THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

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CLARKSVILLE, : : : : AUG. 16, 1873.

THE steamer, Wawasset was burned on the Potomac, on the 9th, and some sixty or seventy persons were drowned.

WE learn from the Memphis Ledger that there was no delegate from western Kentucky in the new State movement.

THE great fiddler, Wieniawski, has returned from the Pacific coast, to New York, and we didn't know that he had left town.

"The Tennessee papers can get more rattles on the end of a rattlesnake's tail than the press of any other State."—*Ex.*

Yes! and what is more to the purpose, old Brownlow can furnish venom enough for the heads of all those tails.

THE people should accept as a political truism, the fact that the man who degrades himself to get office, will, if to his real or supposed interest, degrade the office so obtained.

AN English lady has written a volume to prove how a lady can dress on seventy-five dollars a year. It needs not so much writing to show how many a lady manages to dress on $750 a year.

A FIRE in Portland, Maine, burned $600,000 worth of docks, vessels, elevators and sheds. Three women were drowned—not by the fire, but by the water into which they plunged for safety.

GOODLOE, of the Lexington, Ky., Senatorial District, swears that he will spend $50,000 before he will lose the seat in the Senate, contested by Wooldridge. If that sum is the price of the Kentucky Senate, he will succeed if he can raise the money.

THE campaign seems to have opened in Ohio, in a zealous and energetic manner. If such a man as Allen is defeated by the people, they will have signed themselves the indentured slaves of Radical corruption, and become the life-long victims of their own folly.

WE hail, with pleasure, the meeting of farmers at Dunbar's Cave, on the 18th of next month, preparatory to the organization of granges in this county. Of course the step is only preliminary, for it is not presumable that the ceremony of initiation will take place in an open field, in the presence of hundreds of outsiders.

WE understand that the funding commissioners will allow no interest on past due coupons—the same being forbidden by an act of the last Legislature. If there is to be no compound interest on the funded debt, it will waken the position of the anti-funders who have looked on it as a trump card in their hands.

THE Vienna Commission is spoken of as a disgrace to America. It is America, so far as the United States, are concerned, that is a disgrace to Christianity and civilization, and the Commission was simply the representative and exponent of its government at Vienna.

"The Chronicle then estimates the Republican vote to be "the compact negro vote," and "those Conservatives who bolted the convention and voted for Maynard or Johnson." That ought to be a pretty strong party.—*Nash. Banner.*

Our object was to show that the party which was strong enough in the last election, to send Maynard and four or five other Radicals to Congress, will prove equally able to do the same, or worse, in the next. "That ought to be" not only, "a pretty strong party," but a party of pretty strong stomachs to swallow and digest such specimens of the Shack-Nasty party.

IT is pretty well understood that the Cherokee Indians occupy some of the best lands in the southwest. It is equally certain that the landsharks covet those lands above all others, and hence the inference, that the civil war now waging, in that reservation, is instigated by said landsharks, as the first step towards opening them up for white settlement.

THE fact is undisputed, that the coal fields of Tennessee cover 3,840,000—exceeding in extent those of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Yet Tennesseeans are, in the main, indifferent to the advantages thus afforded for developing a manufacturing system which would bring wealth, population and power equal to those of almost any other State.

SIX thousand stores for sale, or rent in New Orleans, is a commentary upon Grant's bayonet government, which every true American, north or south, should read with a shudder of apprehension for the safety of every State in the Union. If Grant's intention is to make Louisiana a negro province, he should, in mercy, issue a proclamation to that effect, that his white victims may look out for homes, where the blight of tyranny has not destroyed every vestige of constitutional right and popular liberty.

THE Indians are still on the rampage in Texas. Unless Grant looks, with pleasure, upon the sufferings of that State, we can not see what federal troops are doing there. They could go into Mexico to fight the Indians, but can't protect the Texas frontier.—We can only account for this state of things upon the supposition, that the greater the depredations upon Texas the better the chances for war with Mexico, and since McKensie's invasion failed to bring on war, the "grin and endure" policy will lead to war, ultimately, by the direct action of this Radical government.

THE triangular fight is still progressing in Spain, but the result can not be doubtful. When the struggle is ended, through sheer exhaustion, the strong hand of despotic power will grasp the reins of government, bring order out of chaos and substitute political slavery for the license of anarchy. The friends of liberty in that long suffering country, will stand, in history, pre-eminently above the people of the United States inasmuch as the former will have yielded their liberties to force, whilst the latter have surrendered theirs to the fascinations of gilded corruption.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

Of course, the people of the North care not a straw, what political, or other ills, any southern State endures at the hands of the administration, still they are wilfully blind to their own interests, when they fail to see that the same power which crushes liberty and prosperity in the South, has the same constitutional authority for the exercise of a similar tyranny over the rights and liberties of the North. So far, the despotism at Washington, has acted with the full sanction of a majority of the northern people, who, constituting a part and parcel of that lawless ring, have foolishly believed that their willing co-operation is ample security that they will never feel the wrongs and insults and oppressions which they have so joyously aided in heaping upon the South.—This security may fail; the arch conspirators against free government on this Continent, are too shrewd to strike before their victims are bound, and acting under the sanction of the northern States, coil after coil is being woven around those now consenting people—fetter after fetter is being rivetted, and the day is not distant when the mask can be safely thrown off and every northern State become a Louisiana.—The wicked, or infatuated people who uphold the administration in its barbarism, as displayed in South Carolina and Louisiana are aiding in establishing a precedent, under which they are even now, at the mercy of that heartless power, so far at least, as its exercise is restricted by any recognized constitutional provisions.

The Constitution has long been discarded by the party in power, "as a convenant with death and a league with hell" and that same party has recieved every violation of its provisions, in dealing with the South, with shouts of approbation. This approval has been a continual encouragement to the usurpers who are quietly consummating their scheme for the establishment of an empire under which the tyrants and thieves—the millionaires and rings can find shelter from the penalty that awaits them, should an awakened majority hurl them from power and justice demand an account of their villainous proceedings. But that awakening is not likely to come, so long as Radicalism has unlimited capital, and so many thousands are willing to receive a portion of it, in exchange for liberty and justice and honor.

IF north Mississippi wishes to dissolve its connection with the more Africanized portion of the State, it will have to try some other dodge than that of a new State. But is it just and patriotic, in that people, to abandon the bulk of their State to the evils which must follow a hopeless negro ascendency? Ought they not, on the contrary, to cling to their suffering brethren and work with zeal and energy to avert the very condition of things which things are striving to make perpetual by their selfish abandonment? As they stood together to resist northern agression, so should they stand, shoulder to shoulder, to resist the fiend-like northern machinations to degrade them to the level of a semi-barbarous race, designedly freed from the condition of slaves to be promoted to that of master. Virginia was forcibly sundered, that the eastern portion might be more thoroughly Africanized and made an easier victim of northern hate. Will north Mississippi voluntarily inflict the same wrong and degradation upon its southern portion? If so, it is unworthy of affiliation with any portion of Tennessee.

SOME of our exchanges deny that the constitutionality of the assessment law was before the Supreme Court in the case of McCray vs. McLemore. Such a denial is, we think, hasty and ill-advised. The Supreme Court is the guardian, as well as expounder, of the Constitution, and every case brought before it, whether as an original proposition, or an appeal from a lower court, necessarily involves the question of constitutionality—it being the primary duty of that court to see that no law shall be enforced which is not in accord with the Constitution. Its decisions, therefore, whether that point be directly embraced in the argument or not, is *prima facie* evidence that the court assumed the law in question to be constitutional, however silent it may be in reference to that point. Were it otherwise than constitutional, the court is bound to so declare it—especially in a case such as the one referred to, in which there is—to many—a seeming conflict between a former act and this of 1873.

THE Chicago Times has a column and a half devoted to the southern "code of honor." We detest duelling as a mode of arbitrating social and personal disagreements, between gentlemen whose sense of honor discards any more rational adjustment of quarrels. But we deny the right of northern men to denounce or ridicule the code of honor until they can contrast it with a code of their own which will as effectually put a stop to official stealing in the north, as the duel represses blackguardism in the social intercourse of the south. There is a show of magnanimity in the code which gives to the offender an equal chance with the offended in the arbitrament of the sword; but where is the magnanimity of the official thief who steals because he can do it with impunity? of the assassin who avenges himself by a blow in the dark? When the south was truly represented in Congress, official stealing was as rare as official honesty is now. The Northerners should be silent about our code until it becomes manifest that it is as prolific of thieves as their puritan code has proven to be.

THE "Old Dominion" has glorified itself by honoring its foremost warriors, statesmen and incorruptible patriots. With Kemper, Withers and Daniel as standard bearers, there can be little to fear from the efforts of the Shack-Nasty party. The magnanimity with which members of the convention surrendered their preferences and the unanimity with which the Conservatives are coming to the support of their ticket affords the pleasing assurance of a glorious victory. Let Tennesseeans look on this picture and contrast it with the picture of discord which they presented last year and promise to exhibit again in their next election.

IF the monopolists would profit by the signs of the times, they will lift the hand of oppression from the shoulders of the multitude. The spirit of communism, engendered in Europe, by the aggressions of capital and class legislation upon labor, may be as readily engendered here. The people are awakening to wrongs inflicted upon them by monopolies and a government in the interest of corrupt capital, and the combined movements of farmers, mechanics and day laborers may, if goaded by continued wrongs, take into their own hands the means of present redress as well as of prevention in the future. We hope for a more rational cure of a rotten system, but the example set by the administration and its corrupt supporters invites and encourages a mode of adjustment fearful to contemplate. Communism is fast becoming an epidemic, and Radicalism will do well to heed the signs of its power.

GRANT took an oath before God and man to obey the Constitution and laws, but trampled upon that oath and forcibly took from the people their rights and liberties; he brought destruction upon thousands better and wiser than he, who defended the Constitution against him and his legions of armed mercenaries; he has corrupted masses of men by laying before them the dangerous example of the prosperity of political brigands and the ruined fortunes of the good and patriotic; he has pulled down everything worthy of preservation and respect and elevated everything that merits disgust and contempt. And having worked all this evil, he now relies upon bayonets to strengthen the power so recklessly confided to him, and hopes, by intimidation and money, to make himself dictator for life.

If the American colonies had any stronger grounds for denouncing and opposing King George, they are not set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

THE indications are that English sentiment is strengthening in favor of conservatism. The people of Great Brittain have lived for centuries, under a government that secured for them, stability, prosperity and justice to a greater degree than any other government. With the example of France, Spain, Mexico, South America and the Umted States before them, what can they hope from change, except bloody revolution, anarchy, poverty of the millions, corruption and intensified tyranny. Theirs is the only government on earth under which life and property are safe and an approximation to rational liberty secured to each individual. No people on earth, are of capable unrestricted self-goverment, and when, as here, grossest ignorance and the foulest corruption are made politically equal to the highest intelligence and integrity, there can be but one result—the overthrow of the wisest institutions the supremacy of corruption over national virtue and lawless violence over order and justice.

THE Washington Capital says there is reason to fear that the hopeful and promising attempt at a better understanding and better feeling between the two races in Louisiana has come to shipwreck upon the short-sighted arrogance and greed of the negro politicians.

Would it not have been more truthful to say the long-sighted villainy of the Radicals who never intended that the two races, in the South, should harmonize, lest Radicalism might lose the negro votes?

IN Kentucky there are thirty Democrats to six Republicans, in the Senate. In the House of Representative, eighty-one Democrats to nineteen Republicans. Isn't that a pretty good showing for a party declared to be dead?—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Yes it is. But is not strange that the disproportion is not greater, in every southern State not ruled by the bayonet. Is it not the fault of the Democrats that a Radical is elected to any office in any such State? It seems so to a man up a tree.

IT is said that Ben. Butler has more genius than all who oppose him. Why not? The devil ought to be superior to his imps. Yet Butler is mistaken in supposing that either precedent or the acts of similar rascals can justify the salary grab. Two wrongs do not make a right.

THOSE who growl about usury and bank extortion, should remember that the cure for the evils, is to sell for cash. Credit is the bane of prosperity. It may aid the speculator in his venture, but honest labor has no need for credit, except credit for good character.

EDITORS CHRONICLE:—I notice in your last issue that the County School Superintendent is allowed one dollar for the examination of each teacher, who applies to him for a certificate. Please inform us who makes this allowance. If I mistake not, the Legislature did not. If the County Court did, is it legal? They were empowered to elect him and fix his salary, which they did—at five hundred dollars—they can now only remove him for neglect or incompetency. The State Supenintendent has no such authority, if I comprehend the law; if allowed one dollar for the examination of teachers, why not allow one dollar for every school he organizes, and a dollar for every time he visits them. Be so kind as to inform us (teachers) through your paper, who makes the allowance, and oblige,

INQUIRER.

Sadlersville, Tenn., Aug. 6th.

IN answer to "Enquirer," as to who makes the allowance of one dollar to the County Superintendent for his examination of teachers, we would say that we think the State Superintendent believes it right, and that the teacher pays the fee. The Legislature or County Court have nothing to do with this item. In the proceedings of the meetings held by the County Superintendents recently, we notice that the State Superintendent takes this view of the matter.

MAT MCKINNEY was elected Representative in Trigg county, Ky., by a large majority. In Cadiz his majority over Nunn, the radical candidate, was 125; and in his own precinct, Cerulean Springs, he received all the votes cast—even the negroes voting for him.

The New York Express discusses "loyalty as a trade." It has paid remarkably well at the South.

From the Nashville Banner.

A RUN TO BEERSHEBA.

BY JOHN HAPPY.

I am not from Danbury; I wish I had the humorous vein of the Danbury News man to tell you of my trip to Beersheba. I want to make it interesting. It was fearfully interesting to me. I have been to Beersheba, and have mingled with the gay and festive throng who are enjoying themselves there. I have seen the sight, drank the water, and am unhappy. Watering places are too exciting for me. Two of us agreed to go overland, had a spanking good team and barouche, and left Nashville in high glee; arrived at McMinnville and was taken sick at midnight; wandered among the rooms until I found my friend, and started him for the doctor. The doctor was a learned man; he came to my bedside and shifted his eye-glasses and looked at my tongue and felt my pulse; he asked me what I had for dinner; I described to him a dinner that I had at Woodbury; a dinner that was served up after the regular hours. The doctor looked solemn, and twirled his eye-glasses in his hand. He heard me through, and then whispered to my friend, "You had better write to his folks." If it was not for that dinner I might save him. It is so hard to save a man that has tackled with a Woodbury dinner; I lose four out of five cases. A tear trembled on his eye-lid, and then went back again, and the good doctor left me. Careful nursing, however, saved me, and the next day after we started for Beersheba, to try her grand medicinal waters, and to see rugged cliffs and magnificent scenery. We arrived there safe, and met a hearty welcome from the genial and good proprietor, Sam Scott. He led me to the table, and gave me a good natured smile, when he seated me, one of those smiles that cheers, but does not inebriate. He felt happy. He knew that I could not eat like the rest. I was too delicate and sickly, and the healthy ones were eating him out of house and home. That chalybeate water gives a man a fearful appetite. He knew he could load a table with the choicest viands, and put me to work with perfect safety. I could not eat; my heart was heavy and my stomach was light and as empty as Griswold's stage horse. I wanted strength. I drank the water and in a few days what an appetite came to me. It came to stay. I felt it my duty to make up for what I had lost at McMinnville, and such an appetite as I had. The boy whose duty it was to wait on us gave out. Poor boy. He was not a strong lad, and his mother depended on him for support. I will never forget his reproachful look as he brought me my sixth plate of soup. Those mild blue eyes haunt me. They replaced him with one of the orchestra—one of Jordan McGowan's men who sawed on the big fiddle. He went to work for me with a look of calm determination that said, "I will do or die." He did not die, but he got so weary of passing dishes to me, and looked so desperate, I got uneasy. He said he had spells sometimes, that took the form of emotional insanity, and hinted about knocking the stuffing out of some one. I suppose he referred to Sam Scott's turkey. I also noticed Mr. Scott leaning against a post at another table watching me.—He looked disheartened, and his eyes grew moist as he saw his choicest viands disappear, and thought—can one man get away with all that food and only pay me two and a half a day?—Will there be anything left for the directors when he leaves? The chief cook, with his neat white cap on his head, a knife in one hand and a fork in the other, stood in the doorway behind me and glared on me with a scowl of hatred and wonderment. He had used up all the chickens and vegetables and had sent for more. He had killed another beef and sent for a tub of eggs and more butter for hot cakes, and thought that the stage must have brought lots of people, when some one told him it was only that sick-looking skeleton from Nashville. He glared at me and then sunk back into the arms of the pastry cook and with a great sob he murmured: "Fadder Abraham, take dat child into your buzzum and keep him fru de season; he's gwine to break up dis heah hotel." Tired nature demanded rest. I sought my couch and slept. Scott wants me to drink six glasses of water before each meal. He thinks I wont have so much room for victuals if I do this. Next day my friend and I with two young ladies started to visit that romantic spot called stone door. Nature here has tried to see what she could do. Imagine a rugged cliff hundreds of feet above the valley and towering almost to the clouds—a natural bridge over a chasm in the rock so deep you can scarcely see the bottom of it, and yet so near that you can jump across it. It looks as if a thunderbolt or an earthquake had shivered the mountain and sundered it in twain with one mighty blow. We all took a look from the edge of the cliff and then started down a pathway to explore the wonders below. My friend and partner is full of fun and enjoys himself hugely. He had been to the place before, and the lady in his charge was handsome, sparkling and brimful of fun and merriment, and she had such magnificent eyes that fairly blazed with mischief. My lady friend was quiet and of diffident disposition, and listened to me with quiet attention as I told her of the wonders I had seen of towering rocks and wonderful caves, and enlarged on the beauties of nature, as displayed in her handiwork. Half way down my friend suggested that we see how far we could go on the ledge.—There are two narrow foot paths on the face of this cliff, where daring ones can go to quite a distance, by following a narrow ledge of the rock and holding on with your eyelids, as the saying is, and by taking very dainty and careful steps. Then, if your nerves are strong, you can enjoy a magnificent view—just as if any one could enjoy a view standing on a shelf on the face of a stone wall, two hundred feet above terra firma and sixty feet below the top. To walk on these ledges requires a cool head, a sure foot and strong grip, and lots of nerve, and they are really dangerous, and at no place are they perfectly safe, and yet young ladies who would be afraid to climb a good sized fence will set the nerves of a timid man on edge with their reckless daring, and glide along in places where if their papas and mammas could see their darlings perched up near heaven, and a long ways from earth, on a narrow ledge of rock, only a foot wide, they would screech with horror, and yet hardly a day passes before some plucky young lady has gone over both ledges, and they think nothing of it—all caused by drinking chalybeate water. My mamma would have squalled could she have seen her darling—that's me—trying to straddle a huge boulder that was in my way; and I had to pass it. My friend went first, his lady next. Then I came next and was followed by my lady friend. I thought when beauty leads who is afraid to follow; I shuffled along; I was careful where I put my no. 7's; I saw the earth receding from me and could look down at the tree tops. I began to think I was getting most too high up in the world, and the path was getting narrow and the sky was getting nearer very fast. It was fearful to go ahead and just as bad to go back. Should I stop and say the wood-ticks annoyed me so or pretend that some one had called me, and I must go back. Oh, no, I must go on, I could not go back. My lady friend thought I was awful slow, so did I, I did not want to take another step. The view was magnificent. She wondered what view I spoke of, as I seemed to be glued to the rock and had my back to the view. I asked her if she had seen enough. She said no, she had not, and she was going as far as the other lady. There was no hope; I must go on and lose my hold and give up. My partner got disgusted, so she glided by me and soon was wrestling with those rocks and the narrow pathway, and with a cool daring that appalled me. I thought of that song, "Thou art so near and yet so far". Rock of ages cleft for me—Put me in My Little Bed. Rock Me to Sleep Mother. I hate rocks. I thought of that quotation:

"Come one, come all; these feet shall fly
From this firm rock as soon as I"

possibly can. My handsome friend told me she believed I was afraid, and her silvery laugh chilled my blood. She threatened to come and throw me off. I felt sure if she would only give me a little time, I would drop off. I appealed to my lady partner to not trifle with her life, that the dear ones at home would miss her, but she only showed her pearly teeth, as she sweetly said "come on; you are scared I believe in my soul. Don't let that other couple beat us." I made another attempt and got further on. I got a good grip on the edge of a projecting rock, and gave one look behind me, and wondered if I ever would get back again. If I could only have been sent for. I knew that if I fell and was mangled that every one would find out I had a hole in my stocking. I looked every minute for some wandering eagle to mistake me for a huge caterpillar or beetle glued to the rock, and swoop down on me and fix his talons in my suspenders, with me dangling in the air fly to some distant eyrie and feed some young eaglets. I knew my suspenders were strong and the buttons well sewed, still the very thought filled me with anguish. If the eagle could have fixed his talons in my suspenders and dropped me on the head of my baldheaded friend for taking me on such a trip, I would have felt a keen feeling of satisfaction. I felt that this could not last much longer. I thought of Mendelsohn's "Oh for the wings of a dove." I would gladly fly back to the hotel, and nothing should tempt me to leave dear mother earth again, and waste my time hugging a boulder on the face of that cliff. As for the magnificent view, I turned my back on it. It had no charms for me. I thought of that hymn, "How firm a Foundation," and wondered how foolish some people could be who fancied rocks, and crags, and caves, and such things. The earth, the soft yielding earth, was good enough for me, could I ever get back again; I wriggled and twisted, I insinuated myself over the worst places; I hugged so close to other places that you would have thought I had been stuck there with Spaulding's glue; I moved my feet so gently and softly that they would not have disturbed a zephyr, and finally I was safe—but at such a cost; my hair had been standing on end for an hour—would my fright turn me bald, like some fellows? My nerves were unstrung, my legs were weak; I think of the earth and that beautiful hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," and I have resolved not to tempt Providence again by leaving it for the rocks. I don't want to hear of rugged cliffs again. We returned to the hotel, and I retired at once, to dream of being carried away by eagles, and of falling down chasms, and being buried under huge rocks. All of this was caused by chalybeate water, and by drinking six glassees before breakfast.

WHITE CHAPEL MOVEMENT.

Farmers Organizing.

Pursuant to call a large number of Farmers met at White Chapel, Saturday, Aug. 9th, representing almost every section of the county.

On motion, W. H. Crouch was called to the chair, and F. Ewing appointed Secretary. Mr. Crouch explained the object of the meeting in a brief well-timed speech, calling the attention of Farmers to the leading objects of Granges, and urging upon them the importance of establishing one or more in our county.

He then called upon all who wished to petition for a Grange to come forward and give their names to the Secretary, whereupon eighteen signed the petition.

E. B. Ross offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, Whereas agriculture is the most important industry known among mankind, as not only their well being, but their existence itself depends upon it. Every drawback upon its prosperity should be firmly resisted, as when it languishes all others languish likewise.

2nd. That the agricultural community have real and substantial grievances.

3rd. That we owe our grievances mainly to want of co-operation and mutual understanding.

4th. That inasmuch as the pursuit of farming has a tendency to separate its members and thereby prevent co-operation and fraternization among them, it is essential to their improvement and protection that they have such organizations among them as may bring them together for consultation.

5th That the organization of Granges seems to afford such opportunity as is so much needed, and if their avowed objects are carried out faithfully, and with moderation, much good is bound to result therefrom.

6th. That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to invite the proper officers to meet us at Dunbar's Cave on the 18th of September, for the purpose of organizing a Grange and that we earnestly recommend all the farmers in reach to be present and take determined action in this important matter.

W. W. McMurray then handed the following resolutions to the Secretary to be read, and acted on by the meeting:

Whereas, One of the chief branches of husbandry in our county, the rearing of sheep has been rendered almost useless by the depredations of dogs.

Resolved, That we—the farmers of Montgomery County—representing almost every section of the county, in convention assembled at White Chapel, do protest against the action of our County Court in refusing to levy a tax on dogs, and be it

Resolved, That we respectfully ask of our Magistrates at their next meeting, or so soon thereafter as practical, the levying of a tax of one dollar per head on dogs in the county, exempting only those required by the Legislature of one to each family.

And we would respectfully recommend to our Honorable County Court, that in order to make the tax more effective, that the Constables in each civil district be made collectors of this tax.

Be it further Resolved, That our Representative, Hon. R. F. Ferguson, is requested to use his influence at the next meeting of our Legislature to secure the passage of a more effective law for the protection of sheep for Montgomery County, if not the entire State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to our County Court Judge, and ask him to call the attention of the court to the same.

The President announced the resolutions open for discussion; whereupon, C. W. Fort took the floor and said: "He was a dear lover of dogs, and had as fine a pack of hounds as ever opened on the trail of a fox, and next to his wife and children—his dogs occupied the warmest place in his affections, but he heartily approved the resolution and would like to have the tax doubled to that proposed and no dogs exempt."

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Clarksville papers.

Adjouned to meet at Dunbar's Cave, September 18th, 1873.

W. H. CROUCH, Pres't.

F. EWING, Sec'y.

Tom Scott Effects Another Consolidation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At the re-organization of the directory of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company to-day, Thomas A. Scott was elected President, Andrew Pierce, Jr., Vice President and General Manager, and Gen. Cliton B. Fisk, Treasurer. The election of Scott is said to indicate an alliance between the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallel projects for one line of railroad to San Fancisco.

"THE ACME OF FRAUD."

The New York Sun printed a few days ago several columns from its Washington correspondent explaining how the Central Pacific Ring has succeeded in outdoing the Credit Mobilier, and in gobbling $211,299,328,17. The correspondent is of the opinion that a thorough and uncompromising investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad of California would disclose still more startling facts—would result in the exposure of a still grander scheme of corruption, and bringing to grief a still greater number of public men who sold their souls for a share in the profit of the Credit Mobilier of the Pacific Coast. The Sun thus comments editorially:

"We print to-day an account derived from the most authentic sources of the operations of the Central Pacific Ring. This revelation cannot fail to astound the public even in these days of widespread—we had almost said general—corruption and wrong doing. If the charges made by the Supervisors of Placer county can be sustained, it is evident that the gentlemen of the Credit Mobilier were novices when compared with Stanford, Huntington and their colleagues of the Contract and Finance Company.

"This company, indeed, seems to be not the twin brother, but the elder and much the bigger brother of the Credit Mobilier. That the allegations set forth by the plaintiffs in the Placer county suit can be to a very great extent established by legal evidence there can be little doubt. It is but a few days since Mr. Huntington and his associates were negotiating to sell four-fifths of the great Central Pacific railroad, while the enormous wealth they have so suddenly and mysteriously acquired affords other evidence to support the charges made against them.

"We have long been satisfied that the Contract and Finance Company was a greater fraud than the Credit Mobilier; and we have repeatedly called the attention of the Congressional Committee charged with the investigation of Central Pacific railroad affairs, to the peculiar character of the Company, and its operations.—Hitherto little notice has been taken of Central Pacific affairs, as the Company has its agents in very confidential relations with the White House, and his powerful friends in both branches of Congress. Now we are under the impression that the institution will receive the attention it deserves.

"It is charged that vast sums of money have been used by Huntington and his confederates influence to legislation. This will be no surprise to those who are familiar with the secret springs which too often are brought to play, in order to secure desired ends in Congress. No Oakes Ames has yet appeared with a memorandum book to show where shares were placed to do the most good; but then without such aid it may not be impossible to follow the trail of the corruptionists. Indeed, it is not likely there will be any difficulty in the matter.

"What are we coming to? Is there no longer any regard for the principles of honesty and virtue in this land? It would almost seem that such was the situation when we see men who are leaders in religious organizations and in honest business enterprises, laboring to uphold an Administration which is permeated through and through with corruption as rank as that disclosed on unveiling the secrets of the Credit Mobilier and Contract and Finance Company!"

Meeting of Superintendent and District School Directors.

A meeting of School Directors was held Monday; nearly all the districts were represented, several districts failed to hold elections, in which cases Superintendent Whitfield appointed Directors.

The Superintendent gave such instructions as the law and regulations required, distributed contracts, and blanks for taking census, and adjourned to meet on the first Monday in September, at which time there will be a full report of scholastic population.

Following is the list of Directors:

1st District—S. H. Morgan, J. S. Parham, John Wilcox.

2nd District—A. G. Chiles, T. B. Ferguson, Rev. M. G. Carney.

3d District—R. A. Wilson, Dr. E. R. Dabney, J. L. Killebrew.

4th District—(appointed) R. S. Paine W. S. Mallory, M. Hartman.

5th District—H. R. Harris, J. L. Herring, B. W. Herring.

6th District—E. B. Ross, Dr. D. P. Sypert, R. A. Barnes.

7th District — (appointed) John R. Martin, B. Lyle, H. W. Watts.

8th District—(appointed) J. W. Bartee, W. K. Cummings, A. J. Riggins.

9th District—Eaton Haines, G. W. Outlaw, Squire Lowrey.

10th District—(appointed) P. T. Williams, Ed. Brewer, J. O. R. Hooper.

11th District—J. W. Wilkerson, C. T. Rudolph, P. O. Travis.

12th District—Dr. L. L. Lurton, H. C. Merritt, G. B. Wilson.

14th District—Not reported.

15th District—H. L. Burney, G. W. Pace, Alex Smith.

16th District—T. H. Rye, J. N. Blackford, Henry Hunter.

17th District—H. O. Wyatt, Thomas Mills, Dr. B. W. Ussery.

18th District—J. W. Attaway, J. P. Kelley, J. M. Sechler.

19th District—Dr. J. H. Marable, U. D. Tomlinson, J. M. Peacher.

20th District—V. W. Smith, W. L. Allen R. P. Powers.

BACK TAXES.

Letter from Comptroller Burch to Colonel B. P. Anderson.

The Back Taxes will be Collected—Tax-Payers Must Come to Time.

EDITORS APPEAL—The enclosed comprehensive and brief letter from Comptroller Burch explains itself. It is entirely unnecessary for me to add a word, except, perhaps, to say, *once more*, that I intend to *collect* the past-due taxes in Shelby County. Those who are delinquent may rest assured of this. Yours very truly,

B. P. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7th, 1873.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., August 5, '73.

B. P. Anderson, Revenue Commissioner of Shelby County:

DEAR SIR—I see in the Appeal of the third an editorial article headed, "The Persecuted Wretches," from which it seems that a portion of your citizens take the opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of McRae vs. McLemore's heirs, decided lately at Jackson, as determining that the act of 1873, chapter 118, repeals the law of 1872, chapter 3, under which you are acting. I write to say that such is not the opinion of the Attorney-General. The titles of the two acts show the different purposes for which they were intended. The act of 1872 is, "To provide for the sale of lands which have been sold for taxes due the State, and bought in by the Collector of Revenue." In other words, it is an act to sell the State's interest in lands hitherto purchased by the State under tax sales. Several weeks since I received a certified copy of the opinion in the case of McRae vs. McLemore's heirs, and immediately submitted to the Attorney-General a question as to the effect of the act of 1873 upon the act of 1872, under his construction of this opinion of the court. He argued the case before the Supreme Court, and says that the act of 1872 was not in the contemplation of the Legislature when it passed the act of 1873, and that the act of 1872 was not before the court when it considered the act of 1873. You will please govern yourself accordingly.

Respectfully,
JOHN C. BURCH,
Comptroller.

THE CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 11.—The general abatement of cholera is reported in the vicinity of Union City. It is estimated that nearly one hundred families left that town during the late panic.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—Information was received to-day that the health of Jonesboro is still improving, and hopes are entertained that the cholera has about passed away. There were four deaths at Union City last night, and several new cases were reported this morning. The town is almost deserted. There have been eighty deaths in it from cholera during the past six weeks.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 13.—There was one death from cholera at Union City last niggt, and one this morning.

In Chattanooga, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 11.—There is no cholera at Chattanooga. The municipal authorities finished depositing all melons, vegetables, save tomatoes, in the Tennessee river yesterday. Cholera is thought to have disappeared from that place, and there is no prospect for return. The people are not scared at its second visit, and none left on account of it.

In Hopkinsville, Ky.

[Conservative, 9th.]

There have been but four cases of cholera in the city this week. The first, a Mrs. Carnett, who died Monday night, in the brick house near the bridge, on the street by that name. This was a case from neglected diarrhea. The second was a negro man named Allen Oldham, who died on Wednesday, In the old office near Dr. Gish's, and formerly occupied by him. He was a railroad hand, and had diarrhea for some time, but neglected himself and continued his work daily in the sun, and was taken with the disease only after walking to town three miles through the sun, exhausted.

The third was a negro girl named Patsy, who died opposite the Episcopal Church, Wednesday. She had also had a bad diarrhea for some time, and led a vicious life.

The fourth was a negro man named Joe Johnson, who died in the little house near Mrs. Tucker's. He seemed to be an abandoned wretch, and was too far gone when the physician saw him to give any particulars about himself. The house is one where a lot of negro prostitutes assemble and live in crowds and filth.

Cheap for the Farmers.

New York Times Illinois Letter.

Many of the granges have employed purchasing agents, who are now buying farming and domestic machinery at wholesale prices. The wholesale dealers in Chicago at first refused to sell, except at retail prices, to the agents of the granges; saying that by so doing they would lose the trade of agents and retail dealers. Most of them have, however, reconsidered this determination, and the saving made by farmers by purchasing through the agents, is from ten to fifty per cent. A farmer in Bureau county gave me some figures that will illustrate the working of this system. A good farm wagon, complete, retails at $100; the grange purchases it for $70. A plow for which the farmers have been paying $32 a granger gets for $16. A $50 sewing-machine is purchased for $30, and a $65 one for $39. From $40 to $60 is saved on the price of a parlor organ. A rapidly growing competition seems to have sprung up among the wholesale dealers for the custom of the granges, and whatever other result the movement may have, the farmers will be greatly benefitted by the co-operative purchases.

The Teeth an Advertisng Medium.

Every time a lady who uses fragrant SOZODONT opens her mouth, she advertises the article. The state or her teeth in a certificate of its excellence. No spot darkens their surface, no impurity clings to them, the cushions in which they are set are rosy, and the breath that swells through them is sweet as the breeze of June.

Spalding's Liquid Glue, always ready to use.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: You are hereby authorized to announce my name for re-election for Mayor, at the October election. I feel very grateful for the large vote I have heretofore received. My motto is, I go for my friends, right or wrong.

I will not electioneer for or against any candidate for Alderman.

GEO. R. HARRIS.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the Mayoralty, at the October election.

G. A. LOGAN

For Aldermen.

We are arthorized to announce T. H. JACKSON, as a candidate for Alderman in the 7th Ward. Election 1st Saturday in October. [Aug. 16, '73—tc*.

OAKLAND INSTITUTE.

I propose to open a High School, on the first Monday in September, 1873, at Oakland, Montgomery county, Tenn., on the Russellville pike, 7 miles from Clarksville

TERMS, PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Classics and Higher Mathematics	$20 00
Other Branches	15 00
Boarding	60 00
Incidental Fee	75

Boarders can be accommodated in the family of Mrs. A. L. Johnson, where they will be under my personal supervision.

FRANK JOHNSON.

Aug. 16, '73-1w*.

LEONARD

Will sell, at Crusman's corner, on Monday, the 1st day of September, a choice lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureas, Washstands, Chairs, Carpets, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Aug. 16, '73-2t.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

There will be a second and third general meeting of the creditors of Schloss & Wolf, bankrupts, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at the office of John Rhum, Register, at Nashville, Tenn., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of declaring a dividend.

EDMOND B. LURTON,
Assignee.

Clarksville, Aug. 16, 1873-2w.

Livery and Feed Stable.

S. O. W. BRANDON

Has not sold his stable on Third street, but is still there, and will furnish old and new customers with good horses and vehicles at all times, or feed horses at reasonable rates.

Aug. 16, '73-tf.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT.

(Non-Resident Notice.)

B. D. Johnson vs. W. B. Mason.

In this cause, it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, W. B. Mason, is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, and an original attachment having been issued on his property. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the City of Clarksville, for four weeks, commanding the said Mason to appear before me, or some other Justice of the Peace, at my office in Clarksville, Montgomtry co., the 20th September, 1873, and make defence to said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

R. D. READ, J. P.

Aug. 16, 1873—4t.

Walter McComb & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

In this Market for

DRAUGHON'S

CELEBRATED

ROBERTSON COUNTY

WHISKEY,

Invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, and others desiring a pure article for medicinal or other purposes to their present supply of this well known whiskey.

WALTER McCOMB & Co.

Aug. 9, 73-3w

Important Announcement!

Wishing to reduce our stock before starting east for a Fall supply, we will offer for sale for

SIXTY DAYS

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS

--A T--

BARGAIN PRICES!

CLOTHING

--A T--

BARGAIN PRICES!

SHOES

V