THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1880.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Conventions of 1880.

State Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Tuesday August 16.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President of the U. S.,

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice-President,

HON. W. H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

Electors For The State At Large.

JOHN L. T. SNEED, of Shelby.
JOHN M. FLEMING, of Knox.

District Electors.

1st District—CHAS. B. VANCE.
2d District—W. L. LEDGERWOOD.
3d District—
4th District—JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, of Robertson.
5th District—
6th District—W. A. THOMA.
7th District—ED. T. TALLIAFERRO.
8th District—A. G. HAWKINS, of Carroll.
9th District—T. E. RICHARDSON.
10th District—R. J. MORGAN, of Shelby.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The lines of battle are formed and the battle-ground reconnoitred, the preliminary skirmishing is over and the two armies confront one another, knowing where the fight will be and what are the strategic points to be contended for, and we only await the trumpet signal to commence the onset. Each army has unfurled its flag, and in the plainest letters, which he who runs may read, are inscribed on one standard "THE CONSTITUTION," on the other "THE EMPIRE." That battle has now to be fought, and its results will be final. If it be won by the champions of the constitution, the perilous conspiracy which has been formed to substitute a bureaucratic empire for it will be broken up and its fragments scattered forever. If, on the other hand, the enemies of the constitution shall succeed, they will establish in its place a centralized despotism against which all future struggles will be hopeless.

It is impossible to imagine that any citizen who has attained years of discretion can be indifferent to the result of this contest; as soon could we suppose that when host met host on the blood-stained banks of Chickamauga creek, those who had sons and brothers in the ranks were heedless of the battle's issue, as that those who have freedom and self-government at stake are careless whether victory shall perch upon the standards of the constitution or on those of the empire.

No! everyone must be eager to know the daily progress of the conflict. To meet this demand we tender our journal as a faithful record of its events, and as there may be some who are unable or unwilling to take a paper the year round, we now tender to parties interested the opportunity of a *campaign subscription*. Half a dollar will ensure the weekly visits of the CHRONICLE, with a full budget of campaign intelligence, from this date till the Saturday after the election. Bring in your half-dollars and get your papers, and read them.

THEY ACCEPT.

There is a physiognomy characteristic of everything which Gen. Hancock says. It consists of a keen appreciation of the vital and central point at issue and a straightforward statement of it without subterfuge or circumlocution. This feature eminently distinguishes his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination for the presidency. He goes straight to the point in defining the principle at issue, and comes down with the force of a sledge-hammer, pledging himself to maintain that principle. Having done this, he has done; the letter is short and soldierly, says nothing needless, but says all that was needed.

And what is the principle? *It is the constitution*, and his pledge is that he will maintain it in all its provisions, all its enactments, old and new.

"I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which in every section and amendment is the supreme law of the land."

The general's letter has been criticised as not saying enough, but if it had said nothing more than the sentence above quoted, it would have been enough, for in truth the constitution is the issue of the present canvass. The time has been, it is true, when such a declaration as the above would have been spoken of as trite and commonplace, for the constitution was then unassailed; but it is not so now; the constitution is assailed in every direction. The great electoral fraud of 1876, the supervision of state elections by a partisan body appointed by the federal executive, the encroachments of the federal courts on the state judiciary, the appointment to office of the agents of partisan corruption, the assessment of civil service salaries for election purposes, the intervention of federal officials in state elections, the nearly successful attempt of the party in power to protract beyond precedent the term of the presidency—all these are attacks on the constitution which it is the business of the democratic party to resist, and inflexible warfare with all of them is included in Hancock's pledge that "he will resist with all his power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution."

That is what he is nominated for, that is what he will be elected for. He was nominated because he had shown himself a tried and faithful servant of the constitution; he will be elected because the people see the constitution to be in danger and need a trusty sentinel to guard it, a faithful executive officer to carry it out in all its integrity, in the letter and in the spirit. It was not needful for him to go into details; congress will take care of them. Preserve the constitution for the people and they will themselves have power to determine for themselves what fiscal principles they want, and what sort of a currency, and what shall be our foreign policy, but deprive them of that and it does not matter what they want, they will have lost the power of asserting their will in the matter. So HANCOCK AND THE CONSTITUTION is a good enough motto for us from this day to the 5th of November.

WE MUST SETTLE NOW.

Can we induce our readers to give good heed to Mr. Colyar's speech, printed in another column? It is occupied with a subject which has already been broached in this paper; namely, the momentous effect which will be exerted on the national politics by our action about our state debt.

It would be a fatal error to suppose that the effect of our action in that matter will be limited to the confines of our state. Let the approaching convention take an adverse or even a doubtful position towards a settlement, and the political thermometer at New York and Philadelphia, now at summer-heat, will go down to zero in an instant. It is futile to say that the Tennessee vote will anyhow be given to Hancock. No doubt it will, but the Tennessee vote cannot elect Hancock, however it be cast. We need the New York and Pennsylvania vote to do that, and we can have them if we do not alienate them by our own folly and dishonesty; they will be hopelessly alienated by a vote of this state adverse to the settlement of the debt. The convention of next Tuesday must enjoin its settlement on the legislature now to be elected, and that without any further procrastination. There must be no further reference to the people, which is only another excuse for further delay. The canvass now commencing is itself a reference to the people. What better could there be? The people know what questions are at issue; there is no possible form or mode of settlement which has not been discussed before them to weariness. Let them elect men who will represent their views and wishes, and let them settle the question. The men who advocate any other reference don't want the question settled at all; they want to keep it festering and rankling as a means of keeping themselves in politics; settle it, and they drop into obscurity, and that is why it has not been settled already.

We cannot exaggerate our solicitude in this matter, or rather we cannot adequately express it. We believe that there is only one thing now which can prevent the triumphant election of Hancock and English, and that is an adverse or doubtful action taken by this state in reference to the settlement of its debt.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS

We trust that our readers, especially any of them who may be predisposed to "independent" doings, will not fail to read the intelligence we have given from Alabama. It is no new thing for our readers to be told that independent greenbackers are only republicans in disguise, and that their financial theories are a mere pretext under which to carry out their anti-democratic schemes. But hitherto we have asked our readers to take our word for it, now the wretched plot stands naked and loathesome before men's eyes.

Observe a part of the radical programme that peeps out amid all this—*there is to be no election by the people;* but interfering, domineering superiors are to sent there, who are to provoke resistance by their insolence, and then the thing is to break up in a row. But, above all, *there is to be no election by the people;* anything rather than that. A suppression in one way or other of the people's vote comes in whenever the republican methods show their face. In short, that unprincipled party evinces a deadly terror of the popular vote, which it knows to be implacably adverse to its further domination; and all its scheming and plotting aims in one way or another at setting aside the voice of the people.

AFTER the Alabama revelations, we wonder whether any one will have "cheek" enough to propose any more "independentgreenback" organizations in the south. The Alabama people have seen the elephant and don't want it. All the elections in that state were overwhelmingly for the straight democratic ticket. One county which gave 1,300 majority for the independent candidate at the last election, has now given a larger majority for the straight democratic ticket.

NO ADJECTIVES IN OURS.

Suspect and distrust the man who comes to you calling himself an independent-labor-greenback-prohibition-democrat. Ten to one he is no democrat at all. Your true democrat does not take kindly to all those adjectives, he calls himself simply a democrat. The adjectives spoil the flavor of it all. He takes his democracy straight. That's what we do.

MR. GLADSTONE is reported terribly sick, and, although he was thought better at last advices, cannot be expected to take an active part in parliament this session. Poor man! he had got things into a terrible snarl and now Lords Granville and Hartington will have to straighten them as best they may. Gladstone shines most in opposition.

THE British loss in the affair at Candahar was 20 officers, 400 European, and 800 Asiatic troops.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday next the people's delegates again meet in convention. What are they to do there? They are to nominate a democratic candidate for governor and construct a programme for democratic candidates at the approaching state election. Never were these duties so important, for the question of the state debt will come up for final settlement, and it must be settled at once. The day of concession is past; we have learned now from bitter experience that concession is a one-sided thing, and that its only effect is to create a demand for more concession. Who has ever heard of concession being yielded by the so-called low-tax men! It has scarcely even been asked of them; if concession is talked of, it is taken for granted that something is to be yielded by the state-credit party in the direction of repudiation. It is time for this thing to stop; it ought never to have been commenced.

This article is written for state-credit men; we know that it will be listened to by no one else. It has been cheering news to us to read of one county after another sending state-credit delegations to the convention, and we are confident that the majority will be of that complexion. But whether majority or minority, what we urge upon our friends is not to fritter away their principles by conceding here a little and there a little in vain hopes of conciliating adversaries, but to determine what is their position, and stand or fall on it without swerving an inch from it.

And what should that position be? Nothing short of this should satisfy any state-credit man who really believes his principles, namely, that the legislature be instructed to settle the debt on the best possible terms without further delay, without further subterfuge or reference to the people. In the name of honesty and common sense, what can be a more complete reference of this question to the people than will be made at the approaching election? The question will be discussed in all its bearings. Whatever the views of a constituency, they can elect men who hold those views and who will carry them out. There can be no new point mooted; the matter has been too long under controversy for that. The men who clamor for further reference are men who want the question never settled but kept rankling in our state politics for the benefit of demagogues and political adventurers. Consider how easy it is to defeat any measure in a popular vote of the sort proposed. A bill complicated in its details is made the subject of a heated canvass the whole length and breadth of the state. It is not within the limits of probability that every item in such a bill can be made acceptable to every elector, and there will be irreconcilables in plenty on the stump to make the most of all difficulties slighting the main provisions of the bill, and so procuring an adverse vote grounded on minor objections. In a legislature, which is a deliberative assembly, these minor objections would be made the subject of discussion and amendment, and finally of compromise; but the people of the state voting on such a bill are not and cannot be a deliberative assembly; they can only give a plain "yea" or "nay" to the measure as a whole, and thus the objection to a single item in the bill becomes fatal to it as a whole.

The history of the rejected 50 and 4 project last year is a good illustration of the impracticability of such a vote. There is no doubt that the majority of the people desired a settlement of the question and considered the proposed measure more than reasonable in its terms, but the impracticable nature of a popular vote facilitated all sorts of intrigues against it. Some men honestly voted against it because they believed that it was unjust to the bond-holders; many radicals who openly advocated it intrigued in secret against it; low-tax men, who had acknowledged the reasonableness of bills giving better terms to the bond-holders, worked against it, and both the former and the latter class acted on the same motive; they desired to keep the matter unsettled that it might be an embarrassment to the regular democracy; and the secrecy of the ballot enabled them to intrigue in secret.

No more reference to the people, then, except that constitutional reference which is alone consistent with the principles of representative government, the election of a legislature with this question thoroughly canvassed beforehand. Every state-credit man should be prepared to put his foot down on this position and hold it there to the death. Unless he is prepared to do so he had better abandon the cause of the low-tax men and the repudiators.

Nor let any man be deterred from a firm and consistent course by the unworthy apprehension that they will imperil the election of their friends to congress and state legislature by pursuing a firm and consistent course. Good friends, if we cannot elect our men on our own principles, rigidly adhered to and manfully contended for, we can't elect them at all. We can't elect them by concessions to low-tax men and repudiators. If they can force their measures on us, they can also force their men on us, and they mean to do so if they can. If they are to be resisted, it must be on the whole ground, inch by inch, and a straightforward state-credit platform, and an outspoken state-credit candidate for governor, constitute the ground to be fought for; not a step must be taken in retreat.

Nor, again, let anyone fear that the presidential vote will be imperilled by our taking a bold and decisive course. The presidential vote in Tennessee is not going to be affected by our action; the presidential vote in New York and Pennsylvania will be materially affected by it. The Tennessee vote cannot elect Hancock, though given unanimously for him; the New York and Pennsylvania vote can, and he cannot be elected without them. In giving your vote, therefore, in this convention and in the election which is to follow it, consider not how that vote will affect the Hancock vote in Tennessee, but how it will influence it in those other great states, for it is there that the battle has to be fought. The republicans know how valuable a repudiating Tennessee vote would be to them in the eastern cities, and their speakers and workers are already anticipating one and acting and speaking accordingly. Our ill-judged action here can defeat Hancock in New York and Pennsylvania, and nothing else can.

ARE TENNESSEE BONDS JUSTLY DUE?

(THIRD PAPER.)

We have disposed of what is commonly spoken of as the "debt proper" of Tennessee, and explained that, as things now stand, the whole debt is a debt proper. We come now to what was only contingently a debt, the bonds loaned to the railroad companies and secured to the state by a lien on the roads. This having been originally a contingent debt, for which the state was only to become liable if the railroad companies failed to liquidate them, was at one time distinguished from the *debt proper*, but since the insolvency of those companies it has become a part of the debt proper of the state, and is absolutely and no longer contingently due from the state to the bond-holders. As an inevitable consequence of the war, the railroad companies became insolvent, the state seized them as security against liability for the bonds, sold them for what they were worth, and so became solely liable for their liquidation. The present railroad companies bought them of the state.

A logical consequent of this transaction was the refunding of the old bonds with their past-due interest coupons; in other words, an assumption of the debt, which was now doubly incumbent on the state, first as the original maker of the bonds, secondly as the representative of the railroads whose property the state had seized by foreclosure of its mortgage on them.

And now we are called upon to determine the legality of these bonds bearing the broad seal of the state.

From the nature of the case there is only one way of doing this; namely, by rebutting any alleged evidence of their illegality. The signature of the governor and the seal of the state is *prima facie* evidence of their legality, which can only be impugned by positive evidence of forgery or of incompetence in the signing officer.

We seek in vain throughout the report of the low-tax committee for such proof or even such allegation against a single bond bearing the seal of this state. The difficulty of defence in this instance is that the adverse report does not definitely attack the validity of a single bond. It makes loose general assertions without proof that the prescribed conditions were not complied with by the officers executing the bonds; for instance, that they sold the bonds below par in some instances, but it does not undertake to show with reference to a single specified bond that it was sold below par. It throws suspicion of dishonesty on legislatures, especially upon the legislature which passed the refunding bills; speaks of members being measured for suits of clothes which a railway agent paid for, but it does not disprove that the bonds and coupons refunded were really due and that the refunding act was passed in due form and duly recorded. It also alleges that the refunding legislature transacted its business under the fear of a second reconstruction bill, etc., etc.

Now what lawyer, what man of common sense would undertake to pronounce legislative action invalid by impugning the motives of individual legislators? That there were knaves and fools in the refunding legislature we do not doubt; he would be a bold man who would predicate the absence of that ubiquitous species from any legislature that ever sat in Tennessee or elsewhere. There have been plenty of them in the national legislature, but who disputes that the acts of congress are valid and the contracts it made binding? To do so would be to unsettle all the public business of this or any other nation and to make government securities of all sorts worth less than the paper they are written on.

Seeing, then, that a committee constituted of men who had been for years crying out that the bonds were invalid failed to attack the validity of a single bond, though appointed for the express purpose of scrutinizing them; seeing that it has confined itself to loose general imputations upon the motives of legislators who partly constituted the authority for issuing the bonds—the inevitable inference is that there is no cause for denying their validity, and that the state is strictly bound by them in law, honor and morality. There is no further room for argument.

STILL THEY COME.

We are conscious that we have not done justice to the movement by which respectable members of the republican party are dissolving their connection with it to rally to the support of Hancock and English. To do so we should have to keep a catalogue on hand and publish it every week, for they are coming in every day and in every state.

To give some idea, however, of what is going on, we will give the record of a single day from the daily journals.

MAINE.

The opposition are receiving recruits from the republican party every day. Here are a few straws to show which way the wind blows:

Gardiner C. Vose, an Augusta lawyer, who has represented that city in the legislature, has come out for Hancock for president and Plaisted for governor. Doring W. Farr, another republican, now holding office under republican administration in Augusta, announces that he shall support Hancock and Plaisted. Since Lawyer Powers, of Newport, Me., came out for Hancock and Plaisted, he has been re-enforced by James M. Sanborn, the Hon. Elliot Walker, one of the county's best lawyers, and John A. Burrill, a leading merchant. Each of these men has always been a republican. Of the republican soldiers in Newport, five have already declared openly for Hancock and Plaisted. Dr. George E. Brickett, for years an influential republican of Augusta, Me., says if he votes at all it will be for Hancock. He has the greatest respect, also, for Gen. Plaisted, the Union candidate for governor of Maine, and shall vote for him every time in preference to Corporal Davis.

The Bangor Whig undertook to deny Mr. Elliot Walker's defection, which elicited an open letter from that gentlemen, from which the following is an extract:

I know of very many prudent republicans in this congressional district, whose political status is about the same as my own, and who, I have no doubt, will very soon adopt a similar course in political affairs.

NEW JERSEY.

The following is from the New Jersey "Hudson Register":

The papers all over the country daily chronicle accessions from the republican party to the ardent support of Hancock. There are many such accessions in this city and county, which we are not permitted publicly to announce, but Col. Leman W. Bradley, of this city, who distinguished himself during the war as a member of the gallant Sixty-fourth New York regiment, having been promoted to colonel by brevet for bravery and meritorious service on the field, writes the following open letter, which the Register is permitted to publish. Col. Bradley has heretofore been an active and influential republican. He is only one of thousands of the veterans who served under Hancock during the war that have enlisted under his banner for civil service: "HUDSON, N. Y., July 20, 1880.—Dear Sir: Yours is at hand. I am glad that one of the great political parties of the country has nominated Maj.-Gen. Hancock for the presidency. The party has honored itself by its action, and I hope, by the help of God, he will be elected. I believe that the many soldiers who served with me under him have no doubt that he will be elected, and will labor for that result. He will honor the country by a bold, able and righteous rule. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEMAN W. BRADLEY,
Late Sixty-fourth N. Y. V."

And these are only specimens of what we get every day without recording them. Pennsylvania alone gives us recruits of first-class men enough to make a cabinet.

No wonder old Simon Cameron growls out that "the devil only knows who'll win;" the devil and Simon Cameron, that is, and neither of them are pleased with the prospect.

The bolters' ticket has been withdrawn in Brooklyn, N. Y., on which the Brooklyn Eagle says:

The democracy of the pivotal and probably controlling state in the Union is now not only united, but enthusiastic in its support of Hancock and English. In view of this action, New York will not be classed among the doubtful states, even by the most sanguine republicans. If nothing unforeseen occurs, the state of New York is now as sure for Hancock as against Garfield, as any other state in the Union is for either candidate.

The truth is that John Davenport is the only help for the rads in New York.

WHICH IS THE STATESMAN?

The Boston Post says:

The republicans do not know what they are talking about when they say that Gen. Hancock is not a statesman. How do they know he isn't? Statesmen are not manufactured; they are born, and Gen. Hancock has given the strongest presumptive evidence that he possesses the qualities that distinguish them. On the contrary, Garfield's seventeen years of service have proved that he is only a politician.

Well, that is what we said several weeks ago, but we don't accuse the Post of stealing from us. We are only glad that people are getting to see it as we see it.

GEN. GRANT has become the president of a prosperous mining company. He will find this a more profitable business than hobnobbing with emperors and their chancelors. Perhaps he wants to fill his barrel against it may be wanted for the campaign of 1884.

Hancock & English Union March.

Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., Music Publishers of the South, true to their business enterprise, open the ball with the finest Campaign March that has been or probably will be published. Campaign music is, generally, simply trash, but the composer, (L. M. French,) has put his heart into this and given us a march that will cause thousands to keep step to the music of the Union. The elegant title page bears life like lithograps of our next President and vice President most happily framed with appropriate and patriotic utterances. Its popularity is already assured through its adoption by hundreds of Hancock Clubs and under its inspiring strains resounding from thousands of Bands, Pianos, Organs throughout the Union the Soldier-Statesman will "Forward March" into the white House. Send 40 Cents and secure a copy at once.

What Better Evidence

could the people ask to substantiate the merits of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines than the fact that they have not only grown in popular favor in this country, but the foreign demand for them has become so great as to necessitate the establishing a branch of the celebrated World's dispensary in London, England, that this blessing to the afflicted may be dispatched from that greatest commercial center of the world to every country and people? Golden Medical Discovery is a concentrated, potent alterative, or blood cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions of all who use it for all humors from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to formidable scrofulous swelling. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration, yield to its benign influence. Consumption, which is but a form of scofulous affection of the lungs may in its early stages be cured by a free use of this God given remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment on "Invalid's Guide Book" 96 cents post-paid. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Assoteiation, Buffalo, N. Y.

WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 3, 1879.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Dear Sir—With trembling hand, from my extreme age, being eighty-five, I write to inform you of the great benefit your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets have been to me. Three years ago I was prostrated with pneumonia, and no one thought I would recover. By the use of those medicines I was raised to health, and by the blessing of God and your medicines I have enjoyed pretty good health since, though for years before this I suffered from weak lungs and a bad cough.

Gratefully yours,
MARY B. FISK.

Greenback Revelations in Alabama.

[Montgomery (Ala.,) News.]

On the 24th of June a conference of the Independent Greenback Labor party of Alabama was held at the Exchange hotel, in Montgomery. I had been asked to represent the Independents of Montgomery county, and went into the conference for the purpose of doing so. As I then understood it, the object of said conference was to inaugurate such measures as would tend to repeal certain odious laws in existence in the State, and to secure an impartial administration of State affairs. I was conscientious in what I did, as I conceived it to be a movement set on foot by honest, intelligent men of the State, who were identified with its interests, and who had always labored to promote its welfare. I am now satisfied that I was deceived as to the intentions of the Greenback party, and I believe that a majority of those who took part in this meeting are to-day ignorant of the actions of those who control the movements of the party, and I am satisfied that the men, whose names are found on the Greenback State ticket, are the victims of a deliberate scheme to entrap good men. I know they are not men who would intentionally go against the interest of Alabama, and I can therefore only suppose that they are themselves ignorant of what is going on between the Greenback and Republican committee. After taking part in the conference, I was looked upon as a leader of the movement in this county, and when Gen. Weaver came into the State, he at once communicated with me, asking me to aid him in his canvass. I met Gen. Weaver at Birmingham, and he there communicated to me some of the workings and intentions of the greenback party, and it was there that I was first convinced that the sole aim of the greenback labor party was to overthrow the democracy, and I was also convinced that Gen. Weaver was in reality exerting himself in the interest of the republican party. I had no intention of allowing myself to be misled and made a dupe of, and I did not intend to be nominally a greenbacker, and, in reality, only an instrument in the hands of the republican party to overthrow the state government of Alabama. I at once set to work to ascertain whether or not it was a party conducted in good faith, and whether or not it was only a deceptive scheme to mislead the people. The position I had taken in the new party procured for me the confidence of its leaders, and they did not hesitate to communicate to me their intentions. Before the Chicago convention I had openly expressed a determination to support Grant in preference to Tilden, and the republican party, taking it for granted that my sympathies were with them, readily communicated to me what their side was doing. Consequently, I was soon placed in possession of the actual facts in the case. The information obtained from both parties convinced me that the whole movement was a daring and skillfully managed scheme to overthrow the government of Alabama. With all the facts before me, I determined to expose all that had come to my knowledge and sever all connections with the party which was sailing under false colors. I now assert that the leaders of the greenback labor party are in the pay of, and in hearty co-operation with the republican party, and the evidence I here introduce can not be truthfully denied, and I am satisfied that the charges I make can not even be answered. I charge:

First—Gen. Weaver is in daily communication with the leading republican paper of the north, the New York Times. To this paper he reports daily his movements. While in Birmingham, on the 15th inst., he dictated a telegram to the Times. I wrote it out, carried it to the telegraph office myself, and paid for it. The telegram is now on file at the W. U. T. Co.'s office at Birmingham.

Second—I know that Gen. Weaver's movements are directed by a committee in Washington City, and that on his arrival in Montgomery it was necessary for him to communicate with said committee in order to find out when his appointment for West Virginia began. He had no control over his own movements but was ignorant himself when and where he would go.

Third—Gen. Weaver's expenses are paid by monied men of the north. They have sent him thus far $500. His money gave out when he reached Chattanooga, and he telegraphed for more, which was sent him by telegraphic money order to Huntsville, Ala.

Fourth—The national greenback executive committee is in communication with the national republican executive committee, and the two committees will meet in secret session in Chicago on August 9th. This was communicated to me by Jesse Harper, a member of the greenback national committee, who is now speaking in North Alabama. I met him in Birmingham on the 24th, and he informed me that Gen. Weaver would complete his canvass in West Virginia. De La Matyr and himself would finish up in Alabama, and they would all be present at the joint meeting of the committees in Chicago the 9th of August.

Fifth—It is the present intention of the two committees not to put a republican electoral ticket in the field, but put out a greenback electoral ticket with a secret understanding that half are to vote for Garfield. This course was communicated to me by Jesse Harper, Gen. Weaver and George Turner, chairman of the republican state executive committee, who all approve of this measure.

Sixth—The republican national executive committee has promised financial aid to conduct the campaign in Alabama, and the committees which meet in Chicago are to determine upon the amount to be used in this state. The amount contributed will be between $25,000 and $50,000, which will be used in supporting newspapers, paying the expenses of traveling speakers, etc.

Seventh—The republican party has already contributed money to conduct the campaign in Alabama, in one instance as follows: George Turner, chairman of the republican executive committee, called upon the postmaster of Birmingham for the amount he had been assessed for campaign purposes. Col. Carpenter, chairman of the greenback executive committee of Alabama, wrote to Mr. Turner, and requested him to withdraw his demand upon the postmaster, in order that he might contribute the amount to the greenback party. Mr. Turner did so, and the money contributed by the postmaster was used in the county campaign of Jefferson.

Eighth—That the greenback party of Alabama has, through Col. Schloss, communicated with George Turner, asking the aid of the republican executive committee in the way of money. Mr. Turner forwarded Col. Schloss' letter to Washington to the republican national committee, with his hearty indorsement, accompanied by the urgent request that the money be forwarded immediately. The facts here stated, and as contained under the seventh charge, were told me by Col. Carpenter and George Turner.

Ninth—The policy of the greenback party is to back their measures by force, and do by violence what they fail to do by other measures. They propose to send 500 northern men south, with money to pay their expenses, going in squads and accompanied by United States Marshals. These men will occupy the time until the November election, making speeches and endeavoring to incite a violent opposition to the democratic party, and they hope by placing the polls in the hands of United States marshals, and stirring up the people to fight among themselves, that they will be able to carry the election.

Tenth—The policy of the party is to arouse a strong feeling at the north against southern people. With this view a large number of men, both white and black, have been employed to visit all parts of the north, making speeches; telling the people of the north that they are oppressed, bulldozed, and not allowed a fair count. They thus hope to incite a sectional feeling against the south which will cause the people of the north to back them in their endeavors to place the ballot boxes in this state in the hands of United States marshals.

In my various conversations with leading greenbackers and republicans I have taken down some of their expressions of opinions, etc., which I wish to give in this article, in order to show that in private they express far different motives from those expressed by them in public, and they are therefore deceiving our people as to their real sentiments.

GEN. WEAVER SAYS.

In addressing his audience Gen. Weaver says the financial issues are the ones for consideration, but in a conversation with Judge Rice and Mr. Dimmick (republicans) he said "financial questions are of no importance; the main object is to overthrow the democratic party in the south, and it can only be done through the greenback party. The only hope for republicans in the south is under the name of greenbackers, and they must unite with them." He said to a party of working men who called on him that if a charge of an unfair count was brought against the managers of an election the best remedy was "to hang a few to the nearest tree. That's what they would do in his state, and he advised them to do likewise in Alabama." He remarked to me time and again that he would make it hot for the people of Alabama before he got through with them. He remarked to Mr. James P. Armstrong that a greenback democrat was a humbug; that the laboring men must not support a democrat, even if he does indorse the greenback doctrine.

JESSE HARPER SAYS.

Col. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, a member of the greenback national committee, said to me: "We come down here to fight this thing through, and we are going to bring a crowd that can't be scared. If the Alabama people want to fight we will make it lively for them." He said to Maj. Randolph, of Birmingham, and myself: "We have sent men down south that they didn't dare to kill, and while the people of Alabama are on their good behavior we are getting in the work." He repeatedly said that it was the intention of the party to send down men with sufficient force to protect them, and that any opposition on the part of the democrats would be speedily met by force. I asked him for his candid opinion of Gen. Weaver's chances. He replied, "there won't be any election by the people." In reply to my question as to what would be the result of the campaign, he said: "It's going to wind up in a fight."

GEORGE TURNER SAYS.

In a conversation with Mr. Geo. Turner, chairman of the republican state executive committee, he assured me that he was co-operating with the greenback party, and would use his utmost endeavors to assist them in their state and national canvass. He approved heartily of a fusion electoral ticket between greenbackers and republicans, either openly announced or secretly understood, and was satisfied that if the republican national executive committee sent $25,000 into the state of Alabama, they could carry the state with the fusion ticket.

GEN. REUBIN DAVIS SAYS.

Gen. Reubin Davis, of Mississippi, said to me: "I am satisfied that we will get enough assistance from United States marshals to enable us to carry the election in November."

It will be seen by the above facts, which have come under my observation, that the greenback labor party and the republican party are essentially the same. They are devoted to the same cause, are working in unison, and have no end in view beyond the overthrow of the democratic party. I am satisfied that the large majority of those who have identified themselves with the new party have been misled, and it is a duty which they owe to themselves and to the country to withdraw their support and sever all connection with a party whose sole aim is to overthrow our home government. I, therefore, appeal to all who have, like myself, been misled as to the intentions of the greenback labor party to come out and say so and labor henceforward for the democratic party. When a man finds he is wrong the best way is to acknowledge it, wipe out old scores and start anew. Continue no longer to be made a dupe of. The bullet fired by accident is as fatal as that of the assassin. The aid given by you in breaking up the democratic party and overthrowing home rule, though it may be unintentional on your part, accomplishes as fatal a result as the efforts of our bitterest enemies. Carfully consider what is contained in this article and act upon it. Respectfully,

W. M. EDWARDY.

FIFTY cents will pay for the this paper until the election.

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J. R. PLUMMER, President.
Clarksville, Tenn.

jy10-4f

In County Court at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK'S OFFICE, June 26, 1880.

Samuel Johnson, adm'r of Peter Johnson, col., vs. Mrs. M. Cobb, adm'trx of Joshua Cobb and heirs of Peter Johnson, col.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, the heirs of Peter Johnson, col., 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 County Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in August next, 1880, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainants' 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.

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

Goodlett & Leech, sol'rs for compl't.

july 3 80-4w

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The course will embrace Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, Mathematics, the Sciences, and, especially, the English Language and Literature, and History. Music will be taught by the best teachers; Painting and Drawing also, should there be a class large enough to justify it.

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July 22 80-3m Tennessee.

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jan. 31-80-1y

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Respectfully,

Mrs. Hodgson & Maguire.

April 17, '80-tf

Insolvent Notice.

Having ascertained the insolvency of the estate of J. C. Atkins, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, to the Clerk of the County Court of Montgomery county, by the 1st of Jan'y, 1881, for settlement; or they will be forever barred. All persons owing said estate will make immediate settlement.

J. T. ATKINS,
Adm'r of J. C. Atkins, dec'd.

jun 26-4w

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