THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - - - OCT. 20, 1877.

TERMS : $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Political attention is turning from East to West in Europe. The enforced inaction of the armies in Bulgaria—inaction enforced partly by the approach of winter and partly by the inextricable dead lock at Plevna—has averted men's eyes from the Danube and the Balkans, the Lom and the Vid, and turned them with intense interest to the arrondissements and prefectures of France, where has now to be decided for France, and may be for many nations besides France, the question of Republican or despotic rule, of government by the people or government by the army.

No one can appreciate the completeness and sharpness of demarcation with which the election is made to divide the voters on that one issue, popular rule or military rule, who has not read the manifesto of President MacMahon.

The principle of the Republic as established with Thiers at its head was an avowed imitation of the constitutional method established by custom in England; the responsibility of the cabinet to parliament, the resignation of the cabinet if they fail to obtain a majority for their measures in the popular house (Chamber of Deputies), the dissolution of the Chamber and election of a new one in case of a dead lock, and the final submission of the executive if that election is adverse to its opinions. All these were considered as established when the present Republican government was established, and, when MacMahon succeeded Thiers, he received the Republic and its principles unaltered with the sworn duty of carrying them out. Now, however, that the persistence in his reactionary policy and the retention of a cabinet in direct antagonism to the Chamber of Deputies has compelled an appeal to the voters of the country, he addresses the nation in a spirit at variance in all points with the spirit of the constitution. He tells the nation in the haughtiest terms that its only prospect of tranquillity is to submit to his opinions, to elect the deputies whom he has nominated, and in all respects to reverse the election of 1873. He tells the electors of France that it will be futile and dangerous at the same time to elect members opposed to the present Cabinet. He will not resign, he will not submit, he will never accept from a Republican majority a Cabinet such as that which he dismissed with Simon at its head in May last, but that he will continue to govern with the Cabinet of "faithful servant," when he has summoned to his side; he will remain "with the Senate to defend the great interests which have been entrusted to him."

This can only mean one out of two things; he will again and again dissolve the Chamber of Deputies until the voters shall be wearied into returning Deputies to his taste, or he will retain his Cabinet in the face of an adverse majority, thus producing a legislative dead-lock of indefinite duration. The former alternative cannot be adopted without the concurrence of the Senate (and it is certain that they will not concur) for the Constitution does not permit the President to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies except with the concurrence of the Senate. The deadlock policy then must be that to which the manifesto points, and this is to be adopted for an indefinite time in the hopes that the heated animosities inevitably resulting from such a state of things may culminate in some popular *emeute*, which will furnish an excuse for military intervention and a forcible abrogation of the Republic and the Constitution together.

The manifesto then means autocratic government, adopted either through fear of a revolution or in consequence of a revolution; we have only to read the following clause in order to see how utterly opposed it is to Republican principles. Let us imagine Grant even (and he was not mealy mouthed last February), but imagine even him addressing the people of the United States as follows on the eve of a Presidential election: "You do not wish, by hostile elections, to throw the country into an unknown future of crises and conflicts; you desire tranquillity, and to be assured at home and abroad that the public powers shall be in accord with the security for work and business. You will vote for the candidates I recommend to your liberal suffrages. Frenchmen! the hour has come, vote without fear."

To appreciate the astounding arrogance of these words, remember that the Republic is an established order of things, which has for four years been in operation with the consent of the whole nation, and that the men with whom President MacMahon is working for its subversion are a gang of political adventurers and pretenders, each advancing his private interests and ready for war to the knife with all the rest as soon as the subversion of the Republic shall give them their chance—the very men, in fact, to whom the public tranquillity is a main obstacle, and who only hope for success as the result of a general *embroglio*, out of which one or other of them may pluck the prize of sovereignty.

What answer the people of France may give to this challenge we are unable to divine (we are writing on Monday morning, the 15th inst., but before we go to press all the world will know).

TAMMANY ASSESSMENTS.

We have already spoken of the Tammany organization as a cancer preying on the vital organs of the Democratic party, which is bound to destroy the party unless the party can destroy it. In illustration of this position we desire attention to the following manly protest of one of the police authorities against the assessment system as applied to the New York police, which was protested against by us when practised by the Republican party. We again warn the party lest the Republicans should come to be looked upon as the reform party and the Democrats as the opponents of reform:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
POLICE DEP'T. OF THE CITY OF N. Y.,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1877.

HON. JOHN KELLY:—

SIR—A clerk in this department has handed to me a circular from you and others, demanding from him a contribution of $30 to a Tammany Hall campaign fund. I am informed that the employes of this department generally have been subjected to similar demands from you, and this circular letter has been followed by a personal demand from Mr. John D. Newman, your collector. It appears to me that the character and efficiency of the police force and the interests of good government are more seriously affected by your action than is even the slender salary which you assess. I have no official authority over the political action of my subordinates—I desire none—but I protest against the assertion that they owe allegiance to any party by virtue of office in this department. The police have almost absolute control over the conduct of elections. They are charged with the enforcement of law in a city where many influential politicians have long been habitual, flagrant, professional violaters of the law. This department has in the service of the city about twenty-six hundred men at an annual expense of some $3,202,400. These men are constantly looking for promotion or preference in agreeable duty or other official advantage. To secure these benefits they must rely upon fidelity and meritorious service, or upon political influence and favor. The efficiency of the department requires that they should rely upon the former. The present Commissioners, without distinction of party, have labored to induce them to do so, but we can do little if the powers that make and unmake Commissioners choose to treat again in the way which has come much disgrace, and nullify our efforts by prescribing to the force that partisan allegiance is to be the price of official preferment. The practice of requiring political contributions, if persisted in, will be fatal to the discipline, the morale and the efficency of the Police Department. If our experience ever repeats itself, and knaves and scoundrels find it easy to overcome the good votes of good men by fraud and wrong, it will be due in no small measure to the fact that your committee lacked either strength or inclination to forego a vicious practice, which for the sake of political control corrupts and weakens that branch of public service that should preserve the purity of the ballot box, public morality and respect of law. Very respectfully yours, JOEL B. ERHART,
Chairman Com. Rules and Discipline.

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

So far as at present heard from the French elections seem to have disappointed both parties. The Republicans, though still holding a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies, find it considerably diminished; their numbers were 363 in the late Chamber and only 325 in the present. On the other hand, while the Republicans had claimed before the election that their numbers would be raised to 400, the Monarchists claimed that theirs would be increased by from 50 to 100. Neither expectation has been realized; the numbers in the new Chamber will be about 314 to 201—majority; 113.

Now to an American or an Englishman that majority, reduced as it is, would seem a quite sufficient endorsement of the Republican cause; the MacMahon party, however, claim that as the majority is less than that in the former Chamber and much less than the 400 which Gambetta announced before the election as its probable result it is to be considered as an endorsement of MacMahon and his reactionary cabinet.

To our own minds it constitutes a triumphant verdict in favor of the republic. The diminished majority is only a phenomenon to those who are ignorant of the tremendous pressure which in France a determined administration can exercise on an election through the system of centrifugal force exerted by means of the *maires* (mayors) and prefects. These officers are all appointed by the President and are removable at his pleasure, and in their hands are all the arrangements for the registration of voters and the actual voting; their power can be best comprehended in this country by comparing them to the supervisors of registration and commissioners of elections established under the iniquitous electoral system of Louisiana for the express purpose of keeping the elections and their returns in the hands of the executive officers of the carpet-bag government. But, bad as that was, no supervisor of registration, no commissioner of election had half the power which a French *maire* or prefect has of influencing the votes of electors. These men are the chief magistrates of their cities and districts; they control the police and, to a great extent, the military quartered within their limits. Licenses to practice a trade or to open a theatre or circus are absolutely in their power, and there is scarcely a limit to the amount of favor or annoyance they can show to a voter according as he votes for or against the candidate nominated by the central government at Versailles.

Now, when MacMahon first succeed Thiers the *maires* and prefects were retained who were in office under MacMahon, and were in office during the election of 1873, but since MacMahon's dismissal of Simon and his Republican cabinet, he has also dismissed every one of the old *maires* and prefects and replaced them in every instance by Monarchists, generally Bonapartist. These men have instructions to favor in every way the election of the government nominees, and these are all pronounced Monarchists. Marshall MacMahon, like General Grant, goes all lengths in supporting "the party which I represent"—only he has greater powers in doing so than even General Grant. The wonder is that the Republicans have a majority at all, still more a wonder that they have one of 113, the existence of which shows an irrepressible determination on the part of the people in the face of all pressure brought to bear upon them.

And now, what will MacMahon do? or rather what will Fourton and the Bonapartists wire-pullers, whose puppet he is, do next? Wait a week; let people take breath after this excitement, and we may have some means of conjecturing.

THE Democratic majority in Ohio turns out to be not more than 22,000. Very well, it is enough. Stanley Matthews may say of the wound inflicted on him, with Mercutio:

"'Tis not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door; but it is enough, 'twill serve. I am peppered, I warrant, for this world. A plague o' both your houses, (Hayes and anti-Hayes), they've made worms meat of me; I have it and soundly, too."

And Hayes may take up the dialogue in the character of Romeo and say:

This gentleman our house's near ally,
My very friend, hath got his mortal hurt
In my behalf. * * * *
This day's black fate on more days doth depend,
This but begins the woe, others must end.
Etc.

FROM Russian headquarters: "The Imperial guard have all gone to Plevna, *and the Czarovitch will not command them*, to avoid clashing with the Prince of Roumania." So much the better for the Imperial Guard, and so much the worse for Plevna. But is the Prince of Roumania any better.

THE COLORED VOTER CONSIDERING.

Our attention has been called to a New Orleans paper entitled the Weekly Critic, edited by a colored man evidently of considerable shrewdness. He sees plainly enough that the time has come when the relations of parties to one another are so far changed that it becomes a serious question with which the interests of the colored race can best be identified.

He says:

The Republican party has been and perhaps is the party of our choice. Taught to believe by its leaders that Southern whites were our natural enemies, we clung to it with a devotion of spirit that was truly God-like. It cost many sacrifices to espouse its cause and battle for its principles. Our Northern friends admired our courage, applauded our actions, and said we were not ungrateful. That palaver carried them through three campaigns, when the negro was left to fight for himself, among a people whose natural prejudices were intensified by the tenacity with which we clung to its tenets.

He evidently considers himself deserted by his white leaders and announces that it is time to look for for others. Betrayed and deserted by those who profered their friendship as a bait for office, and, when office was no longer attainable, lost their interest in their colored friend, he seems to think that in his own race alone are to be found the men to give shape and counsel to his political action. Thus—

Now that the thirst for office has been quenched, our former colored leaders in this State, can do much by showing our people the path to pursue. We do not class all who occupied official place as leaders. Nine-tenths of them were followers. We must single out the most resolute, the most determined and the most intelligent, and even that must be accompanied by a clean record. We do not want the advice of men, who are under a cloud for malfeasance in office; but men whose political records are above suspicion and reproach. Men like the former bring reproach us as a people. Their acts of omission and commission are charged to a race and it behooves us to see to it in the future that no political honors are conferred on those whose sense of shame has been dwarfed by an "itching palm," and an insufferable amount of egotism.

It is time now for the negro to ask himself whether that "debt of gratitude" has not been paid. It is time for us to ask ourselves whether that enthusiasm and good will manifested for President Hayes in the South cannot be and should not be directed in another channel. In other words, whether our relations, our condition and our peace and happiness cannot best be observed by renouncing our allegiance, now the veil of cupidity and hypocrisy has been lifted from the face of our former Syren.

We are not going to obtrude our counsel—it would hardly be accepted as disinterested—we will only suggest to our contemporary to study the one subject of public education as worked by the two parties, by the Republican party so long as it held rule, by the Democratic when it succeeded to it; let him compare the abundant talk and stealage of school funds on the one side, the practical effort on the other, and he will find matter for sober reflection.

We must yet make room for one more extract which convinces us that the freedman is getting his eyes very wide open indeed:

Much, very much depends on our young men. They assume the duties of citizenship in the beginning of an era, where brain, muscle, character and resolution, have taken the place of trickery, dissimulation and dishonesty. They may be derided and discouraged, but it is their solemn duty to make a name for our people that none need be ashamed of, and one that can stand the test of Time. It must be done by earnest, patient endeavor, by close application to study; by a respect for the views of others; and by the cultivation of a healthy, generous spirit of rivalry. They must cry down all efforts to revive political animosities, and in the future act with those whose interests are identical with their own.

NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER.

The caucus of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives did its work quickly, quietly and well. During the afternoon of the 13th, the New York delegation withdrew the name of Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York; this left only three avowed candidates: Messrs. Randall of Pennsylvania, Sayler of Ohio and Goode of Virginia. The nomination was decided on first ballot, the numbers standing:

Randall	109
Sayler	23
Goode	12

The two defeated candidates were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Randall into the hall in which the caucus was held. After receiving the congratulations of his friends there, he made his acknowledgments in the following words:

Mr. Chairman and Representatives, I thank you. Your action to-night is most grateful to me. I will in administering the high office to which I shall be called, endeavor to do my full duty to my country, believing that in such a course I will best promote the interest and success of our party, secure your confidence and secure the approval of my countrymen. [Applause.]

Mr. Randall's election will follow this nomination as a matter of course, and we believe will be in every way satisfactory to the party throughout the nation. He conducted the business of the House with good judgment, firmness and dignity through as trying a crisis as has ever occurred in the National Congress, and there is no living man in whose integrity of character the House will place greater confidence.

For our own part, we congratulate the nation on the promptitude with which the question was settled, leaving no time for the angry rivalries which are so often fruitful in permanent heart-burnings where all should be harmony and brotherly co-operation.

CONGRESSIONAL ABSTRACT.

Oct. 15.—The reading of the roll by Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the House was the first thing in order. When *Colorado* was called an interruption took place, Mr. Hale offering a resolution that the name of Patterson (Dem.) should be erased and that of Bedford (Rep.) substituted. The Clerk informed him that if he had waited till the roll was read he would have found that both names were omitted. Mr. Hale sat down in some discomfiture. On arriving at Louisiana the Clerk said credentials from three sources had arrived, from Gov. *de jure* McEnery, from Gov. Kellogg, so called, and Gov. Nicholls. Those from McEnery were at once rejected, that gentleman never having acted as Governor. Those from Kellogg were set aside as not complying in any sense with the law of Louisiana, and those from Gov. Nicholls were acted upon and their names placed on the roll. In Florida Davidson (Dem.) and Bisbee (Rep.) were placed on the roll. Purman (Rep.) had been returned by Gov. Stearns, but his election declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the State. In *Colorado* both candidates were omitted, neither of their returns being in form according to the laws of that State.

Mr. Hale rose to the question of privilege, but Mr. Wood rose to what he said was a question of the highest privilege, the organization of the House by election of Speaker. After some discussion the motion of Mr. Wood was carried and the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Clymer, Pa., nominated Sam. Randall.

Mr. Hale, Me., nominated James A. Garfield.

VOTE.

Sam. J. Randall	149
James A. Garfield	123
Majority for Randall	17

Mr. Randall was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Garfield and Goode. The oath was administered to him by Mr. Kelley, of Pa., the senior member. The Speaker before taking the chair spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Elevated for the second time by your generosity to the exalted dignity of Speaker of this House, I thank you with a grateful heart. I shall endeavor, with even temper, but with rigid firmness, to perform the duties of the office, and to respond adequately to the confidence reposed in me, by conforming my action to the clearly expressed will of the House. Yet, fully realizing the delicacy and difficulty of the position, I solicit your advice and assistance, feeling assured at the same time of your forbearance and indulgence. We meet under circumstances imperiously demanding that all considerations of class or section or party shall be subordinated to the loftier and more patriotic object of doing what is best for the whole country and all its people. Since the adjournment an administration has been inducted into office which is obeyed as the actual Government, regardless of the grave events which marked its birth; and this House, animated by the spirit of true patriotism, desiring first the public tranquillity under the law, will frankly approve any sincere and permanent policy looking to complete pacification by constitutional methods, and to the consequent promotion of the general welfare. But it should be held our sacred duty to provide legislation which will render impossible a repetition of the wrongs which have occurred and of the dangers which threatened us. I assume that we will take no step backward in the work of retrenchment and reform so auspiciously began by the last House. Under a matured and definite plan, reductions can be made without impairing the efficiency of the Administration. To have an honest Administration it should be frugal. Never before was it more urgent than now, with general financial distress, and with labor depressed by heavy burdens, to exercise the sternest economy. When the iron rule of necessity darkens every household in the land, extravagance on the part of the people's servants is an unpardonable crime. It is partly because of this wholesome policy so faithfully carried out that I am permitted this day to speak from this place. In voking for deliberation the tolerance of opinion which secures harmonious action, the right and clear judgment which purifies legislation, and that mutual judgment which purifies legislation, and that mutual confidence and respect shall subsist between the House and its presiding officer, I am now ready to take the oath prescribed by law. [Clapping of hands on the Democratic side of the chamber.]

The Democratic nominees were then elected officers of the House, viz: Geo. M. Adams, Kentucky, Clerk; Jno. G. Thompson, Ohio, Sergant-at-Arms, J. W. Polk, Missouri, Doorkeeper Jas. M. Stewart, Virginia, Postmaster; Rev. J. Paisel, Maryland, Chaplain.

No disturbances during the French elections, much to the disappointment of the "party of peace and order" there. They must be in need of an outrage mill; there must surely be a few second-hand ones out of use here which can be furnished them cheap.

SENATOR CONKLING is the special adviser of Kellogg and Spencer and all the Radical dead-beats and soreheads. Wouldn't they have done better by taking counsel from some one who has done a better buisness for himself?

THE KENTUCKY roughs at Richmond and thereabouts are still shooting one another down. What a peaceable State Kentucky will be when that little job is completed.

MUHKTAR PASHA has been defeated by the Russian army in Armenia with great loss, his communications with Kars being cut off.

DEMOCRATIC Senators and Representatives refuse to play the cards of Conkling and Blaine.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President's message, which was transmitted to Congress to-day, is as follows:

FELLOW-CITZENS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The adjournment of Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary the suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes, which prescribe its numbers and regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriation therefor. The Constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the Government shall expend in any fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for that fiscal year. We have therefore an army authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year, the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances in my judgment constitutes an extraordinary occasion requiring Congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject, on the part of Congress, is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriation for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army. The estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmited to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764 98, and having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

There is required by the Navy Department $2,003,861 27. This sum is made up of $1,446,888 16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, $311,953 50 due for for advances made by the Fiscal Agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service, $50,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund, $150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officers, and $45,219 58 for the support of the marine corps.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,535 22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of courtrooms, the support of prisoners and other definciencies.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates of which will be transmitted to Congress immediately. An appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

OTHER DEFICIENCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and can not without inconvenience be delayed until the regular session.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the agricultural industry and fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at the capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken on the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Lgation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advices of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in the enterprise, and space has hitherto been and is still reserved in the exhibition building for the use of exhibitors from the United States.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view; and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to have the advantages of the international competition for the trade of the other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Viena in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of $200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to the Government to take part in the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress is proposed to study, how to diminish crime, is one in which all nations have an interest in common, and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the present Congress having been at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of $8,000 was made on the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the Commissioner. I recommend the appropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time, in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the Comissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest. R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1877.

Meeting of the Grange Warehouse Association—Re-organization.

OFFICE OF THE GRANGE WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION, CLARKSVILLE, TENN., October 8, 1877.

The stockholders of said Association met in annual session to-day in compliance with the by-laws, and organized for business by the appointment of W. S. Mallory, Chairman; Thos. M. Atkins, Sec'y; Ed. Hewett, Ass't Sec'y, and Levi Cooper, L. H. Smith and B. F. Moody a committee on credentials.

The first business in order was to ascertain and prepare a list of stockholders present, with the number of shares owned by each, preparatory to the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. One thousand seven hundred and ten shares were found to be represented, and thereupon the stockholders proceeded to ballot without nomination for twelve of their number as Directors of the Grange Warehouse, upon whom will devolve the supervision and management of the same for the ensuing twelve months, when were elected, on first ballot, W. F. Taylor, Thos. M. Atkins, M. P. Bailey, T. M. Barker, R. V. Johnson, B. W. Ussery, W. W. Gill, W. D. Taylor, E. B. Ross, J. S. Flowers, Jno. H. Dunn and G. W. Lewis. The following resolution was then offered:

In consideration of the services rendered and the risks and responsibilities incurred by the Directors of the Grange Warehouse in the management of the same the past year, it is therefore

Resolved by the stockholders of the Warehouse Association, That the actual expenses of each for attendance at the meetings of the Board for the transaction of the business of the Grange Warehouse be paid, also an additional sum of $—— each to such as have been in regular attendance for the past twelve months. That the Treasurer pay the same out of any funds belonging to the Warehouse; and to those who have not been in regular attendance to be paid according to the ratio of time which they have attended.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

A motion was made to fill the blank in the above resolution with one hundred dollars, but after an expression of opinion from many of the old Board, advising against such action, the motion was rejected.

The meeting was largely attended, representing all the counties of the Clarksville Tobacco District. The session was entirely harmonious, all with one accord seeming to be of one mind, that of sustaining this co-operative move of the tobacco planters of the district.

Prof. A. F. Williams, in the employ of the Association as stock and consignment solicitor, addressed the meeting in his usual forcible and happy style, urging all to the discharge of duty in sustaining this enterprise.

The meeting closed its labors at a late hour with kindly feelings pervading the minds of all incident to this reunion.

T. M. ATKINS, Sec'y.

New Providence Drug Store.

Having recently refitted our Drug Store, we are now receiving and offer for sale an almost entire new stock of pure

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Prescriptions carefully prepared and promptly filled by an experienced prescriptionist

October 6, 1877-tf **BALES & CO.**

J. H. PETTUS. W. P. HAMBAUGH. J. C. KENDRICK.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO.,

Tobacco Salesmen,

CENTRAL HOUSE,

[FIRE-PROOF]

Corner Main and Front Sts., Opp. Wharf Boat,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON TOBACCO.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Messrs. M. H. Clark & Bro., F. G. Irwin, Esq.
Hon. D. N. Kennedy, Pres't Northern Bank. A. Howell, Cashier Bank of Clarksville.
S. F. Beaumont, Pres't First National Bank. W. S. Poindexter, Cashier Franklin Bank
october 6, 18 7-tf

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

Wilson Pitt's Pure

WHSIKEY.

Has in store a supply of this well known Whiskey, for sale at the price of ordinary brands.

Keesee & Northington

Have a choice selection of

Fancy & Staple Groceries,

PURE WHISKIES,

Brandies, Wines, &c.,

Also, Shingles, Lime and Cement.

GERMAN MILLETT SEED.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

January 20, 1877-tf.

Walter McComb & Co.

Have Just Received and Offer For Sale

New Red Top or
Herds Grass Seed,
New Orchard Grass Seed,
New Timothy Seed,
New Seed Rye,

At Lowest Market Price.

Sept. 22, 1877.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

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FALL SEASON.

PHILIP LIEBER,

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EVERY DEPARTMENT
WELL SUPPLIED WITH

New, Attractive Goods!

The attention of close buyers is invited to a careful examination of our styles and prices before purchasing.

Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods!

Comprising an elegant line of Black and Colored Basket Cloth and Poplins, Block Cashmeres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Black Silks. Novelties in Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Ruchings, etc.

You are specially invited to carefully inspect the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

$10,000 WORTH OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Embracing every quality from the cheapest to the most elegant garment.

200 PIECES

KENTUCKY JEANS!

A choice selection of

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Novelties in SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, etc.

SILK AND FUR HATS!

Manufactured expressly for me, are complete and comprise everything new and stylish.

A Full Stock of Calicos, Carpets,

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Being thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, it is my purpose to keep up my stock to the highest standard of completeness and furnish my customers at as low prices as can be found in the State.

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Very Respectfully,

Philip Lieber.

J. J. CRUSMAN

OFFERS

NEW STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

NEW CROP RICE,

NEW CHEESE,

New Mackerel,

New Crop Red Top Seed,

New Crop Orchard Grass Seed,

New Crop Timothy Seed,

New Crop Blue Grass Seed,

NEW CANNED GOODS!

Teas, all grades,

GOLDEN SYRUP,

Old Government Java Coffee,

Laguyra Coffee,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Corner of First and Franklin Streets.

September 8, 1877-tf