THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - OCT. 26, 1878.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election Nov. 5, 1878.

For Governor,
ALBERT S. MARKS, of Franklin.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN F. HOUSE.

For Senator,
COL. N. BRANDON, of Stewart.

For Representative,
T. M. REYNOLDS, of Montgomery.

For Floater,
W. R. LEDBETTER, of Stewart.

THE PERILS OF EMPIRE.

The troubles on the Afghan frontier of the Anglo-Indian Empire suggest serious thoughts to all who feel interested in the permanency of that vast colony. We do not hesitate to class ourselves among the number who do feel thus interested, and, though a little of that irrational feeling still survives among us which suggests a feeling of triumph whenever England meets a check, we hardly think that a reflecting man will deliberately adopt the opinion that it would be to the advantage of that congeries of barbaric principalities which we call Hindoostan either that the empire should suffer dissolution or that the rule of England should be replaced by that of Russia. In the former case internecine war would soon break out between the constituent principalities, and in the latter the rapid progress of civilization would receive a check which it would not recover from for centuries, if ever. For Russia has not succeeded so far in extending even a superficial civilization fifty miles around St. Petersburg, and all the rest of her territory is as brutally barbarous as it was in the days of the primitive Ivans who first bore sway within its limits. An empire which fails to civilize itself is not a promising agent for civilizing its dependencies. When, therefore, we point out the dangers which threaten the Anglo-Indian Empire, it is not in the spirit in which

Tyre laughed when Salem fell,

but with the earnest hope that in the end England will surmount the troubles and complications through which we confess that we do not see a way to a prosperous issue.

We desire our readers to be fully informed on all great events which may be occupying the world's attention, and as this Afghan trouble, with the complications which may arise from it, seems likely to be the event of 1879, we think it well to begin with the task of exhibiting the question from every point of view, and for that purpose present them entire a letter written by Lord Lawrence upon the present complication, the more so because though we accept Lord L. as conclusive authority on all subjects requiring a knowledge of Indian affairs, we cannot adopt the conclusion which he arrives at. It would be absurd presumption for us to dispute his statements, but, assuming their correctness, we still think it impossible for the British Government to act as he advises. The following is his letter:

The news from Peshawur which appeared in the Times of the 22d inst., telling us that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to receive the proposed Mission on its way to his capital, and had forced Major Cavagnari to turn back from Ali Musjid, is no doubt a serious rebuff to the Government of India, more particularly as the Mission had actually started. It seems to me to have been a serious mistake organizing a Mission to Cabul before we had ascertained whether Ameer Shere Ali was prepared to receive our overtures or not, and a still greater mistake dispatching the Mission until we had received his consent to our doing so. Had these precautions been observed, the affront which we have met with would not have appeared to be so flagrant as it now does. But, however vexatious is the Ameer's conduct in this matter, it ought not to lead us to declare war against him. It appears to me to be contrary to sound policy that we should resent our disappointment by force of arms; for by doing so we play the enemy's game, and force the Afghans into a union with the Russians.

We ought not, indeed, to be surprised that the Ameer has acted as he has done. From the time of the Treaty of 1857 the late Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan refused to allow us to have a Mission at Cabul, or even to send one there as a temporary arrangement, solemnly assuring us that such a step would lead to mischief, and not to peaceful relations with the Afghans. We accepted his excuses. In 1869 the present Ameer affirmed the same policy. Whatever may be his own faults and shortcomings, he has never concealed from us his views on this subject. What occurred at the meeting in Peshawur towards the end of 1876 between the Ameer's agent and Sir Lewis Pelly has not actually transpired, but I believe that our wishes on the subject of a Mission to Cabul were at that time reiterated, though in vain.

The old policy was to bear with the Afghans as far as we could reasonably do so, and to endeavor by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations, gradually leading them to see that their interests and ours did not conflict. Of late, however, we have seemed to think that we understood the interests of the Afghans better than they did themselves. We appear to think that we can, in short, force our policy on them without their taking offence at such conduct.

What are we to gain by going to war with the Ameer? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us? Can we follow the policy of 1838-9 without, in all probability, incurring similar results? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, whom can we put in his place? And how are we to insure the maintenance of our own creature on the throne except by occupying the country? And when is such an occupation to terminate?

I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaus, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them.

The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India.

Such are the political and military considerations which lead me to raise my voice against the present policy towards Ameer Shere Ali. Are not moral considerations also very strong against such a war? Have not the Afghans a right to resist our forcing a Mission on them, bearing in mind to what such Missions often lead, and what Barnes' Mission in 1837 did actually bring upon them?

I have heard it contended that no nation has a right to isolate itself in this way and refuse to have intercourse with its neighbors. This may be a reasonable objection among civilized nations, but ought not to apply. I submit, between civilized governments on the one hand and barbarous peoples on the other.

No doubt, Ameer Shere Ali has aggravated his offence by the mode in which he has resisted our overtures, more particularly in the threat of his Mir Akhor at Ali Masjid to shoot Major Cavagnari if he did not turn back. But we should not bear too hardly on the Ameer on this account. I have no doubt that if we promise to give up forcing a Mission on him he would make any apology that we could reasonably call for. I urge that we were wrong in the outset in our policy to the Ameer in many instances which could be pointed out, and therefore ought not to be over hard on him in accepting his excuses. I insist that there will be no real dishonor to us in coming to terms with him; whereas, by pressing on him our own policy, we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters.

The last telegrams from India are that three considerable bodies of troops are to be concentrated, one at Quettah, one at Thall, on the river Koorum, and the third in reserve at Mooltan, as what was called "precautionary measures." I should call them very offensive measures. The same impulses which have brought us into the present complications and troubles will almost certainly lead us to still more decided movements unless very speedily checked by the people of England.

Yours faithfully, LAWRENCE.

All these are weighty considerations, but in the face of all of them we do not see that the British Government can afford to act upon them as Lord Lawrence advises. Whatever might be the expediency of despatching an envoy at first to counteract the intrigues of Russia in the Ameer's court, the peremptory interdiction of his approach to Cabul cannot be submitted to with safety. The empire of the British in India is eminently one of prestige; a few thousand whites maintaining a political predominance which is sustained by a few British regiments, together with an army of native troops which is counted by hundreds of thousands—this is a state of things which needs to be sustained by an unbroken tradition of irresistible power. Once let that tradition be interrupted, once let the power be successfully resisted, and the spell is broken, its magic dissipated. The allegiance of a thousand tribes would be fatally shaken by the successful resistance of one. The British rule in India is like what we have all seen in menageries, where a man undertakes to enter the den of a tiger and control the brute with no more efficient weapon than a horse-whip. The experiment is a safe one just so long as the tiger knows not his own strength or the weakness of his master; let him discover it in one savage impulse of rage, and the death of his master is instantaneous. So in India passing over the insult offered by the Ameer would be looked upon by all the tribes between the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean as a confession of weakness on the part of the British Government, and the continued subjection of the Hindoo tribes would be impossible for a hundred-fold the white force which now dominates among them. England, then, as we look at it, cannot remain quiescent in the matter, and yet there are dangers in action as menacing as those of inaction.

It has for some time been the conviction of all English politicians that the British Empire is as large at present as the British Government can conveniently handle, and her recent acquisitions have been accepted not as triumphs so much as untoward events forced upon her by the exigencies of her frontiers; and yet those exigencies have been incessant; every war with contermінous tribes has ended with annexation as the only solution of the complications arising from her victories. This, indeed, is an exigency of all great empires; to hold what they have it is continuously necessary to acquire more, and the one consideration which limits the duration of all empires is that a time comes when the central power is not strong enough to wield the whole and yet cannot recede without endangering the whole. From the time of Trajan the Roman Empire ceased to extend itself, and a few years after his death began even to contract its limits. As soon as the legions were withdrawn from Britain the Gaul assumed the offensive in Italy; as soon as they receded from the Rhine they had to meet the Germans on the Po and, not long afterwards, on the Tiber. So when Napoleon received his first check in Russia, he whose troops had overrun all Europe, soon found himself waging a defensive war within the original frontiers of France.

Now the British Empire seems to have attained that stage corresponding to the the reign of Trajan, at which her statesmen are instinctively occupied in making her frontiers stationary, if possible. She has already yielded to Canada and Australia autonomic powers (State rights, as we should call them,) which render those countries friendly allies rather than subject colonies. Her acquisition of territory in South Africa was most unwillingly made, and only consented to as a means of protecting her diamond fields from the incursions of savages, while nothing would have rendered acceptable the occupation of Cyprus and the protectorate of Asia Minor except the dread of Russian intervention between her and her colonies in Asia.

The problem is now before her whether she can maintain her frontier where it is without either advancing or withdrawing it, and fate seems adverse to her doing so. Lord Lawrence in the above letter evidently thinks that she has the alternative of either submitting to her affront or waging a war, the only successful termination which would issue in the acquisition of territory from the Ameer. The former of these alternatives would shake her Indian Empire to its foundations, the latter would increase its present difficulties and complications, and moreover would bring it into collision with the Russian Empire, that same rock from which the advancing tide of Napoleonic conquest recoiled, and then commenced its ebb and reflux, which never ended till the French Empire had fallen into a chaos of disjointed fragments. These are now the perils of Anglo-Indian Empire. She has able statesmen at her helm and we trust yet to see her surmount them, but we know no period in her history at which her dangers have been more threatening or the means of passing safely through them more perplexing to devise.

MR. CLARKSON POTTER'S WITHDRAWAL.

One of the ablest and most upright of the New York Representatives in Congress has refused to allow his name to go before the State Convention for re-nomination. He gives several reasons for doing so, through the transparent tissue of which shines transparently a feeling of disgust at the absence of principle and the confusion of opinion which is a feature of all political organizations of the day. We have some sympathy with this disgust, but we cannot assent to his practical conclusion. The issues between parties and the parties themselves are in a transitional state; old positions are being abandoned as untenable and new ones have not yet been determined upon, and, as a consequence, the same parties are contending for diametrically opposite positions in different parts of the country, and the confusion and dereliction of principle which disgusts and repels men of high principle and fastidious honor like Mr. Potter is a necessary consequence of this transition state. It will not last long; within the next year the issues of the ensuing Presidential contest will be determined, and, while the process of elimination and sifting is going on by which they are determined, there is a special need for the counsels of men like Clarkson Potter. If in the end, when parties are finally consolidated and the issues between them finally stated—then if he finds his principles cannot be reconciled with those adopted by the party it will be time enough for him to retire.

We feel the more interested in this matter because for some time our own opinions have been irreconcilable with those of the majority of Tennessee Democrats on some questions of primary importance. We have not thought it necessary on that account either to disguise our opinions or to retire from the editorship of this paper, as on Mr. Potter's principles we should be compelled to do. On the contrary we want to have a voice in determining the party issues whenever they are determined, and think we are doing better service in exerting whatever influence we may possess to this end than we would be in standing aloof from political matters because we cannot have all things as we would like to have them.

THE Congressional Convention at Nashville last Monday realized the expectations of its constituents by nominating the Hon. John F. House for re-election to Congress by a majority so overwhelming that it may well be called unanimous. We had no fears of the result when we witnessed the departure of our delegates for Nashville, and we have only now to congratulate the State, nay, the United States, on its choice of a man for Representative who has added to his brilliant talents and sterling integrity the practical experience without which those other qualities are fruitless in political life. This result is the more satisfactory from the fact that other States have not been as wise. Of the fifty-four members who were elected this month from Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Iowa, less than half have sat in Congress before. Mr. Potter has declined a renomination in New York on scruples which we cannot help thinking over fastidious, and all the influence that can be exercised by such men as House and Atkins will be required to counterbalance the rashness in insubordination which is always so rife among new members. We take for granted as a matter of course that Col. House once nominated will be re-elected by a majority greater than ever. On this point we do not allow ourselves a moment's doubt, and as confidently do we predict that the Congress of 1879 will contain no abler or more influential member than John F. House.

COL. AKERS, the Independent candidate for Congress, was in Clarksville this week and made a speech on the public square on Wednesday night. Not having been apprised of his purpose, we were not there, and fear that we lost some things worth hearing. For instance, he avowed, we are informed, that for five years while connected with the State banks he had been making $1,000 a month unrighteously at the expense of the people. On this account he claimed to be the right man to wind up the National banks as a swindling concern, on the principle, we suppose, of the adage "set a thief to catch a thief." We do not dispute his facts, but must demur to his conclusion. We may employ one of a gang as State's evidence to ferret out a case of burglary, but we do not afterwards place him in charge of the store that was robbed. No, no; Col. House will attend that business for us.

THE SCOURGE.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—From 6 o'clock last night to noon to-day the undertakers report orders for eleven interments. The streets are thronged with returning refugees, and business is being gradually resumed. The Howard Association continue its work of sending to their homes all nurses from abroad. Another heavy frost fell last night. The Board of Health officially reported four deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. Eleven additional interments are reported by the undertakers of persons who died in the suburbs. Eighteen physicians of the Howard medical corps reported 29 new cases, 8 in the city and 21 in the country. The new cases reported in the city are of returning refugees, who had not taken the precaution of having their houses ventilated before occupying them. Among those who have died since last night are Miss Mamie Keefe, P. Lehman, Moses Marks, John Kutch and Mrs. Louise Winchester. Geo. Essig, a well-known saloonkeeper, was prostrate with fever this morning. The Government relief steamer, James M. Chambers, left this port to-day, and is now *en route* for St. Louis.

BOWLING GREEN.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 23.—The yellow fever here is well nigh exhausted. A heavy black frost and ice this morning, the mercury lower than it has been this fall. No deaths nor new cases for several days. We have several old cases of fever, one or two of which will prove fatal. With that exception, we are clear of yellow fever.

SATAN'S SATELLITES.

Two of Them Capture a Little Girl in a Lonely Place and Horribly Mutilate Her.

Courier Journal, Oct. 21.

One of the most diabolical acts of villany ever perpetrated occurred late Saturday evening on the Workhouse road, about a quarter of a mile from Baxter avenue. Fannie Otte, a little German girl only eleven years of age, was outraged by two negroes, one of whom is supposed to be George Washington, a notorious character, who has served one term in the Penitentiary, and also been detected in several robberies which have been committed during the past few days. To give a detailed account of the affair, a history of the operations of the two negroes will be necessary. Tuesday morning Lieutenant Hollinseed recovered from Washington a basket of stolen property, consisting of dresses, aprons, flat-irons and a number of articles, a portion of which were stolen from a Mrs. Hughes, on Washington street, below Jackson. Until then his suspicious actions had not been noticed, but after Thursday he was carefully watched by the police, who know too well his desperate character. The citizens living in the vicinity of Baxter avenue and the Workhouse road have been annoyed considerably of late by two negroes, who were seen constantly together, begging from door to door for food, and playing to perfection the *role* of tramps.

Mr. Frank Otte, the father of the outraged girl, is a respectable, well-to-do citizen, living on the north side of the Work-house road, and near the work-house quarry. He is a cart-driver by occupation, and consequently is always absent from home during the day. Mrs. Otte says that these negroes had called at her house on three different occasions and begged for food, and that she had not looked upon them as dangerous persons, but only as harmless tramps.

Mr. Otte's cows were kept in a pasture, which directly adjoins the work-house quarry, and is situated in rather a secluded spot, and a place exactly suited for the execution of the villainous designs which were doubtless premeditated by these colored fiends. Little Frances had been accustomed to drive the cows home every evening, and between five and six o'clock Saturday evening she started for the pasture as usual. She ran joyously along the road, at times

"SINGING LITTLE DITTIES"

to keep off the lonely feelings that sometimes crept over her while traversing this retired spot. Little suspecting the fiendish designs of which she was soon to be the unwilling victim, she marched boldly into the pasture and down into a little hollow in the middle of it. Here she stopped for a few moments to rest, when she was suddenly siezed in a most violent and brutal manner by two burly ruffains that she remembered having seen at her father's house. Wholly unaware of their fiendish intentions, she turned and gazed at them in amazenient, as though questioning them as to what they desired.

These black fiends were not in the least affected by the pleadings of the little girl, who in their hands was scarcely more than an infant, but, apparently unconscious of any pangs of remorse, proceeded with their villainious intentions, and outraged the terrified girl in the most horrible manner. In order to accomplish their designs the fiends

USED A KNIFE

upon her person, inflicting injuries from which she will possibly never recover. Their purpose accomplished, after contemplating the victim of their villany without the least feeling of remorse, knowing the fearful penalty they would incur if captured, they fled rapidly over the hills in the direction of Cave Hill. Frances, though suffering terribly from the treatment received, bravely rose to her feet, and walked slowly home. Her mother immediately placed her in bed, and summoned to her assistance Dr. Rademaker. The Doctor said that it was possible that she might not recover from the wounds inflicted by the knife. When her father arrived at home he felt highly incensed at the outrage, and immediately informed all his neighbors and the police. The news spread like wildfire all over that portion of the city, and the excitement was intense. A posse of

ARMED MEN,

about twenty-five in number, started out in pursuit of the negroes and scoured the whole country for three miles around, but failed to capture them, although they say at several points they caught sight of Washington, who is charged with the crime, but he always managed to elude them. The affair is a general topic of conversation on the street corners, and the citizens say that if captured, he will never be returned to the city, but either be shot to death or hung.

Why a Drummer's Jaw Dropped.

Richmond (Ky.) Register.

The Richmond stage drove up to the Phœnix Hotel in Lexington, and two drummers got into it. There was a preacher on the front seat and a heavily vailed woman on the back seat. One of the drummers took the middle seat, and the other could have done so, but he seemed to prefer the back seat, and accordingly sat down by the young woman. Soon he began to talk, and at length got into a conversation with her. The drummer on the middle seat leaned over and said to the preacher, that the cheek of that back-seat drummer was immense, and that he would not be satisfied till he talked that woman to death. She was nicely dressed and talked pleasantly, and apparently was an intelligent lady. The preacher and the middle-seat drummer felt sure she would be bored to insanity if that back-seat drummer kept up his fusilade of jaw. When near Richmond, he inquired of the preacher where he would stop. He said with a friend. The middle-seat drummer said he would stop at the hotel. Then said the garrulous drummer to his lady friend, "And please where will you stop?" "At Mr. Albert Mackey's, I presume," she gently answered, "and will then proceed to Berea." Albert, you will take notice, is a colored gentleman who keeps an eating-house. That drummer's jaw dropped like he had heard a ghost whispering at him through the back window of a wood-house.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

"Fiddler" Taylor Making it Particularly Lively for Pettibone.

Knoville Tribune.

The canvass now being carried on in the First District between Mr. Robert L. Taylor and Maj. A. H. Pettibone is attracting more attention and arousing more interest than any other in the State. Not only are the people of the district aroused, but the contest has become so exciting that the National Republican Committee has been called upon for help, and the country is being flooded with campaign documents, and, we understand, money is being spent freely in the Major's interest. This district was formerly considered safely Republican, and the fact that the Republican managers consider it necessary to bestow so much attention upon it shows conclusively that Taylor has brought about a revolution, and, unless checkmated in some way, will carry it over the small majority which the Republicans claim. He has met with the most enthusiastic reception at all of his appointments, and has shown his ability to meet his competitor, and to talk understandingly of the issues of the canvass. The ability which he has displayed has been a genuine surprise to the people, who were informed by the Major's organ that he was a fiddler and a clown, without ability or character. This young man has made such inroads upon the Republican party that the Major has called lustily for aid, and his friends have taken the stump, and are attempting to lash the recreants back into the party traces.

AN Indiana girl says she finds nothing so good for the complexion as rubbing her face on a young man's vest. The young man must be on the inside of it, though.

Loss of Fractional Currency.

Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.

The operations of the Treasury Department have, during the past two years, been such as to cause the almost entire disappearance of fractional currency from circulation. So common has small silver coin become that it is rare we see any of the once abundant greenback currency which it displaced. All has been retired that has found its way into the Treasury, but the nominal sum of $17,297,827, outstanding, which is carried along on the books of the Treasury. Of this large sum it is, however, safe to say perhaps less than $500,000 will ever be preserved for redemption. It is believed that nearly the entire $16,000,000 yet outstanding has been lost, burned or destroyed in various ways, leaving just that sum to the credit of the Government. Being more frequently handled than paper money of larger denominations, and being in sums of lesser value, its holders were never so careful with it as with greenbacks. It was passed in such a dilapidated condition that, growing worse from day to day, the last holders cared little what become of it, and not unfrequently burned or threw it away. The result of it all is that the Government has made just this amount of money, just as it has made many millions by the destruction by fire and other causes of greenback notes.

A Valuable Old Medal.

Nashville American.

Capt. Charles M. Carroll, of Memphis, has just presented to the Tennessee Historical Society the fine medal won by the Nashville Blues, in 1844, in this city. The obverse side contains a stand of arms, showing all the military accoutrements then in use, with the words "Harrison Guards" and "Nashville Blues," on the left and right hand corners, respectively. On the obverse is the following inscription: "Prize medal contended for at a target shooting between the Harrison Guards and Nashville Blues, and won by the Nashville Blues, June 9, 1844." The medal will be placed in the archives of the Society.

ALL over the country people are progressing in knowledge. Every paper you pick up tells how some fellow learned that it *was* loaded.

HEAVY frosts have fallen all over Texas.

Clarksville Tobacco Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHRONICLE,
CLARKSVILLE, Oct. 25, 1878.

Sales for the past week are very light, and a general dullness prevails the market. The season is fast drawing to a close.

Common Lugs	1 50 to 3 00
Medium Lugs	3 50 to 4 50
Common Leaf	4 00 to 5 50
Medium Leaf	6 00 to 7 50
Good Leaf	8 00 to 9 50
Fine Leaf	10 00 to 11 50
Selections	12 00 to 13 50

Sales Reported Since Our Last Issue.

Central Warehouse.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO., of the Central Warehouse, sold on Thursday, Oct. 24, 1878, 28 hogsheads as follows:

17 hhds. leaf, $7 00 to 4 50.
11 hhds. lugs, $3 75 to 2 00.

Grange Warehouse.

T. HERNDON, Sup't., of the GRANGE WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION, sold for the week ending Oct. 24, 1878, 15 hhds. of tobacco as follows:

15 hhds. $2 00 to 8 00.

Public Meeting.

All persons interested in the protection of game are invited to meet in the City Hall on Monday, Nov. 4, at 2 p. m., to discuss certain desirable changes in the present law, and form a Game Protective Association.

Oct. 24, 1878–2t.

A Card.

To the Voters of Monigomery County:

I announce myself as a Republican candidate to represent you in the Lower House of the next Legislature, and in thus presenting myself it becomes necessary to detail my views in reference to a few of the leading issues which will undoubtedly come up before our next Legislature.

First, the bonded debt of the State and the means of its payment is now, and is likely to be until its final settlement, the great leading issue among the people of Tennessee, and I am in favor of its settlement upon the very best terms possible, both in the interests of the citizens and the bondholders. After this settlement is effected by the Legislature I would be in favor of submitting the same to the people for their ratification or rejection.

I am decidedly in favor of a common school system, but I think there are some great errors in our present school law. In the first place I would be in favor of curtailing the salary of the State Superintendent down to two thousand dollars, instead of three thousand, which he is now entitled to by law, and I am further in favor of discarding all County Superintendents (which will save about $34,000) and placing their present duties in the hands of the District Commissioners.

I am in favor of reducing the privilege tax to one-third of what it now is. It will bring more revenue than at present, for many more will embark in the business. It will have the same effect as did the old postage law of twenty-five cents on all letters to be sent over four hundred miles—now three cents anywhere in the United States.

In reference to State taxes I am in favor of levying a sufficiency to run the State Government upon a firm and independent basis, for it is known that no enterprise, from the national government down, can be successfully carried on without means, and the only way to raise these means is by taxation. Hence, by living under a State government wisely administered, extra taxation should cease. I am in favor of paying off all bonds in greenback currency, and these "greenbacks" to be our national currency, and abolishing all National Banks and National Bank systems, believing that they had their origin from the necessities of the war, and that their existence is no longer a national necessity. I am not in the interest of any ring, clique or class, but will legislate for the farmer, mechanic, merchant, and every class alike so as to subsurve the interest of each and every citizen of the State of Tennessee without partiality or favor. I have been a farmer all my life until a few years back, hence I think I know their necessities. If the above sentiments, candidly expressed, should entitle me to your suffrage in November next the same will be duly appreciated. I am yours truly,

DAVID LUCK SMITH.

DORITY.
OLDHAM.
POINDEXTER.

Dority, Oldham & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS!

No. 30 Franklin St.,

Clarksville, - - Tenn.

The customers of this house may rely on getting full value for their money. Our stock is entirely fresh, and was bought for CASH.

Orders by mail will receive the most careful attention.

Respectfully,

DORITY, OLDHAM & CO.

October 26, 1878-tf

GOOD BREAD

The F. F. F. G.

ILLINOIS FLOUR, or our

FANCY XXXX,
QUEEN XXXX,
STAR XXXX,

MISSOURI FLOUR makes it Every barrel guaranteed, by

WALTER M'COMB & CO.

September 28, 1878.

DON T forget the Barbecue a Rollow's Shop, in Dis. No. 2, on Tuesday? Postponed to that day on account of the public speaking to-day in Clarksville.

Special Notice.

I have learned that some of my enemies have been circulating a false statement in regard to the loan of a wagon to a friend to be used in the burial of his son, for political effect. I have not the space to state particulars, but will ask those who have heard the report to read the attached certificate, voluntarily given me by the father, brother and friend of the deceased young man, who was himself my friend. I hope that none of *my friends* will make use of such means to injure either one of my opponents, or for the purpose of gaining me votes.

Respectfully,
G. H. SLAUGHTER.

St. Bethlehem, Tenn., Oct. 24, '78.

We the undersigned, father, brother and friend of Wm. F. Collier, deceased, have learned that false reports in regard to the loan of a wagon are being circulated by the enemies of Mr. G. H. Slaughter for the purpose of injuring him in his election. The statement as reported is false in every particular, and we will here say that we are both the personal and political friends of Mr. Slaughter, and will give him our entire support, both before and on the day of the election.

WM. COLLIER,
Father of deceased.
J. M. COLLIER,
Brother of deceased.
SAM. JACKSON,
A friend and relative.

St. Bethlehem, Tenn., Oct. 24, '78-1t

Failure is Unknown.

In all cases where a remedy is required to regulate the Liver, Portaline is safe and effectual. It is a medicine widely known, and appreciated as a cure for Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Biliousness and all disorders of a torpid liver. It is compounded of pure vegetable materials, and habitual sufferers with Headache, arising from Biliousness will experience relief from the use of Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder. Call and get a Sample Bottle Free.

GWEN & MOORE.

Oct. 26, 1878.

MR. C. L. COOKE has at last moved into his new store, and has opened a stock of House Furnishing Goods that will do you good to see. He has a good many novelties, useful and ornamental, that have to be seen to be appreciated. The Chinese Vases are something entirely new in this market and are offered at very reasonable rates. Indeed his whole stock is marked lower than ever before, and you can buy from him as cheaply as in Louisville, Cincinnati or New York, so keep your money at home.

Oct. 26, 1878.

Not In Vain.

For a wise purpose, do the immense forests of the Buckeye receive the gentle ministry of the dews, the sunshine and rain, for the fruit they yield is highly valued for its medical proprieties, which have been combined with other materials, and a pile Ointment prepared which surpasses anything ever offered the public as a cure for Hemorrhoids, or Piles. All who suffer with that terrible disease can find permanent relief by using Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, the only unfailing remedy for Piles. Sold by Owen & Moore Druggists at 50 cents a Bottle. Ask for Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment.

DOMESTIC, Woolen, Ladies' Men's and Children's Hats cheap at Cheap John's, New Providence.

Oct. 5, 1878–2m.

FANCY Notions in great abundance at Cheap John's, New Providence.

Oct. 5, 1878–2m.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Ashland sta, at Ashland City, Oct, 26, 27.
Saline ct, at Tobacco Port, Nov 2, 3.
Montgomery ct, at Stampers Chapel, Nov 9, 10.
Blooming Grove ct., at Wiley's Chapel, Nov 16, 17.
Fort Royal and Salem sta, at Salem, Nov 22, 23, 24.
Palmyra ct, at Locust Grove, Nov 23, 24.
New Providence and Bethel Station, at New Providence, Nov 30, Dec 1.
Red River circuit, at Mt Zion, Dec 6, 7, 8.
Cedar Hill circuit, at Adams Station, Dec 7, 8.
Springfield sta, Dec 14, 15.
Cheatham ct., at Halton's Chapel, Dec 21, 22.
Asbury circuit, at Mt Carmel. Dec 28, 29.
Clarksville station, Jan 4, 5.
Antioch ct., at Martha's Chapel Jan 11, 12.

The District Stewards will please meet at the Methodist Church in Clarksville, Tenn, at 11 o'clock, a m, Thursday, Oct 24, 1878. Business of importance demands a full attendance.

WELBORN MOONEY, P. E.

BARGAINS

Go to E. GLICK'S

to buy good goods and cheap. We have a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter.

13 Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

October 26, 1878-tf

For Sale or Rent.

If not sold by the 15th of November, 1878, I will rent my farm on the South Side of Cumberland river for the year 1879, containing **250 Acres** of bottom land. Apply to my agent, Sam'l Johnson.

oct 19, 78-tf C. B. BRYAN.

We are now receiving the largest and finest stock of

MILLINERY

ever brought to this city, selected by Mrs. Hodgson in New York and Baltimore, comprising all the latest styles in

FRENCH & AMERICAN NOVELTIES,

Fine French Chip and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, Plumes and Flowers, Russia and Torchon Lace Sets, new and elegant.

Ladies' Embroidered Hose,

Colored Silk Mitts, Dressed and Undressed Kid Gloves, all shades, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Veils, Fans, Combs, Umbrellas,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, LINEN SUITS,

to which we call the attention of our many friends and customers.

Respectfully,

J. Hodgson & Maguire,

Rooms up stairs in the Marable Warerooms on Second street.

October 26, 1878-tf

HOME ENTERPRISE!

Mrs. Isabella Driscol,

Agent for Madame DEMOREST'S FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS and Le Roy's Improved Common-sense Shirt Patterns, and is prepared to cut and manufacture both

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Underwear,

of every description. Gentlemen's Shirts cut and made to order, of the best Wamsetta Muslin, for $1 15. CHILDRENS' WHITE BONNETS, various sizes. A large assortment of beautiful EMBROIDERIES, at the very lowest prices. EDGINGS, RIBBONS and NOTIONS kept constantly on hand.

Calico, Linen, Batist, White Suits,

in fact, suits made of all washing fabrics. I give my personal attention to the manufacture of every article offered for sale. My employes are all young ladies residing in the city, and take a personal interest in their own handiwork. I respectfully ask the ladies to call and examine my goods before purchasing. Room in John F. Couts building, near Southern Hotel.

MRS. ISABELLA DRISCOL.

October 26, 1878-tf.

V. L. WILLIAMS is now receiving his large and well assorted stock of good Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., for Fall and Winter wear. Prices lower than ever. Don't fail to see our goods before buying. Store room No. 25 Franklin street.

Aug. 24, 1878-tf

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton

Invite all buyers of Dry Goods to come and see their

New Fall & Winter Goods.

Having purchased largely of manufacturers and importers, we feel justified in saying we can offer greater inducements than ever.

Black Alpacas, 25c to 50c.

Black Mohairs, 40c to $1 00.

Black Cashmeres, 65c to $1 50.

Our Black Cashmere at $1 00 and $1 25 cannot be beaten by any house this side of New York. Come and see them.

Black Silks, Colored Cashmeres. All the new colors in

DRESS GOODS

very cheap. Largest stock of Flannels and Blankets ever offered on this market and lower than the lowest.

Cloaks, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts.

We are Agents for the India Cloths (that are water and moth proof) for Ladies' Suits. They are beautiful; call and see them.

Plain and Fancy Waterproof Cloths and Cassimeres.

Hillman's Jeans always on hand. *None better.* White and plaid Linseys. Canton Flannels.

10-4 Sheetings at 20c, 22½c, 25c and 30c.

Best Bleached Cotton ever offered by us at 10c.

New style Linen Collars and Cuffs, Rouches and Rouchings, Silk Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs in plain and colored borders, entirely new.

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery in great variety.

Embroidered Gloves and Gauntlets.

Kid Gloves, 2-button, 75c; finest 2-button, $1 50; 3-button, $1 75.

Splendid stock of

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Shoes.

A good Morocco Shoe, side or front lace, at $1 50 per pair.

Men's Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS.

We have a good Hat at 50c, 75c, $1 00 to $7 50. Extra large and attractive stock of

Clothing!

Don't forget to call for Clothing. It will pay you to look at our stock.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Six of the best unlaundried Shirts, finished, for $6 00. A good L. B. Shirt, laundried, for $1 00, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 00.

Net Underwear at all prices. Canton Flannel Drawers.

English 1-2 Hose, best, $3 50 per dozen.

Gents, we have everything you need and can save you time and trouble if you will come to see us. We have very many goods we cannot mention, and if you want to be convinced that we are headquarters for everything kept by us, give us a look and we will satisfy you.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

We have enlarged our Carpet Room, and now have plenty room, splendid light, and the best and largest stock of Carpets,

Oil Cloths, Coco Mattings, Druggets and Rugs

ever shown in the city. It is no trouble but a pleasure to show our goods. We thank you kindly for your liberal patronage and ask a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully yours,

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

October 12, 1878.

CASTNER, IRWIN & CO.

Will open on or about SEPTEMBER 14TH, in their new house,

NO. 35 FRANKLIN ST.,

a full line of strictly choice

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Canned and Bottled Fruits and Meats in every variety, choicest extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, etc; Pickles, Jellies, Sauces, Catsups, Lemons, Damsons, Prunes, Currants, Dates and Nuts; Spices, strictly pure, direct from importers; Baker's and Vanilla Chocolate, Dessicated Cocoanut, fresh Crackers in large variety, Potted Chicken, Cooked Corn Beef, Lamb Tonges, Lunch Tongues, Lunch Ham, Pigs Feet, Ham Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Russian Caviar and Deviled Goods in every variety, Lobsters, Salmon and Mountain Trout, Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal and Pearl Barley, Hemp, Rape, Canary and Celery Seed, Corn Starch, Citron, Canton Ginger, Gelatine and Liquid Rennet, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Macaroni, Tapioca and Vermicelli, Mocha, and O. G. Java Coffee, Green and Oolong Teas, very choice selection, etc., etc., etc., together with a full line of staple goods.

Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty,

Pure Whiskies for Family Use,

"Orange" and "Dead Shot" Rifle and Ducking Powders, "Drop" and "Chilled" Shot. Sole Agent for Empson's celebrated Caramels and Finest Candies.

With a special view to meeting the growing wants of a growing community, our stock has been made to embrace a *greater variety* than ever before brought to this market, having been selected with the greatest care, and is confidently recommended as strictly choice. We shall keep none but standard goods of first quality, introducing every novelty in our line and new goods in season. Our first step being but the initiatory towards even a higher standard, which we shall spare no pains or expense to reach, we bespeak for our efforts in their behalf the substantial support of the Citizens of Clarksville and vicinity. Very respectfully,

Castner, Irwin & Co.

Sept. 7, 1878-tf