THE CHRONICLE

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

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CLARKSVILLE : : : OCT. 21, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Of Indiana.

ELECTORS.

For the State at Large,
WM. B. BATE, of Davidson.
E. A. JAMES, of Hamilton.

Congressional Districts.
1st—H. H. INGERSOLL, of Greene.
2d—MOSES WHITE, of Knox.
3d—W. J. CLIFT, of Warren.
4th—BENTON McMILLIN, of Smith.
5th—EDMOND COOPER, of Bedford.
6th—THOS. L. DODD, of Davidson.
7th—JOHN H. MOORE, of Hickman.
8th—R. A. ENLOE, of Madison.
9th—G. W. SMITHEAL, of Tipton.
10th—J. W. CLAPP, of Shelby.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES D. PORTER.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN F. HOUSE,

Of Montgomery County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

CHARLES G. SMITH.

Of Montgomery County.

FOR FLOATER,

COL. N. BRANDON,

Of Stewart County.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

A. E. GARNER,

Of Robertson County.

THE SCHOOLS IN TENNESSEE.

In our last issue we gave our readers some information in reference to the public school question in the South, and especially as it bore upon the education of the colored race, whose manumission was the result of the late war. So far as this purpose depended upon the Republican party, which was universally predominant from the outbreak of the war till within quite a recent date, its history, as proved by our last weeks' statement, may be given in a sentence: they raised taxes to educate the negro, and then stole the money.

We purpose now to examine, more in detail than in the other States, the history of public education in Tennessee since the war, in the course of which investigation it will appear that, so long as the Radicals ruled the State, they followed out the same programme with this exception, that, while their brother Radicals in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana raised money for educational purposes and then stole it, the Tennessee Radicals stole a large fund which had been raised for the purpose before the war by other men.

Let us say that we have no taste for investigation of this sort, it has no attractions for us, it is utterly repugnant to all our natural tastes and preferences, and though, in the present political contest, the peculators and corruptors of the party in power imperatively demand exposure at the hands of its antagonists, we think it will be found that there has been less of this in the CHRONICLE than in most other papers engaged in the controversy, less perhaps than a rigid construction of our duty would have imposed upon us.

On this head we have no excuse for silence. The Radical party charge that we, the Southern Democrats, are bitterly opposed to anything which tends to elevate the colored race in the scale of humanity, while they only are promoters of the education and advancement of the freedmen. This assertion is so palpably false, and its promulgation so mischievous that we have no excuse for declining the challenge which it implies. We have already answered it as regards the other Southern States. We now undertake more in detail to demonstrate the flagrant truth that in this State, even more signally than in the others, the Radicals have shown themselves the active enemies of public schools in Tennessee by making the funds raised for the purpose in better times, the chief storehouse of their infamous peculations, while the little that has been possible in that direction has been done by the political antagonists of that party, after the resources which ought to have sustained them had been crippled, squandered and plundered by the Radicals while in power.

Unlike Georgia and North Carolina, Tennessee had made considerable advances in public education before the war, public schools equal to any in the United States had been established in her principal cities, and a large sum of money had been set apart for this purpose in addition to whatever State and county taxes might be necessary.

About 660,000, arising partly from our *pro rata* of a surplus in the United States treasury, and partly from the sale of some public lands, was the provision set apart by the State Government as sacred to the cause of public education for ever. It is the history of this fund which we now propose to follow out.

The Bank of Tennessee was the original depository of this fund, and down to the commencement of the war it furnished a main part of the capital of that institution, which at that period was paying into the State Treasury $90,000 per annum for the use of it, all of which was devoted to the purpose of sustaining the expenses of the public schools. During the war the State Bank suspended business, and its assets, including of course the school fund, were carried further South for safety. According to the statement of H. L. Claiborne, for a number of years principal book-keeper of the Bank of Tennessee, these funds in 1863 were deposited in the various banks of Augusta, Georgia, except a keg of specie containing $50,000, for which, as he alleges, the vaults of the banks could not make room. It was deposited in the counting room of a private firm, and was under the direction of Mr. Fisher, the cashier of the bank of Tennessee. Fisher seems to have opened it and transferred the specie bag by bag to his own sleeping room. Just before the close of the war one McCann, slept with Fisher, and Fisher told him that the rebellion was about gone up, and he meant to remove these funds "to have something to go on." It was first taken to the house of an Italian named Riva, and no further can it be traced. Riva is now in Italy; Fisher was at the time of the investigations we are studying, still in the United States and poor. From which it is to be inferred that the Italian was too sharp for him, and he sustains his share in the obloquy of the theft without sharing in its profits. In addition to this $50,000 keg, two wagons and eight mules, the property of the bank, became invisible to the naked eye during the war.—Doubtless they had been used to convey the assets from Nashville to Georgia. Those who remember the state of things South at the close of the war, will understand that mules were mules in those days, and eight of them were no very trifling assets. However this limits the stealage during the war, to $50,000 in specie and two wagons and their teams, worth in those days probably not less than $2,000; the main body of school fund remained intact in the vaults of the Georgia banks to the amount of considerably over $600,000.

Let us state here, to make the matter clear, that the school fund had been so embarked in the business of the bank of Tennessee that it formed an undistinguishable part of its assets, so that in fact the bank assets and the school fund were one. In no other way could the fund have been made available for producing as large an income as, before the war, it paid for school purposes. So that when we seek the bank assets and the school funds, we mean the same thing—the school fund was the bank and the bank was the school fund.

We now come to the date 1865 when the war is over. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, with a Legislature from the election of which all white men were excluded except carpet-baggers and scalawags.

One of the first things achieved by that government was to hunt up the missing school fund. To do them justice the Radical rulers of Tennessee had always a keen eye for the monies of the State; what they wanted with them will appear hereafter.

We are obliged to be brief, but every word of what we are going to state can be substantiated from the official record of the Legislature of Tennessee from 1865 to 1868 inclusive.

The first thing was to bring the funds that might have survived the vicissitudes of war from Augusta, and May 29, 1865, the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller were instructed by the Legislature to take charge of the assets of the bank and receipt for the same. Some more leakage must have taken place somewhere, for instead of over $600,000 which ought to have remained after the abstraction of the $50,000 keg and the mules and wagons, the amount was only $446,719.70, in gold, with this U. S. 7.30 bonds were purchased to the amount of $618,250; these bonds being at the time at a discount of 40 per cent.—From this time no one had the handling of the money thus recovered from the perils of the war but strictly loyal Republicans. But the truly loyal seemed by no means to have agreed among themselves as to who should undertake this great responsibility, which seems to have been a bone of contention among them, so eager were they all of them to share its burdens; and one of the provisions of the act for winding up the Bank of Tennessee, was that this fund should be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of Tennessee. The report of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller (Feb. 19, 1867), in which they take great credit to themselves for obeying this provision, is rather amusing reading; a sardonic grin pervades the whole of it. We are told how the Treasurer, "with his finger on the law, demanded possession of these packages of 7.30 bonds then in the Comptroller's safe," and how "the fund was counted by the Comptroller, placed in the hands of the Treasurer and his receipt taken therefor, and the undersigned ceased to be responsible for it."

The next step was for the Treasurer to deposit the fund in the Tennessee National Bank at Memphis, together with $45,132.25 interest due. This step, as soon as known, was received with a loud outcry from the truly loyal at Nashville, including the Governor, Secretary, Comptroller and Legislature. What! the sacred fund which all the high priests of Radicalism in Nashville were so eagerly zealous to take charge of, placed altogether beyond their reach. Never! The Treasurer was impeached for his unauthorized act; it was charged against him that he had received a bonus from the Memphis bank (which, though never proved, seems to this editor exceedingly probable), and that at any rate such a deposit was not lawful without the concurrence of several officers. What became of the impeachment or the Treasurer we have not inquired; suffice it that he vanished from history at this stage of the proceedings.

A committee of the Legislature is appointed to go to Memphis, furnished with two checks on the banks in question signed by the Treasurer (a new one we infer had been appointed), one for $318,250, and another for $300,000. But now came trouble. If they pressed for all of it at once, they would break the bank and never get the handling of the much coveted funds. They had to get it in driblets. What the committee at first received was as follows:

Order on United States Secretary of State for 7.30 securities	$50,000.00
Sundry deposits on banks	268,838.85
Currency	86,595.00
Twenty-three State bonds	23,000.00
	368,433.85

Leaving a balance due of 330,187.50, for which the president of the Memphis bank gave four notes, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. These notes seem to have been paid at maturity, and the school fund amounting now to $698,521.35, which seems to have had as many lives as a cat, was again in Nashville. It seems to have been discovered however, that the fund might be made available to the Nashville ring while deposited where Stanford the treasurer had placed it, and very soon it was again deposited in the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis. We have a letter of Governor Brownlow to its President, Mr. Rutter, assuring him of his friendship and good will it he would conduct himself as required, but warning him against the treasurer Stanford, both for other reasons and because he was an "old Johnson Democrat." Soon after this, the bank was made the fiscal agent of the State with various exclusive privileges; the real condition of whose existence as exposed in the report of its President, Mr. Rutter, was that the bank was to be the agent of the Radical ring in the Capital, and the ring was to fight the battles of the bank in the Legislature. Further there was an indefinite understanding which was liberally carried carried out, that the notes of the members of the ring were to be cashed without any critical enquiries as to security. How soon under this management the whole was dissipated is a matter of recent history, and the whole process cannot be here described, but this is the statement of the Trustee for winding up the concern in his report to the Legislature, presented November, 1868: "The State has no interest in winding up the Bank of Tennessee, except as guardian of the interests of the people; for not one dollar of its assets, under the most favorable circumstances are available to pay even the note holders of the bank."

The revolting details of the continuous stealage of two years which resulted thus cannot be given here. Every one who desires to know what the Brownlow administration was under the auspices of Arnell, Mullins, Barbour Lewis, Bossom, Spence, Wines, Elliot, &c., &c., can read the report of the special committee of the House in the appendix to the House journal of 1868-9.

We find in this report the correspondence of members of the Legislature with the accommodating Rutter, on the one hand concocting plans for increased privileges to the bank, for keeping out other banks which were competing for privileges as fiscal agents; and on the other hand asking to have notes cashed. Here are some of them:

Arnell, of Maury, $5,500.
Richards, of Shelby, 5,500.
Wines, of Montgomery, 2,500.
Mullins, of Bedford, 500.
W. K. Hall, Senator, 1,000.

This is one way, another was the securing the predominance and permanency of the Radical party, for which the fund bled at every pore. A large sum for instance was given to float the International police, which was sent to the cities of Tennessee for the same purpose as the army which Grant, Cameron and Taft have sent to South Carolina this fall. No wonder that that the school fund melted like snow in the showers of February and left no trace behind.

And now the Democratic Legislature, assuming the responsibility for the fund stolen by the Radicals, is paying by taxation the means towards the school expenses which should be raised as interest from the stolen fund. And yet Mr. Prosser, less than a week ago, in this very city, had the effrontery to say that wherever the Democratic party had gained the predominance in a Southern State, it had uniformly swept away the means which the Republican party had previously furnished for public schools. Prosser, who was a member of that very Legislature in which these transactions were exposed and could not be ignorant of them, calculates upon the people of Tennessee having short memories, and sometimes we are inclined to think he is right; it is at least very difficult to arouse them to the danger of any political blunders by which the Radicals might again attain power. As one contribution to that purpose we give this brief abstract of their record in the management of the school fund.

BARBECUE AT MAJOR'S STORE.

District No. 14.

No. 14 is not a very populous district, but a crowd of from 300 to 500 met there last Saturday to enjoy the barbecue offered them, and to hear the questions of the day discussed by the various candidates for office who attended. The crowd was evidently bent on pleasure and fun at the same time that their political feeling was at a high state of tension, and the speakers were all heard attentively, their arguments well weighed and their jokes received with boisterous merriment. The list included Mr. Polk Johnson, Judge Smith, Col. House and Mr. Prosser, Col. N. Brandon, the competing candidates for Congress, &c. We have on several of these occasions given the drift of the argument of the various candidates, and, on this occasion, will confine ourselves to the speech of Mr. Polk G. Johnson, who is not a candidate and has so far not been reported as a speaker in this campaign.

Mr. Johnson was introduced by Judge Smith, as the son of one of the greatest of Tennessee statesmen, and interested the audience intensely for an hour and a quarter.

He said that two great parties throughout the United States at this time put in their respective claims for the suffrage of the people, and that everything outside of these, from Peter Cooper to Conrad Fredrick, was a mere side-show intended to distract people's attention from the real issues: Illustrating this position by the crushing pressure which national extravagance is now inflicting on the tax-payers of the nation, he detailed many of the extravagancies of the party in power.

He then came down to State and county politics, and mentioned, as a crowning iniquity of the radical party while it held sway in this State, their refusal of a seat in the legislature to the Hon. Cave Johnson (father of the speaker) although he had received the unanimous vote of the county. He contended that any independent candidacy at this time was really in favor of that party, whatever name the candidate might call himself by—and illustrated that position by the case of Squire Frederick, the Independent candidate, in opposition to Judge Smith. Conrad Fredrick, he said, though avowing himself a Democrat of 30 years standing, could not prevail upon himself to be present at the barbecue which a few days before had been given right at his door in the interest of the Democratic party, on the contrary he absented himself from his home the day before and that night occupied a room with several radicals. If a man is known by the company he keeps there can be but little democracy now left in Conrad Frederick.

On the question of State taxation he showed that the position of Mr. Frederick was clearly a factious one and not founded on any principle. He reminded his audience that at the county convention last July, Judge Smith had contended that taxes enough ought to be raised to pay the State debt, whatever they might amount to, and held the opinion that 60 cents on the $100 would be required. On that occasion, the section which Squire F. represents had objected to the 60 cts. but was ready to compromise at 50 cts. After that the State Democratic convention came to the conclusion that nothing more than 40 cts, could be raised. This took away from Squire F. all excuse for dividing the Democratic party, for it proposed even less than he was willing to give at first; but his present position shows that it is his main object to divide and defeat the Democracy, to which nevertheless he affirms his adhesion; and indeed it has been stated on good authority that the Squire has said that he will stay on the track though it should end in the election of a radical.

Democrats therefore have to choose between Judge Smith, a known Democrat, and Conrad Frederick convicted as an ally of the Radical party.

Mr. Johnson's speech was received with loud applause by the whole assemblage.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

The elections of October bear somewhat the same relations to the presidential election in November as the actions at Quartre Bras and Ligny to the great and final struggle of Waterloo. They are preliminary skirmishes in which the two armies reconnoitre one another's position, and test the strength, and weakness of particular points in the line of defense and attack. The whole strategy of the main action depends upon the result of them. In this point of view our successes in Indiana and West Virginia are encouraging in a high degree to the party of reform, and they have already occasioned a manifest change in the strategic movements of our antagonists. The West is no longer the field of their maneuvres, but New York. The military operations in South Carolina and Louisiana are already assuming a lawless character which is the symptom of desperation, and rumors of revolutionary projects, with Grant as the candidate in the place of Hayes, all indicate that the Radical party thoroughly appreciate the gravity of their disaster. It is true that they deny that it is a disaster at all, and affirm that they have gained force in Indiana. That our readers may duly estimate the sophistry of this assertion, we will undertake to give them a brief insight into the grounds on which they rest this claim. We acknowledge great obligations to the correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who has been for several weeks in Indiana studying the situation, for the statement we here give.

The question of gain or loss depends upon which previous election we compare the present with. That between Hendricks and Brown for Governor in 1872 gave

Hendricks, (Dem.)	189,424
Brown, (Rep.)	188,276
Democratic majority	1148

No other election between that and the present gave a full vote of the State, as is easily seen. The whole number of votes polled in these elections being as follows:

Election for Governor, 1872	377,700
Election for President, 1872	349,779
Election for Sec. of State, 1874	347,656

being a falling off of 27,921 in 1872, and of 30,644 in 1874, from the vote given in the governmental election of 1872. The cause of this decline was that in the Presidential election of '72 a very large number of Democrats did not go to the poll, and in 1874 the Republicans in their turn took no interest in the election, their own organ claiming that from 20,000 to 25,000 did not vote. The only just standard of comparison therefore is the election for Governor in 1872, and this gives

Majority for Hendricks, 1872	1,148
Majority for Williams, 1876	5,494
Democratic gain in 1876	4,346

A most encouraging result, the true force of which the Radicals feel as much as we do, though they try to give the matter a different color in their statements.

Meantime we must beware of that undue confidence which resulting from partial success induces men to remit their efforts. Our antagonist is powerful and unscrupulous, and nothing but the continued devotion of our whole energies to the cause up to the last moment can secure to us the ultimate triumph which our recent successes so cheeringly portend.

Burlington Hawkeye: The Democratic party is sick and tired of this "bloody shirt campaign."

Well, let's give it a rest. Let's talk about something else besides the war. Let's talk about income tax, and perjury, and railway crookedness, and other items of Democratic reform—*New Southern Era.*

That's right. Give them the old bitterness and hatred of the war till they are tired and sick of it, and then run the machine of private slander. The public stomach will soon revolt at that, and then you can go back to blood, and so ring the changes of blood and slander, slander and blood. Not an inviting programme; but then it is not long to the 7th of November, and you can worry through till then—and then there will be no further need for you.

The Eastern Question.

To a superficial view the situation in Eastern Europe presents unaccountable contradictions. Every battle except one has been a victory for the Turks against the Servians, and yet, when the intervening powers propose an armistice of six months, Turkey accepts, Servia does not. The solution is that Turkey represents Turkey alone, torn by intestine disaffection everywhere, and Servia represents all the Slavonic nations in Europe, with Russia to back them.

Some Truth About Ohio.

The National Committee has received the following from Chairman Thompson of Ohio:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1876.—Hon. A. S. Hewett, Chairman: With an increased vote of over thirty thousand since last year, the Republicans claim this State by a majority of 6,500. We concede four to six thousand.—Twelve Republican, probably, and eight Democrats certainly elected to Congress. The prohibition vote was cast solidly for Barnes. I have positive evidence of a most lavish and corrupt use of money by the Republicans in the purchase of votes. Our people are not discouraged, but go into the Presidential fight full of confidence.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ch'm.

Death of Mr. Irving Beaumont.

Mr. Irving Beaumont, the shooting of whom we recorded three weeks ago, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Wisdom, on Tuesday evenin, g at 9 o'clock. He had been suffering the night before and on that day from the accumulation of mucus in the windpipe and lungs which his paralysis disabled him from coughing up. A *post-mortem* examination was made on the morning after death, which showed that the ball passed between the second and third *vertebræ* of the neck, without dividing the spinal marrow. This would not be the proper vehicle for discussing the cause of death which will be done in one of the Medical Journals of the day.

Irving Beaumont may be taken as a typical representative of Southern character. Warm in attachments, quick in resentment, brave, sensitive and impetous, he conciliated the warmest friendships and incurred the most bitter enmities of any man in our acquaintance, and he requited both friendship and enmity with compound interest: the epitaph of Themistocles might well be written on his tomb: "Bid them write on the stone which covers me," said the hero of Salamis, "that here lies a Greek who has helped his friends and hurt his enemies more than any other living or dead."

But Mr. Beaumont is gone, and we will cherish in our hearts his noble traits and warm affections, and all harsher qualities shall be buried in his grave.

His funeral, on Thursday morning, was very largely attended both by his own personal friends and those of his family; the services being conducted with solemnity and feeling by the Rev. R. K. Brown, assisted by the the Rev. Dr. Plummer and the Rev. T. J. Duncan.

Latest European News.

The Emperor of Russia has formally announced his intention of occupying Bulgaria; rumors of war are rife, stocks down and gold up, and general agitation in the political atmosphere of Europe.

South Carolina.

Grant is carrying things high in South Carolina; arming the negroes and disarming the white men. No Radical can now be elected by the people. Does he intend to elect himself by the bayonet?

THE article we copied last week from the American, in regard to the tobacco market at Nashville, we are informed by the author contains several important errors. Below we publish a correct copy:

LEAF TOBACCO MARKET.

Our market, for the past few weeks, has been at a stand-still, holders stoutly refusing to accept the prices offered. But owing to the damage by frost and premature cutting of at least one-half the crop, the market has assumed a much firmer tone, with an apparent willingness on the part of buyers to advance their figures, but as yet the public offerings are very light. We have sales of only 44 hhds. to report for the week, leaving a stock of 900 hhds. now on hand. J. M. Carsey, Son & Co. sold 26 hhds. on private terms. Chase & Co. sold 18 hhds. Simpson county leaf and lugs; 8 hhds. medium export leaf at 10c.; 10 hhds. sour leaf and lugs at $6 85.

W. A. BETHEL,
Secretary Tobacco Board of Trade.

NEW PROVIDENCE AND BETHEL.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: If I send you "copy" that ought to go to the Nashville Christian Advocate, you may attribute it to your popularity and publish it. I wish to chronicle a year's pastorate among those I love. My two Churches, New Providence and Bethel, have been abundantly blessed of God during the Conference year now closing.

New Providence, though by no means a wealthy society, has been struggling manfully to meet her financial obligations, and, without itemizing, let me say that her total expenses for Church purposes during the year approximates *seven hundred dollars.* Such liberality in proportion to numbers and ability I have never known—"no, not in Israel."

In the month of May we had a gracious revival wherein nineteen souls professed faith in Christ. Eighteen were added to the Church, giving them a net membership of eighty-two. The congregation eclipses any in brother Burr's district for good singing—so I think. God bless New Providence!

Bethel has often reminded me of the 80th psalm. From the 8th to the 11th verse tells of her glory in the years that have passed; the 12th and 13th verses give its *post bellum* history, while the prayer of the 1st and 19th verses have been answered during the closing Conference year. Her membership was small, and but little interest taken in her services. Now the congregation is large, and "Bethel" is a magnet in the community. God gave us a gracious and refreshing season. Many prayed-for people were happily converted, and the membership nearly thribled during the year. Her finances are at par, aye, at a premium; aggregating for all Church purposes nearly eight hundred dollars.

Let me close this brief book of chronicles by saying that very much of our success in winning souls to Christ is attributable to efficient Sunday-school workers.

Through your columns I wish thus publicly to thank the many kind friends who have persistently co-operated with me in my efforts to save souls and advance the Redeemer's kingdom. Kind words and kind deeds have enshrined them in my heart forever.

Since writing the above, Bishop Keener has read "New Providence and Bethel—T. J. Duncan," and I am glad. I hail it a God-send to live and labor for those I love. To my parishioners I would say, only give me your prayers, counsel and co-operation and under the blessing of an Allwise Providence we will yet witness a general turning to Christ of our long-prayed-for loved ones. O, Jesus restore unto us the joys of thy salvation, then will we teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee.

Our first quarterly Conference will be held at New Providence Nov. 4, at which time our plans will be laid for the current Conference year. As the District Stewards meet in Clarksville on the Monday following, it is highly important that we have a full attendance in our Quarterly Conference. Come, brethren, let us begin early and work late. The night of death cometh when no man can work.

T. J. DUNCAN.

THE Franklin Review and Journal pays the following deserved compliment to Rev. J. R. Plummer and the Academy over which he presides:

"The Rev. J. R. Plummer called on us last Tuesday, on his way back to his home in Clarksville from the conference. He is the President of the Clarksville Female Academy, and has a splendid school. He was selected by Tennessee Annual Conference to preside over this school. This was, indeed, a high compliment to him. It is one of the most magnificient buildings in the South, and is located in a belt of country unsurpassed for its wealth and intelligence; it is in a city noted for its culture and refinement. Dr. Plummer, while in Columbia, visited the house in which he was born, the residence of Hon. John V. Wright. He went into the dining room, and saw there an old-fashioned bureau, which he thought was his father's, but the Judge told him it had been in his family for one hundred years. The Doctor is a first cousin to the wives of Captain Nat. Wilkes, Captain Hickey and Mr. Tom Fleming. Captain Wilkes' first wife was a first cousin of Dr. Plummer's wife. She was the beautiful and accomplished Miss Jennie Thompson, half sister of the immortal Vance Thompson, and half sister of Dr. Sam Fain, of Williamsport. Dr. Plummer is also first cousin of General Ransom, the great Senator from North Carolinia. Mrs. Walker, the venerable sister of President Polk, sent for Dr. Plummer to come to see her, and while on his way there, she was stricken with paralysis, and is now probably dead. We wish the Doctor unbounded success in his new field of labor. He will succeed for he is eminently fitted for the control and supervision of a female school."

We know that Dr. Plummer is opposed to anything like flattery, but when we find notices like the above, emanating from a writer who speaks his honest sentiments, the Doctor will excuse us for reproducing it.

WE clip the following notice and tribute of the death of Rev. H. O. Crane, from the Southern Churchman, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. H. O. Crane was the son of Rev. W. C. Crane, D. D., once Rector of Trinity, church, in this city, where he has many friends to sympathise with him in his sore troubles:

"The Rev. Heber Otey Crane, rector of St. Stephen's church, Sherman, Texas, died suddenly on September 3d, from supposed disease of the heart, aged 28.

Mr. Crane was the son of the Rev. W. C. Crane, D. D., of Jackson, Miss. He had given himself as pioneer to to the missionary work, but has fallen as every faithful worker would desire to do, with his harness on.

His father, the Rev. Dr. Crane, long pressed with care and labor, had been stricken down in his chancel during service, and at the urgent request of his people, came to New York for medical advice. Here he received the sad news of the death of his son, which aggravated his disease, it being mainly prostration of the nervous system generally. His hopes not being realized, he is on his return by slow stages to his home in Mississippi, there to await the will of the Lord."

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Proposed Substitution of Grant for Hayes.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A shadowy but startling rumor reaches us that the Republican managers, made desperate and reckless by the unexpected loss of Indiana, on which they confidently relied, are discussing a most astonishing *coup.* This is no less than the withdrawal of Hayes from their National ticket and the substitution of Grant in his place. The meaning of this would be revolution. The party of fraud and force, feeling itself beaten, knows that its only resort is the bayonet and martial law, rigorously enforced by the man in possession. It is thought by those who are urging this measure that violence can be made to count for more than after the election, and they argue that nobody but Grant can carry out the scheme. The Republican managers see that Hayes is beaten. There is not a ghost of a chance for him with a fair election.

This is Chandler's scheme. It comes to us from a quarter which may be called reliable. That it is seriously debated among Republican leaders is undoubted. Whether they will dare to undertake it remains to be seen. Our opinion is that they will not. But when such men are driven to the wall there is no knowing what they will do.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Collision Between Whites and Blacks.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—The joint canvass of Charleston county by the Democrats and Republicans, which has been in progress for some days, resulted in a serious collision at Cainhoy, about nine miles from here. It had been agreed that both whites and blacks should attend the meeting without arms. During the speaking an altercation arose between two individuals of opposite parties, and a shot was fired by one of them. The negroes belonging to the State militia, and composing a large majority of the meeting, secured their muskets, which were secreted near by, and a volley was fired into the unarmed whites from the bushes skirting a neighboring ravine. The whites, being few in number and altogether unprepared to fight, retreated to the steamer which had brought them from the city, but not before two of their number had been killed and fourteen wounded. The dead were left in possession of the negroes. About eighty armed whites left the city this evening for Cainhoy to recover the bodies and to afford protection to the whites of that vicinity, who are in dread of being attacked or burned out.

In the Penitentiary at Last.

C. J. Mehaffey, sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years as an accomplice in the murder of Thomas Nicholas, of Robertson county, was placed in that institution yesterday by Sheriff J. S. Jones. The murder was committed in 1870, a short distance from Springfield. The body of Nicholas was hidden by the two assassins, and subsequently discovered by a dog. Poole was sentenced to 10 or 15 years' imprisonment about two years ago.—Mehaffey had three trials. The first ended in his conviction of murder in the first degree, the second in a hung jury, and the third in his submitting his case a few days ago and receiving his sentence. The case cost the county and State $6,000.—*Nashville American, 18th inst.*

PADUCAH Tribune: A large percentage of the tobacco of Lower Kentucky has been cut green for fear of frost—some persons say one-half of the crop—which will make a heavy money difference to the farmers when they put it upon the market. There have been several heavy frosts during the past week, and all tobacco caught out was injured. Our information from Graves says that about one-half of the tobacco of that county has been cut green to save it from frost, and the same thing is the fact in Caldwell county.

The colored men who have attached themselves to the Democratic party deserve and shall receive consideration at the hands of the white people. They joined at a time when the success of the Democratic party was not assured, and showed by this that they were influenced by kind feelings, and were grateful to the whites for their friendly consideration of them. These men shall be remembered as of us and for us.—*Columbus (Miss.) Index.*

The Republican leaders were unable to find a cloak to cover their iniquities, so they took the next best thing—Hayes. But it is too thin; the people see through the maze and discover the reeking mass of corruption behind it.

Deaths from yellow fever in Savannah alone, from September 1 to October 11, were 726, an average of 18 per day. Is is estimated that the population has been reduced by refugees about 8,000.

"How a One-legged Rebel Lives," is the title of a book written by a Virginian who knows how it is himself.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the Deluge Fire Company No. 1, held at Fireman's Hall, Oct. 18, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is with deep and unfeigned regret that we have learned of the death of our brother fireman, IRWIN B. W. BEAUMONT, in this city on the 17th inst., and

WHEREAS, He was for many years an active and prominent member of this company, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death our company has lost one of its most useful and zealous members, and one who was prompt at the call of duty to encounter any danger and endure any hardship; and while his fearless and chivalrous bearing on all occasions inspired respect and admiration, his generous social qualities endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of the same; also furnish the city papers with a copy for publication.

HENRY FRICH,
FRANK PHILLIPS,
FRED. NAYLOR,
Committee.

TRIBUTE TO WM. M. KERR.

Board met at City Hall at 11 o'clock, a. m. October 15th, Mayor Sullivan presiding, who explained that he had convened them that appropriate action might be taken, and proper respect shown the memory of the late W. M. KERR. Aldermen Johnson, Graham and Munford were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, Wm. M. Kerr, long and up to within the past few days a member of this Board, departed this life on the 11th inst.; and

WHEREAS, He ever manifested a lively interest in everything tending towards the prosperity of his fellow-citizens, ever deporting himself both as an officer of the city, in commercial and the private circle in a manner such as to secure to himself the friendship of all, and even the affection of a large number of those with whom he was in daily contact. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. M. Kerr, we recognize the loss of one who ever had the public interest at heart, and one who, by his uniform urbanity and kindness, had endeared himself to us to that degree, that his sudden death, occurring as it did, before attaining to the prime of life, has filled us with profound sorrow.

Resolved, That the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of the city of Clarksville, tender his family our heartfelt condolence in this sad bereavment.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and that the Recorder be, and is instructed to furnish the family with a copy of the same.

Done at City Hall, in Clarksville, October 13th, 1876.

M. SULLIVAN, Mayor.
JNO. O'BRIEN, City Recorder.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

W. E. Hendricks has this day retired from the firm of Harrison, Son & Co., and E. V. Harrison will remain in the business until it is closed. He will settle and collect all accounts against and due the firm. So you will please call and settle at your earliest convenience, as we are desirous of closing the business.

Respectfully Yours,
HARRISON, SON & CO.

October 17, 1876.

P. S.—We have about five thousand dollars worth of goods on hand that we propose to sell you at LESS THAN COST. Now is your time to buy, as we have some very desirable goods on hand.

HARRISON, SON & CO.

Oct 21, 1876-4w.

NEW HOME ENTERPRISE

MRS. ISABELLA DRISCOLL has removed to the Fox & Smith old stand opposite B. F. Coulter & Bro., Franklin street, where she is fully prepared to cut and manufacture

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,

of every description. Gentlemen's shirts a speciality. Nice linen bosom shirts from $1 25 up. Gent's Drilling Drawers at 75 cents. Ready-made Calico suits constantly on hand.

Having secured the services of an experienced dress-maker, dresses of the finest fabric will be cut, fitted and made at short notice. Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Notions kept on hand. Cloaks made in best style. I keep a good stock of Worsted and Water-proof Goods, and will make suits of approved styles. Call and see me.

☞ Cutting and Fitting made a specialty.

MRS. ISABELLA DRISCOLL.

Oct 21, 1876-4t.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1876.

G. D. White, Complainant, vs W. P. Branch et al, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, J E Sutcliffe and J A Carter are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days after the 3d Monday of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the 2d Monday in November next, 1876, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—ATTEST:

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

Quarles & Daniel, Sol'r for Com'plt.

Oct 21, 1876-4wprt$5 00.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, October 11th, 1876.

Beadie McCombs, Complainant, vs James McCombs, Defendant.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendant James McCombs is a non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the 2d Monday in Nov. next, 1876, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—ATTEST:

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

W A Jackson, Sol'r for Compl't.

Oct 21, 1876-4wprt $5 00.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1876.

R. Caldwell, Complainant, vs. T. Y. Dixon et al, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that H. P. Bennett, Ex'r, a defendant to the petition of Goodlett & Lurton, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the 2d Monday in November next, 1876, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—ATTEST:

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

A G Goodlett, Sol'r for Petitioners.

Oct 21, 1876-4wprt $5 00.

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co

Gus Rexinger vs R. Graham.

In this cause it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, R. Graham, is justly indebted to plaintiff and is a non-resident of the State so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied upon his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville CHRONICLE, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear before me or some other acting Justice of the Peace, at my office in Clarksville, on the 25th day of Nov., 1876, and make defense to said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

R. D. READ, J. P.

Oct 14, 1876-4w.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. Oct 21, 1876-2m.

NEW STOCK OF CHOICE AND FRESH GROCERIES.

Sugar!

Cut Loaf, Powdered,
Crushed and Granulated.
Pure old Fashion
GOLDEN SYRUP

Tea.

Best English Breakfast,
Gun Powder, Oolong.

Coffee.

Old Government Java,
Laguyra, Rio.

NEW CROP RICE

Sundries.

Canned Tomatoes, Peaches, Pickles, Cheese, Colman's Mustard, Maccaroni, Corn, Salmon, Sauces