open Letter.

We print, by request, the following letter, written by the Hon. Neal Dow in answer to a letter from Mr. Stover, of St. Louis. It is to the point:

PORTLAND, February 12, 1878.

E. STOVER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just received your letter to Mr. Stearns, New York, forwarded by him to me, inclosing a slip from the Daily Globe of your city which gives the opinion of the writer as to the best mode of carrying on the temperance reform, and contains statements as to the operation of the Maine Law in Maine, and generally as to the effect of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic.

It is not a little annoying to us temperance men in Maine that respectable and influential newspapers like the Globe will seize upon any anonymous article which decries the policy of prohibition, and give wide circulation to its false statements, while articles written in reply, under the most respectable and influential names are utterly ignored by them.

The editorial in the Globe which you sent me was produced anonymously in Bangor in this State, and printed in the Post of Boston, and thence has gone the rounds of all the anti-temperance press in this country, in the British Provinces, and in England. I have received slips containing it from many quarters, and have as often replied to it. My letters are published in some one local paper, but there they stop, while the original falsehood keeps on its way triumphantly all the same. All the main statements in the Post article are either untrue or distorted, and every one of them is so absolutely false in its scope and designs—to wit, to show that the effect of the Maine Law has been injurious to the interests of the State.

There has never been one fact in the history of the law from its beginning to justify the assertion so often made, that it is a failure; on the contrary, it has been a triumphant success. The law was passed in 1851 by a vote of 86 to 40 in the House and 18 to 10 in the Senate. Since that time there have been acts additional, all in the direction of greater stringency, and in 1877 one was passed of greater stringency than any other, without a dissenting vote in either House, and to the general acceptance of our people.

Now, if it be admitted that the people of Maine have the ordinary share of common sense, this would be impossible if the operation of law had not been most beneficient in the judgment of the people. If there has been any respectable doubt on that point it would have found expression in the Legislature on the passage of the act of 1877.

Both our political parties have put themselves clearly upon the prohibition platform, and no fact can more clearly mark the popular opinion here of the value of the Maine Law to the interests of our State and people.

It is quite safe to say that, before the Maine Law, no people in the country consumed more intoxicating liquors in proportion to their numbers, than ours. That proportion would be now about thirteen millions of dollars annually, and I have never heard the bitterest enemy of temperence and prohibition pretend that the quantity is now more than half a million, and that figure makes a liberal allowance for all the liquors smuggled into the State in violation of the law. The balance of that large sum we have in our business and in our pockets, and the effects of this change are seen everywhere in the wonderfully improved condition of the State and the people in all their interests. No one denies that this is so.

In 1866 Portland, where I reside, was visited by a tremendous conflagration. Ten thousand people were turned out into the street, and ten millions of dollars went up in smoke in a day. But, notwithstanding that, the valuation of the city was never so large as now, and the last year its valuation was increased by the sum of $480,000, while Boston with free rum ran down $70,000,000, and that city and New York have run down their valuation in the last five years many hundreds of millions of dollars. They have been wasting the products of their industries in the purchase of alcoholic liquors, while we have been saving as well as earning, by putting the liquor traffic under the ban of the law, and crushing out the groggeries and the beer-shops—those horrid instrumentalities for pauperizing, brutalizing and crimalizing all who come under their malign influence.

The drink-bill of the United States, according to the official statistics, is $700,000,000, annually. That of the United Kingdom, with a population smaller than ours by six millions, is £153,000,000, equal to 765,000,000, annually, with an annual compound interest at six per cent. for twenty years, will amount to more than twenty-five thousand millions of dollars, while the entire valuation of the nation, real and personal—everything—is less than thirty thousand millions. So that the people will absolutely consume in strong drink in every period of twenty years, nearly the entire property of the nation. But Maine does not consume one-twentieth part of its proportion! And it is the fixed purpose of our people to provide such penalties and processes of law as shall speedily and effectually extripate every vestige of liquor traffic from our territory.

I am confident that Maine will take no backward step in its great endeavor to redeem her people from the tremendious evils coming inevitably from that horrid trade in the health, happiness and lives of mankind. Very respectfully yours,

NEAL DOW.

Waste and Supply of Body.

The Popular Science Monthly gives a few hints in regard to the expenditure of the various materials in our body and the way in which this waste is diminished and supplied. We quote a passage worth serious attention:

Sleep is the only entire and absolute cessation of the mental and bodily expenditure; and perfect or dreamless sleep the greatest cessation of all. Whatever shortens the due allowance of sleep, renders it fitful and disturbed, or promotes dreaming, is so much force wasted. In the waking hours there may be cessation from a given exercise, with more or less inaction over the whole system. The greatest diversion of the working forces is made by our meals; during these the train of thought is changed, while the body is rested. Bodily or muscular exercise, when alternated with sedentary mental labor, is really a mode of remission accompanied with an expenditure requisite to redress the balance of the physical functions. The blood has unduly flowed to the brain; muscular exercise draws it off. The oxidation of the tissues has been retarded; muscular exercise is the most direct mode of increasing it. But definite observations teach us that these two beneficial effects are arrested at the fatigue point; so that the exercise at last contributes, not to the refreshment, but to the exhaustion of the system.

What Has Caused the Scarcity of Money.

[Knoxville Tribune]

The funded or interest-bearing debt of the United States now amounts to $1,725,000,000. About one-forth of this is held in Europe, the residue in this country. The interest of this enormous sum comes out of the pockets of the American people and is paid semi-annually in gold. This draft upon us has been going on for over thirteen years. At the close of the war very much of this vast amount was in the hands of the people as money—that is, it was in the shape of the Government's promises to pay at a future time, and was among the people themselves, by the laws of the Government which paid it to them, made receivable for debts due from man to man; it was received, treated and considered as money, and every business man made his calculations and conformed his operations to the existence of this sort of currency; it was what he was glad to get, and was as gladly received in payment from him by those he owed; the people at large had equal confidence in it, and manifested their trust in it by the pet name they gave it, Greenbacks. Patriotism and business interest were equally satisfied with it, and nobody wanted anything better. But the financiers and monied people of this country thought "there was too much of a good thing," so at the instigation of such men as Jay Cooke & Co., the Republican party inaugurated a set of measures which little by little converted five hundred millions of this money of the people, which paid debts, built houses, made railroads, bought goods, hired laborers, etc., etc., into these bonds and burnt the greenbacks up, and now the people of the United States instead of having these promises of the Government in the shape of $5, $10, $20 and $50 in currency to pass from hand to hand in their daily transactions, must pay interest on the bonds into which they were merged.

More than this, the Government said to the capitalists, give us a thousand dollars in "greenbacks" for a thousand dollar interest-paying bond, and get a hundred others to do so and your company or club of monied men shall not only draw the interest on the bonds but you may put out your own notes and make them a circulating medium for the people and draw bank interest from every dollar you loan out of your notes, and the Government will endorse your promises so that the people will take them, exactly as if they were money. They dignified this plan for plundering the people by styling it the National Bank system, when the Nation have no more interest in it than they have in the money making plans of any other sharp set of money lenders. Again, whilst this absorption of currency was going on the times continued flush and business prosperous and money was plenty and the people did not see any decrease in the currency or in the money on hand in the country. The real fact was, however, that the vacum which would have been made by this withdrawal and conversion was prevented by the influx of foreign capital, which poured over to this country to be invested in State, municipal, railroad and other bonds; for instance the $10,000,000 borrowed by Cincinnati and expended in partly building a road to the village at the foot of Lookout Mountain.

The amount of money borrowed in London on American securities—other than Federal—for a series of years ending with 1874 is reckoned at $90,000,000 per year, whilst the annual average derived for the same period from Holland and the Continent is estimated at $125,000,000. But this source of supply was very suddenly stopped, when, in 1876, it was found that of the securities thus taken in the old world sixty-four per cent. had made default in the payment of the annual interest.

The cessation of this influx leaves the country without the supply of what passes as money, wherewith to liquidate immediate present and pressing demands among the people, but the tax-gatherer is inexorable; he stands at every port of entry in the United States, and demands the dues in gold, almost before the vessels are moored to the wharves, and holds the imports in pledge under lock and key until "the uttermost farthing" the Government requires for its bondholders shall be paid.

It is this legislation by the Republican party which has produced the existing state of things and brought upon the country at the present day such widespread stagnation of trade, shrinkage of values, cessation of enterprise, and financial embarrassment in general, which is breaking our merchants, bankrupting our traders, and bringing wreck and ruin upon the whole country.

It behoves our people to be up and doing; to investigate the acts of their rulers in the past decade; to learn exactly what they have been about; how they have conducted the affairs of the government; what course of policy they have initiated for the management and control of the mighty interests involved in the administration of the great corporation which draws from them annually the stupendous sums necessary to pay the interest on these billions of indebtedness; and to ascertain the errors into which for ignorance, inexperience or other cause, they have fallen. Having done this it rests with the people themselves to apply the remedy. But in doing this, there is no time for delay. The Republican party has driven the ship of State from its true course. The breakers of financial distress are just ahead; those who have done the mischief are ready in desperation to seek their own safety by abandoning the vessel to its fate; but if the people will imitate the traditional example of our fathers and "right themselves from the long train of abuses," which have been practised under radical rule, and inaugurating a new and better financial policy, discard the erroneous ideas of the financial empiries brought into power by the Republicans, all may yet be well and the country may yet be retrieved from ruin and disaster which threatens us above, below and on every side, for the people, thank God, "in their sober second thought are seldom wrong and always efficient."

A Missing Congressman.

On Wednesday morning last Hon. John L. Vance, late member of Congress from the Eleventh District of Ohio, a very prominent and highly respected resident of the eastern portion of the State, and leader of the Democratic party, came to this city, arriving at 6 A. M. by boat. At 9 o'clock of the same day he received a note asking him to visit an unknown party in Covington. The next day he left his hotel to comply with the request, and since that time has not been seen or heard of by his friends, although the most strenuous and constant efforts in his search have been made, both by personal effort, through the police of this city and Covington, and by telegraph, reaching to all parts of the country. The result is, very grave fears, indeed almost a positive belief, on the part of all concerned, that one of two things has occurred—that he has been foully dealt with, or that he has become insane and perhaps suicided, or suffered death by accident or otherwise.