

THE STATE PROGRAMME.

In our last we ventured upon some conjectures as to the probable position of parties in the canvass soon to be initiated, confining our study to Federal politics. The prospect did not appear to us clear nor, what we could see of it, inviting. If in Federal politics the horizon seemed dark and surroundings dim, it is certain that the pilots who direct the course of the good ship Tennessee will have no easier problem; for what will be the leading question in the politics of this State?

THE STATE DEBT.

Everybody wants it stayed off, and especially those who seek office at the hands of the people find it terribly in their way, but it will not be stayed off; it comes back and back again upon us, and every time it comes it is a more perplexing problem than it was before. For instance, it was a weighty problem two years ago, it is a much weightier one now. For one thing two years' interest, one Legislature (and that a Legislature elected on a platform which proclaimed the sanctity of the debt)—a Legislature so elected has adjourned after refusing to enact a compromise, which, in the eyes of all who recognize the validity of the debt, must be pronounced a liberal one as proposed by our creditors. What will be the action of the Democratic party this fall we forbear to conjecture until the National Greenback Nashville to be held on the fifteenth shall have published its platform; we can only point out as the master difficulty of the situation the complication of State and Federal politics, in virtue of which it is impossible to take a decided position in reference to the debt without endangering the loss of more than one of our seats in Congress.

SALISBURY AND DERBY.

A great deal has been said about a keen encounter between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Derby on a question of veracity. As we are now in possession of the copy of the London Times which contains the debate in question, we cut out the spicy portion of it, that our readers may see how they manage those little affairs in the House of Lords. The Marquis of Salisbury—And now I go, my lords, to the question of veracity. With respect to that question, my lords, we have had another to it. That reason, we have given two years ago, and we can foresee no future time at which it will cease to be operative. Two years ago we had two Senators and a President to elect, and now several members of Congress, and in 1879 there will again be a Presidential election in prospect, and so on to the end of the chapter; so that the counsel which proposes silence and inaction in the matter is virtually a proposal to adjourn the consideration of it sine die. Meanwhile, the repudiators never have agreed to adjourn it, they have been loud and blarney about it for three years, while those who recognize it as a sacred trust have been silent and are still counselled to be silent for fear of compromising important matters in Federal politics. It is no wonder that under such a course public opinion has been growing more and more adverse to the repudiators, and that it is not difficult to conjecture what such a course will end in.

There is certainly, at least in this country, a strong substratum of feeling for the credit of the State. The recent judiciary and county elections manifest this plainly enough, but if we are to expect this political element to speak out, it must be spoken to. This muzzling one side of a question and leaving the other voiceless cannot go on forever without suffering that element to die of inanition. It will be said, "Are there not other subjects to write and speak about? Must the question of the State debt be held prior to all others?" All this has been said to us, and our only answer is that the State debt cannot be subordinated to any other until it has either paid or compromised or repudiated. More than this we will not say until after the Nashville convention.

WATTSOON, HEWITT AND TILDEN.

For some months Messrs. Wattssoon and Hewitt have been engaged in a controversy which has been blazed out into the pistols and coffee style of rhetoric, though neither pistols nor coffee came of it. The object of this controversy was to determine what were Mr. Tilden's real sentiments in January, 1877, in reference to the plan of an Electoral Commission to solve the problem of the disputed Presidential election. Mr. Wattssoon accused Mr. Tilden of wilfully fabricating Mr. Tilden's views by representing them as favorable to the commission bill when they were in fact decidedly and inflexibly adverse to it. Here a question of personal veracity arose between the two gentlemen, into the merits of which it would now be superfluous to enquire. We permit the question whether Mr. Hewitt did really so represent their views and content ourselves with the question—what Mr. Tilden's views really were. A statement was published in the New York papers on Monday by Mr. Mantion Marble, editor of the New York World, backed by the original telegrams, distinctly establishing the fact that Mr. Tilden was from first to last opposed to any but the constitutional mode of settling the question, which was by the House of Representatives adhering firmly to its constitutional prerogative, and throwing the responsibility of inaugurating the usurping President by the anticretic intervention of the President of the Senate. So far Mr. Wattssoon may now be considered to have fully established his case; so far, that is, as he is shown truly to have represented Mr. Tilden's views. As to the ques-

tion of Mr. Hewitt's veracity, we decline entering upon that as being of no interest to mortal man. Mr. Tilden, then, was opposed to the electoral bill which for a long time he has been supposed to favor. Are we therefore to look upon him as a martyr and victim of misrepresentation for these last eighteen months, only vindicated at last by Mantion Marble's statement? And so contemplating him, are we expected to gush with commiseration and sympathy? We never were much at gush, and, looking at the matter in our own prosaic way, we fail to see why Mr. Tilden should have allowed his views to have been misrepresented all this time when a single word addressed to a friendly Congressman or editor would have set him right before the world.

Next, how does it affect Mr. Hewitt? We won't go into the question of veracity. Mr. Hewitt is exactly to the Democratic party what Mr. Stanley Matthews is to the Republicans, a born intriguer, a man, like Macaulay's description of Charles I., with an incorrigible propensity to crooked ways; matters that can be settled by one sentence of plain common sense are to such men the material for spinning interminable cobwebs of finely-drawn intrigue. And now Mr. Henry Wattssoon has been added to it; for he has certainly corrected a paragraph of a section of a chapter in history, that history being the most humiliating episode in our national annals. For this we thank him, history being a specialty with us; but that is not what Wattssoon has been after all these three months. It was not as a reviser of the United States history that he pushed his controversy with Hewitt so closely to the verge of the pistol and coffee crisis; not the past but the future was in Wattssoon's head at the time, and that future bore special reference to the National Democratic Convention. It won't do, neighbor, Mr. Tilden will never be the next nominee of the Democratic party for President.

Book Notice.

THE GRASSES OF TENNESSEE, INCLUDING CEREALS AND FORAGE PLANTS. BY J. E. KILLEBREW, Commissioner of Agriculture and Statistics and Mines.

Mr. Killebrew does not let the grass grow under his feet (though this work evinces a high appreciation of grasses), but gives us hardly time for an appreciative notice of one book before he has another ready for us. The present work is an exhaustive treatise on native and imported grasses and other plants used in bulk for the feeding of stock. Important as this subject is to the agriculturist, it is every year becoming more important as we approach the period when our supply of new land appears to be no longer inexhaustible. When this period shall be fully attained, and it is nearer at hand than many imagine, then the primary importance of stock-feed will be fully appreciated, for then it must, in the nature of things, assume that primary rank in the farmer's catalogue of essentials which it holds in Europe.

The European farmer needs a constant supply of manure; to have this he must have stock, and to keep his stock he must have pasture in summer and root crops and hay for the winter. It would amaze an American farmer to witness the amount of land and labor which is devoted to this purpose. The present writer was raised on an English farm of about three hundred and fifty acres. Let our readers be alarmed, we are not going to emulate Mr. Greeley's work, entitled "What I Know About Farming," though such a work would not be voluntary in our case; we are only going to give an idea of the proportion which grass culture assumes there. Of the 350 acres, perhaps 150 was equally divided between woods and permanent pasture. This pasture was, during the greater portion of the year, occupied by herds of cattle in the lower portion and flocks of sheep in the up-land. In June, however, the richest portion was mown for meadow hay. By this 75 acres was not a moiety of the area appropriated to the supply of the live stock. Of the remaining 200 acres of arable land, which was divided into four equal parts, one-fourth only was devoted to wheat, the staple of the Norfolk farmer, one-fourth to barley, one-fourth to hay, and the remainder to root crops, such as turnips, mangel, wazzel, etc. These crops, of course, were interchanged between one portion of the arable land and another, so that the same crop was never raised on the same land for two successive years. Hence we have out of the 350 acres a full half the farm occupied by the benefit of the livestock, thus:

Terrible Railroad Collision.

A collision, attended with an appalling amount of death and suffering, occurred on Wednesday, August 7th, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad. A freight train was run into by the fast live passenger train at a point near Minges Junction, Ohio. The train was composed of two sleepers, one hotel car, one baggage, two postal cars and two coaches, the latter being occupied by emigrants. At one o'clock the morning of the 7th, the fast train, which was named, the first train, which was twenty minutes behind time, and running at the rate of forty miles an hour, collided with a freight train. The entire train, except the hotel car and sleepers, was thrown from the track and the passengers were reported killed, and fifteen to twenty seriously wounded. No names have yet been given, but the accident was a serious injury, the loss of life being confined to the forward cars occupied by postal clerks and emigrants.

LATER.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—The Cincinnati postal car was thrown over an embankment thirty feet, and demolished. Three postal clerks were killed, and the St. Louis car was thrown over an embankment on its end, and badly wrecked. Three postal clerks were injured, but it is supposed that all were saved. The baggage and emigrant cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked, while the last coach and sleepers remained on the track, and the occupants escaped almost unhurt.

From the Southside.

DEAR CHRONICLE: The election excitement has all boiled down to a temperate zone; the Seventeenth District is perfectly satisfied that our county is as well off, under Constable up, as any other county in the State. Oh, I tell you we begin to feel our importance. This district polled 262 votes this year against 236 in the last Presidential election, and if we could get all our people to come out and vote

noble earl, in the interests of parliamentary government, to which he is attached, and of the regularity of the proceedings of our Government, and not to give the sanction of his authority to this plan of discussing what has passed in the Cabinet. I said not one single word to or against any individual member of your Lordship's House, and I do not intend to do so; but I have the right which any individual member of your Lordship's House possesses, when unparliamentary language is used, to rise and protest against it. It is unparliamentary for one peer to state of another—whether his late colleague or not—that what he said was not true, and I protest against any other inference being drawn from what I stated.

OUR GREENBACK VIEWS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Our neighbor of the Tobacco Leaf has misunderstood our leading editorial of last week, and, as he has done so, it is not unlikely that others may; we therefore give the following as our explanation. We favored and still favor the financial policy of the Western Democracy as contended for in Congress last session. We oppose the substitution of either interest-bearing bonds or National Bank notes for greenbacks. We believe that too much of this has already been done and want to see that financial policy completely reversed.

We denounced the resumption bill as fraught with incalculable injury to our commercial system and look upon the present depression of business as a realization of our anticipations; at the same time we look upon the mischief as already done and do not believe that it will be remedied now by renewing the attempt to repeal the bill at the next session. We do not stand with the Eastern Democrats; the measure which most widely separates Eastern and Western men is the tariff, and on that we are square on the Western platform.

What we warned the Democracy against was the being misled by names. The National Greenback party is in the field claiming the unmitigated use of greenbacks as the panacea for all political and troubles. The Republican party is already in the field bidding against them, and the danger we pointed out was that the Democratic and Republican party might be led into a Dutch auction, each bidding against the other for the greenback vote until incurable confusion should be introduced into our finances. We imagine our neighbors will admit that there is a limit to the safe issue of greenbacks, though we might differ as to the exact definition of that limit. Our fears are that in such a scramble as seems to be projected between the Republican and Democratic party for greenback votes that limit may be lost sight of.

And here let us say that we are opposed to the further issuance of bonds on long time, whether National, State, county or city bonds. If it were not for the reckless lavishing of the credit of the State in the flush times before the war we should hear nothing of repudiation now. Moreover, it may be observed that the National Independents are strong just in proportion as the community in which they work is over-loaded with debt. In Nashville and Memphis they carried everything; in Louisville, where they were comparatively light, they could do nothing.

FROM ASHLAND CITY.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: Will you again give me a place in your columns? Last Monday being county court day, and the people being anxious to hear the result of Thursday's election, many of them put in appearance; and to the astonishment of all, the Hon. Jno. F. House, our able and reliable representative in Congress was on hand to give an account of his stewardship. Although he had been some disaffected, manifested in certain quarters with regard to his vote on the electoral bill, I think he satisfied the most skeptical on that score, with perhaps one exception. There had also been some misunderstanding about his action in the Constitutional Convention, on the qualifications of voting county and municipal aid to railroads. Col. House read the resolutions introduced by himself in that body and with all my apology whatever he said that they were right in principle, and defended his action upon that subject as fully as the other proposition. The people had sat quietly and listened attentively to all his speech without any demonstration, further than a marked attention and approval of a trusted representative, but, when he was explaining his action in the Constitutional Convention, he received approval of hearty cheers of approval, showing clearly that the heart of the people was with him on that subject. I had thought to give your readers a synopsis of his speech but as I write hurriedly, in anticipation of the starting of the mail, I will not do so. Suffice it to say that his constituents are satisfied with him, and are again ready to vote for him in preference to any other man.

we would be able to poll 265 at least. Our crop prospect, with the exception of corn, is not so good as it was several weeks ago. I notice in the last issue of the CHRONICLE that your correspondent Atimo, in speaking of the Antioch entertainment, charges your regular correspondent from District No. 17 of having failed to keep you posted in the actual occurrences of that neighborhood. We have no idea who your regular correspondent is that has so neglected his duty, but must inform friend Atimo that, had it not been for the intervention of some of his friends, there would have been one of the greatest indignation meetings held either at Edmondson's or Seary's Ferry that ever assembled in this county. Here, as rather would have been the programme: The winds gathered around their king and begged of his majesty to allow them to assail with all fury the frail vessel that was to bear Atimo from the north bank of the Cumberland to his native Southside hills. The ire of the king was deeply stirred because of the neglect of Atimo to mention the little breezes Misses Heggie and Ussery that first placed the crown of royalty upon the head of his majesty. Position the noble warrior, stood upon the southern bank, brandishing his red battle-axe high in the air and swearing by the Great Spirit that if Atimo should escape the fury of the winds he would have his scalp. He warned his beautiful daughter, Pocahontas, not to intercede in the behalf of Atimo as she had in that of Capt. Smith, for it would be in vain. There were others, said Powhatan, who deserved the same honor as had been accorded himself, viz: Ben. Orain, J. R. Ussery, Jas. Scruggs, Eddie Ussery, John Steel and Will. Ussery. Along the road, in a southerly direction, were posted Aunt Betsy and her associates, and between Miss Lucy Lyle and Lizzie Ussery, two other important characters who were neglected, sat a basket of red apples heavily charged with strychnine, something like the one old Mother Eve gave to Adam. We feel confident, Atimo, that this last trick would have caught you if you had escaped the winds and warriors. They seem to understand your weakness, from the fact, I suppose, that they know you to have been originally a fruit agent, and you could not go back upon the fruits of your profession.

WALTER McCOMB & Co.

HAVE IN STORE A LOT OF FANCY ILLINOIS FLOUR.

TRY A BARREL OF IT.

August 10, 1878—3w

S. B. STEWART,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

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(Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Clarksville, Tenn.

I cordially invite my friends and former patrons to come and examine stock and prices.

August 10, 1878—4f

PEACHER'S MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

For Division Among Heirs of Peter Peacher.

SARAH W. PEACHER, et. als., vs. ISABELLA PEACHER, et. als.

In pursuance of an order of the Chancery Court, at the July Term, 1878, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Peacher's Mill, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1878,

All the property formerly owned by Peter Peacher, as follows:

One tract of land containing 296 1/2 acres.

One tract containing 22 acres.

One tract containing 302 acres.

All of said land lying upon Big West Fork of Red River.

On the 296 1/2 acre tract is a

VALUABLE MERCHANT FLOURING MILL,

With all necessary machinery, &c., and also a

WOOLEN MILL,

With Spindles, Cards, Looms, and all other necessary machinery.

Upon the 22 acre tract are several houses of value.

The foregoing lands will be sold for division among the heirs of Peter Peacher, deceased.

A plat will be made by the County Surveyor showing how this will be sold, which will be on file at my office from September 1st, and will also be exhibited on day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. Cash; balance on credit of one and two years. Notes with good security, bearing interest from date, required and a lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,

C. and M. and Commissioner.

August 10, 1878—4ts

THE BEST WAGON

ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN,

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and

the Very Best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS.

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We hereby warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON NO. 1 to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, we will repair or replace the same at our place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a receipt for the same or defective parts as evidence.

(E. W. B. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.)

FISH BROS. & CO.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. SEND YOURS BY MAIL TO TERMS, and for a copy of our AGENTS' CATALOGUE, PAPER TO

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

August 10, 1878—1y

Chancery Sale

OF

VALUABLE STOREHOUSE.

Chas. G. Smith, adm'or vs. Geo. W. Hillman et al.

In pursuance of a decree of the July Term, 1878, of the Chancery Court, at the front of the storehouse of C. L. Cooke, on

Wednesday, August 14, 1878,

The Storehouse now occupied by C. L. Cooke,

Terms of sale—per cent cash, balance on credit of 1 and 2 years. Notes with good security, dated and bearing interest from date, required and a lien retained. No redemption. A policy of insurance for benefit of C. L. Cooke, shall be deposited with me also required as additional security. The bid, if successful, will be required in full at the time of sale. The sale will stand certified to the highest bidder on the public grounds, and will be subject to the terms of same for balance of year. Possession to be delivered on the 1st of September next. For Catalogue apply to

POLK G. JOHNSON,

C. and M. and Commissioner.

July 27, 1878—per sec 37 50 w.

Lots for Sale.

The Trustees of Pythagoras Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F. will sell or lease sixty feet of their lot on Franklin street adjoining Mrs. Whaley's, or they will erect suitable buildings on the same. All proposals should be addressed to the undersigned. They have made more fine lots this spring than ever before in the same length of time, and have given entire satisfaction in every instance.

June 8, 1878—4f

HOPKINSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

The next session of this English, Classical, Commercial and Military School will open Monday, September 23rd, 1878. For Catalogue apply to the Principal, G. O. FERRELL, Hopkinsville, Ky.

July 27, 1878—4f

there would be able to poll 265 at least. Our crop prospect, with the exception of corn, is not so good as it was several weeks ago. I notice in the last issue of the CHRONICLE that your correspondent Atimo, in speaking of the Antioch entertainment, charges your regular correspondent from District No. 17 of having failed to keep you posted in the actual occurrences of that neighborhood. We have no idea who your regular correspondent is that has so neglected his duty, but must inform friend Atimo that, had it not been for the intervention of some of his friends, there would have been one of the greatest indignation meetings held either at Edmondson's or Seary's Ferry that ever assembled in this county. Here, as rather would have been the programme: The winds gathered around their king and begged of his majesty to allow them to assail with all fury the frail vessel that was to bear Atimo from the north bank of the Cumberland to his native Southside hills. The ire of the king was deeply stirred because of the neglect of Atimo to mention the little breezes Misses Heggie and Ussery that first placed the crown of royalty upon the head of his majesty. Position the noble warrior, stood upon the southern bank, brandishing his red battle-axe high in the air and swearing by the Great Spirit that if Atimo should escape the fury of the winds he would have his scalp. He warned his beautiful daughter, Pocahontas, not to intercede in the behalf of Atimo as she had in that of Capt. Smith, for it would be in vain. There were others, said Powhatan, who deserved the same honor as had been accorded himself, viz: Ben. Orain, J. R. Ussery, Jas. Scruggs, Eddie Ussery, John Steel and Will. Ussery. Along the road, in a southerly direction, were posted Aunt Betsy and her associates, and between Miss Lucy Lyle and Lizzie Ussery, two other important characters who were neglected, sat a basket of red apples heavily charged with strychnine, something like the one old Mother Eve gave to Adam. We feel confident, Atimo, that this last trick would have caught you if you had escaped the winds and warriors. They seem to understand your weakness, from the fact, I suppose, that they know you to have been originally a fruit agent, and you could not go back upon the fruits of your profession.

But as we have said, some of your friends insisted that the omission was unintentional, hence all the fair participants, the king and even the savage warriors will cordially welcome come Atimo again to the Antioch entertainment to be given in October next. Respectfully, No. 17.

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