CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 46--NO. 31. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879. WHOLE NO. 2,252.

Owen & Moore,

Druggists and Bookse lers

Clarksville, Tenn.

Constantly on hand a full supply of

School Books,	Pure Drugs,
Miscellaneous Books,	Patent Medicines,
Sunday School Books,	Dye-Stuffs, Paints,
Writing Paper,	Oils, Varnishes, Teas,
Envelopes, Pens,	Spices, Perfumery,
Pencils, Slates, Inks,	Toilet Articles,
Copy Books,	Cigars
Blank Books,	and Tobacco,
And everything pertaining to Office Stationery.	Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Our Entire Stock is Fresh.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. GAUCHAT,

57 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

DEALER IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry,

Clocks and Silverware.

Spectacles a Specialty.

New, well selected and full stock. Will open new goods daily for the holidays. Prices the lowest.

Particular attention paid to repairing fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods in the most perfect manner. All work warranted.

Nov. 30, 1878-1y

S. B. STEWART,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles,

Stationery, School Books, Etc.

(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--tf

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

J. F. WARFIELD. J. B. REYNOLDS.

Warfield & Reynolds

(OPPOSITE FOX & SMITH'S.)

If you want bargains in

Drugs and Stationery, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Spices,

Give us a call. We keep a full line of the above at

The Peoples Drug Store!

Prescriptions accurately compounded night or day.

January 4, 1878-1y

Turnley, Ely & Kennedy,

(Successors to TURNLEY, ELY & CO.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Tobacco Salesmen!

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENN.

Careful attention to the interest of our customers and best prices obtained for Tobacco. All Tobacco will be insured while in store in our Warehouse in Clarksville, until sold, at the expense of the owner, whether advanced on or not, unless we have written orders from the owner not to insure. nov23-6m

DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

AT

G. N. BYERS

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Clarksville, January, '79.

Do you want bargains in

BOOTS, SHOES, Hats, Caps, &c.

Then don't fail to go to

V. L. WILLIAMS

No. 25 Franklin Street,

Who is now offering a large line of good Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c, at LOWER FIGURES than they have ever been sold in this place. Come and see these goods for yourselves and be convinced. We will give you GOOD GOODS and for LESS MONEY than you have ever bought them before. This is no sensational advertisement, but a statement of facts, which we will prove to you if you will call at our store, No. 25 Franklin street.

Respectfully, V. L. WILLIAMS.

January 11, 1879-tf

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

Wilson Pitt's Pure

WHISKEY.

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

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.

Franklin Bank,

FRANKLIN STEET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Virgil A. Garnett,	Stephen Pettus
Mrs. T. F. Pettus,	H. J. Wilder,
J. M. Anderson,	W. H. Green,
Alf. Darnall,	D. Kincannon.
W. T. McReynolds.	J. G. Joseph.
Geo. Snadon.	

P. C. HAMBAUGH, President.
R. D. MOSELEY, Vice-Pres't
W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

Prompt Attention to Collections.

Nov. 24, 1877-tf

H. C. BATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE—Up stairs with Quarles & Daniel.

August 31, 1878-tf

HENRY FRECH

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dutch Bulbs,

Hyacinths,

Tulips and Crocuses,

Imported from Holland.

New Seed Rye,

Timothy Seed,

Red Top Seed,

Orchard Grass Seed,

Clover Seed.

Corn Shellers,

Feed Cutters,

Land Plaster,

Fertilizer for Wheat.

Call and see quality, and leave orders soon.

Oct. 12, 1878-tf

New Store.

I have transferred my business from New Providence to the new store-house on the old Franklin Hall stand, where I will keep on hand a full line of

House-Furnishing Goods,

STOVES, GRATES,

Castings, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Having associated with me in business, Mr. M. H. Malone, a No. 1 workman, we are prepared to do good work on reasonable terms.

Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Galvanized Iron Cornices, and Sheet Iron Work

of all kinds promptly executed. I would respectfully inform my old customers that all orders left with T. P. Edlin, at my old stand in New Providence, will be promptly attended to.

Thanking my old friends and the public for past favors and hoping to receive a share of your patronage. I am, respectfully,

Cornelius Mehigan.

October 12, 1878-tf

VALUABLE

Suburban Residence

FOR SALE.

THIS PLACE IS SITUATED

1 1-2 Miles from Clarksville

ON

Greenwood Avenue,

AND

CONTAINS 45 ACRES

OF

GOOD LAND,

A PORTION OF WHICH IS

WELL TIMBERED.

THE BALANCE CLEARED.

UPON THIS PLACE THERE IS A FINE

2-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE,

A CARRIAGE HOUSE,

ICE HOUSE,

LARGE STABLE,

ORCHARD,

VINEYARD,

IN FACT EVERYTHING NEEDFUL TO MAKE

A Delightful Home.

THIS PLACE WILL BE SOLD AS A WHOLE OR

Divided to Suit Purchasers.

A plat of the whole premises will be found at my office. Mrs. King desires to sell because it is too large a farm for her to manage. We are

Determined to Sell,

And if not sold soon privately, it will be

Divided into Lots and Sold Publicly.

So, if you wish to secure one of the most

DESIRABLE HOMES

in Montgomery county, apply soon.

SAM. JOHNSON,

Nov. 16, 1878-tf Real Estate Agent.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[We print so much of this important document as relates to finances, education and the penitentiary. Other matters touched upon may be deferred till they come before the State Legislature for consideration.]

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: The reports of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the State Superintendent of the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics, Mines and Immigration, of the Trustees of the School for the Blind, of the President and Trustees of the University of East Tennessee, of the President of the State Normal College, of the Librarian, of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, of the Fish Commissioners, of the Trustees of the School for the Deaf and Dumb, of the Superintendent and Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane, herewith transmitted, show in detail the condition of the affairs of the State.

THE FINANCES.

The reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer show amount of receipts for two years ending Dec. 19, 1878, of $2,000,883.64, with a balance in the treasury on the 19th of December, 1876, of $139,322.19; of this amount of receipts $258,077.95 was derived from the levy of a State tax of ten cents for the year 1877-78. The disbursements for the same period amount to $1,661,809.79, balance $478,346.04, from which is to be deducted the warrants outstanding, $99,720.23, and balance appropriated by the Fortieth General Assembly, but not expended, amounting to $87,521.86, leaving an actual balance in the treasury of $291,103.95.

The Comptroller's books have for years carried an outstanding warrant account which, it is believed, has no existence, and there is no doubt that it is the result of an error of calculation, by whom or when committed it is impossible to tell. On the 19th of December, 1876, this outstanding warrant account amounted to $129,069.21. There has been presented and paid on this account warrants amounting to $33,930.87, showing that the outstanding warrants not presented in two years amounted to $95,129.34, at a time when the Treasurer was paying all warrants upon presentation. Of the warrants issued since December 19, 1876, amounting to $1,632,529 81, the Treasurer has paid $1,627,938.92, leaving only a balance of $4,590.89 outstanding.

The current expenses of the State government for the past two years amount to $1,044,414.00, or the sum of $522,207.00 per annum; this statement shows a reduction of the current expense account in ten years that must be full of encouragement to the tax-payer. Further large reductions can be made by the adoption of certain changes recommended in this message and in the able report of the Comptroller. The current expense account for the years 1868-69 amounted to $1,943,663.54; for the years 1870-71 it was $1,519,088.00; for 1873-74 it was $1,324,934.00; for 1875-76 it was $1,278,908.00.

The tax levied for the year 1878 amounts to $223,212.15. Of this amount $13,286.46 has been paid, showing a balance of $209,925.69 not collected or paid over. Added to delinquent list of former years, amounting to $493,000.00, there is a total of uncollected revenue amounting to $702,925.69. A large proportion of this sum has been due for years, and mainly from the large tax-payers, who avail themselves of the law's delay and of expensive litigation to postpone or to defeat its collection. This is unjust to the citizen who meets his obligations with promptness, and the complaint is well founded that it brings unequal and unreasonable burdens. Perfect equality in taxation is impossible, but the General Assembly can provide for uniformity in the assessment of property liable to taxation, and for certainty in collections and in payments.

Error in assessment is one of the reasons assigned for this large delinquent list. This can be equalized by the County Court acting as a Board of Supervisors, and making their action the subject of review by a State Board of Equalization, composed of the Governor and other executive officers. Another explanation of this delinquent list is the failure and defalcation of the collectors of the revenue. In addition to the fees paid to collectors, there is now an annual loss to the State of about one-tenth of the revenue paid out in costs and fees and by defaults. I cannot understand why the revenues of the State should be exhausted or lost by the laches of collectors. No levy of taxes should be made except the precise sum necessary to meet the particular obligations, but this sum should be reliable and available. This seems impossible under our system. Certainty can be secured by making the several counties liable for he quota of the State tax assessed within it, and charge the counties with the defaults, evasions and errors committed by their own chosen officials.

ASSESSMENT.

The total value of the property of the State assessed for taxation for the year 1878 amounts to $223,212,153.00, showing a decrease since 1877 of $13,696,695.00. The personal property assessed for the year 1878 amounts to $20,871,338.00. In 1875, the year of the greatest prostration in business, the personal property of the State was assessed at $37,231,908.00. It is very clear that the shrinkage in the value of personalty is out of all proportion to that in realty, and that in fact not more than one-half of it is assessed. Real estate pays the largest part of the revenue; it can be reached at all times—no evasions can conceal it. Justice to the land owner demands that the holder of personal property should be made to bear his part of the public burden.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The State has issued 49,393 bonds, amounting to $49,173,316.66; the number cancelled is 28,385, amounting to $28,163,016.66; the number now outstanding as a liability against the State is 20,219, amounting to $20,221,300.00. In ten years the State has paid three installments of interest, seven are past due, amounting, after deducting $149,050.00, paid to educational and charitable institutions, to $4,052,717.00, making a debt of principle and interest of $24,274,000.17.

The settlement of this debt is paramount to all questions of legislation that can engage the attention of the General Assembly; it involves the honor and good name of the State, the credit and honor of every one of its citizens; it is a liability that was voluntarily contracted, and whether it was wisely created or not cannot now be a question. I hold, and have always believed, that in the light of moral and legal duty, as a question of commercial honor and of State pride, the best settlement of the debt of Tennessee would be to pay the entire debt according to the terms of the contract. This would be a heavy burden, but when it became oppressive a temporary suspension of the interest payment could be made, and with a return of prosperity, with a moderate increase of population and a reasonable development of our resources, now in full fruition, the whole debt could be paid without serious embarrassment to any one. But the creditors themselves have relieved the State of the necessity of providing for the entire debt by offering such an abatement of the principal as to bring its payment within the ability of the State, without making it burdensome. In December, 1877, certain creditors of the State proposed to adjust that part of the debt held by themselves, upon a basis of fifty cents for principal and past due interest, and offered assurances that the great body of the creditors would accept the same terms. This proposition was submitted to an extra session of the Fortieth General Assembly, and its acceptance earnestly recommended. I am satisfied that the creditors making this proposition would still make the adjustment; settled at fifty cents, the debt would amount to $12,137,000.00; the annual interest upon this sum at six per cent. would amount to $728,220.00. I do not hesitate to again urge the acceptance of this proposition.

I cannot be mistaken in the opinion that the people of the State are anxious to be delivered from a farther discussion of this question, and from a longer postponement of its settlement. If this recommendation is adopted, the Comptroller should be invested with authority, after a day to be fixed by law, to make publication, with notice to financial agents of the several counties, announcing the number of old bonds returned and cancelled, with the number of new bonds issued, and the amount of revenue to be provided to meet the interest, with the amount assigned to each county; upon this publication and notice, the County Courts should be required to make the necessary levy to meet the interest, without further legislation.

CRIMINAL EXPENSES.

The following recommendation was made to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assembly, and I again urge its adoption.

I renew the recommendation made two years ago to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, for the passage of an act requiring the several counties to pay their own criminal expenses. The State has paid for this purpose during the last two years the sum of $389,585.63, and during the continuance of our present system there can be no material reduction. Tennessee is one of five, out of thirty-eight States of the Union, where criminal prosecutions are made a charge upon the State Treasury; in thirty-three of them the counties where crimes are committed pay all costs, and the result in those thirty-three States is that the local officers are more active and vigilant in preventing extravagant charges, and I am satisfied that where local responsibility is provided, bills of cost will be subjected to a scrutiny they cannot now receive; the Comptroller of the Treasury, in auditing these bills of cost, is only required by law to see that the several items are taxed in accordance with the statute; if they were referred to the County Judge or Chairman of the County Court, the necessity for their creation would be discussed, and, it is believed, the criminal law will be administered with more economy, and by bringing the subject directly before the people, they would stimulate greater vigilance on the part of officials, and require the punishment of criminals to be made with promptness. For criminal expenses for the years 1877-1878, the State has paid $391,385.56.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROADS.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 20, 1877, the Board of Assessors was organized by the appointment of Samuel Ivins, of the county of Obion, and Z. M. Ewing, of the county of Giles, and upon the resignation of Col Ivins, by the appointment of Frank A. Moses, of the county of Knox; all the roads in the State were duly assessed, and the Western & Atlantic, Tennessee Coal & Iron, Mississippi Central, Mississippi & Tennessee, Rome Iron Company, Nickajack, Duck River Valley, Ripley and Middleton railroads, have paid their assessment; the other companies are contesting, in the courts, the power of the State to levy and collect taxes from them.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bill, passed by the Fortieth General Assembly, was the first compliance with the constitutional provision that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. I earnestly recommend a strict adherence to this precedent, not alone as a constitutional duty of maintaining legislative authority and responsibility, but as the only method of securing certainty and economy in administration.

COST OF LITIGATION.

I repeat the following recommendation made to the Fortieth General Assembly:

Citizens of the State complain that the cost of litigation is so considerable that they are in many cases deterred from asserting their rights in the courts of the State. The complaint is a well-founded one, and I know of no more acceptable service to the public than the correction of this evil. Costs paid by litigants in the courts of Tennessee are largely in excess of the costs paid by citizens of several of the adjoining States for the same service, and are unreasonable and excessive, and ought to be reduced.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

Messrs. E. L. Gardenhire, John W. Burton and James J. Turner were appointed and commissioned as Judges of the Court of Arbitration provided by the act approved March 22, 1877, and Messrs. L. D. McKissick, Howell E. Jackson and John T. Carthell were appointed and commissioned as Judges of the Court provided by the act approved March 23, 1877; subsequently Henry Craft was appointed *vice* Judge Jackson resigned, and B. M. Estes was appointed *vice* Judge Carthell resigned. In my message to the Fortieth General Assembly I stated that:

"In spite of the industry of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the valuable labors of the Courts of Arbitration for Middle and West Tennessee, the business of the Supreme Court continues to accumulate; under our present system of practice it is uncertain when the docket of this court can be heard. The number of causes already filed at Nashville would occupy the court for a year. It is needless to remind you of the fact that this state of things is the reasonable cause of much complaint, and that relief is demanded and expected by the country, not by another resort to temporary and expensive expedients, but by such a change of practice as will secure the citizen against a recurrence of the present state of the docket. The transcript of the records of causes appealed to the Supreme Court are made voluminous by the incorporation of all records and the statement of all facts, material or otherwise, used in the court below. The result is that the larger part of the time of the Supreme Court is occupied in reading and hearing a discussion of issues not pertinent, when if appellants were required by law to assign reasons for the appeal by making a simple assignment of errors, the court would always be advised of the issue involved in litigation and would be able to dispatch double the amount of business, and at an immense saving to the tax-payers; the adoption of this suggestion and the re-enactment of the statute annexing a penalty by way of damages to appeals from judgments for money, will discourage appeals that are not meritorious."

The condition of the dockets is unchanged, and subsequent events have satisfied me of the wisdom of the recommendation then made, which I renew with the utmost earnestness.

MOB LAW.

It is to be regretted that, in a few localities, the county jails have been violated by the removal and murder of prisoners by armed mobs. The power with which the Executive is clothed has been employed to bring these outlaws to trial and punishment, and the local authorities are exhibiting a commendable zeal in their efforts to discover the authors of the outrages.

The provisions of the Criminal Code are adequate for the punishment of jail-breakers and murderers; all that is wanted is the development of a public sentiment that will stimulate and give courage to local officials.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Under the authority of the act approved 26th of March, 1877, providing for a State Board of Health, I commissioned Drs. J. D. Plunkel, T. A. Atchison and J. M. Safford, of the county of Davidson, Dr. E. M. Wight, of the county of Hamilton, and Dr. R. B. Maury, of the county of Shelby. Recent events have demonstrated the importance of a more efficient organization of this Board. It should be provided with money, and with authority to publish and enforce intelligent sanitary regulations. Earlier attention to this subject, it is believed, would have secured a more general immunity to the State from the late fever epidemic, and saved many citizens from the suffering and destitution of which they were the helpless victims. The cholera, in epidemic form, has made its appearance on the eastern coast of China, at a point with which the United States maintain close commercial relations. Its march, so far, is upon its usual line of travel, and it will be criminal negligence in the State if no measures are adopted to exclude it from her borders. The obligation of the State to protect the person and property of the citizen is not more binding than it is to protect him against the ravages of epidemic diseases, and there is certainly no burden for the tax-payer that will be carried with so much cheerfulness as that created for the preservation of the health of his family.

A State so desolated as Tennessee has been by cholera and yellow fever, and threatened as it is still by these terrible plagues, should appropriate not less than ten thousand dollars per annum for the current work of the Board of Health, and clothe it with authority to quarantine the whole or any part of the State against infected points.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The enumeration of the children of the State within the ages of six and eighteen, for the scholastic year ending Aug. 31, 1877, shows—white, 320,935; colored, 111,523; grand total, 432,458. The number enrolled in the schools for the same period was—white, 171,535; colored, 43,043; total, 214,578; which was an increase of 33,463 over the enrollment for the previous scholastic year. The enrollment for the scholastic year ending the 31st of August, 1878, shows an increase of 14 per cent. over the previous year; the average daily attendance upon the schools for 1877 was 142,266, an increase of 16,358 over the year 1876, with a further increase of 18 per cent. for the year 1878; the number of schools for the year 1877 was 4,604, which was an increase of 807 over the year 1876; the number of teachers employed for the year 1877 was 5,001, an increase of 79 over the previous year; and I am gratified to state that the improvement in the character and scholarship of the teachers employed is very marked.

The public schools received for the year 1877 from the State $162,280.28; from the counties, $244,503.32; from other sources, $71,923.28; total, $718,423.48, a decrease, as compared with the year 1876, of $120,311.67. But the Superintendent shows an increase in the receipt of school money for the year 1878 to be nearly ten per cent., with a promising increase for the next year. The private schools in the State, exclusive of universities and colleges, number about 1,000, with 1,200 teachers and an enrollment of about 30,000. There is in the State not less than 175,000 persons within the scholastic age, who were not enrolled in any school, public or private, for the past year. This result is in some cases chargeable to the indifference of the parent or guardian, and very often to a poverty that demands the services of the child at home; but while this large per cent. of the children of the State is not enrolled, it does not follow that the same children have not been heretofore, or will not hereafter, be enrolled. Very nearly all of them have been in attendance upon the schools at some time during the past six years, and have acquired something in the way of an education. The same facilities for all the children of the State are provided, and the result shows a steady increase in the enrollment and attendance. Our school system is pre-eminently a wise one. Its success is assured, and its results are full of encouragement to the friends of popular education. The only recommendation I make concerning it is to repeat one made by a committee appointed by the State Teachers' Association to the Fortieth General Assembly, of which one of my most distinguished predecessors, ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, was Chairman, that it be "let alone."

The teachers' institutes and conventions of county superintendents, held in the several Congressional districts, and presided over by the State Superintendent, were attended by many of the best teachers and thinkers in the State. These institutes have elevated the standard of teaching, and have added much to the popularity of the school system.

For the satisfactory condition of the public schools during the past four years, the people of the State are mainly indebted to the present able Superintendent. He has been efficiently supported by many of the County Superintendents, but the responsibility of a successful administration of his department has devolved on himself, and he has met it conscientiously and earnestly, and with a degree of intelligence and efficiency that will not fail to command the commendation of all friends of education.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

This college closed its third annual term on the 29th of May, 1878. Its buildings, grounds, principal library and a portion of the funds are furnished by the University of Nashville, but the principal fund for its support comes from the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; the State has never made a contribution to it. One hundred and eight students of both sexes were in attendance during the past year; eighty-nine were from Tennessee, nineteen were scholarship students, from Virginia, Georgia and Florida, and to each of these scholarships the Peabody Trustees appropriated two hundred dollars for the support of the students to whom they were assigned; tuition is free to all. For the current year, there are in attendance thirty-eight Peabody scholarship students, with eight or ten to arrive; they represent all the Southern states except the Carolinas. This college is dedicated to the exclusive education of teachers, and from personal observation and acquaintance with President Stearns and his associates of the faculty, and with their system of instruction, I am confident that it offers advantages equal to any to be found elsewhere, and that it deserves the support of the State. If the students in attendance from the State represented all parts of it, the friends of the college would be more encouraged, but it happens that those who are seeking professional training as teachers are not always possessed of the pecuniary ability that will enable them to sojourn away from their homes. The consequence is that those in attendance are mainly from the territory contiguous to the city of Nashville. The superior advantages offered by this college cannot be equally distributed among those who would like to enjoy them without assistance. The Peabody Trustees feel that they have exhibited unusual liberality in establishing the college in Tennessee and in providing the money for the maintenance of the Faculty, and I agree with them in the belief that the time has come for the State to extend its benefits and to aid in its support. The fund, amounting to $26,256.81, recently appropriated to the State by the Federal Government for the care of prisoners, can with great propriety be appropriated to this purpose. This fund is paid for a service for which the State expected no compensation when it was rendered, it is a recovery that was not anticipated, and if it is now invested in the bonds of the State and the interest applied to the support of one scholarship for each Congressional district in the State, it will be the best service to the cause of popular education that can be rendered.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

I transmit the sixth biennial report of the Trustee and Treasurer of East Tennessee University, and commend the recommendations made to the consideration of the General Assembly. This institution of learning is under the direct control and supervision of the State, and should no longer bear the name of one of its divisions. The Trustees ask that it shall be called the University of Tennessee and I heartily join in the recommendation. Free tuition is secured to two hundred and seventy-five State students. Two were appointed upon the recommendation of each Senator, and three upon that of each Representative. The Board of Trustees recommend that a number of these scholarships should be placed at the disposal of the State Superintendant of Schools. This suggestion deserves favorable consideration, and I believe it would be wise to require a certain per cent. of those who enjoy this benefit to be qualified to enter one of the higher college classes. This would be the best means of securing a thorough education to a large number of State students and would be a great addition to the influence of the University. State scholarships should keep their representative in the University; this large number of State students in constant attendance would give it strength and dignity, and carry its benefits to every neighborhood in the State. The faculty of the university is an able one. The curriculum in its several colleges furnish an ample course of study to the student in any department of science, and all that is wanting to make this rank with the foremost institutions of learning in any of the States, is the active sympathy of the General Assembly.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts in confinement on the first of December, 1878, was 1,153. The total number on the first of December, 1876, was 997, showing an increase of 156 in two years. The number confined in the main prison on the first of December, 1878, was 600.

One of the greatest improvements made in the administration of the affairs of the State is in the management of this institution. I have made frequent personal inspections of it, and am satisfied, after making due allowance for its deficient accommodations for the large number of convicts, that there is no penal institution in any of the states where its inmates are under better moral training and discipline, or where the sick or death roll is smaller. The officers in control of the prison have secured this result by kind and humane treatment, and by the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 26, 1877, the Penitentiary and labor of the convicts was leased to A. M. Shook for six years from the first day of August, 1877, for a rental of seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. The payments are made quarterly, and have been met as they mature, and the proceeds passed into the treasury. In addition to this cash rental, the lessees receive the convict at the place of conviction and pay the cost of transportation, which heretofore cost the State an average of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum. But two or three of the states of the Union realize a surplus from prison labor, and the State prisons of two or three are self sustaining. The prisons of about the same number of European States pay expenses, and in all of them, in Europe and America, the industries of their respective localities are pursued.

From 1833, the year of the inauguration of the penitentiary system, to 1865, the average expenditure by the State for its support, over and above its earnings, was fifteen thousand dollars per annum, making a total of four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars; for the succeeding four years, the State paid out for the same purpose the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-one cents, or an average of $114,936 67 per annum; and from the first of January, 1870, to the first of December, 1871—the time at which the lease to Cherry, O'Conner & Co. went into effect—the State paid on the same account the sum of two hundred and four thousand three hundred dollars and twenty cents.

When the Penitentiary was established, Nashville was a village, and its present location was in the country. Now it is almost in the heart of a growing city, with no room for enlargement—now an absolute necessity.

The prison has no sewerage, no adequate hospital arrangement. It is in the way of the improvement of the city of Nashville, and the absence of sewers makes it at certain seasons of the year dangerous to the general health. In my message to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly I urged its removal. The reasons for it are more potent now, and I earnestly repeat the recommendation, and suggest its removal to some point below the city on the north side of the river, where the State can secure isolation and per-

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