

We cut the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer. To our readers who do not get the daily news will require some explanation, which we give at the end of the exact. It has really an important bearing upon the prospects of the Presidential election:

The facts that have been brought to light in regard to Secretary Sherman's flight from one of the New York banks, and the amount of the money he carried off, are so interesting and so full of significance, that we cannot resist the temptation to give them in full.

The First National Bank of New York, with a capital of only \$500,000, subscribed for the purchase of the Sherman bonds, and the money was not paid for them until the first of July, when the money was first advanced to the Secretary. At that time it became known that Secretary Sherman had fled from the bank, and the money was not paid for them until the first of October.

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when thirty were due; and yet this bank, which has never paid for them, and most likely never will, has been allowed to draw interest on thirty millions, for three months, at four per cent.—a nice little morsel of \$300,000 given for no consideration whatever. Things looked worse when men were reminded that Sherman had, not a year ago, allowed Government deposits, to the amount of many million dollars, to remain in this same bank for months without demanding any interest, the bank making about a million and a half by the transaction.

Worse still, somebody confidentially asserted that John A. Rawley, a large stockholder in this very bank, and, if so, is a sharer in those ungodly profits; it is only justice to him, however, to say that no proof has been given of this last allegation. Neither did he fare better on the "old soldier question." He had to acknowledge that the ex-rebels were in the Treasury office, and the old soldiers were not, excusing himself on the pretext that the ex-rebels are now good Republicans. So the best he could make of it was to acknowledge that he had used the office, to which the old soldiers consider themselves to hold an indefeasible title, in bribing sorehead, renegade rebels to vote for the Republican party. In our judgement this old soldier business has long been run into the ground, both North and South; but these things took place in Ohio, not in Tennessee, and in Ohio the old soldier is a red hot element in politics.

No wonder then that the baffled Secretary descended from the stump and returned to the Treasury office in Washington, there to raise a terrible rumpus with the clerks who had been letting out State secrets. We can imagine the scene in those mysterious halls to have been something like the following: The Secretary must have been fearful; we imagine it to have been comparable to nothing but to Æolus scolding the winds, in Virgil's Æneid.

Now, we freely grant that fiction is not reality and that allowance must be made in reading the fiction of any people for over-coloring and sensation; but writers of creation do not create; they may exaggerate and even distort, but in the main the life they paint is the life they have seen, and if ante-nuptial romance is never found in their pages except as an occasional enormity or transgression, and if the play of sentiment or tenderness is always reserved for post-nuptial life, and then takes place, not between the parties united in matrimony, but between one of them and an outside person, then we are forced to the conclusion that what never appears in French fiction has no existence in French reality, and that what always forms the staple of romantic literature there must be the chief of interest in real society, and if so, what can we infer but that the interest of social circles is there concentrated upon a certain fluttering about the confines which separate, or ought to separate, matrimonial loyalty from matrimonial infidelity; or, in plainer words, an incessant tampering and trifling with the seventh commandment?

Now it is admitted that this impression derived from a first acquaintance with French literature demands some abatement and modification before it can be received as a statement of fact. A great number of popular writers have of late made the effort to depict French society from actual observation, and most of their works have assumed the form of a vindication of the French from injurious inferences such as we have detailed. We are informed that the writers of such literature describe only a virtuous state of society, such as is restricted to Paris and other large cities, and that the life of the great majority even there is different, and that in the rural districts women love their husbands and children as they do the world over, and give their attention much more assiduously than elsewhere not only to the care of the household but to many business occupations by which the wife contributes as well as the husband to the support of the family. Then, if it is asked why this purer form of society has never entered into the great majority of French fiction, and why the most beautiful and interesting objects, next follows the very abundant form of marine shells, called Cardium, numbering in this collection, 48 species and 134 specimens. Near by are the allied genera Isocardia, Cypræna, and Cardium, followed by a large representation of the Lucine, Venus, Cytherea and Maetra. The delicately rose-tinted Tellina, the small triangular Donax, the strangely shaped Solen, or Razor-shell, are all fully represented.

Several fine specimens are present of the interesting genus called Pholad, the shell of which is very fragile; so fragile, that a perfect valve will give way under the pressure of a finger. It is very common, and is open at both ends—the openings (hatus) being frequently almost closed by accessory testaceous plates, inconstant in number and position. One specimen from the West Indies shows a number of individual shells occupying cavities in a piece of wood. "From the circumstance of the Pholades being found to inhabit the hardest descriptions of calcareous rocks, we are led to suppose that their shells are formed by the aid of some powerful solvent secretion, operating with the constant current of water around the shell, as the fine Strie on its surface disprove that there is any rotary motion." (Reeve).

But before leaving the Bivalve Molluscs, we must mention a beautiful and remarkable genus, of which two or three very perfect specimens are found in this collection. It is the genus called the "watering-pot," the name signifying a watering-pot. It presents the appearance of a tapering tube; hence it is classed among the Tubicolæ. The lower and larger extremity is closed in by a perforated plate, like the rose of a watering-pot, from which peculiarity the name has been derived. Near this extremity is to be seen a very small bivalve shell, of a beautifully pearly white appearance, opened out, the interior of the shell constituting a portion of the surface of the tube. The perforated plate is surrounded by a frilled prolongation. It is a most remarkable organic form.

There are in the adjacent trays, specimens of remains not molluscan. Certain Annelids form tubes sometimes greatly contorted and elongated. Of this character is the common Serpula, of which we find quite a number of fine specimens. Amphipræ is also of this class. Several objects attract our attention by their unassuming appearance, seeming to be string-like aggregations of sand, sea-weed, little bivalve shells, etc. They were obtained from Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina. These strings are pierced by a canal running through the entire length; this is the residence of the worm which has, strangely indeed, collected and cemented these heterogeneous materials into the form before us. Its name is Teredina Conchilega.

Here too, are a number of specimens of Balanus (Barnacles), large and small; handsome Corallia; Tubicolæ; Conia; Pentastemon; etc., belonging to the obscure division Lepidæ, which is said to partake of the character of Annelids, Crustacea, and Mollusca.

To the Radiates, belong not only the Echinoids, here represented by a Clidaris from the Pacific; Echini, Scutellia and other representatives from the Atlantic coast; Asteroidea, etc.—but also the large division of CORALS. Of these we have many varieties, some very rare; especially numerous are the representatives of the Fungia, Madrepora, and Meandrina. Several very large specimens of the beautiful vegetable-like Gorgonia or sea-fan, a sclero-basid Coral, and a large number of the Sponges—large cup-shaped specimens—long straight cylindrical specimens—and look! a most exquisite silicious skeleton of a sponge—the Euplectella, or glass sponge. It is like the most delicately spun glass—its form that of a gradually widening and gracefully constructed cornea. It cannot be satisfactorily described—it is too beautiful to appreciate. This choice specimen was most highly valued, and most jealously guarded and most proudly exhibited by Prof. Stewart.

Thus have we passed, in rapid survey, through the various departments of this superb collection, taking advantage of the more salient points presented, and endeavoring thereon, to affix such general or specific information as might be most interesting and advantageous to the reader. How we have succeeded, the reader alone can judge. We have been urged to this self-imposed task, by the desire to present to our people, some idea of the opportunities in their very midst, to suggest the using of these opportunities, and to stimulate to the more general and enlarged pursuit of these studies of Nature—studies which combine to so great a degree, attractiveness and practical utility.

One word more, to the friends of the University, in Clarksville, and throughout the South-west. All of them may advance the interests of the Institution and of Science, by their efforts to enlarge this already extensive collection. If every one would take the pains to collect the fossils, rocks, archaeological curiosities, etc., of his immediate neighborhood, and forward them to the University, he would be doing a great service. Let the Geology of each of the five States be represented individually illustrated; and this can easily be done, by the efforts of friends who are scattered throughout this wide region. A mutual sympathy will thus be established, which will be a mutual benefit. We trust an intelligent operation will inaugurate and rapidly advance this desirable result.

We would, in conclusion, urge upon the citizens of Clarksville, and those who may from time to time visit our city, to inspect and study as far as practicable, the Cabinets of the South-western Presbyterian University. We can assure them of a hearty welcome, together with the sight of innumerable objects of curiosity, of interest and of beauty, which will enlarge their conceptions of Nature, and give them loftier views of Him who "is before all things, and by whom all things consist."

(The present number will bring to a close the series of scientific articles in which the treasures of our University museum are enumerated and described. We must not let our readers infer from the editorial note that the editor of this paper is the author of these articles; indeed the disclaimer will be needless with those acquainted with the subject, for all such will know that there is only one man in Clarksville who could write them, and that is Dr. J. W. Caldwell, Secretary of the University, a gentleman who is at once the fit custodian and the competent historian of the splendid collection bequeathed to the University by Prof. Wm. M. Stewart, from whom the chair he fills derives its name.

We are glad to learn that these admirable papers will soon appear in the more permanent form of a pamphlet, and that all will gladly claim it as a distinguished honor. One part of the CHRONICLE that they first appeared in its columns.—ED. CHRONICLE.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 3d, 1879. To the Proprietors of the Chronicle: If you will be kind enough to allow me space, I wish to reply to an article in yours of the 30th ult. in regard to a communication of mine to the Nashville Banner of a recent date, and in which you allude to it but for the slur it contained that I was actuated by personal motives, or had a private grievance. Your man is as much mistaken in this as he has been in other cases of which I have known. Just here I will say, I have no private grievance; I have never applied for, sought or wanted any place or position in the free school, and don't expect to; I have no "sisters, cousins or aunts" who have or will; though a poor man, with half a dozen children to educate, I don't patronize the free school, nor do I expect to; and finally, all the teachers in said schools with whom I am acquainted (and I know all save two) are my personal friends. So you see I can-

not be actuated by any personal motive. The head and front of my offending seems to be that I stated that there had been some opposition and dissatisfaction as to the management of the free school. In answer to this I have to say that in writing up the schools of the city, I gave the true status of each and every school. In doing this somebody's "official corns were trod on;" hence these tears." That there has been dissatisfaction and complaints is a fact well known in the community, and if your man doesn't know it, it is because he has not informed himself as to the feelings of the public, or possibly he may have heard and forgotten it as a matter of small moment; at any rate, I am not responsible either for his ignorance or his absent-mindedness. If he is not satisfied that such is the case, and will come to me, I will refer him to various responsible patrons of the school who have spoken their sentiments.

He says, "The Board knows of no opposition, and if it did, would not alter its course." Well, that is the whole thing in a nutshell. I and others who have been reared in this benighted country have always thought that the wishes and feelings of parents were entitled to some consideration where the education and welfare of their children were concerned; but this autocrat of the "Board of Education" (they call it) School Commissioners) through himself back on his dignity and says to the parent, "Who's running this thing? We don't propose to alter our course; we are going ahead with our experiment, and our teachers shall do as we say; if you don't like our way, just wait until our time is out and see if you can get anybody to beat us." The parent is at the end of his row, no matter what the cause of his complaint, whether just or not. The teacher is not responsible to the parent; he must obey the behests of the Board; it makes no difference with his pay whether the child goes to school or stops, and the parent has to submit or take the child home.

As to the importation of teachers, I must say, with all due deference to the parties concerned, that it is strange that Clarksville can't furnish a man with brains enough to manage a free school. We have them here who manage all other kinds of schools very successfully. I have known the place and her schools for thirty years, and they have always borne a good reputation; men who have been reared and educated here have gone forth all over this broad land, and have filled, and now fill, high and honorable positions in all pursuits of life; some have even satisfied the fastidious requirements of the "Boards of Education," as well as become journalists, bankers, Mayors, Generals, Congressmen, Senators and Cabinet officers. Yet with all this we must go home for teachers.

As to carrying my complaints to Nashville, I will say that I generally choose my own vehicle of communication. In this instance it was perfectly legitimate; I am and have been for some time the regular correspondent of the Banner of the State, and it is usual for correspondents of the city press to discuss local matters of the place from which they write, and I shall continue to do so. I don't belong to any "mutual admiration society," and shall speak of matters and things just as I find them, and if at any time I speak an unpleasant truth, I shall do so without malice. If your man don't like what I and the community may think and say of his official acts, he can wrap himself in his mantle of Egotism (his folds are certainly ample) and retire on his resolve "not to alter our course." Nevertheless, I shall speak whenever occasion may require, and substantiate whatever I may say.

In conclusion I will simply repeat (I quote from memory) "That while I do not impugn the motives of any member of the Board, I hope they will take warning from the blunders of the past and improve in the future so as to satisfy the public for the large expenditure of money;" and further, "If more attention was paid to the wishes and feelings of the community, much of the opposition could be done away with."

We willingly print the above, though not very courteously expressed. It is very little more than a repetition of the communication to the Banner, which we answered last week, and therefore requires little notice at present. One sentence in our last week's paper, however, needs correction. We said then of Vidoque: "He has evidently a private grievance," etc. We wrote that not knowing who Vidoque was; knowing now, we admit that there is no ground for supposing private motives. Further, we said that "the Board knows of no opposition to do away with, and, if it did, would not alter its course," we did not at all intend to represent the Board as averse to considering

the wishes of parents, providing that those wishes are general and reasonable; but we have yet to be convinced that this is the case in reference to the mooted question of the neglect of native talent. The truth is that there is very little native talent in Clarksville devoted to this occupation; almost all the teachers in Clarksville came here from abroad to exercise their vocation.

Tennessee's Folly. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The State of Tennessee ought to be and perhaps it is becoming, the paragon of fool men. Under the laws of that singularly governed Commonwealth there is absolute exemption of every man's property from State taxation up to \$1,000 in value. Inasmuch as the average wealth of heads of families in the State is about \$1,000, it is not doubtful that the vast majority of the population are exempt from taxation. And, as will always happen when an inequality in taxation exists, those citizens who feel that they are unduly benefited will evade what they can of their load, it follows naturally that the vast majority of the property holders in Tennessee have resorted to all possible artifices to defeat the assessors and tax-gatherers in their efforts to get a State revenue. It is no doubt due to the extraordinary exemption from taxation of so large a proportion of the citizens of the State that Tennessee owes her inability to meet her obligations to creditors. And so dense is the ignorance of the voters of that State, or so depraved her demagogues, that according to the Nashville American, it was the tactics of the speakers who canvassed the State recently in behalf of republican taxation to the distress and despair of the poor man, whose last cow, whose last plow-horse, and whose last bedstead, were his only property, that he had under a sick wife—to satisfy the remorseless demands of the creditors of the State, that he should sell a son of this class is required, under the laws of Tennessee, to pay a penalty of ten per cent. on the amount of the debt.

But what ignorance and folly on the part of a State government to create any such exemption in its revenue laws, and to encourage immigration; but she needs capital as well. She needs immigrants with capital to develop the vast resources of the State—four States have a greater or better to offer in climate, soil, minerals and easy access to markets—far more than she needs the "poor trash" of other States who drift thither as to a beneficent refuge from taxation. But what inducement has a capital to go to Tennessee or to other kind of there, seeing, as he does, that it is the policy of her stupid Democratic rulers to tax the property holder, paying on the few whose thrift has given them means, and to offer a bounty on laziness and profligacy by exempting all small holdings from any burdens whatever? Will not the leaders of the "solid South" ever learn that it requires common sense and common law to create a Commonwealth so as to promote its happiness, its honor, its wealth and its general prosperity.

The title read of Grant's letter to Mr. Elihu B. Washburn is all that is left of the G-D's low-line to the G-D's. The ex-President says that in his official term of eight years he has received whatever honor that attaches to the position, and that he does not desire to be re-elected again; neither does he conceive of any possible circumstances which could induce him to consent to be a candidate. By way of postscript, however, he adds that if it should happen at any time that "the Republican party should need him for any purpose, he would not fail to respond."

MUSICAL Instruments of all kinds for sale low by Byers. 4t

Stolen. Taken from my lot in New Providence, Tenn., one dark bay or brown horse, 15½ hands high, with white hind feet, marked with harness, one white hind foot, and one white blaze on the forehead. If any person has any information to recover my horse, please call on me at my residence, 1814 N. Main St., Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 7-10-79. CORNELIUS MERRIGAN.

Hickory Wild MALE ACADEMY will open its 24th Annual Term, SEPT. 22nd, at Clarksville, Tenn. The principal has associated with him Prof. W. F. W. Caldwell, Secretary of the University, and Normal School. In addition to our usual Scientific, Literary and Commercial Courses, we add the Commercial and Military. Tuition, board and tuition for the term of nine months, from \$14 to \$18, according to classes. For further particulars, address J. H. WILLIAMS, Principal, Hampton Station, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1879-80.

Strayed or Stolen. From my stable on Saturday night, the 22nd inst., one dark bay or brown horse, 15½ hands high, with white hind feet, marked with harness, one white hind foot, and one white blaze on the forehead. If any person has any information to recover my horse, please call on me at my residence, 1814 N. Main St., Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 7-10-79. ED. WAREFIELD.

Strayed or Stolen. From my stable near State Line, in District No. 1, on August 11, 1879, a black mare with white neck, from which she has gear marks on the shoulder, aged about 15 years, and a white horse, aged about 10 years, both of which were taken from my stable on the 11th inst. If any person has any information to recover my horses, please call on me at my residence, 1814 N. Main St., Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 7-10-79. ED. WAREFIELD.

NEW 5c Nickel Counter AT E. GLICK'S, No. 13 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

Wheat Seeding for 1879! THE MARYLAND Fertilizing and Manufacturing Co. Are prepared to furnish the following well known brand of Fertilizers: Ammoniated Super Phosphate! A complete manure for all crops, adapted to lands that require a fall development of the crop, both straw and grain. Alkaline Super Phosphate! An article very rich in Soluble Phosphate of Lime and the Alkalies. DISSOLVED PHOSPHATE! A high grade Super Phosphate of Lime. The Alkaline and Dissolved Phosphate have special reference to the growth and development of the grain, and are intended for lands that produce a sufficient growth of straw but small crops of grain. They have been used successfully for a number of years by the best farmers of Maryland and Virginia, alongside of the highest grades of Ammoniated Phosphates, and in some sections have entirely superseded them. The mechanical condition of our Fertilizers are such that they drill readily, and we recommend the use of the drill as being most profitable for the application of Fertilizers. Sowing broadcast 200 pounds to the acre does well. Price \$15.00 per ton, \$2.25 per hundred pounds. Any further information will be cheerfully given by

WHITAKER & CO., Agents, CLARKSVILLE, TENN. August 2, 1879-80

BUGGIES. WAGONS. JOHN S. ELDER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE AND Agricultural Implements, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder and Shot, And all kinds of Ammunition. Iron, Horse Shoes, Nails, Locks and Hinges, All kinds of Hardware, Studebaker, Milburn and Tennessee Farm Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons, Superior Wheat Drills, Kentucky Churn, When Fan, Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Collars, Bridles, &c. SOUTH BEND CHILL PLOW—the best Chilled Plow made for all purposes. Get the genuine South Bend Chilled Plow.

MOVED TO NEW BUILDING, Corner Public Square and Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn. August 1, 1879-80

JULY 5, 1879. Headquarters for DRY GOODS, Great Bargains Offered For 30 Days!

New lot Hamburgs just received at 3½ cts. to 65 cts. Real Table Linens from 25 cts. up. Turkey Red Table Damask from 60 cts. up. Splendid Bargains in Towels, Napkins and Crashes

Just received another lot of Torchion and Val Laces. Great bargains given in Fancy Hosiery. We offer the best stock of them, good, at very low prices to close. We offer great inducements in Dress Goods—some we sell at half price to close. Union Lawns at 7½ cents. Real Britain Linen Lawns at 12½ to 30 cents. Black and fancy Lace Bunting extra cheap. Bargains in Cottonades and Linen Drills.

Ready-Made Clothing Extra Cheap. We offer some odd lots of Clothing at much less than cost. Splendid stock of Marsailes Vests at exceedingly low prices. Shoes at 50 cents, former price \$1.25. Shoes at 75 cents, former price \$1.50. Children's Fine Button Shoes at \$1.25, former price \$2.50. Men's Fine Button Shoes at \$2.50, former price \$5.00. Ladies' Fine Button Shoes at \$2.50, former price \$5.00. These are real bargains and no one should fail to see them.

Splendid stock of Straw Hats at low prices. Come and see the 5 and 10 cents Counters and you will be surprised to see what you can buy for a small sum of money. On our Bargain Counter will be found many useful articles at one-sixth of their original value. We offer the largest stock of Carpets and Matting, Oil Shades, Lace Curtains and Floor Oil Cloths in wide sheets, at Louisville prices. Good Straw Matting 12½ cents, by the piece only. We have some good Carpets, carried over from last season, at 50 cents, former price was 75 cents; at 35 cents, former price was 50 cents; at 25 cents, former price was 40 cents. These are closing out prices and cannot be duplicated after these are sold out. Come early and get Bargains. Our TERMS ARE CASH.

Rice, Broadus & Co.

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BUGGIES. WAGONS. JOHN S. ELDER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE AND Agricultural Implements, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder and Shot, And all kinds of Ammunition. Iron, Horse Shoes, Nails, Locks and Hinges, All kinds of Hardware, Studebaker, Milburn and Tennessee Farm Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons, Superior Wheat Drills, Kentucky Churn, When Fan, Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Collars, Bridles, &c. SOUTH BEND CHILL PLOW—the best Chilled Plow made for all purposes. Get the genuine South Bend Chilled Plow.

MOVED TO NEW BUILDING, Corner Public Square and Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn. August 1, 1879-80

JULY 5, 1879. Headquarters for DRY GOODS, Great Bargains Offered For 30 Days!

New lot Hamburgs just received at 3½ cts. to 65 cts. Real Table Linens from 25 cts. up. Turkey Red Table Damask from 60 cts. up. Splendid Bargains in Towels, Napkins and Crashes

Just received another lot of Torchion and Val Laces. Great bargains given in Fancy Hosiery. We offer the best stock of them, good, at very low prices to close. We offer great inducements in Dress Goods—some we sell at half price to close. Union Lawns at 7½ cents. Real Britain Linen Lawns at 12½ to 30 cents. Black and fancy Lace Bunting extra cheap. Bargains in Cottonades and Linen Drills.

Ready-Made Clothing Extra Cheap. We offer some odd lots of Clothing at much less than cost. Splendid stock of Marsailes Vests at exceedingly low prices. Shoes at 50 cents, former price \$1.25. Shoes at 75 cents, former price \$1.50. Children's Fine Button Shoes at \$1.25, former price \$2.50. Men's Fine Button Shoes at \$2.50, former price \$5.00. Ladies' Fine Button Shoes at \$2.50, former price \$5.00. These are real bargains and no one should fail to see them.

Splendid stock of Straw Hats at low prices. Come and see the 5 and 10 cents Counters and you will be surprised to see what you can buy for a small sum of money. On our Bargain Counter will be found many useful articles at one-sixth of their original value. We offer the largest stock of Carpets and Matting, Oil Shades, Lace Curtains and Floor Oil Cloths in wide sheets, at Louisville prices. Good Straw Matting 12½ cents, by the piece only. We have some good Carpets, carried over from last season, at 50 cents, former price was 75 cents; at 35 cents, former price was 50 cents; at 25 cents, former price was 40 cents. These are closing out prices and cannot be duplicated after these are sold out. Come early and get Bargains. Our TERMS ARE CASH.

Rice, Broadus & Co.

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