THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - JUNE 22, 1878.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES W. DEADERICK, of Hamilton.
PETER TURNEY, of Franklin.

For the Eastern Division,
ROBERT McFARLAND, of Hamblen.

For the Middle Division,
WILLIAM F. COOPER, of Davidson.

For the Western Division.
THOMAS J. FREEMAN, of Gibson.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

We last week republished an article of the Times newspaper for the purpose of again calling attention to the different modes of arguing constitutional questions in England and in the United States, the difference being grounded upon the fact that the Constitution in this country is a written document, but in England a matter of usage and precedent which has grown up amid a struggle of centuries between prerogative and the national will. The present article was intended to apper in the same paper, but was crowded out by an excess of local matter.

The question before Parliament was whether the action of the Government in bringing troops from the Indian army to the prospective seat of war without previously consulting Parliament was constitutional. We are not much concerned with that question in this country, and it is not upon that that we propose entering; our purpose is to contrast the free, broad treatment of constitutional questions in England with the wire-drawn pettifogging arguing upon them in this country. As was fitting, the question was first argued by lawyers in both Houses, by Lord Selborne, an ex Lord Chancellor, and Lord Cairns, the present Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, who discussed the few words in the bill of rights which relate to the question and precedent after precedent for about two hours apiece; and the same process was repeated in the House of Commons between the Attorney-General for the Government and Sir Henry James for the Opposition without eliciting much interest on either side. The real contest took place when the lawyers had done and the statesmen took the matter up; Lord Granville and the Cuke of Argyle for the Opposition and Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury for the Government. The argument became now a matter of principle rather than precedent; the few words in the bill of rights were shown to be inapplicable, and the *spirit* of the British Constitution was shown to be the one thing to be determined *not the letter, for there is no letter.*

On the part of the Opposition it was shown that the introduction of troops into the kingdom without the concurrence of Parliament had always been resolutely contested and for centuries forbidden; that Charles the First had threatened the intervention of Spanish troops in the struggle between himself and his Parliament; that James the Second had made arrangements with the French King for foreign aid in the re-establishment of Popery, and both of these had been resisted with a vehemence that terminated in revolution, and that even William the Third was not allowed to retain in England the Dutch troops with which he had aided the English in expelling the hated Stewarts, nor the Hanoverian Georges to land troops from Hanover upon the British Isles; that therefore the present Parliament was bound to carry out the stern principles of its predecessors and forbid the introduction of troops from India which are wholly independent of parliamentary control into the heart of Europe. Thus the Opposition argued. The Government speakers admitted the continued jealousy of Parliament and people as regards the admission of troops not under parliamentary control upon British soil, and not only admitted but applauded it, but went on to show that all this general repugnance as well as the provisions of the bill of rights applied to the admission of such troops to the British Isles alone and not to any other part of the empire; that the posting seven thousand troops at Malta, a mere fortified outpost of the empire, infringed on neither the letter of the bill of rights nor the spirit of the Constitution, for to understand the spirit of these prohibitions we must consider their motives. The purpose of such parliamentary restrictions was to erect a barrier against controlling Parliament by the presence of military bodies under the sole management of the Crown; for England had witnessed and not forgotten, though it was centuries ago, scenes very similar to those which we, alas, have seen within the last ten years. We have seen a Captain De Tobriand, of the United States Army, with a file of Federal soldiers, expel an elected State Legislature to make room for one non-elected. We have seen Grant summon regiment after regiment of artillery to point their guns on the National Capitol to overawe the opposition to a usurping President. England has not seen such a thing since the days of Cromwell, but she does not forget. She will not allow of troops not under her control within hearing of her legislative halls.

But such being the motive and spirit of the prohibitions alleged by the Opposition speakers, those on the Government's benches went on to show that the use of Indian troops in a European war waged on the confines of Asia could never be open to the objections, could never be condemned by the motives which originated such prohibitions. Bringing troops to Malta with the ulterior purpose of using them if necessary in Bulgaria or Roumelia could be no menace to the British Parliament.

While on this head we cannot resist quoting the straightforward and manly words of Mr. Roebuck, premising that he is by party affiliation with the Opposition, but on this question prefers country to party and supports the Government. He says:

You talk about patriotism and you stand up for the rights of the people and the privileges of Parliament, and you talk of the danger of being trampled upon by the Crown. I ask for a moment, is there a man of sane mind in this country who believes in any one of those cries? (Hear, hear.) Does he believe that because 7,000 men have been moved from India to Malta without Her Majesty's Government previously telling Parliament what was about to be done, that the interests or the liberties of the people of this country are in the least danger of being infringed? (Cheers.) Does he believe that the power of this House is less to-day than it was the day before the troops were moved? No, sir, he does not believe it. (Cheers.) I will describe what I think ought to have been the conduct of the Opposition at this time. It is the duty of the Opposition to watch the conduct of the Government. When this thing was discovered they ought, in my opinion, to have come down to the Government and said, "We learn that such and such has occurred, and we believe that you have acted in a way that is contrary to the Constitution of this country, and we want you to explain what you have done." The Government would then have said, "We have acted in a great emergency; we think that secresy is a matter of great importance. There are great difficulties, and everybody must know those difficulties, in moving those troops; and we do not at the present moment wish to discuss this question because we believe that it is for the interest of this country that it should not be discussed." What ought then to have been done? The leaders of the Opposition ought to have said, "We give you credit for what you have said, but mind we shall call you to account. The time will come when Parliament will step in and will ask gravely why you have done this, and if you are not able to give us a satisfactory answer, then we shall move a vote of censure." That would have been straightforward and honest conduct. (Cheers.) But what have you done? Not wishing to call in question the policy of the Government—no, not openly (cheers)—you bring forward an abstract resolution, which if passed would be a censure upon the Government, and you throw difficulties in their way on all points which prevent them from bringing forward a complete defence of their policy—that complete defence which I hope they will make, but which, if they do not make, they will find me as much opposed to them as any right honorable gentleman on the front Opposition bench. (Hear, hear.) When they come to make that defense, they will make it with respect to their policy; they will say, "We thought, and we think now, such and such to be the law; but if we have overstepped the law, these are the grounds which induced us to do so." If those grounds are weak and insufficient, punish the Government, but do not interfere with them at the very moment when the interests and vitality of the country are concerned and at the very moment when there is a crisis in the negotiations which are going on. (Cheers.) While we are debating in this House the envoy of Russia is possibly laying before the Government the things he has to say on the part of his Sovereign, and negotiations are going on of the most delicate description. Yet in this state of things you come down and embarrass and trouble the Government with a resolution of this sort. That is not what honest and patriotic men would do. (Loud cheers.) * * * The Opposition speakers feel themselves in the position that they cannot assail the Government directly, that they cannot rush into their camp and say, "We will burn your camp over your heads by a vote of censure; but we can trouble you, we can weaken the influence of your country, we can make England less powerful than she is, and we will do it." (Loud cheers.) Does any one believe that England will suffer from the debate which is now proceeding? (Hear, hear.) I, for one, certainly do not think so; but I can easily imagine what has been passing through the minds of those who support the line of action which has been pursued by the noble Marquis who leads the Opposition in this House. They will have argued with themselves in this wise—"Oh, the Government is weak, and therefore we are delighted; the people of England may suffer, but our party will gain." (Cheers.) In the course of this debate I have seen nothing of generous conduct on the part of those who are opposed to the Government. No one has come forward and said plainly, "We think you have done wrong, but the country is under your charge; her interests are under your guardianship, and, instead of attempting to weaken your hands at the present moment, we will assist you to maintain the power of England; but we will call you to account for it afterwards." (Hear, hear.) If this had been done, the Opposition would have deserved the approbation and applause of the country; but, not having done it, I say without hesitation that they will receive and have deserved its most severe condemnation. (Loud cheers.)

Thus the designated movement of troops was condemned because they were Indian troops moved into Europe by an order not subject to the approval of Parliament; it was defended because the troops were not brought into England, and especially because they were *not exempt from the authority of Parliament*, which had the power at any time to stop the whole proceeding by refusing an appropriation for their pay while so employed. And such a censure Mr. Roebuck well says would compel the resignation of the administration, who would be fortunate if they escaped impeachment instead of dismissal from office if they persisted in such a policy against the express will of Parliament.

It is here that the matter becomes interesting from an American point of view. In the English way of looking at it, all precedents and all clauses in the bill of rights become immaterial because Parliament has acquired the power of crushing at once all dangerous exercise of military discretion on the part of the executive by means of its control of the money power. It does not seem that in this country we have any such means of resisting our executive in its dangerous abuse of its military authority—neither such means nor any other. This was fully tested last year. The House of Representatives, rightly impressed with the despotic use that had been made of the army in the last Presidential election and during the controversies relating to the count in Congress, appended to the army appropriation of last session a clause forbidding the use of the army in such a way, and when that clause was struck out by amendment in the Senate, finally refused the appropriation altogether. The administration did not act as an English Cabinet would have acted; it neither receded from its policy nor retired from office, and finally, at the extra session, the House receded from its position, voted the appropriation without its provisory clause, disguising its defeat by the assumption that there was no longer any danger of the abuse of military power being repeated. We are far from believing that such danger is past; on the contrary, we see imminent danger of its being at least attempted again, and we confess that we do not see any constitutional way of resisting it, that one way having failed which has been the safeguard of the British people against such encroachments of the executive.

We have a written Constitution which has been twisted and cramped by lawyers from its original purpose till it is made a contrivance for carrying out the very abuses for the correction of which it was constructed. We have seen its reserve of sovereign rights to the States used as a means of forcing upon those States a Presidential candidate not elected; we have seen the same Presidential candidate carried safely through all constitutional resistance by virtue of Evarts' *aliunde* cobwebs, and we have seen the national artillery used to overawe the nation's representatives in Congress; and through all, the Constitution, which was intended to be our safeguard against such despotism, was powerless to control it, and we are forced upon the consideration whether a Constitution which is unwritten except in the resolved hearts of the people, but is there cherished as a religion to die for, is not something more reliable than a written document which cunning lawyers can twist round and pervert from its original purpose to their nefurious ends. Before the close of 1890 this question will be a very serious one for us indeed.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Democratic Executive Committee of Montgomery County.

We call attention to the announcements of the various public meetings of the Democratic party issued by the County Executive Committee, as agreed upon at its meeting of the 15th inst.

Forty years ago De Tocqueville, the most acute observer of American institutions whom Europe has yet produced, said that he had not discovered what was truly American in our political system until he had attended a primary meeting of a New England township; our Senate and House of Representatives, our executive and judiciary departments, even the complicated relations of the State and Federal Governments to one another had had their prototypes in Europe; but the primary meetings in the townships, counties, congressional districts and States producing a current of political feeling which flows from the circumference towards the center, from the people towards the central government, this was the essential feature of American Republican organization, differing in fundamental principle from anything in Europe. In his own country especially he noticed that all political influence flows in the opposite direction, from the center to the circumference, from the seat of Government in Versailles to the Departments, from the Departments to the Arrondisements, from the Arrondisements to the Communes. In short, political movement is centrifugal in France, centripetal in America.

The primary meetings, therefore, provided for by the notices we this day publish, are the very source and fount of political opinion and feeling; they are the essential means whereby the will of the people makes itself felt throughout every fibre of that complicated network which constitutes our political system. If they are neglected or perverted, we cease to be a Republican Government just as much as if we had a king and an oligarchy instead of a Congress and an elective President. Every voter has his duty at them which, if slighted, is slighted at the certain loss to that extent of the Republican principle in our Government.

WINDING UP.

The last days of Congress are panning out better than might have been expected. The John Roach subsidy is defeated, the tobacco tax is reduced to sixteen cents, the Southern extension of the Union Pacific Railroad is blocked and the lobby has sustained several signal defeats. *Per contra*, the Texas Pacific bill is suspended till next Congress, the repeal of the resumption act and of the tariff was not accomplished, and some extravagant jobs were put through in the last hurry of the appropriations.

Messrs. Bailey and House, our Senator and Representative, will probably have arrived by the time we go to press, and they can give a good account of their stewardship, which is more than many Democrats can say.

The Potter Commission still sits and can do no harm, but has done much good and may do more.

We shall now have time to study the things which have been left undone against another Congress meets under happier auspices than the present.

The army can be no longer used as a *posse comitatus*, and therefore has lost much of its power in controlling elections, and the assessments of officeholders are but languidly carried out. In the absence, therefore, of the money and soldiers which were so liberally proffered by John Sherman last election, we are pretty safe for a majority in both Houses next winter, when better things may be hoped for.

JOHN F. HOUSE ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have received Col. House's last splendid effort in behalf of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and will republish some of its best passages next week. It did not avail; it was mainly in order to defeat that and some other measures beneficial to the South that a coalition of Republicans and Northern Democrats forced the adjournment of Congress; but it was a splendid effort and will yet perhaps bear fruit in intensifying the demand for this act of plain national justice. Meantime, if the Forty-fifth Congress has done nothing else for us, it has taught us to distinguish our friends from our enemies and act accordingly.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

The true inwardness of the Potter investigation is coming to light, as all things hidden are destined to do, and the hidden rascalities of the Radical conspirators sooner than others, because there is not that "honor among thieves" in those circles which is said to prevail among more respectable burglars and highwaymen. The Potter investigation, though conducted by Democrats, was initiated by Radicals, and their names are Conkling and Butler, with some obscurer knaves. Our readers may have noticed that from the beginning we turned a cold shoulder to it all, seeing the hand of these shameless traitors in it and refusing to hope for good out of anything that they might handle. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* Conkling and Butler needed certain chestnuts out of the fire and looked for a cat's paw to get them out, and Potter tendered his paw. The chestnuts, however, were most of them burned, and what were not burned were most of them rotten, and what few of them were of any account were after all saved for the Democratic party and not for Conkling and Butler.

And now what were the chestnuts? Substantially, the executive power and patronage of the United States grasped by Butler and Conkling through the following precious device. The election of 1876 was not to be set aside—that would have given the Presidency to Tilden, which was not at all on the cards of the chief swindlers, and impeachment was too uncertain—but such shame and ignomy was to be thrown on the title that Hayes would be driven to resign. Wheeler, the Vice-President was reputed not to be so fastidious; he was to stick in spite of shame and ignominy, Grant was to come home and the new firm to administer on the estate was to be Grant, Conkling, Butler and Wheeler.

Grant's brother (who is a fool) has been talking, a thing which Grant himself never did unless for a purpose (except after dinner on a Sunday sometimes); an accomplice of Conkling and Butler has also been talking, and between the two the above programme has become manifest.

The gun was spiked by the almost unanimous vote of the House that the Potter investigation was not to attack Hayes' title, which had been settled by the Forty-fourth Congress; and the Potter investigation hopelessly blackens Sherman and Matthews without furnishing an opportunity to Grant, Conkling & Co.

What Grant wants is something he can call a revolution. He has been taking lessons of some of the counsellors of Louis Napoleon III., and thinks he knows how to turn a revolution into a military despotism by a *codp d'etat*. He ought to have learned by this time that there is a wide difference between a Paris mob and the people of the United States.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The Democratic Executive Committee met in Clarksville on Saturday, June 15, in accordance with the call of the Chairman. The following action was taken:

First—That a mass meeting of the Democratic party be called to meet in Clarksville at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, August 5th, 1878, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention to meet in Nashville August 15, 1878.

Second—That a Convention of said party be called to meet in Clarksville on Monday, September 2nd, 1878, to nominate a candidate to represent the county of Montgomery in the next Legislature.

Third—That the county of Stewart be requested to send delegates to a convention to meet at Indian Mound, in the county of Stewart, on Saturday, September 14, 1878, to nominate a candidate to represent the counties of Stewart and Montgomery in the next Legislature.

Fourth—That the counties of Stewart and Robinson be requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Clarksville on Wednesday, September 4, 1878, to nominate a candidate for Senator.

The last two conventions to be held provided the time and place meet the approbation of the party in the counties of Stewart and Robertson.

Fifth—That the Democratic party in the districts of the county be urgently requested to meet in their respective districts on Saturday, August 24, 1878, and appoint delegates to the County, Floatorial and Senatorial Conventions.

That the Dover Courier, Springfield Record and Clarksville papers be requested to publish the above.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

Democratic Mass Meeting and Convention.

A mass meeting of the Democratic party of Montgomery county is hereby called to meet in Clarksville on Monday, August 5, 1878, to appoint delegates to the Convention to meet in Nashville, August 15, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

A Convention of the Democratic party is hereby called to meet in Clarksville on Monday, September 2, 1878, to nominate a candidate for the State Legislature.

The Democratic voters are urgently requested to meet in their respective districts on Saturday, August 24, 1878, and appoint delegates to represent them in the County, Floatorial and Senatorial Conventions. The district committees are requested to call the meetings for the above date.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

THE Building Committee appointed to build a new Fire Engine House and Hook and Ladder Hall, composed of Jno. Young, T. H. Hyman and T. H. Smith, of the Fire Company, and Jno. B. Reynolds and T. D. Toombs, of the Hook and Ladder Company, and Jno. W. Faxon of the City Council, met at the Northern Bank on Monday, June 17th, and organized with Jno. Young as Chairman and Jno. W. Faxon Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. Thos. H. Smith, Jno. W. Faxon and Jno. B. Reynolds were appointed a committee to select a site for the building and to report their action at a meeting of the Building Committe to be held next Monday at the Northern Bank at 4 P. M.

BUY your Fruit Jars at Cooke's and save money.

Ten Broeck vs. Mollie McCarthy for $10,000.

This match between Mollie McCarthy, the Queen of the Pacific Slope, and Ten Broeck, the King of the Western Turf, for $10,000, four mile heats, to be run at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, July 4th, 1878, will be the great turf event of the year, and will vie in interest with the mighty struggles between Eclipse and Henry; Wagner and Grey Eagle; and Peytona and Fashion, of many years ago. No one can fail to admire the pluck of Mr. T. Winters, of California, the owner of Mollie McCarthy in boldly throwing down the gauntlet to the renowned Ten Broeck, and meeting him to do battle upon his own ground. The match will attract thousands to Louisville, many from the golden gates of California, from the North, the East, South and West, will assemble to see the Queen of the Pacific Slope, fight her battle for turf supremacy with the King of the West.

We are informed by C. P. Atmore, Esq., Gen'l Ticket Agent of the Louisville & Gt. Southern R. R., that Round Trip Tickets will be placed on sale from principal Station on the line at one fare round trip, so that all who feel so inclined will have an opportunity to witness the contest at comparatively small cost. Tickets will be sold July 1st, good to return July 5th. If not used according to contract they will be void.

THE following items is furnishe by "W. T. S" from the vicinity of Yellow Creek:

The wheat crop on Yellow Creek has been seriously damaged by rust. Some few crops will probably yield eight or nine bushels per acre, while others will hardly make the seed that was sown on the land. The corn crop is looking very promising at the present time, and the farmers generally have planted their land in corn and seem to manifest but very little interest in the tobacco crop, consequently the crop of tobacco in this neighborhood will be very light for the present year.

THE newspaper files are silent, except the periodical puffs in the local columns of a pensioned press.—*B. D. Johnson's Circular of June 15th.*

Will Mr. Johnson please to say what pension is paid to the Clarksville papers in the interest of Judge Tyler, and who pays it? We feel interested, not having drawn our share.

A BARBECUE and public speaking will take place on the Old Shiloh battle-field the 29th of this month. Hon. Jefferson Davis, Gen. G. W. Bate, Gov. Jas. D. Porter, Ex-Senator Clapp, Gov. Stone, of Miss., and Hon. J. D. C. Atkins will address the meeting. The soldiers of the south are invited to be present.

Tobacco Exchange.

All parties having suitable lots for the site of the new Tobacco Exchauge, for gift or sale, will please present their propositions without delay to the undersigned.

M. H. CLARK,
Chairman Com.

Half Yearly Financial Report of Clarksville City Schools, 1878.

Jan. 29th, by cash on hand		$1,044 79
Feb. 14th, by state and county taxes		1,050 50
Mch. 2, tuition from Grant out of dis		1 00
Mch. 15, " " D. Gold " "		3 00
Mch. 22, " " Bibb " "		1 00
Mch. 22, " " Gold " "		3 00
Mch. 30, " " Winston " "		1 00
May 21, " " Gold " "		3 00
June 15th, tuition for 112 pupils in district outside city, for 5 months each at $1 per month		560 00
June 15th, tuition from Gold, lived outside the district		3 00
June 15th, City of Clarksville, taxes		311 86
		$2,982 15
June 15th, to 5 mos. salaries paid teachers	$2,180 00	
To 7 mos. rent M. E. Church basement	105 00	
To one church organ and freight on same	85 10	
To expenses for 5 months	32 13	
To bal. on hand in bank	579 92	$2,982 15
June 15, by balance on hand in bank		$ 579 92

HALF YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT OF 12TH DISTRICT SCHOOLS OUTSIDE CITY OF CLARKSVILLE, 1878.

Jan. 29, by balance on hand in bank	$ 19 85	
Feb. 14, state and county	1,111 03	
		$1,130 88
June 15, paid teacher south-side school three months	$ 90 00	
Paid do. Mrs. Kings 3 months	75 00	
Paid do. St. John's, 4 month	100 00	
Paid do. Paradise Pike, 4 months	100 00	
Paid City schools for teaching 112 pupils five months each, at $1 per month	560 00	
Balance on hand in bank	205 88	1,130 88
June 15, by balance on hand in bank		$ 205 88

A. HOWELL, Clerk and Treas.

To the Cttizens of Clarksville AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

I would respectfully inform you that I have at present opened a work shop on the Public Square, next the market house, and back of Mr. S. Sullivan's store. Having associated with me Mr. M. H. Malone, a No. 1 workman, I am prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to me, such as

ROOFING.

Guttering, Spouting,

And Sheet Iron Work of Every Kind,

Just as low as anyone in my line of business. I will guarantee all work to give satisfaction, and would refer you to the roofs of the Central and Grange Warehouses, as a test of my work. Hoping to have a share of your patronage, I am, very respectfully,

CORNELIUS MEHIGAN.

June 22, 1878-3m

Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE, ON Saturday, July 13th, 1878.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on SATURDAY, July 13, 1878, the following described real estate, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Clarksville bounded as follows: North by Washington street, south by the property of Mrs. R. E. Gilbert, east by First street, and west by an alley. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. J. Hamlett to satisfy a judgment in favor of the city of Clarksville.

A lot in the city of Clarksville bounded as follows: North by Commerce street, south by the property of Samuel Hodgson, east by Second street, and west by the property of Mrs. L. Lindly. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. Moore to satisfy a judgment in favor of the city of Clarksville.

A lot in the city of Clarksville bounded as follows: North by the property of Jim Beasly, col., south by the property of E. Anderson, col., east by Spring street, and west by the property of W. P. Lindly. Levied on as the property of J. M. Moore to satisfy a judgment in favor of the city of Clarksville.

A lot in the city of Clarksville bounded as follows: North by the property of Whitfield and Elliot, south by Union street, and west by Dunlap alley. Levied on as the property of John Elliot to satisfy a judgment in favor of the city of Clarksville.

A lot in the city of Clarksville bounded as follows: North by Greenwood avenue, south by the property of John Bradly, east by Madison street, and west by the property of T. D. Johnson. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. H. Johnson to satisfy a judgment in favor of the city of Clarksville.

A lot in the city of Clarksville bounded as follows: North by the property of F. F. Fox, south by Madison street, east by Seventh street, and west by the property of E. S. Bringhurst. Levied on as the property of B. D. Johnson to satisfy a judgment in favor of the city of Clarksville.

JAMES E. MOSELEY, Sheriff.

June 22, 1878-1w

The Best Canned FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Ever offered to the trade are those of the past season, owing to the improvements in this extensive industry, and choice selections are to be found at

J. J. CRUSMAN'S,

Consisting in part of

Extra Early Green Peas,
Imperial Brand Peaches,
Challenge Brand Tomatoes,
Mountain Sugar Corn,
Challenge Brand Raspberries,
Strawberries, Challenge Brand,
Blackberries, Challenge Brand,
White Cherries,
Bartlett Pears,
White Heath Peaches.

A large assortment also of

Canned Meats,

Boneless Pigs Feet,
Corned Beef,
Pickled Oysters,
Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

February 23, 1878-2m

Sewanee Planing Mill.

G. B. WILSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And Dealers in

Builders' Material of Every Description.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Cor. Spring and Commerce Sts., - - Clarksville, Tenn.

June 8, 1878-tf

Headquarters for DRY GOODS! AND CLOTHING.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

RICE, BROADDUS & CO.'S.

Another lot of beautiful new Dress Goods, Linen Lawns, Cashmere Lace, Black Grenideans, Black and Colored Silks. We are selling the best dollar Black Gross Grain Silk ever offered in this market; have sold 300 yards already and expect to sell 300 yards more.

Just received another lot of beautiful 6-button stylish Gloves, very stylish.

New lot White and Colored Hose and Half-Hose.
New lot Dress Buttons.
New lot Silk Bows.
New lot of those extra good and cheap Corsets.
New lot Umbrellas and Parasols.
Best Dollar Shirt in Clarksville.
New lot White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' new Linen Suits.
New Colored and White Hamburgs.
New lot Ready-Made Clothing, at exceedingly low prices for Cash.
The largest and best stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings in the city, at lowest prices; don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

We receive new and pretty Prints nearly every week, at from 5c to 6¼c.

Bargains in Bleached and Brown Domestics, Sheetings, Table Linens, Nampkins, Towels, etc., etc.

Two-button Opera Kid Gloves at 50c; 3-button Opera Kid Glove at $1.

12-4 White Marsailes Quilts for $1 50 worth $2 25; 11-4 White Marsailes Quilts at $2 00 worth $2 75; 11-4 White Marsailes Quilts at $3 50 worth $4 50; 12-4 White Marsailes Quilts at $7 50 worth $9 00. Don't fail to see these; they are real bargains.

Rice, Broaddus & Co's.

June 1, 1878.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

The parties to the cause of Turner & Hooper et al. vs. The Clarksville Co-Operative Manufacturing Company, and especially the stockholders of said company, are hereby notified that at my office, on the

21st day of June, 1878,

the account ordered at the last term of the court will be taken up, and if not finished on that day, will be continued from day to day until completed.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.

June 15, 1878-1pr$2 00

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1878.

Sutcliffe & Carter, Trustees, Complainants, vs. Branch & Crutchfield, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendant, James Crutchfield, 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 second week of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in July next, 1878, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's amended 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.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
T. L. YANCEY, Sol'r for Comp't.

June 15, 1878-4pr$5 00.

The Silver Bill!

Is not more conducive to the prosperity of this country than are the EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES at which

V. L. WILLIAMS

Is offering his elegant stock of *good*

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Ladies' Peble Button Shoes, Philadelphia custom work, at $1 50.

Ladies' Peble and Kid Congress Shoes, Philadelphia custom work, at $1 50.

Ladies' Cloth Shoes, in side lace, front and button, the very best Philadelphia custom work, at $1 00.

A small line of Cloth and Cloth Foxed Congress Gaiters, at 50 cents to $1 00.

Infant and Children Shoes, very best Philadelphia custom work, in front lace and button, from 25 cents up. These are big bargains.

A handsome line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Newport Ties and Newport Buttons, in Kid and Peble Goat.

The best High Cut Women's $1 Shoe in Clarksville. Also Women's nice Dress Shoes at $1 00.

Gents' good Calf Boots, Ladies' good Calf Shoes, Men's good Kip Brogans, at extremely low prices.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

Fur Hats, Wool Hats, Straw Hats, all styles and prices, from 10 cents up.

Please call and see us, and we will save you money.

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Architect

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Have added to their well assorted stock of

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FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

The celebrated

Clarksville AND Avery Plows,

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March 2, 1878-tf

1852. 1878.

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Furnishing Goods, &c.,

It has ever been their pleasure to offer the people. In

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

we can offer extra inducements, both as to style and price. We have given special attention to our furnishing departments, both for ladies and gentlemen, and in many articles have the most attractive assortment ever shown in this market. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, silk and linen, and Ladies' and Gents' Ties in endless variety, and at prices that will insure satisfaction to the purchaser. In Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery we have a beautifully assorted stock, embracing all the novelties; plain, striped, bleached, brown and colored. Our stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots & Shoes

is complete in every respect. In this department we have some novelties which, to see them, is to buy them. Our stock of

CLOTHING

is unusually large, and is cheaper than we have ever known it.

We *think* we can make it to the interest of purchasers to trade with us. We *know* we can make it to their interest to call and examine our stock.

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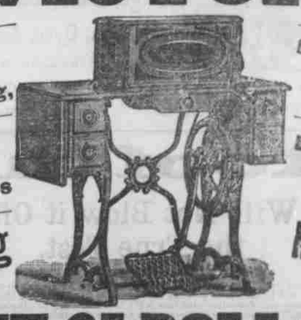

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