Fayetteville Observer.

Office: At the Same Old Stand.

N. O. Wallace,
Editor and Publisher.

Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Thursday Morning, June 10, 1880.

Washington Letter.

Special Correspondence of the OBSERVER
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1880.

If you ask a Washingtonian just now what the weather will be to-morrow, or what time he has, or about his health, he is pretty sure to answer "From three hundred to three hundred and fifty on the first ballot," or something like it. In fact, so far as public interest in the Radical Convention is concerned, the body might as well hold its session here. The city is full of it. It could have had nearly all the House or Senate Chambers yesterday, for few members were in their seats. Those present, however, worked well, and accomplished something. It has been agreed, informally, that the 10th or 15th, or an intermediate day, shall be fixed for adjournment. All inclination to remain here through June and July has disappeared, and the most earnest friends of general legislation no longer expect to carry out their ideas. The appropriation bills can be disposed of easily by Thursday next, the 10th.

The session has not been one to be especially proud of, but it has been a clean one, and no bills of great importance have been hastily pushed through. Probably nine men in ten throughout the country would, upon a careful examination of the River and Harbor bill, declare most of its items clear robbery, and on this subject I trust the Democratic party in Congress will experience a change of heart. But it has only followed established precedents, or perhaps,done something to equalize inequalities created by the Radical party in its so-called "improvements." In some other respects, notably in voting for the Departments all the money asked for, and in failing to inaugurate a general system of retrenchment and reform in the Civil Service, Congress has not done its full duty. Its successor will probably have the aid of a Democratic administration in its work, and will be able to do better.

The *Post*, of this city, which performed a similar service for Mr. Seymour, has inaugurated a boom for Mr. Morrison, of Illinois. The party might go farther and fare much worse.

Two things are playing havoc with the estimates of everybody. One is the enormous immigration, and the other the wonderful increase in government income. A reduction of forty-two millions in the public debt in the three months past, with the payment of extravagantly large government expenses, causes general surprise. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the number of foreigners coming to us will be less in the future than for the past year, or that the revenue will decrease. McKAY.

So far, every Democratic State Convention has declared in favor of the retention of the "two-thirds rule" in the Democratic National Convention. Under it, no man can be nominated for President who is not acceptable to the great bulk of the party. The rule dates back to the first National Democratic Convention ever held. Up to 1832, the present custom of holding a national nominating convention was unknown. At first the nominations were in various ways, sometimes by State Conventions, more often by a sort of Congressional caucus, and some of the earliest of the Presidential candidates had to do without any official nomination at all. The first Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore on June 30th, 1832, adopted the rule that Presidential candidates must receive two-thirds votes. The second National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in 1836, re-adopted the two-thirds rule, and it has been retained ever since, until it has become almost a part of the Democratic creed. No attempt appears to have been made to change the rule until the St. Louis Convention of 1876, which requested the several States to instruct their delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1880, whether they should vote for or against the repeal of the rule.

The Arkansas Democratic Convention nominated Churchill for Governor by a large majority over Miller.

CHICAGO.

The Republican Convention a Howling Mob.

The Republican National Convention in session in Chicago was the most unruly body ever in session in the United States. Every essential proposition was greeted with cheers, howls, hisses, groans, and all kinds of hideous noises. The 756 delegates, assisted by sympathizing spectators, agreed on one point only—to raise as big a row as possible. At times the hall rang with cheer after cheer, men stood on chairs and tables and threw their hats in the air, waved handkerchiefs, raised umbrellas,and threw walking canes around in a manner that placed many heads in danger of collision. The unit rule was revoked. The platform "points with pride," of course, to the acts of the Republican party,and abuses the Democratic. The balloting began Monday, Grant leading with 304 votes, Blaine 284,Sherman 93,Edmunds 34, Windom 10. The 36th ballot on Tuesday nominated Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio, he receiving 399 votes, Grant 306, Blaine 42, Sherman 3, Washburne 5.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was nominated Vice-President.

Hon. George W. Jones.

We publish in this issue a clear and instructive letter from Hon. Geo. W. Jones on the subject of the State debt. This letter, coming from such a source, is entitled to great weight and will receive a candid consideration from all acquainted with Mr. Jones. Few such men have ever lived in this country. Endowed with the finest practical mind, a straight-forward character and honest motives, he arose without advantages and by the wishes of his people into the most honorable walks of men, and has faithfully devoted the best years of his life to the service of his country. Throughout his entire public and private life he has been firm and steady in his opinions and convictions, whether standing alone or in accord with the minority or majority, but being thoroughly imbued with the necessity of government and the principles of his own, he has always yielded to "the cardinal principle of Democracy, that the majority shall rule."

He tells us in his letter that when the debts of the State were being created, "a vast majority of the people of the State approved or acquiesced without complaining," and that he "and a few others, *very few*, were opposed to the policy from the beginning." Here now is a man amongst us full of honors, at home in private life, with a national reputation, advanced in years, with great experience, still in the vigor of his intellect, seeking no office and desiring none, but like a statesman calmly advising his people for their own good. His honesty has never been questioned, by even his political opponents, and his disinterested advice is now entitled to great consideration.

By Mr. Jones' authority we correct the Nashville *American's* publication, inserting the words "do not" between *men* and *desire*, so as to make it read thus: "I assume that the high-tax men do not desire a higher tax than is required to meet the current expenses of the State Government and meet its legitimate obligations."

Gov. Marks has written a letter to some Williamson county gentlemen in reply to a request for a full expression of his views on the State issues now agitating the public mind. The letter is very unsatisfactory. It is explicit in nothing—except that the writer approves the Declaration of Independence, is in favor of harmony and a renomination, and opposed to the Republican party. What he thinks of the State debt appeareth not. He says the platform of 1878 harmonized the party then, and there is no valid reason why it should not do so now. A very disastrous failure to settle the State debt, will to the minds of some, afford a very satisfactory reason for dissatisfaction with it.

The Tennessee State Democratic Convention convened in Nashville Tuesday. The *American* says there is a strong opposition to Tilden.

Body Versus Brains.
[Knoxville Republican.]

The repudiators have the *body* of the Democratic party, but the debt-payers have the *brains*.

The Coming Campaign.
[Dresden Our Country.]

The coming campaign will be honesty, patriotism, decency and the up-holding of the time honored principles of the founders of this government,against fraud, corruption, whisky and railroad rings, imperialism and official thieves. Honest Republicans, take your choice.

Just to Save the Country.
[Manchester Guardian.]

Very many prominent Republicans are declaring that "under no circumstances will they vote for Grant." If Grant is nominated, "circumstances" will "alter the case," and they will drop in line just to save the country, you know.

The Gap Left Open.
[Columbia Herald.]

The Democrats have acted with great unwisdom in not changing the mode for counting the electoral vote during the past four years. The same obstacle to an honest count exists now as it did in 1876, when Morton and Grant maintained that the President of the Senate alone had the counting of the votes.

The Greenbackers and Repudiation.
[Pulaski Herald.]

Repudiation is a natural adjunct of the Greenback craze and doesn't set well on a Democratic stomach, and it will not be surprising if the Greenback party with their repudiation platform soon relieve the Democratic party of those who believe that the salvation of the State depends upon the repudiation of its debt.

To Prevent a Split.
[Pulaski Herald.]

Col. R. E. Thompson, the leader of the low-tax mob that recently cleaned out a Democratic convention at Lebanon doesn't want a split in the party. It was probably to prevent a split in the party that he generously offered to split an old,gray-headed Democrat's head with a stick if he didn't keep his mouth shut and let the repudiationists do all the talking.

The Noblest Roman of 'Em All.
[Bolivar Bulletin.]

Tennessee has great men in private life whose services should be utilized. They do not and cannot thrive on the fat and perfume of rings, but still they are in demand. The times need them. Among those of our gifted and experienced statesmen whowould invest the Executive chair of Tennessee with the official aroma of the best days of the Republic, is that noble Roman, Geo. W. Jones, of Fayetteville. He has convictions and the grit to pursue them. Such a character at this hour is an anomaly. Such a public man is rare.

Kunnel John and the Jedge.
[Chattanooga Times.]

It is said that the police swooped down on John Savage a few nights ago at Sandy Carters,when that christian statesman was in the midst of an interesting game of draw poker. John sententiously remarked that he was sole living champion of the people to govern, and that he would see the brass-buttoned minions of despotism—later. And he did, but he saw Judge Duling quietly ten dollars worth, and was very gentle, too, almost lamb-like. We tremble for the liberties of the yeomanry when their stalwart champion is thus degraded by a vile and petty police court. John, why don't you make some remarks about this in the newspapers? Don't you perceive that your constitution and the great charter of Tennessee are both in danger?

A New Possibility.
[Nashville Herald.]

A new possibility presents itself for Democratic voters in Tennessee. The high-tax or State credit Democrats have been suggesting to those of low-tax notions, all along, the probability of an alliance with the Republican party to carry their points if things don't go to suit them in the Democratic Convention. This has been used as a sort of threat. The State credit men had this advantage: they had somewhere to go and find congenial company on the State debt question. But the poor low-tax fellows had to stick to harmony and the party, or go off and flock by themselves. Not quite so now. The Greenback platform is as good as the low-tax men want. So that whenever one of their brothers with strong State credit views makes the threat that he and his sort will desert the party and vote with the Republicans unless his exact kind of a man be nominated for Governor, they can reply that they will vote for the Greenback nominee unless they are suited in the work of the Democratic Convention. Here is a chance for a split sure enough. With the Republican party pulling at one wing and the Greenback at the other, the Democratic party stands a good show to lose a wing of be pulled in twain.

THE STATE DEBT QUESTION.

Words of Truth and Soberness from an Old Public Servant---An Important Letter from Hon. George W. Jones, of Lincoln.

[To the American.]

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., May 31, 1880.—My name is being canvassed in connection with the candidacy for the office of Governor of the State in the public press. I have been written to and I have been spoken to personally by kind friends, asking me to become a candidate for that high and honorable office.

I trust it will not be regarded as indelicate in me, under the circumstances, to answer all inquiries on the subject and define my position on the bonded State debt, its adjustment and settlement.

First, I will say that in the past I have served the public long and faithfully and conscientiously in various public trusts. I retired from that service many years since, with the confident belief that my public services were approved by those whose servant I had been and who had so long honored me with their confidence.

I am now an old man. I wish to spend the few remaining years I may be spared free fromthe excitement of political canvasses and the perplexity and harassments of official station. I have no desire to return to public life. I have no aspirations nor ambition for office ungratified. Grateful for the many favors and honors I have received at the hands of the people, I now declare, in this public manner, that I will not be a candidate, nor accept a nomination for any office in the State of Tennessee nor in the service of the United States.

At the risk of incurring the censure of some, whose good opinions I appreciate and esteem, I will give my former course with regard to the creation of the State debt, and my views touching its settlement. As a member of the House of Representatives, 1837-38, I opposed the issue of two millions five hundred thousand dollars State bonds, to be sold for the purpose of raising capital for the Bank of Tennessee.

In 1839-40, I was a member of the Senate, the Bank of Tennessee had been organized, the bonds had been issued by the Governor and delivered to the bank; the President of that institution reported to the Legislature that one million of dollars of the bonds had been sold, and that the remaining one million five hundred thousand dollars remained in the bank undisposed of. I wrote and introduced into the Senate a bill directing the return of the unsold bonds to the office of the Secretary of State, and the Governor cancel and destroy them. The bill became a law, and under its provisions one million five hundred thousand dollars of the State debt was cut off and all of the accruing interest from that to the present time.

At that session of 1839-40, Gov. James K. Polk recommended to the Legislature the issue of State bonds in sterling, that is, British currency, and that they be made payable in London, upon the supposed ground that it would enhance their value and make them more saleable. This recommendation of my personal and political friend I opposed, and with others defeated. To the creation of a State debt by the issue of bonds, I have ever been uniformly and consistently opposed, upon both principle and policy. When the foundation of the Capitol had been laid and was ready for the superstructure, I was walking over it with a Senator elect a few days before the meeting of the Legislature, when we met one of the commissioners in charge of the work, who said the commissioners would ask the Legislature to authorize the issue and sale of State bonds, to enable them to go on with the work. I remarked to him that if I was a member of the Legislature I would not vote to issue a State bond if they never put another stone upon that foundation. He replied perhaps it was fortunate that I was not a member. I remarked that might be, but if I was a member I would call upon the commissioners to submit their estimate of the amount of money they would require for the next two years. If I thought the estimate reasonable, I would vote for taxes accordingly, and let the next Legislature follow the example, levy taxes, and pay for building as the work progressed; that the people of the State were as able to pay for the building then as they would be in any future time. I think I was right. Let the State pay as she goes, and when the building was finished it would belong to the State, and owe nothing for it.

I have been ever uncompromisingly opposed to all issue of State bonds, to aid companies to build either turnpike roads or railroads as impolitic and unjust to the taxpayers. As to my present views and what is the best policy with relation to the State debt I will be brief. I have taken no part in the contests between the low tax antidebt payers and the high tax State credit advocates. With discretion and common sense I think it possible that these seemingly irreconcilable parties may meet upon a common platform and harmonize all their difficulties. I assume that the high tax men do not desire a higher tax than is required to meet the current expenses of the State Government and meet its legitimate obligations. I take it for granted that the low tax men are willing to support a sufficient tax to defray the current expenses of the State and to pay off and liquidate the legal debt of the State.

The high tax, State credit men do not expect to pay off or settle the debt upon the basis of the entire debt of one hundred cents to the dollar. The bondholders, the creditors of the State, do not expect or hope for so much. The low tax, anti-State credit men cannot defeat the settlement of the debt question at some time or other, and upon some basis acceptable to those holding the State bonds. They may defeat any settlement this year and by the next Legislature, and possibly the next, and on for a generation. But it will not be dead, it will live until settled. I heard one of the most prominent of the low tax party say in a speech, if I mistake not, that he was willing to settle the State debt on the basis of thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar; if the people were for settling at fifty cents on the dollar, or at seventy-five cents on the dollar, or one hundred cents on the dollar, he would help them pay it.

It does seem to me that this vexed question of the State debt can be settled and the low tax men and the high tax men united and harmonized without the sacrifice of any principle by either side. They are all Democrats, or at least profess to be. A cardinal principle of Democracy is that the majority shall rule. At the time this debt, or rather these debts, were being created to establish the Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank, to build the Capitol, to pay for the Hermitage, and to aid in the construction of turnpikes and railroads, a vast majority of the people of the State, approved or acquiesced without complaining in the policy and action of the Legislature in the creation of these debts. Some who are now classed as low-tax men,were warm advocates of the policy. I and a few others, very few, were opposed to the policy from the beginning. Democrats and Whigs vied with each other in their zeal and advocacy of State aid to State internal improvements. Now for the sake of peace and harmony and the best interest of the whole people of the State let the Legislature, when it meets in January next, through an appropriate committee, have a full and free conference and interchange of views, with the State creditors, the bondholders of the State, through their committee, attorneys or such agents as they (the bondholders) may authorize to act for and represent them. Let them agree upon the terms of adjustment and settlement the best that can be obtained, report such agreement to the Legislature. The Legislature should ratify such agreement and settlement by appropriate legislation, guaranteeing the payment of the annually accruing interest, and finally the amount of the principal agreed upon, by a tax if necessary pledged for those purposes, or by making the interest receivable in the payment of all taxes to the State.

In that way or some other means by which this question can be adjusted and its settlement effected so as to take it out of the current political discussions and the oft recurring elections, can peace, harmony, fraternal feelings and prosperity be secured to the State and the people of the State.

Respctly., GEO. W. JONES.

Harkins' Academy.

Closing Exercises--Interest Manifested--Plenty of "Grub," Etc.

ED. OBSERVER—

The closing exercises at Harkins' Academy, on the 3rd and 4th inst., were largely attended by its parents who paid careful and interested attention to the examination of their children; thus manifesting an increased interest in the cause of liberal education in general, and their own in particular. Classes did remarkably well. A bountiful repast was spread on Friday which regaled the audience to its entire satisfaction. The exercises closed with a rousing exhibition at night, consisting of essays, compositions, recitations, declamations and dialogues. The audience was large, quiet and attentive, and dispersed feeling well satisfied with itself and all the world. PATRON.

"The Banner of Light," the paper of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, colored, is now dated Fayetteville, Tenn. It is issued monthly at 50 cents a year, and is edited with ability by Rev. J. F. Humphrey.

SHERIFF SALES.

SHERIFF SALE.

No. 1,622.

BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the honorable Circuit Court of Lincoln county, Tennessee, at its March term, 1880, in the case of Parks Brothers against Shade Small, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, on

Saturday, June the 19th, 1880,

all the right, title, claim and interest that Shade Small has in and to the following described

Tract of Land!

situated in Lincoln county, Tennessee, civil district No. 6, and bounded as follows, to-wit—On the north by the lands of Mrs. Russell and H. P. George, on the east by the lands of H. P. George and Willian Orick, on the south by the lands of Hugh Moore's heirs, and on the west by the lands of A. Y. Moore,

Containing 150 Acres!

the interest of said Shade Small being one-tenth of said land.

Levied on said Shade Small's interest to satisfy one judgment against him and in favor of Parks Brothers for $34.80, besides interest and costs.

R. T. HOLLAND,
may 20-$6.00 Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

No. 1,623.

BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the honorable Circuit Court of Lincoln county, Tennessee, at its March term, 1880, in the case of W. B. Freeman against F. M. Baldwin and Francis Baldwin I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, on

Saturday, June the 19th, 1880,

all the right, title, claim and interest that F. M. Baldwin and wife has in and to the following described

House and Lot,

situated in Lincoln county, Tennessee, on Chestnut Ridge, in civil district No. 10, and bounded as follows, to-wit—On the north by the lands of Joseph Steelman, on the south by the lands of William Glasier, on the east by the Moore county line, and on the west by the lands belonging to the estate of William Melson, deceased,

Containing 1 Acre!

Levied on as the property of F. M. Baldwin and wife to satisfy one judgment against them and in favor of W. B. Freeman; for $70.75, besides interest and costs.

R. T. HOLLAND,
may 20-$6.00 Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

No. 1,627.

BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the honorable Circuit Court of Lincoln county, Tennessee, at its March term, 1880, in the case of Mary C. Chapman against B. C. McKinney, principal, and C. C. McKinney, stayor of execution, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee,

On Saturday, June 19th, 1880,

all the right, title, claim and interest that B. C. McKinney has in and to the following described

House and Lot!

situated in Petersburg, Lincoln county, Tennessee, civil district No. 10, and bounded as follows, to-wit—On the north by the McTier lot, on the south by Dr. A. M. Hall's and W. W. Gant's lot, on the east by a street, and on the west by Mrs. —— Chapman's lot,

Containing About 1 Acre!

Levied on as the property of B. C. McKinney to satisfy one judgment against him as principal and C. C. McKinney, stayor, and in favor of Mary C. Chapman for the sum of $87.57, besides interest and costs—said judgment being entitled to a credit of $33.00. R. T. HOLLAND.
may 20-$6.00 Sheriff.

AN ORDINANCE

To Prohibit the Sale or Giving Away of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Aldermen of the town of Fayetteville, that it shall be unlawful for the keeper of any saloon, tavern, coffee-house, ale-house, porter-house, restaurant, confectionery or drug store, except for medicinal purposes, to sell, barter or give away, or cause to be sold, bartered or given away upon Sunday, any ale, beer, porter, or other fermented, spirituous or vinous liquors, or suffer the same to be be drank in or about his, her or their premises, and every person so offending shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars.

Be it further ordained, that this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

J. M. WILSON, Mayor.
W. C. MORGAN, Clerk. may 27-3t

AN ORDINANCE

To Enforce the Collection of Privilege Tax.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Aldermen of the town of Fayetteville, that no person shall sell goods, peddle, or exercise any privilege in the limits of the corporation of Fayetteville without first obtaining the license required by the ordinances of the corporation. And every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

Be it further ordained,that this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it. Passed May 24th, 1880. J. M. WILSON, Mayor.
W. C. MORGAN,
may27-3t Clerk of the Board of M. and A.

Notice!
Public School Teachers

PER instructions of State Superintendent, a Normal Institute, for the benefit of Public School Teachers, will be opened in the Female Academy at Fayetteville,

June 21st,and continue two weeks

An incidental fee of one dollar will be charged to defray expenses. Those wishing to teach in the public schools of the county will do well to avail themselves of this normal instruction. Applicants for situations will be examined and licensed during the sittings of the Institute; County Superintendents are instructed not to examine those who do not attend, unless they have legitimate excuse for absence.

The services of competent instructors have been secured for the occasion. Come one, come all, who want certificates.

may27-3t T. J. RIVES, Sup't.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Circuit Court at Fayetteville, Tenn.

Rebecca M. Daniel vs. Tribble L. Daniel.

IN this cause, it appearing from complainant's bill for a divorce, which is sworn to, that Tribble L. Daniel, the defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered by me, Clerk of said Court, that said Tribble L. Daniel be required to appear before the Judge of the next Circuit Court, to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in the town of Fayetteville, **on the first Monday in July next**, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing *ex parte*.

It is further ordered that this notice be published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for four consecutive weeks. This May 24th, 1880. W. C. MORGAN,
may 27 Clerk.