THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1879.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

STATE AND GENERAL POLITICS.

The contests of the present fall being over and the plan of next year's campaign not yet decided upon, it seems a favorable time for us to bring forward some general ideas about the relative predominance of local and general ideas in political transactions. An evil, as we think it, has been growing on us since the days of General Jackson, the reverse of that which threatened the infant Government when we were first launched as an independent nation. Then the difficulty was to induce politicians to give any attention at all to questions in Federal policy or even to accept of Federal office. Their own States had hitherto been the field of their ambition and the interests of those States had been the object of their study and a familiar topic of their oratory, while the Federal Government was as yet an abstraction presenting no familiar ideas to their contemplation or that of their constituents. A Governor of Virginia, riding in his state coach to open the Legislature at Williamsburg, was a much greater man than any official who could be appointed by the Federal Government at Philadelphia, which was a thing which most of the States touched with suspicion and jealousy. So much was this the case that extreme difficulty was more than once found during Washington's administration in filling important Federal appointments with competent men.

Of course we do not speak of this as a healthy state of things. If it had continued the Federal Government would not have lasted beyond the terms of its first three Presidents; but we are far from thinking it more pernicious than the complete subordination of State interests to the exigency of Federal parties which has replaced it in the present day. We are not now speaking of the executive usurpations of the present day; that is a subject which has had its full share of attention in these columns and will doubtlessly be duly treated of hereafter. But we are going to let Mr. Hayes and the Republican party severely alone in this paper and take the illustrations of our position from the proceedings of the Democratic party in the two States of New York and Tennessee, in both of which great scandals have been inflicted on the Democracy in general by the toleration of evils which were only tolerated for fear of dividing the party. These scandals are the Tammany organization in New York and repudiation in Tennessee.

The Tammany rule in New York, whenever it has become predominant, has shown itself the very incarnation of all those evils which were denounced by the Democratic party in the administration of Grant's Cabinet under its Robesons, Belknaps and Babcocks; the judges it has appointed have rivalled in corruption and venality the rulers of the Federal Courts in Louisiana and Florida; its lawyers have been of the type notorious in the persons of Taft and Pierrepont. Its method of self-establishment has been the creation of innumerable and superfluous offices, and the profuse expenditure of State funds in extravagant appropriations for schemes whose final purpose was the promotion of fat contracts, and all this for the purpose of multiplying employees whose chief work it was to work politically for Tammany. One of its fundamental principles has been that a Tammany appointee must never be removed from office or even taken to task for offences, whatever the amount of his malfeasance in office. Let him work industriously for Tammany and that work covers all possible sins; it makes his office sacred, and the Governor or Mayor who attempts control or discipline in his person is denounced thenceforward as an outlaw. This was the quarrel between Tammany and Governor Robinson; this was the cause why a savage brute like Williams was retained as Commissioner of Police in spite of his clubbings and mutilations of unoffending citizens; he was appointed by Tammany, he worked for Tammany and was therefore above all law.

Now there is nothing in accordance with Democratic principles in all this. The whole Democracy outside of the Tammany organization has denounced it time and again, but whenever it is the proposition to finally break with it the cry has been "HARMONY!! Don't do it, or you will give the State to the Radicals." Once or twice the mal-practices of the organization have been too scandalous for endurance, and the true Democracy has arisen in its might and, with the aid of the better elements of the Republican party, has laid Tammany prostrate for a time. The same thing was attempted at the recent election, but this time it found no better elements in the Republican party. On the contrary, that whole party united with Tammany to defeat the effort of the Democracy to eliminate Tammany from the government of the city and State. It succeeded; and it also succeeded in shifting the responsibility of Tammany scandals from the shoulders of the Democracy to its own. For this, at least, we thank it.

Now there are many Democratic politicians who contend that the New York Democracy was wrong in making the issue with Tammany. They have no sympathy with Tammany or Tammany methods, but "HARMONY" is their cry. Bear all the scandal which identification with this corrupt organization imposes; join in the onslaught on Gov. Robinson for discharging a corrupt Tammany officer; subject the tax-payers of New York to pillage such as is driving men by thousands from residence in that city—do anything rather than divide the party and give the Radicals a chance.

We leave them for the present and turn our attention to Tennessee. Repudiation is the scandal and danger of Democracy here, and it is humiliating to contemplate the process by which it has become so. Anyone who in 1870 had predicted that repudiation was a danger threatening the Democracy of Tennessee, would have scouted the idea as the nightmare of some half-crazed alarmist. It is true that there were a few vaporing heroes at that day who claimed that the Brownlow bonds should never be paid, and the same men claimed that slavery must be re-enacted and the Confederate soldiers pensioned, and a hundred other absurd schemes. These were the men who boasted that they were not whipped, if the Confederacy was, and in truth they were not, for while the war raged they were far from the scene of strife, and ate their fire out of rifle-range; but the Democratic party was eminently conservative and only noticed with contempt the vaporings of these pot-valiant heroes. There were among them, however, men who mingled the wisdom of the serpent with their ravings and saw that the instinctive aversion of the human species to taxation could be calculated upon to give vitality to one of their cries at least. Repudiation hoped to become respectable under the pseudonym of low-tax. In this guise it worked in the dark till about four years ago, when the leaders of the Democratic party took the alarm. Some tests were applied and it was found that the repudiation element had become much stronger than had been supposed, and suddenly politicians discovered that some compromise must be adopted or our candidates, Gubernatorial, Senatorial, Congressional, etc., could not be elected. So at the next Democratic Convention all the old protests against repudiation were renewed; the old resolutions for upholding the credit of the State were polished up till they looked as good as new—*but* it was provided that taxation must on no consideration be carried above forty cents on the dollar, which those who knew and told the truth admitted could not pay the interest on the debt. But even the forty cents compromise did not last the canvass through; it was killed by another "*but*." Your "*but*" is a great peace-maker, better than Touchstone's *if*. This time it came in thus: "We are pledged to raise forty cents on the hundred if it can be done and if it will pay the debt; *but*" (here comes in the peace-maker) "if you can't be induced to raise that much, or if that much should on examination be found insufficient to pay the interest on the debt" (we knew that it was insufficient), "then we are in favor of reducing taxation to the very lowest estimate at which the ordinary expenses of the State can be paid;" in short, we will raise no funds at all for paying interest on the debt. And the Legislature elected at that canvass fixed the tax at ten cents on the hundred dollars, and of course nothing has since been done towards raising money for interest on any part of the debt. It would be foreign to our present purpose to follow out the easy down-hill road, *facilis descensus Averni*, by which we came down to the discussion of a compromise at sixty cents on the dollar with six per cent. interest, and then at fifty cents with four per cent interest and the miserable failure at the latter estimate; our purpose is to call attention to the action of the State credit Democrats, our own party, in the matter and the motives alleged for it.

Whenever political action has been called for, this debt question has come up. The low-tax party, without openly demanding repudiation, has simply set itself against every proposition for a settlement of it or any part of it. The policy of the State credit party, on the other hand, has been a series of concessions to the low-tax party, the latter refusing to make any. By these concessions we have come down, as has been seen, from the forty cents tax to the ten cents tax, and from the sixty at six compromise to the fifty at four; and what will be the next proposition we do not venture to conjecture, but this is what we notice, that State credit men on principle have at every step demurred to further concession and have been overruled by considerations bearing on Federal policy. At one time a President has to be elected, at another time a United States Senator and always several candidates for Congress, and the election of "our men" must not be imperilled by divisions on the debt question. When the Presidential election was on hand and two United States Senators were to be appointed by the incoming State Legislature, the word was, "Surely the vast questions at issue in Congress are of a more widely-spread interest than the single question of our State debt. Why not wait for two years, when no President or Senators are before the people; wait for an *off year*, in short, when we have nothing before us but our domestic affairs?" Well, reluctantly the State credit men obey their leaders and wait for the *off year*. What then happens? Why, the political leaders who held off the question before, now stand aloof altogether. It is impossible to get up anything like an active interest in the election of a State Legislature; of course a most incompetent Assembly is elected, and the down-hill path makes a very steep descent. Now again we are approaching another Presidential election, and are again bidden to remember that there are other questions besides the State debt to bear in mind, and it won't do to stand too stiffly on that. It becomes evident, in short, that if the State debt is to be postponed till there are no interests in Federal politics to be influenced, it will be postponed forever.

So we come to the conclusion at which our statements have long been pointing, that New York is to be disgraced with its Tammany incubus and Tennessee with repudiation, though a vast majority of electors in both States are opposed to these baleful excrescences, for fear of damaging Federal interests by a contest for their suppression. In both States the advocates of the disreputable programme are utterly unscrupulous; rule or ruin is their watchword, and we already hear the New York Democracy blamed because it did not yield to Kelly's dictation and proscribe Robinson for having discharged a Tammany appointee; it ought to have been done for HARMONY, it is said.

Is it not evident that so long as all State interests are to be postponed to considerations of Federal party politics, so long as vicious State legislation is to be tolerated for fear of imperilling the election of Congressmen and Senators and Presidents, our State Legislatures must continue a curse rather than a privilege.

We avow ourselves a partisan of State rights according to the strictest school of Jefferson and Calhoun, barring secession and nullification; but we maintain that the danger to State rights is not to be found in the present denunciations of them by the stalwarts; that is only a temporary matter. The stalwarts are sometimes for them and sometimes against them, according to the party exigencies of the day; and moreover, the attack is open and is rendered the less formidable by the alarm it must excite; but the danger which arises from the perpetual subordination of State interests to the party exigencies of Federal politics is a permanent one and the more perilous from being more insidious. If it shall ever come about that State Legislatures bring ruin rather than prosperity to the States which elect them—and we are perilously near to such a consummation—then good-bye to all State privileges and immunities; we shall soon have a concentrated bureaucracy at Washington which will manage all our affairs without troubling us for our opinions or advice.

The Board of Trade.

The Board was wide awake on Thursday night, the attendance being more than double what it has been for many months, and the discussions more earnest and more directly bearing on business than we have seen them for a long time. The proceedings were voluminous, and we go to press too soon after the meeting to give a detailed account of them. Suffice it to say that the communications of Clarksville with regions in which it is commercially interested were the great staple of discussion.

The river trade first came up through the report of the Committee on Wharfage, brought up by Mr. Ingram.

On this head Capt. Gracey urged that a steamer worth about $5,000 or $6,000 should be built by men interested in the business of Clarksville, with the understanding that their profits were to be derived, not from the profits of the boat, but from the increased business of the city. To effect this, those interested in the boat ought to expect to run it without profit for at least two years.

On the motion of Mr. Ingram, Captains Gracey and Crusman, Messrs. John Hurst, T. Herndon and Kendrick were appointed a committee for carrying out this scheme.

Another subject was the road communications, and especially the construction of bridges over Sulphur Fork at Port Royal and over an ugly creek on Lafayette road.

But the main topic of the night was the railroad communications of Clarksville, the principal lines contemplated being lines to connect Clarksville with Dickson Station in one direction and Princeton in another.

This elicited addresses from many of the members, including Capt. Gracey, Messrs. Ingram, Leonard, Faxon, Dr. Wright, Capt. Crusman and several others. Mr. Leonard's address was very effective and elicited loud applause (a very unusual thing in the Board of Trade). Justice cannot be done to this subject in a report such as we can now make. We hope in our next to devote a systematic article to the subject of our railway communications, in which we shall have to acknowledge much aid from the valuable information given us in these addresses.

After a report from Capt. Crusman on the fund for aiding Memphis, in which he announced $730, as well as a large quantity of produce, as the contribution of this county,

The Board adjourned to the second Thursday in December, at 7 P. M.

A Committee of Arrangements was appointed to provide accommodations for the largely increased attendance.

The College Reception.

Having been prevented from attending the first of these reunions, we were ignorant of the many attractions which promise to make the receptions at S. W. P. University the most popular of Clarksville entertainments. Friday, the 7th inst., was the evening appointed for the second reception of the series, and, soon after the hour fixed for assembling, we presented ourselves at the great reception hall of the new Stewart building, and were received at the door by Prof. Dinwiddie, who conducted us to a seat near by, where we found ourselves in the presence of Chancellor Waddel and Mrs. Waddel. The graceful cordiality which this excellent pair know so well how to infuse into their treatment of their guests, soon made us feel entirely at home, and after some conversation with them and other friends among the professors, we commenced our survey. A considerable number, old and young, of the pleasantest people in Clarksville were present, and evidently in a high state of enjoyment, some of them promenading the hall and others seated. Among the promenaders were quite a number of the students, most of them members of the University Grays, rejoicing in the acquisition of their new uniform and in that acceptance with the fair which usually goes with brass buttons. Of course, being a University affair, the conversation was scientific and literary, though we hardly infer from the expression observable on the young countenances that the structural characteristics of Bathybius or the affinities of hydracids would be specimens of the subjects discussed. Being among old friends, we did not of course need many introductions, but considered one which we did receive a very high privilege indeed; it made us acquainted with a venerable lady, the widow of a Florida gentleman who had held high office, civil and military. In former days she had seen the best of society in both Washington and the European capitals, and being possessed of a keen, appreciative intellect and a retentive memory, she was able to give interesting reminiscences of days when there were giants in the land, when she associated on intimate terms with Clay, Webster and Calhoun, and knew Gortchakoff as a rising young statesman. It was like reading the memoirs of a bygone generation, only a great deal better, as that generation was represented by a brilliant living survivor in the person of our interlocutor.

One other widow condescended to entertain us with her brilliant conversation. Her name would be recognized as that of one of the most attractive of her sex, but we are forbidden to introduce it into these columns; we will only say of it that, though not her given name, it is Given; which is an enigma which only the initiated can solve.

It is only left for us to congratulate Dr. and Mrs. Waddel upon their great success in establishing these delightful periodical reunions. They deserve and receive the thanks of all that is best in Clarksville society.

A Change.

The first quarterly meeting for New Providence and Bethel station will be held at New Providence Nov. 29, 30, and not Dec. 6, 7, as heretofore published.

The first quarterly meeting for Asbury circuit will be held at Williams' Chapel Dec. 6, 7, instead of Nov. 29, 30.

This change is made for the accommodation of one of the pastors concerned and with the consent of the other. A full attendance of the official members of both these charges is earnestly requested.

WELLBORN MOONEY, P. E.

The Light Fantastic Toe.

Prof. Edward Mason, from London and Paris, is in town canvassing for a dancing class. We are in favor of dancing, and if done at all, want to see it well done; if you are going to make a slouch of it, you had better not dance at all. So go to the Professor and get your legs and toes educated. Prof. M. desires to form a juvenile class as well as one of adults. He is well recommended.

WE have had the pleasure this week of making the acquaintance of Mr. Wm. Bicknell, the new prescriptionist at Mr. G. N. Byer's drug store. Mr. Bicknell is, we believe, just from Nashville, where he has been engaged as a druggist, but was originally a citizen of Columbia; he impresses us as being a man of intelligence.

ON Tuesday night last the store house of Mr. C. H. Hatcher at Ferguson's Mill was destroyed by fire. The stock of goods was estimated to be worth between $1,500 and $1,800. We learn that Mr. Hatcher had insurance on both the house and stock of goods. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

MR. L. T. HEWELL, of Stewart county, has our thanks for a vegetable prodigy, a beet 27½ inches in circumference, weighing over 8 pounds. There is a beet hard to beat.

Municipal Election.

FOR MAYOR.

J. J. CRUSMAN—We are authorized to announce J. J. Crusman as a candidate for Mayor of the city of Clarksville, at the ensuing municipal election.

Town Lots For Sale.

If not sold privately, I will, on

December 13th, 1879,

sell at public auction, the vacant lots on Union street, between Spring and Dunlop streets. The sale will take place on the premises.

TERMS—One-third cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest from date.

JOHN A. ELLIOTT.
By H. C. Merritt, Agent.

Nov. 15, 1879-tds

NOTICE!

County Court Sale.

Louisa Swift et als., vs. A. R. Swift and others.

Pursuant to a decree in this cause, at the November term, 1879, of the Montgomery County Court, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, December 6th, 1879,

160 acres of land in District No. 14 of Montgomery county, Tenn., and bounded as follows:

On the north by the lands of Si Nichols, on the east by Robert Gupton, on the south by Robert Gupton and V. Q. Jarrell, and on the west by V. Q. Jarrell and J. H. Perry. It being the same land conveyed and described in deed made by Phil. A. and B. A. Pardue to A. Swift, and registered in the Register's office of this county, in Book No. 4, page 667.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years. Notes bearing interest from date, and lien retained. No redemption.

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
By C. H. Bailey, D. C.

Nov. 11, 1879-4tprf$8 00

CHANCERY SALES

FOR

Friday, Dec. 19th, 1879.

Puss Stacker vs. Geo. I. Lewis and wife.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, in the above cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, on

Friday, December 19th, 1879,

22 acres of land, more or less, bounded as follows:

On the north by Jones D. Neblett; on the east by a tract known as the Calhoun land; on the south by S. W. McReynolds, and on the west by the Edmundson Ferry road; being a portion of the tract purchased by John Stacker from Sam'l Wilson.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance on credit of six and twelve months with interest. Notes, with security, and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M., and Commissioner.

Nov. 15, 1879-4tprf$7 50.

R. W. Peacock and wife vs. Eva Williams et al.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, at its July term, 1879, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the Clerk and Master's office in Clarksville, on

Friday, December 19th, 1879,

about 40 acres of land in District No. 12 of Montgomery county, Tenn., bounded as follows:

On the south by the lands of D. N. Kennedy and J. E. Bailey; on the west by the old John Stacker land; on the north by the lands of —— Cooper, and on the east by the lands claimed by Geo. Stacker.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance on a credit of six and twelve months. Notes with good security, and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M., and Commissioner.

Nov. 15, 1879-tdsprf$7 50

John S. Majors vs. H. A. Current.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, at its July term, 1879, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, in Clarksville, on

Friday, December 19th, 1879,

366 acres of land in District No. 7 of Cheatham county, Tenn., bounded as follows:

Beginning at a dogwood in James H. Williams' line, a little south of where the Barton road crosses same, running thence along said road south 65½° west 18¼ poles to a black gum; thence north 87¾° west 62 poles to a sugar tree; thence north 77° west 48¼ poles to a stake and pointers at the head of a hollow; thence down said hollow with its several meanders 154 poles to an elm and sweet gum at the east side of the river bottom; thence south 49½° west 137 poles to Cumberland river at an elm; thence up said river with its meanders 252 poles to Williams' corner; thence with his line to the mill branch; thence up said branch with its meanders 24 poles to a stake; thence north 17° west 85 poles to the beginning.

TERMS—Five per cent. cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Notes with good security, and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M. and Commissioner.

Nov. 15, 1879-tdsprf$9 00

M. E. Morrison, Ex'r., vs. C. H. Morrison's heirs et als.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court, at its July Term, 1879, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, in Clarksville, on

Friday, December 19th, 1879,

Lot No. 1, old Morrison house, 66x114 feet.
Lot No. 2, 76x158 feet.

Each lot has a house on it, and are in the Third Ward of the city of Clarksville, near the gas works.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months with interest. Notes, with security, and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
C. & M. and Commissioner.

Nov. 14, 1879-tprdsf$8 25

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, November 11, 1879.

G. C. Edlin, Comp't., vs. Mrs. Bettie Foust, et als., Def'ts.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, Alexander Foust, Mary Myers, John Carey and wife Annie, Martin Harris and wife Tennessee, Joseph W. Bristow and his children, whose names and residences are unknown, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in February next, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. and M.

T. L. YANCEY, Sol'r for Complainant.

Nov. 15, 1879-4tptrs$5 00.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, November 11, 1879.

C. S. Daniel and wife, et als., Com's, vs. Jessie T. Harris et als., Def's.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, Jessie T. Harris, in his own right and as Ex'r of Albert L. Harris, and his wife Kitty Harris; Martha M. Harris, Josiah Harris, Mary J. Harris, and Wm. B. Mallory, Ex'r of Albert L. Harris, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in February next, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Clerk and Master.

QUARLES, DANIEL & GOODPASTURE, Sol'rs for Comp'ts.

Nov. 11, 1879-4tprf$8 00

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, November 11, 1879.

Jessie F. Allensworth, Adm'r, et als., Comp'ts, vs. James I. Reeks et als., Def'ts.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, James I. Reeks and wife Mary D. Reeks, and A. J. Allensworth, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in February next, 1880, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville CHRONICLE.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

SMITH & LUERSS, Sol'rs for Comp't.

Nov. 11, 1879-4tprf$5 00

27 YEARS

Experience in the

Marble Business!

in Clarksville, enables me to speak with confidence, that any person wishing to purchase

Marble & Granite Monuments

can purchase from me cheaper work, and equal in quality to any in the United States. Having engagements with manufacturers in Scotland, and two of the best Marble Studios in Carrara, Italy, and importing my work direct, give me a great advantage over marble dealers who buy in this country. I have a large and splendid stock of designs and work to select from. Have received invoices for thirty cases of Marble and Granite per steamships "Glasgow" and "Castalia," which will be in stock soon. Call and see my work and prices before purchasing, and satisfy yourselves.

Respectfully,

Nov. 8, 1879-tf SAMUEL HODGSON.

O. M. Blackman, Real Estate Agent,

Office in Elder's Opera House Building, left hand room, at top of main stairway.

I offer my services to the public in attending to the sale, purchase, renting and leasing of real estate in Clarksville and Montgomery county. I propose to do a general Real Estate agency business, will also attend to the writing and preparing deeds of conveyance, mortgages, leases and contracts, and will furnish on application complete abstracts of titles to lands, town lots, etc., on short notice. My office will be supplied with maps and plats of the county and city property, which will enable me to find any property either in city or county.

Nov. 8, 1879-tf O. M. BLACKMAN.

NOTICE!

COUNTY COURT SALE.

100 Acres of Fine Land in District No. 3.

Jessie T. Allensworth and others vs. Jas. I. Reeks and others.

Pursuant to a decree in this cause at the November Term, 1879, of the Montgomery county Court, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, November 29th, 1879,

one tract of land containing 100 acres in Dist. No. 3, described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a rock on the Pembroke road marked by a hickory tree pointers; thence north 84° east on the south line of the land bought of the estate of Garret Merriwether by John C. Allensworth 38 chains and 60 links to a rock in Mrs. W. S. Harris' fence, which is the southeast corner of the aforesaid tract of land; from said rock south 2½° west and with Mrs. Harris fence 11 chains and 28 6-10 links to a rock in said fence; from said rock south 84° west and parallel with the first line 38 chains and 60 links to a rock on the southeast edge of Pembroke road; from thence north of 2½° east and parallel with the second line 11 chains and 28 6-10 links to the beginning; containing 100 acres more or less.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance on a credit of one and two years. Notes, bearing interest from date, with personal security, and a lien retained. No redemption.

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
By C. H. Bailey, D. C.

Nov. 8, 1879-4tprf$9.0 00.

A. R. HALL'S

New Store.

New Goods

AND

New Prices!

Wholesale and Retail!

BUT

One Price,

AND

THAT THE LOWEST!

To the citizens of the City of Clarksville, Montgomery and adjoining counties, we would say that we have now a very large stock of goods bought under the most favorable circumstances, to which we would call their attention. We buy for five stores, pay cash and sell exclusively for the same, which enables us to put our prices as low as any market. We will take pleasure in showing our goods, and would be pleased to have a call from all.

A. R. HALL.

CLERKS:

D. A. HARRISON. R. M. HALL.
W. C. CAMPBELL. D. G. GLEASON.
M. B. COLEMAN. CHARLIE HALL.
MRS. ANNA HOWERTON has charge of the ladies' department.

Save Time and Money

BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods and Notions

—OF—

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dress Goods Department.

Brocade mohairs, all-wool filling, all shades, 15c to 25c; all-wool French cashmeres, all shades; the best black French casemeres, 36 to 48 inches, 45c to $1.75. New French matlasee dress patterns, in all the new shades, CHEAP. Black silks $1 to $3; colored silks, 90c to $1.50, in all shades. Black satins, plain and stripe; silk velvets and velveteen, plain and brocade, new fall shades black. All shades

Shawls and Cloaks,

Novelties in zephyr and wool shawls to which we call especial attention.

Woolen Department.

Splendid stock cloths and cassimeres, in suitings and pant patterns; special lines, blacks, browns, blues, gray, mixed and fancy.

Repellants.

Scarlet flannels, plain 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cts.; scarlet flannels, twill, 40, 50, 60 and 75 cts.; white and mixed flannels, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 50 cts. to $1; silk warp flannels.

Blankets.

All grades, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4. Buyers will find our stock complete and at prices equal to any market.

Large stock Clark's O. N. T. Cotton always on hand, and merchants can buy as cheap of us as in New York.

Don't fail to look at our Stock of Boots and Shoes, before buying, it will pay you.

Dolmans, circulars and cloaks, in great variety, at very low prices. Do not fail to see them.

Linen department is full in Richardson Fronting and Family Linens, P. C. Linens and Linen Sheetings.

Table Damasks in Brown, Bleached and Turkey.

Towels in Huckabacks and Damasks.

Crashes, American, Scotch and Russian, all qualities. Bargains constantly offered in this department.

Fine line Blea. & Bro. cottons, 4-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 14-4, at the very lowest prices.

American and Scotch ginghams, all shades.

Mummie and satine cloths, for covering furniture, and window shades.

Hosiery department. The largest stock and best assortment ever offered by us, in all the new shades, Roman stripes, also a full line of merino, all-wool and Fleecy-Lined; Children's Hose in fancy aud plain, cotton and wool.

Hoods, Nublas, Hoods.

Kid gloves, 2, 3, 4, and 6 buttoned. Lined Berlin gloves; Gents' calf, kid, buck, and cloth gloves.

Gents' white shirts, ties and bows; hats, half-hose great variety; underwear of of all kinds. Ladies' and gent's linen and silk hankerchiefs.

The best stock of Jeans in the city, can be found at Coulter, Brother & Stratton's, No. 18 Franklin street.

If you wish Hemp Carpet, Cotton Carpet, all-wool Super carpet, all-wool 2-ply Carpet, all-wool 3-ply Carpet, American Brussels Carpet, English Body Brussells Carpet, Brussells and Velvet Rugs, Foot-stools, Druggets, Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Floor Oil Cloths all widths from 18 inches to 18 feet, you can find newest styles, largest assortment and lowest prices at

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

Meriwether & Patch

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

MANUFACTURE

CAST PLOWS,
STEEL PLOWS,
SHOVEL PLOWS,

Steel-Tooth Harrows for Cultivating and Smoothing.

Nov. 8.—4m

WALTER MCCOMB. JOHN HURST. JAS. L. GLENN.

From this date the style of our firm will be

McComb, Hurst & Co.

The members remain the same. The change is made that the names of both active partners may appear, and be alike familiar to our customers and the public.

We congratulate our friends upon the return of a more prosperous era in business; we enter upon it with increased facilities and more ample room. With thanks for the past, and a promise of our best efforts for the future, we are,

Very truly,

Walter McComb & Co.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Nov. 1, 1879.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

DRY GOODS,

Rice, Broaddus & Co.

Are now receiving their mammoth stock of

Dry Good, Carpets, Clothing, Boots, Shoes Hats, Etc.

Grand opening of Dress Goods, embracing many new novelties in Silk and Wool fabrics. Elegant Brocade Satins and Silks, in the new shades of Bordaux—Dregs of Wine, Gend'arme, Navy, etc. Beautiful French Plaid and Striped Satineens, one of the greatest leaders of Parisian fashions. Handsome English novelties for over-dresses and trimmings. Black and colored Silk Velvet in all of the new shades. Brocade and plain Velveteens all colors. Satin and Velvet stripes for trimming Silk dresses. Colored Satins and Silks in all colors. Elegant stock Black Silk (Grass) Fringes from 50c to $1.50 per yard, with heading to match.

QUERY—Why should I go to Rice, Broaddus & Co. to buy my Dresses?

ANSWER—Because I can find the handsomest stock, at lowest prices, to select from, and can get all the trimming to match, and save time and money by going to headquarters at once.

We propose to give bargains in all our departments this season, especially in Dress Goods. We offer all-wool Black Cashmeres at 45 cents; all-wool Colored Cashmeres, new shades, 50 cents to $1.50; all-wool Colored Satineens at 45 cents; beautiful Colored Satin-line Cords at 40 cents; and an endless variety of medium and low-priced Dress Goods at from 10 to 35 cents.

CORSETS.

We offer the best 50 cent Corset made for the money. Our 75 cent Corset cannot be excelled. For $1.00, we give the best value in America. We offer a great variety of equal good value in Corsets at from $1.00 to $4.00.

Don't fail to see our elegant and varied stock of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Linen Handkerchiefs. Be sure and see our 15, 20 and 25 cent numbers. We don't think they can be beat this side of New York. We give

A Dozen All-Linen Handkerchiefs for 60 Cents.

Our stock of Ruffs were bought direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold proportionately cheap. We show all of the new novelties in Fine Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. We are offering a new Job Lot of medium and wide Hamburgs, by the *piece only*, at the low prices of 10, 12½ and 15 cents—goods that are worth 50 per cent. more than we ask for them.

If you want bargains in Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, etc., go to Rice, Broaddus & Co. Turkey red Table Damask at 50c to $1.25; All-Linen Table Damask at from 25c to $1.50, most excellent value; All-Linen Napkins at from 50c to $4.00 per dozen. For 15c we propose to give the best value in All-Linen Towels in the city. For 25c we give the best Linen Duck Towels this side of New York for the money. These goods are selling fast, and no house-keeper should fail to see them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

Notwithstanding the heavy advance in woolen fabrics, we bought our flannels at less than last season's prices and propose to give our customers the advantage of the low prices. Come and see for yourselves.

Splendid stock of noble Scotch Suitings and French Worsted at low prices. Don't send off for your suits. You can do better by buying at home. We will guarantee good fits and best styles, and prices as low as the the lowest.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, ETC.

We offer exquisite designs in Tapistry, Brussels with Stairs to match, all wool 5-plys for from 75 to 85 cents, real good cottage chains at 50 cents, good cottage carpetings very cheap. Wide sheet oil-cloth, extra quality, 4-4 floor oil-cloth, at 25 to 75 cents.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We offer this season the best selection and largest stock ever offered by us, at prices that are within the reach of every one. A full suit for $8.50 to $7.50; a good all-wool suit at from $10.00 to $15.00; real nobby Scotch suits for $20.00; Youths' nobby Scotch suits at from $15.00 to $20.00. We propose to close out our BOYS' CLOTHING, as it does not pay us to keep it, and we will offer extra bargains in what we have on hand—say cost or less.

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Dolmas.

Don't buy your Cloaks or Dolmas before seeing ours, as we show the most elegant garments south of New York at popular prices. To see is to be convinced. Our motto is the BEST GOODS at the lowest cash prices.

Very respectfully,

Rice, Broaddus & Co.

BUGGIES. WAGONS.

JOHN S. ELDER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Guns, Pistols, Powder and Shot,
And all kinds of Ammunition,

Iron, Horse Shoes, Nails, Locks and Hinges,
All kinds of Tools,
Studebaker, Milburn and Tennessee Farm Wagons,
Buggies and Spring Wagons,
Superior Wheat Drills,
Kentucky Chief Wheat Fan,
Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness,
Collars, Bridles, &c.

SOUTH BEND CHILL PLOW—the best Chilled Plow made for all purposes. Get the genuine South Bend Chilled Plow.

MOVED TO NEW BUILDING,

Corner Public Square and Franklin Street, Clarksville Tenn.

August 1, 1879-tf