THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - JUNE 1, 1878.

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A CLOSING SESSION.

It begins to be manifest that the present session of Congress is approaching its end. When the first motion emanated from the Republican side of the House that the session should not be prolonged beyond the 10th of June, it was looked upon as a Radical device for blocking the path of Democratic legislation, but gradually Democrats seem to reconciling themselves to the fact that no further good can be done and the session may as well close. Necessary appropriations are being hurried through, Buncombe of no weight in Congress but available for future use at home is being accumulated, compromises are projected in reference to measures about to be abandoned—in other words, all the moribund symptoms of a Congressional season *in articulo mortis* are coming to the surface; we may therefore look for our legislators from the Capital by the second week of June.

Few will think it a satisfactory retrospect who go over the history of the Forty-fifth Congress and compare the things projected with the things accomplished. The silver bill, partly cut down as it was in the Senate, is the one measure which can be looked upon as something achieved for the promotion of business prosperity. The resumption act remains in force; the tariff is unreformed; the barbarous shipping laws are still a bar to our taking any share in our own carrying trade, not to mention that of nations; the internal revenue laws are as inequitably burdensome on the products of the West and South as ever; the sinking fund still presses as a needless burden on the whole nation; the bankrupt law slumbers on the table of the Senate House; the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, half-drowned in the lobby of the Senate, still remains in a condition of suspended animation. And having failed in all these momentous practical issues what has Congress to show to fill the vacuum? Practically nothing. Some angry debates on past issues no longer cared for by the people, some apparatus for the investigation of past abuses, and plenty of Buncome for campaign use in the coming elections. Of true preparation for that election terribly little. The great business questions above capitulated have been lost as much by the delinquency and supineness and want of concert manifest in the Democratic party as by the predetermined opposition of the Republicans, and if they, as they should be, are brought up as the topics of the campaign, the guilt of their murder will come home to many a Democrat at least as an accessory before or after the fact. The people will certainly demand an intelligible reason for this failure. The Republican party will give its own account of the matter, and their constituents will have to weigh what they say with whatever consideration they may think it entitled to; we are more concerned with the responsibility of the Democratic party, and shall make that the subject of the present paper.

We should be doing great injustice to our Democratic statesmen if we were to omit stating in full the great difficulties under which they have labored. In the first place, the present closely balanced state of parties has been very unfavorable to practical legislation, especially to legislation of such a character as brings out the encounter of conflicting interests. The House of Representatives is Democratic by a small majority, the Senate Republican by a still smaller one, and the Executive represented by the President and Cabinet is not in harmonious or confidential relations with either. The state of things, especially now that the art of obstructing legislation by dilatory measures has been reduced to a science, is extremely unfavorable to legislative activity and must excuse many short-comings. At the same time, the repeated absence of the Democratic members from their seats at important and critical divisions has largely increased the difficulty, which loudly demands abatement. Constituencies will do well to hold their representatives to a rigid account in this matter and, when election time comes, substitute men who will attend to the people's business for those who have been culpably negligent of it. Happily this community has no such unwelcome duty to carry out, as no legislators in Congress have attended as punctually and regularly and worked as faithfully as Jas. E. Bailey in the Senate and John F. House in the Hall of Representatives. Another obstacle to progress in public business has been the peculiarity of circumstances under which the majority of our legislators have been elected. They have had one class of subjects before them as candidates, another as members. At the time when the present Congress was elected the one subject before them was the restoration of local self-government in the South; all other questions were postponed to this, both by those who contended for it and by those who opposed it. But when they found themselves seated in the Capitol that question had been virtually disposed of by the removal of the troops from the Southern States. Thus the members were confronted by the great economical questions now demanding attention without having had those questions before them while canvassing their constituents. Not a few who were elected as Democrats under the old issues were assured that their constituents were at issue with the great body of the Democratic party on these questions and a larger number still were doubtful what might be the sentiment of theirs. In short, in all truly representative Governments vigorous legislative action is only possible when sustained by strongly expressed public opinion from without, and public opinion had been exercised on different subjects when the present Congress was elected. In the absence therefore of customary support furnished by "pressure from without," the action of Congressmen was irresolute and vicillating. But this evil was aggravated by the subtle policy of those Republican leaders who were specially opposed to the expansive measures demanded by the Southern and Western people. Knowing that in a direct contest they were in a minority, these men were constantly striving to divert the action of Congress into other channels by an exasperating way of bringing up old subjects of irritation between the North and South and so lashing the Southern members into unprofitable wrangling, by which the time of Congress which ought to have been devoted to business matters was taken up with the worn-out subjects of the carpetbagger and the bloody shirt. This policy was far more successful than it ought to have been; multitudes of Southern men fell into the trap and kept up the very wrangling which their antagonists deliberately provoked in order to rule out matters of practical amelioration to which they were opposed. Even in this Electoral investigation business the Democratic party is practically doing the work of the Radicals, who secretly instigated the whole thing, the success of which is desired by many of them, though they are openly voting against it.

But it is too late now to urge better policy in the present Congress; all that is now left is for the Democratic party to shape its policy more definitely before the coming elections, and for the people, with their eyes wide open to their true interests, to demand an unflinching execution of their will from their chosen representatives, and especially to impress upon them that they are sent to Congress for the purpose of business and not for their own pleasure and amusement.

PROFESSOR JOYNES ON THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

The short speech made by Prof. Joynes before the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately held in this city, was ordered by a special resolution to be spread *verbatim* on the records of the Convention. As it was the only address which was so distinguished, the inference follows, of course, that it was deemed by the delegates a document of great importance; as such we have studied it and as such we present it to our readers.

Pending the discussion of the report of the committee on the University of the South, with reference to the support of the theological professorships in that institution, Prof. E. L. Joynes, of Vanderbilt University, Nasheville, said:

That though as almost a stranger in the Church in Tennessee he had come to this Convention only to listen and to learn, he was yet unwilling to see the subject dismissed without adding a word in behalf of the report of the committee. His whole life had been spent in teaching in Colleges and Universities. He was now connected with a great University in Tennessee which had undertaken to realize, in another branch of the Church of Christ, the same plans that had been sketched in the report of the committee for the University of the South. This fact, however, need not close his lips on this occasion, for he was assured that those who had begun this great work on the hill at Nashville, and by whose permission he held his seat in the Convention, would rejoice to see the same work blessed and prosperous upon the mountain at Sewanee. The cause was the same for all, and every branch of the Church alike needed the power of an educated ministry to meet and combat those encroaching influences in modern thought and life which had been so strongly depicted in the opening address of the Bishop. He felt therefore that he might extend the "God speed" of Vanderbilt University to the University of the South, and that as a school-man who had witnessed closely the course of theological education in its connection with secular education in his own University, he might properly offer some thoughts founded upon his own experiences of the relation and mutual influence of the two.

If this proposition had looked to the endowment of a distinct Theological Seminary, he should vote for it with reluctance, for everything was to be regretted that would tend to separate the ministry into a distinct caste in society. Ministerial education, or the exclusive association of theological students distinct from other branches of education, from other classes of students, had this influence There was too much of this tendency in the organization of modern society, and it should be resisted by all the influences of education. Society, humanity itself, was one great whole, and the clergy should stand in the very midst and center of it, with the profoundest sympathies, with the widest knowledge of human nature and with the largest possible experiences of human life and interests. Such had not been always the case; such could not be the case under a system of ministerial education wholly separate and distinct from other education. The happy feature in the report is that it proposes to graft ministerial education upon a University already complete, or seeking to be complete, in all other branches of education, academic or professional. The speaker had seen this experiment in actual operation at the Vanderbilt University, and he could speak emphatically of its entire success and of its happy influence in every department of the University. There the theological students are brought into daily contact with the students of every other department. They recite in the same classes, they play the same games, they debate in the same literary societies, they have the same friendships and associations as their fellow-students, their professors sit in the same faculty, the same regulations and influences are common to all, and thus the future ministers grow up into full brotherhood and community with those who are to be the future lawyers, doctors, engineers and farmers. While this unity of educational influences was important for all, to no class was it so important as to the theological students themselves, whose sympathies, like their ministry, should belong to no class or section of human interests, but should be as universal as the truth they preach. Nowhere could such influences operate so favorably as among the associations of college life, when sympathies are so strong and when impressions upon character are so powerful and so lasting. As a result of such educational conditions, and through the influence of a ministry thus trained, it might be hoped that the barriers between the clergy and society would be broken down; that our theology might be made more human, our secular education more spiritual and that the "conflict of religion and science" might find its solution in the more perfect unity and community of the two, as symbolized in the perfect union of the divine and the human in the incarnate word. He would also call attention to the economy of this plan. You endow two professorships and you get the benefit of all; you invest $500 per annum and you receive returns from ten thousand or twenty thousand. Every department of the University is open to the theological students; every branch of secular education is free to them. In his own class at Vanderbilt University twenty-five per cent. were theological students; the same was true of other schools of the secular department. The investment, therefore, besides other advantages, was the most economical that could be made. This is the advantage of the University over the separate foundation of Colleges on the one hand and professional schools on the other. By a more complete and perfect organization they make each department tributary to every other, and what is thus best for each is best and cheapest for all. But in its intellectual and moral, as well as pecuniary bearings, such an arrangement was not only the best for the theological students but equally for every other class of students, and for the University itself. The influence is mutual and mutually compensatory. The work that we, the secular professors, do for the theological students is paid back to us by the very presence of those students in our classes—is paid back to the University itself, and to all classes of its students, by the higher tone of morality and the more distinct influence of religion that is infused into every department. If called upon to say which owes the greatest debt at Vanderbilt, the theological to the literary or the literary to the theological department, he would be at a loss to answer. Either would be crippled without the other, and the mutual obligation is equally acknowledged by both. He might urge this measure, therefore, not only upon the friend of theological education, but upon all the friends of the University, and upon all its patrons for the value of the University itself, and of their own sons, in whatever department. The advantages and blessings, he felt more, would be common to all.

There are many considerations which lead us to designate the above address as a very remarkable one. The first and most conspicuous of these is the obvious one manifest on the very surface, that in an Episcopal Convention, when the subject was the theological education of ministers, a large portion of the address was occupied with a commendatory notice of an institution of learning conducted under the auspices of another denomination, and that with that fact before them the delegates in convention assembled unanimously voted that the address should be spread *verbatim* on their minutes, a compliment which was paid to no other address before that convention, and which is very unusual in any convention. We are glad to call special attention to this, as it illustrates a most cheering feature observable in the religious feeling of the day, a gratifying contrast between the first and second halves of the nineteenth century. The first effect of the revival of religious zeal in the early part of the present century was vehement and acrimonious controversy. During the lethargy of the eighteenth century, in the absence of any central vitalizing heat, men had drifted apart from one another in opinion, and when they woke up to the conviction that religion was the highest and nearest interest of humanity, each identified religion with the peculiar class of opinions which he had adopted, and each contended for them as of the very essence of religion. The result was the furious sectarian controversies of the first half of the nineteenth century; every sect, and every party within each sect, was contending at a white heat for what was peculiar in its own system of doctrine and denouncing as heresy all the points in other sects and parties which differed from its own. We do not claim that any distinctive opinions are yet given up by any body of Christians, but we do observe, and rejoice to observe, that religious men and religious bodies are more occupied with finding out the points in which they agree than those in which they differ, and, better still, that in studying their own systems of discipline and doctrine each is disposed to investigate the defects of his own system and to look abroad among other systems for the means of supplying the defects of his own. This is a healthy symptom, and more than one thing which occurred in the recent Convention of the Episcopal Church in this place illustrates the presence of that symptom. The missionary sermon, for instance, of Mr. Gray, on Thursday night, was occupied in scrutinizing the inefficiency of the existing organization for missionary purposes, and the leading defect which he pointed out was the too rigid manner in which the Episcopal Church in the present day is tied down to the parochial system, how, by the excessive devotion to that system, each parish has a tendency to isolation, to concern itself with its own affairs and to withdraw from interest in matters outside of its organization and rather to resent the idea that the Church at large is concerned in its doings. This gave him the opportunity of referring to John Wesley and the itinerancy which he endeavored to introduce into the English Church as a corrective of its ultra parochial tendencies. He proved that in this effort Wesley was reviving what had been in older times a feature in the English Church, namely, a large body of Christian teachers who had no parochial connections and were ready to act as the agents of the Church at large under the authority of its accredited rulers. This feature he desired to see again attempted in the Episcopal Church, and believed that wise regulations regarding the office of deacons in the Church were capable of effecting the purpose.

He might have added that, when the blind opposition of the English clergy rejected this feature from its borders, when, to the sorrow and dismay of Wesley, Methodism and Episcopacy became two separate communions, each found itself defective in the feature which the other retained; Episcopacy was all parochial, Methodism was all itinerant, and the cheering symptom of the present day is that each denomination is discovering its own defect and each seeking the remedy in an imitation of the other. Methodism is looking for the conservative stability of a settled ministry for settled congregations, and Episcopacy is aiming at the aggressive efficiency of the itinerant system for regions as yet unoccupied by its permanent organization.

To return to Prof. Joynes' address; that too is conceived in the same spirit. Nothing is so well calculated to breaking down the excessive denominational spirit with its eager dwelling on the merits of its own system and determined blindness to those of others, than the proposal that students of theology shall pursue their studies among students of all other classes, so as by the daily attrition of other minds approaching the subject from other points of view to dissipate their prejudices against all that is outside of their own system, and open their eyes to what may be really defective in their own and worth seeking elsewhere.

THE JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

A convention sat in Nashville on Wednesday to nominate candidates for five vacant places on the Supreme bench. It is said to have been the largest political convention which ever met in Nashville. The delegation from this county which answered to roll call was as follows: D. N. Kennedy, W. A. Quarles, B. N. Herring, Benj. Haskins, C. G. Smith, P. G. Johnson, J. R. Goodpasture, R. N. Rhodes, J. J. Crusman, C. D. Bailey, T. M. Riley, H. C. Merritt, C. Stacker, A. H. Munford, G. Orgain, E. Dunlavy, M. E. Wilcox.

Gen. W. A. Quarrels was nominated and elected temporary Chairman and escorted to the chair as such by Messrs. Milleken, H. H. Ingersoll and R. F. Looney.

The Chairman made an impressive speech upon the necessity placing reliable men on the Supreme Judiciary bench, which as he said was the last refuge of constitutional liberty. He then proceded to describe the qualities which should belong to the occupant of so august a position, and finally he appealed to the Convention that they should so do the work entrusted to them that, on returning home, they could point to their list and say: "These are candidates worthy of your suffrage and worthy of your great State—who will hold still higher the standard already raised aloft by the learning of a White, a Catron, a Turley, a Green, and others whose names readily occur to you all."

Mr. E. P. Wade, of Rutherford, was then appointed temporary Secretary

The customary committees on credentials, permanent organization and basis of representation were then appointed and the convention adjourned till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The above committees having reported the following were elected permenant officers of the convention: Chairman, the Hon. E. T. Taliaferro; Secretary, E. B. Wade of Rutherford; Assistant Secretaries, M. B. Trevent of West Tenn., E. Hickman, Middle Tenn., F. M. Paul, East Tenn.

On motion of Mr. Garner the majority rule was adopted against the two thirds rule moved by Mr. Cox of Williamson.

The candidates nominated were Messrs. B. J. Lea of Haywood, Thos J. Freeman of Gibson, Jas. W. Deaderick of Washington, J. J. Turner of Sumner, Howell P. Jackson of Madison, R. J. Morgan of Shelby, R. McFarland of Hamblin, C. N. Gibbs of Obion, J. L. T. Sneed of Shelby, P. Turney of Franklin, L. M. Jones of Gibbs, and W. F. Cooper of Davidson.

The first ballot resulted as follows: McFarland 765; Deaderick,; 756; Turney, 716; Cooper, 711; Freeman, 562; Burton, 533; Jackson, 520; Sneed, 493; Lea, 430; Morgan, 393; Turner, 288. Necessary to a choice, 689.

This determined the nomination of the first four gentlemen. The convention at 20 minutes past 9, P. M., adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., Thursday.

On Thursday morning the second day's session of the State Democratic Convention. Thos J. Freeman was nominated for the supreme bench on the third ballot. The nominee is a member of the present Supreme Court. Deaderick and Turney were declared nominated for the State at large. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE GRANGER RAILROAD.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: With your kind permission I will claim a small space in your valuable paper to chronicle the operations of the Granger R. R. It is now only three weeks old; the business of the third week is three hundred per cent. above the first week's operations. We have shipped to Hopkinsville from the Clarksville depot 89 wagon loads of mdse. and 10 hhds. of tobacco; from Clarksville proper, 27 wagon loads of salt, 13 hhds. of tobacco, 13 wagon loads of machinery and 4 wagon loads of mdse. Received from Hopkinsville, 149 hhds. of tobacco. Have on hand to go forward, 200,000 feet of lumber for Hopkinsville, 1 car pig iron and coak, 1 car machinery and 500 barrels of salt. The branch road from Guthrie to Pembroke and Trenton is doing all the business of that section. The transfer is not large from that section, as the farmers generally came to the conclusion some time ago that they could haul their tobacco to Clarksville at a less price than the railroad was charging, which they certainly could do; but I doubt whether they can haul it as cheap as the Granger R. R. is hauling, say $3 per hhd. from Pembroke and $2 50 from Trenton. If they can, they certainly ought to continue hauling, as a dollar saved is a dollar made. I regret that we did not start the Granger R. R. sooner, as it would surely have saved the farmers along the S. E. many dollars and added to the receipts of our market not less than 1,000 hhds. To the gentlemen at Fairview I would say, haul your tobacco to the Granger depot at Pembroke and we will bring it through for $3 per hhd. To those along the line between Guthrie and Springfield who ask, "Will the Granger R. R. come to our rescue?" we will say we are coming this week, and the rates that are now 24 cents to Guthrie will be 10 cents before the week is out. To the people along the Southeastern line from Hopkinsville to Springfield who wish to purchase supplies in Clarksville we will say, make your purchases as usual; the only difference is that the Granger R. R. will haul them cheaper than you ever got them before.

In conclusion, I must thank the Leaf for the very liberal advertisement he has given our business. Immediately after the fire, when I sustained the heavy loss on my warehouse and some uninsured tobacco, I felt rather blue, but the showing of my friend Ingram is so encouraging that I will take heart and, with the assistance of my other friends, try and work through. The effort to cause hard feelings between the agent of the E. & T. R. R. and myself will be a dead failure. He is working in a legitimate manner to secure all the business by Evansville that he possibly can; I am doing the same by Louisville. The rate and route will determine the shipper which line he prefers. Should he select the route by Evansville, it will be a source of regret to me and of pleasure to Whitfield, and *vice versa*. The Leaf suggests that if Gracey can whip out the S. E. R. R., he will make $500 in one day. Now, my dear Leaf, if you can demonstrate this, or if you can make it clear to me that I can make it in a day and a half, I will bust it, if it takes all summer, with fall and winter thrown in.

And now about Red river. The time is fast approaching when the work must be done. Col. House has written to me that he could secure no assistance from the Government; that the part of Red river we contemplated improving was in the boundaries of one county in Tennessee, and consequently could not be considered of national importance. August and September is the best time to do the work. Mr. Jo. Warfield and Dr. Royster, whom I have just met, assure me of the hearty support of the whole people in and near Port Royal, either in work or money. I count on your valuable assistance in pressing this enterprise to completion, and could ordinarily rely on the Leaf for its advancement but for the idiosyncrasy that every enterprise for the benefit of the trade of Clarksville is a shot at the Hopkinsville road.

Yours truly,
F. P. GRACEY.

To the Justices of the County Court.

One of the duties imposed upon the Commissioners lately created by a portion of your honorable body, was the selection of a suitable site for the Court House. The wish, and the intention to consult the public good, and that only, in the execution of this duty, is cheerfully accorded to the gentlemen acting as Commissioners. But they are like the rest of us, not infallible in matters of taste and sound judgment, and quite a large number of most respectable citizens concur, and that not at all in a factious spirit, in saying that in this instance they have not attained the end sought, so fully as they might have done. We therefore appeal to you to annul their action in this particular, and to, more carefully than they have done, weigh the merits of other lots which have been, and are still offered you. For good and substantial reasons, we urge you to do this, some of which are as follows: the vast superiority in every particular of another lot, the damage wrought to many of our most worthy townsmen, the extravagance displayed in the present selection, and the utter illegality of all the proceedings leading to it.

Briefly, as possible, we only state the foundation for the reasons mentioned, and respectfully ask you to consider them. We assert that the Commissioners have failed to do the best for the public, because, if the Court House be placed in the center of the lot selected (the Johnson lot) it will still be but a few feet from either of three of our principal thoroughfares, each of which is constantly traversed by lumbering wagons and drays, the sounds from which would render it as impracticable to satisfactorily transact the business of the courts here as it certainly was in the old house, and besides, from early spring until winter, it would be befogged with dust, and the meanest kind of dust at that, viz, powdered limestone, intimately mixed with whatever is purged from all sorts of animals. It is admitted that this lot is a pretty one, and that it is convenient of access, but this is all that can be possibly said in favor of it. We insist that the northern end of the public square is infinitely superior to it, because it is equally accessible to all persons, and offers a far more picturesque and commanding position, while it is entirely exempt from noise and dust—because the Court House located there, would not damage, in the slightest degree, any individual whomsoever, but on the Johnson lot it would despoil the many pleasant homes in the vicinity of their present quiet and privacy; and still more when its companion, the County Jail, (which ought always to be near the Court House) shall be placed hard by it, say on Third or Commerce streets, while it would sacrifice all who have invested large sums in business property, long ago adjusted to the Court House down town—to many of these it would prove utterly ruinous,

They have failed because in paying over fifteen thousand dollars for a lot something more than two hundred feet square, when they could have obtained one on the public square—not so large, it is true—without cost to the county, or the Southern Hotel lot, much larger than either, for less than one-third the cost of the Johnson lot, and in this their extravagance is established.

Finally, they have failed because every step, from the beginning of this movement to the present moment, has been clearly in violation of law, both in letter and in spirit, and this will be demonstrated to your Honors at the proper time and place, and, although you seem to be committed by the act of the Commission, we beg that you withhold the final decision until you yourself, as a truly legal body, shall have deliberately canvassed the claims of the several lots offered, and also inquired into the extremely precipitate haste with which they have sought to consummate their purchase.

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February 23, 1878-2m

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Best Dollar Shirt in Clarksville.
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