THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1880.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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. R. 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 GOVERNOR,

Hon. Jno. V. Wright,

OF MAURY.

FOR CONGRESS—SIXTH DISTRICT,

Hon Jno. F. House,

OF MONTGOMERY.

RESULTS.

"If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who will prepare himself for the battle?"

Availability as regards both men and measures is the only criterion which the average politician applies to either. In the estimation of such men those party manifestos are the best which really express nothing, or rather which express two things at a time, like the Delphic oracles of old, so as to admit of one interpretation or another according as subsequent expediency may dictate.

Now that the democratic party has blown a blast long, loud and clear in reference to the state debt, and commissioned a champion who knows no hesitation in proclaiming the truth; now, in short, that the democracy has laid aside all vacillation and hesitation and declared for honesty, not as a theory passively recognized, but as a principle to be actively maintained, there are plenty such politicians who fear that the party has acted rashly, and look back regretfully to the days of harmony and conciliation and concession, during which the party was so nearly permitted to drift into the heresy of repudiation; they fear that we have lost votes and imperilled the party's hold on the state; they fear even that the election of our present representatives in congress may be imperilled, and even the presidential vote impaired.

Now let us be understood. We do not share these fears, but if we did we should adhere to our principles. In plain terms, we had rather be beaten on an honest platform than elect such nominess as an ambiguous one might give us; but we are now writing for those who are influenced more by anticipated results than by principles. We desire to reassure the alarmed and to convince them that the election of a true democratic legislature, of John V. Wright for governor, of the present incumbents for representatives in congress and senate and of Hancock and English to the supreme executive offices will be better assured by such a platform and nomination as were adopted in Nashville on the 11th of August than they could have been by any non-committal resolutions that would have left the debt question festering and fermenting for years of political distraction.

Let our timid friends be assured that a party without a principle has no reliable element of cohesion; it is in a perpetual danger of falling to pieces, in perpetual need of reconstruction. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the democratic party in Tennessee has, for some years, presented superficially very much this appearance. The great body of the party has been at heart sound, but it has suppressed and modified its true sentiments from time to time, for fear of losing a few votes, until the public generally has been led to expect that the so-called low-tax men had only to demand and concession would be made to them. It was a natural inference, where one party did nothing but demand, the other nothing but concede, that the demanding party was the stronger and the conceding party the weaker, and many people had come to the conclusion that the whole democratic party in Tennessee was on the eve of identifying itself with the repudiation heresy.

How far the party might have been led in this fatal course of concession we cannot say, but it was awakened to the perception that while these concessions were conciliating a very uncertain support in one direction, they were in danger of losing to the party a much more valuable and indispensable support in another. A large body of state-credit men declared plainly that they could be moved no further in that direction; that if the party was going over in a body to the position of the repudiators, it must go there without them. It was found, in short, that demand and concession was a game that might be played in two directions, and that the party had to decide at once which way it would go. To stand still was impossible, to go further in the direction of repudiation was to alienate forever the better elements, and it decided to abandon all evasive prevarication and adopt a square platform and risk all upon it. It was an experiment, but an experiment which had to be made; on no other terms could the party have continued to exist. Had an evasive platform been adopted, and a doubtful candidate been nominated, we are satisfied that there would have been no democratic party left; there would only have been republicans and repudiators. So the experiment was made and men were astonished at its success. It at once became manifest that the party was sound at heart, that men were ready to do battle for an honest policy if once the party trumpet should give a certain sound, so that they might know what they were fighting for.

It became manifest the very instant the majority platform was adopted at Nashville that men's fears had ridiculously magnified the danger attendant upon a firm and straightforward policy. When from seventy-five to a hundred malcontents withdrew from a delegation of twelve hundred, men looked one another in the face and asked with wonder, "Is that all?" The course which procured this success has only to be persevered in to insure its continuance. Once stop and vacillate, once parley with the malcontents, and let it appear that we are doubtful how far we had better persist in the bold, straightforward course we have entered upon, and the honest democracy will again be discouraged and the repudiators will again be encouraged to claim that they represent the true democracy. But standing steadfastly on the sound platform we have adopted, opening the doors wide for those to return who have deserted our ranks, while we refuse to stir an inch towards them, placing men in nomination everywhere whose record is unimpeached, and rallying to their support while they manfully wage an uncompromising war with any semblance of financial delinquency—in a word, carrying out in its integrity the program we have laid down for ourselves with the same boldness with which it was adopted, and victory is ensured to us, and that, too, a victory which will give solid aid to the democratic cause from Maine to California.

LUCKY TENNESSEE.

A Large Number of Immigrants to be Settled in the Cumberland Plateau.

[New York Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School days," arrived in New York city to-night on the steamship Germanic. Among his companions are the Earl of Airlie, Lord Ogilvie and Lady Maud Ogilvie. Mr. Hughes, after spending a few days at the watering-places, will proceed to inaugurate the enterprise which brought him here, a scheme of colonization in Tennessee. An English company, which he represents, owns some 400,000 acres of land on the Cumberland plateau, a section passed through by the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Since March last the company, whose capital is nearly half a million, has built a hotel laid out a town, built seven miles of railroad, planted a nursery and experimental garden, put up a saw-mill, and made other steps for providing a home for colonists. Mr. Hughes' purpose is a visit to the place to learn the resources of the section, and assist in the introduction of a colony to its new home. He said to your correspondent that the army and learned professions in England were overcrowded, and he hoped by this plan to open a new field of enterprise to a class of young Englishmen who could never hope for equal opportunities of advancement in their own land. He thought there was a flattering prospect of ultimate success for the scheme. He has a son and nephew in Texas already, but considered that a bad state to go to, as young men were likely to be led into wild and reckless habits there. The plan of the Tennessee company, he says, prevents temptation to drink and to engage in other vices prevalent in Texas. The effort would be in all respects to maintain a high Christian character for the community and make it a fair specimen of the town of the future. He intimated that the colony would be governed with a pretty tight hand.

The above is, we believe, only the beginning of a process which will soon relieve us of all the embarrassments which have been afflicting the state. Once augment our population with an immigration fraught with industry, intelligence and capital, and the resources of the state will be developed, its productiveness increased and the character of its voting population elevated. It is the power which interested demagogues possess of utilizing for their purposes an ignorant population that has kept us politically degraded. Intelligent industry will both elevate our moral standard in politics and furnish the means of carrying it out.

While we felicitate ourselves upon this happy influx, however, let us give honor where honor is due. There is one man in Tennessee whose efforts in making known the resources of the state and in guiding the stream of immigration to her fertile *plateaux*, have been of inestimable value, and yet have met with a most niggardly appreciation. It was with shame and mortification that we saw the last legislature cut down his salary and even withhold his traveling expenses. It is true that this measure of false economy was introduced as a rider to another appropriation, and nine-tenths of those who voted for it did not know that it was there, but as long as it remains unrepealed it is a stigma on the character of the legislature, and one of the first acts of that now to be elected should be to reverse the disgraceful act of 1878.

MORE RECRUITS.

It is impossible for us to record all the defections from the republican party in favor of Hancock and English. All, did we say? A mere catalogue of them once a week would fill more space than we have to spare, and those we do record are liable to produce an inadequate impression of the vast movement now going on, because our readers are apt to infer that what we do publish comprises the whole. We shall therefore in future refrain from publishing any of them except when some convert gives his experience in specially pointed terms. This is the case with regard to the Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) Times and Mining Journal, a quotation from which we republish:

We hold in veneration the unblemished record of the republican party in those dark days when civil war was rocking the foundations of our national government, when the land shook beneath the tread of marching men and the red flame of battle wrapped thousands of noble men in its fiery embrace. For its conduct in those days when "men's souls were tried as by fire," the leaders of the republican party have our admiration and gratitude. But with returning peace and prosperity came corruption and fraud, and although the black shadow in all its hideous forms extended from the legislative halls to the very threshhold of the executive mansion, we still formed the hope that a reformation was at hand; that the people with the mighty voice of the ballot would crush the politicians and corruptionists, and place at the helm of state a man whose very presence would purify the tainted atmosphere that pervaded like a miasma almost every department of the civil government. The opportunity has come, but it is not born of the republican party, and the Luther of this political reformation we believe to be Gen. W. S. Hancock, the democratic nominee. After a careful and patient investigation of the records of both candidates, the conviction forced itself upon us that with his tarnished career Gen. Garfield was the candidate of the political tricksters, rings and office-holders. On the other side, the democracy have nominated a man, a soldier of the late rebellion, whose career, both civil and military, is without a stain; nay, is even admitted by the bitterest party organs of the opposition to be unassailable. He was the champion of civil rights in days of reconstruction, and his remarkable letter to Gen. Sherman when the nation trembled with the violence of party feeling during the electoral troubles of '76 proves him to be of calm judicial cast of mind, a man who "would rather be right than be president." A careful perusal of the platforms of both parties reveals the fact that there is practically no difference between them, and republican orators can find nothing to present to their readers but the same old exploded, senseless cry about southern outrages, or some equally vicious or silly topic. In view of these facts we have deemed it our duty to declare for the soldier-statesman, the champion of liberty, the enemy of corruption, and the only man whose influence will reunite a divided people; believing, too, that a change in the administration of the affairs of the government is not only desirable but absolutely necessary to the purity of our free system of government, and the ultimate prosperity of our whole people.

This article is said to be seriously demoralizing to the republicans of that important mining district.

THE RADICAL SCAVENGER.

Every party has dirty work to do, and certainly the republican party has its full quota. This fact necessitates the employment of party agents whose duty it is to do the work which is too disreputable for better men. Such agents may be designated as party scavengers, and Gen. James A. Garfield has always been ready to volunteer for scavenger contracts.

One of these was the bill for shuffling Gen. Hancock out of the army. The New York World has compiled from the Congressional Globe (Jan. 13, 1868) the proceedings in that matter, and gives us also a letter from Garfield avowing the real purpose of the motion. They are worth reading:

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Garfield—I ask unanimous consent to offer for consideration and action a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by discharging one major-general.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois—Read the bill.

The bill was read. It provides that the army of the United States shall be reduced by the discharge from the military service of the major-general who was the last commissioned in that grade before January, 1868, to take effect from its passage, so that there shall be but four major-generals in the army.

Mr. Garfield—I hope the bill will be allowed to come in, and then we can act on it in the morning.

Mr. S. J. Randall—I object.

Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Randall—I move that when the house adjourns to-day (Monday) it adjourns to meet on Wednesday next. You cannot rush this through to-night.

Mr. Randall moved that the house adjourn, and the motion was agreed to.

GARFIELD'S LETTER.

You were surprised that I introduced the Hancock bill; so was I. * * * I introduced the Hancock bill not so much for the purpose of passing it as to show him how completely he was in our hands. * * * * I could readily have carried the bill through, but preferred to let it hang suspended. I think it has had the desired effect, for the general has kept his place ever since. So long as he continues to do so I shall let him alone.

The bill was never again presented. The purpose of it once known—the effort to squeeze out of the army a general of consummate ability and brilliant achievments because he would not carry out the stalwart platform—was too much for even the radical stomach.

Another piece of dirty work was an attempt to rule out the supreme court from pronouncing on the reconstruction measures. This, too, after its introduction by Garfield, was withdrawn as a little too barefaced and another introduced requiring a two-third's vote in the supreme court to set aside anything in the reconstruction measures, which also was supported by Garfield, but defeated by filibustering on the democratic side.

Scavengers ought to be paid, but the presidency is rather too high for such wages, and so think all the best men in the republican party.

WHO ARE LOW-TAX MEN IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY?

Montgomery county has a debt of $225,000.

Montgomery owns $150,000 in Tennessee bonds, on which she relies for the liquidation of her debt when it falls due.

Repudiation will reduce the value of the bonds to nothing, and then the debt will have to be met by very onerous taxation.

The low-tax man, therefore, is the man who will keep Tennessee bonds up in the market. The high-tax man is he who will destroy their value, and so compel us to raise heavy taxes to pay our debt with.

Therefore repudiators in Tennessee are the highest of high-tax men.

On the whole the newspapers of the state are coming up all right. The following are the names of journals hitherto reputed low-tax or doubtful, but which will support John V. Wright for governor: The Memphis Avalanche, the Springfield Record and the Paris Post. Tom Baker, of the latter paper, did hoist Wilson's name for governor on his return from Nashville, but has bethought himself and has pulled down Wilson and now fights for John V. Wright.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BONDS.

In discussing the question of the public debt, we find ourselves constantly hampered by the prevalent ignorance as to the nature of what are called the railroad bonds of this state. Many men imagine that these bonds were issued by the railroads and only endorsed by the state, and that therefore the railroads owe the money, and not the state. To correct such erroneous impressions, we have thought it best to print word for word the face of one of these bonds, which was purchased at par over twenty years ago by a gentleman who is now dead, and which was inherited by his daughter, who now owns it. She is now defrauded of the income, for the payment of which "the faith of the state of Tennessee is irrevocably pledged:"

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—No. 4,812.

KNOW all men by these presents that the state of Tennessee acknowledges to owe to ——— ———, or order, *one thousand dollars*, lawful money of the United States, which sum the said state promises to pay in the city of New York on the first day of January, 1892, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the tenor, and upon the presentation of the coupons hereto attached; for the performance of all which *the faith of the state of Tennessee* is hereby irrevocably pledged, as this bond is issued in pursuance and under the provisions of an act of the general assembly of said state, passed at its session of 1851–2.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I, Andrew Johnson, governor of said state, have hereunto signed by name, and caused the same to be countersigned by the secretary of said state, and the great seal of said state to be hereto affixed at Nashville, this, first day of January, 1859.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor.

F. N. W. BURTON,
Secretary of State.

One has only to read the above to see that it is a contract between the state and the holder of the bond, with no reference to any railroad company whatever. It is true that there is a separate contract between the state and the railroad company that said company shall pay the interest on the bond and the capital when due, but with that contract the holder of the bond has no concern whatever; the state and the state alone is bound to the bondholder. It is also true that the railroad company became bankrupt as a consequence of the war, so that that contract could not be fulfilled by it. It is also true that to indemnify itself for having to pay the aforesaid interest and capital, the state put in an execution on the property of said railroad company and sold it to a new company, which was in no way bound by the contract made with the defunct company. In no way can these transactions between the state and the railroad companies affect the validity of the bond, which is exclusively (as shown on its face) a transaction between the state and the bondholder.

Let it be noted that this bond was signed by Andrew Johnson as governor of the state. It is an exact copy of every bond which was issued for railroad purposes for a long course of years, and such bonds have been signed by all the best esteemed Governors of Tennessee from Polk to Harris.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Call for a County Convention.

A convention of the Democratic party of Montgomry county is hereby called to meet in Clarksville on Monday the 6th day of September, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature; also to appoint delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial and Floaterial conventions. Democrats are requested to meet in convention in their respective districts on the 4th day of September at 11 o'clock and appoint delegates to the county convention. All Democrats are respectfully requested and urged to attend their district conventions, and send full delegations, (say not less than five from each district) of their best representative men who will attend the county convention. The canvass is to be far more than ordinary important, both state and National. The result of the National contest must determine whether we shall be rid of sectional issues—have free elections and local self-government, or whether the bloody-shirt issue shall continue a power in National politics, and federal marshals control elections, and centralization supersede local self-government; whether in our state the vexed question of the state debt shall be removed from politics, or whether it shall continue to be a disturbing issue, demoralizing the Legislation and business interests of the state, and whether the Democratic party, which has battled for the rights of the people, and administered the state government acceptably for almost half a century, with a short unfortunate intermission, and which now represents a platform of sound, unequivocal principle and policy, shall abdicate in favor of a minority represented in convention by 100 out of 1,300 delegates, who claim they possess all the honesty, capacity and patriotism in the state led by a few men who impelled by no principle, but by an inordinate craving for office, which often they are unfited to fill, go forth proclaiming their own virtues(?) and denouncing their neighbors, generally better men, as bribe-takers, dishonest and unpatriotic. They ask the votes of the people. We trust the answer will be given in thunder tones for the right. We congratulate you upon the prospects of the party, State and National. We believe Democracy will pursue the even tenor of its way, regardless of these unjustifiable assaults, to victory. Let all true Democrats stand by their party, and work with a will and determination and all will be well.

Wm. M. DANIEL, Ch'mn.
N. L. NORTHINGTON,
H. H. ROGERS,
J. G. JOSEPH,
J. R. ALLEN,
O. M. BRUCKMAN,
J. W. ATTAWAY,
PATRICK SULLIVAN,
T. M. REYNOLDS,
W. C. SMITH,
J. T. STATEN,
H. H. LURTON,
T. M. RILEY,
J. W. JONES,
R. F. FERGUSON,
R. D. MOSELEY,
G. W. GOSSETTE,
J. ORGAN,
R. B. BIGGER.

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

Democrats, Attend to Business.

We call the attention of all democrats to the manifesto of the county executive committee printed in another column. Never has the democracy of this county had such urgent reasons for bestirring itself. On Saturday next, Sept. 4th, the democrats of the various civil districts are called upon to elect delegates to a convention which is to meet in Clarksville for most important purposes, and on the following Monday those delegates are expected in Clarksville to transact business of an importance second to none that has been transacted here since 1861.

And now what is the business? The convention has business of its own to transact and to appoint delegates to three other conventions: one for the purpose of nominating a candidate for floater to represent the two counties of Montgomery and Stewart in the state legislature, a second to nominate a candidate for senator in the state general assembly from the counties of Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart, and lastly a convention to meet at Nashville to nominate a candidate for representative in congress from the sixth congressional district, the office now held by the Hon. John F. House.

With regard to the men it places upon these several lists of delegates, we have only to urge that the best men for ability and honesty be selected for all of them, but it is with regard to the nomination of a candidate for representative that its highest responsibility is encountered, for in that matter the responsibility is undivided; in all others it is shared with delegations from other counties.

Montgomery cannot afford to send a representative to the general assembly who is incompetent to maintain its interests and assert its will in that body. It has been declared as the resolution of the democracy of Tennessee that the bonded obligations of the state must be finally settled by that assembly to which we shall nominate a member. It is an imperative duty therefore to send a man who has both the principle and ability to participate in that action with intelligence, honesty and good judgment. It is essential therefore that he must be a man of business capacity and tried integrity, one who will not flinch from his duty nor execute it in a bungling manner. Such a man must be found, and when found induced to accept the trust imposed upon him, and having so accepted must be supported with all the energy of the democracy of Tennessee.

To this end let the delegates selected at the civil district meeting on Saturday next be men in all respects reliable.

The State Senate.

We much regret that circumstances which he considered imperative induced Judge Lurton to decline a pressing invitation to declare himself a candidate for the state senate. In the present crisis of the state's affairs the abilities of just such a man are needed, and indeed indispensable. We risk running counter to a prejudice widely held here, when we say that the state senate will need not only good men but *good lawyers* at its approaching session. It matters not what the principles of the senators are if they have not the legal ability to draft their bills right. The result of such a defect would be the passing a number of well-meant measures which would die a natural death in the courts. We want men who can draft bills such as can go alone.

Scholastic Census.

Below we give an abstract of the report of Mr. James T. Wood, scholastic censor, enumerating the school population of district No. 12 of Montgomery county. This enumeration includes by law all persons between the ages of 6 and 21:

CHILDREN WITHIN THE CITY.

White	683
Colored	632
	—1315

CHILDREN WITHOUT THE CITY.

White	486
Colored	618
	—1104
Total	2419

The principal change observable since last year is a large increase of colored children within the city as compared with those without. Mr. Wood's report specifies the numbers of each sex, but as these are very nearly equally divided, we have not thought it necessary to give them. Much credit is due to Mr. Wood for the care and accuracy with which this enumeration has been made.

The numbers in city and county together are—

White	1169
Colored	1250
Total	2419

SHOULD not something be done about the fast driving of wagons on our streets? We have known public gatherings of various kinds to have their operations entirely suspended till some two-horse wagon could pass out of hearing. There is no necessity for a coal wagon, grocery wagon, or country wagon to hurry along our streets at a rate that causes such a din that everything must stop till its wagonship has passed out of hearing. No wagon should be allowed to travel faster than a walk inside our corporation. Will the Board of Mayor and Aldermen take this matter in hand and pass an ordinance to remedy this nuisance? Where is there a city other than Clarksville, which permits a wagon to go down its streets in a trot?

ON Sunday last we had the pleasure of hearing the musical service of the Episcopal church conducted by Prof. Emory, on the organ. He proved himself an elegant player and a sound musician, and, should he stay here, will be a great acquisition to the church. His doing so will depend upon his getting a class of scholars in vocal and instrumental music, which he can scarcely fail to do, as he is a teacher of great experience. At the close of the service he indulged us with the *Gloria* from Mozart, 12th mass, which he performed with a thorough appreciation of Mozart's sublime and beautiful strains. Since that he has given us a private sitting over works of Handel and Haydn, his execution of which (in some instances at sight) evinces a thorough understanding of the great masters of old.

HERR WAGNER, the great German composer, says he will come to America and write and produce all his operas here if the people will pay him, partly in cash and partly in securities, the small consideration of a million dollars. Now that's clever in Wagner, but whereas out of the forty million inhabitants of the United States, at least thirty-nine million, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand would rather hear "the last rose of summer" than anything Wagner has composed or ever will compose, it remains to be seen whether the remaining thousand will put up a thousand a piece to carry out the very laudable enterprise.

What It Costs.

[Woodbury (Tenn.) Press.]

Thoughtful low-tax men will find interesting food for reflection in a comparison of the present condition of Georgia and Tennessee and their relative advance in population and prosperity during the past ten years. Nearly equal in extent of territory, Tennessee possesses many advantages not posessed by Georgia. For the fertility of her soil and the variety of her productions, Tennessee is unsurpassed; while vast tracts of unproductive sandy barrens compel Georgia farmers to rely largely upon the use of fertilizers and unremitting toil to obtain remunerative crops. Pure air and water and a mild climate fixes the death-rate in Tennessee almost at the minimum, while portions of Georgia are hot and unhealthful. Large navigable streams course through Tennessee and furnish her citizens cheap highways to carry the products of their farms and work-shops to market. An extensive railway system centers in Nashville and lends its mighty aid in building up our State. Unbounded mineral resources await but the developing hands of capital and enterprise. Her forests are yielding vast sums to her citizens, and native timbers are finding their way into every market. Her water-power is sufficient to run the factories of the world, and cheap transportation to and from such places has been provided by the wisdom of her patriotic sons. An efficient Board of Immigration is maintained by the state, and well directed effort is made to attract immigration to her borders. Taxes are lower, perhaps, than in any other state of the Union. A good common school system is maintained by the state, and wealthy men have established great colleges and universities in her borders. Churches have been erected in every locality. Yet with all these advantages immigration comes not, and our native citizens seek homes in other states. Our population in ten years has only increased about 209,000, while that of Georgia has increased 355,232.

With scarcely an effort Georgia has outstripped us in the march of improvement, population, wealth, and influence. Immigrants have visited our state, and many of them, sniffing an uncanny odor, have left us and settled in Georgia. They have passed through our borders, for owing to our admirable railway system they could not easily go around us, and sought homes elsewhere. Our low taxes, our vast and varied resources, our healthful climate and Italian skies and beautiful scenery, availeth not to fill up our waste places nor to retain our native-born sons.

In 1870 Tennessee had a population of 1,258,520, and was the ninth State in point of population in the Union, with a membership of ten in the House of Representatives. The population of Georgia the same year was 1,184,109. Her relative rank in the Union was twelfth, and she has nine representatives in Congress. In 1880 Georgia has a population of 1,539,341, while that of Tennessee is estimated at 1,467,000. This enables Georgia to maintain her relative positon of twelve in the family of States and her representation in Congress, while Tennessee recedes from the ninth to the thirteenth place and will lose one of her representatives under the new apportionment.

In addition to this loss of power and influence which Tennessee will soon suffer in the House of Representatives, other and greater loss has befallen her in the depreciation of her property. The decrease in the value of her taxable property in the decade just closed is not less than *one hundred millions of dollars*—and we believe it is as much more—and this enormous shrinkage in values is due in a great degree to other causes than the inflation which prevailed ten years ago.

It may be urged that Tennessee is burdened with a great debt, and that she suffered great losses in property during the war. Georgia, too, had a great debt, a much greater porportion of which was fastened upon her by carpet-bag and Republican rule, and she suffered a far greater loss in property than did Tennessee; but Georgia satisfactorily adjusted her debt, and is on the high road to prosperity, while Tennessee, certainly not burdened with any effort to pay or settle her debt, fails to keep pace with her Southern sisters in the march onward and upward.

Why should Tennessee thus fail to keep pace with her sister States of the South? Why should she alone except Alabama, lose a representative? Why should she not gain one, as Kentucky, with natural adventages no better and a much higher rate of taxation will do? It is not because persistent effort has not been made to secure immigration. It is not because cheap and comfortable homes cannot be obtained by all who will cast their lot with her. It is not because her soil refuses to yield varied and bountiful harvest to reward honest toil. It is not for the lack of cheap transpotation facilities. It is not for the lack of schools or churches. What reason, then, can be given for this failure of Tennessee to maintain her relative position in the family of States and her loss of power in Congress? The inevitble conclusion that forces itself upon candid minds is that Tennessee's broken faith, her apparent unwillingness to meet her obligations, the odor of repudiation pervading her atmosphere, is the only and sufficient reason. This conclusion cannot be successfully gainsaid or its force explained away. Repudiation like a bird of evil omen, hovers over our beloved State and blights our just expectations of progress. One-tenth of our representation to Congress, many millions in value of our property, are some of the substantial benefits we have foolishly bartered away for the cheap twaddle of demagogues about low taxes. Of what avail are low taxes if with them we prosper not?

A Good account of Tennessee.

[New York special to Washington Post.]

Among the visitors at the Democratic headquarters Friday was Thomas O'Conner, member of the National Democratic Committee, from Tennessee, who arrived in the city Friday morning. Mr. O'Conner gave a good account of Tennessee. "Hancock," he said, "will carry it by 60,000 majority. Tilden crrried it by 48,000, and the difference will come from soldiers and converted Republicans. The total vote of the State is about 225,000. The enthusiasm for Hancock and English is unbounded."

OUR readers should remember that the A. S. T. Co's Black tip, advertised in another column, will wear as long as the metal tip, while at the same time adding to the beauty of the shoe.

The Clarksville, Canton and Mouth of Harpeth Packet.

JULIAN GRACEY.

Leaves Clarksville for Canton and way landings every Monday and Friday at 12 m. For Mouth of Harpeth every Thursday at 8 a. m.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.

aug28-4m

CHANCERY SALES

FOR

Saturday, Septewber 18, '80.

Morgan & Co., *et al.* vs. Jackson, McKernon & Co., *et al.*

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its July term, 1880, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the door of my office, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880,

The following lots in

The Louisa Furnace Tract.

No. 1, containing 200 acres, purchased by T. Y. Dixon.
No. 13, containing 254 acres, purchased by P. A. Spann.
No. 16, containing 122 acres, purchased by Ben Baggett.

Also lot No. 9 in the

Tennessee Furnace Tract,

Containing 110¾ acres, purchased by D. W. Ward.

Also lot No. 11 of the

Stewart & Dick Lands,

Containing 12¾ acres, purchased by Mrs. Mary Talley.

Also the following tracts of the

Mt. Vernon Furnace Lands.

Lot No. 4, containing 136 acres, sold to J. W. Yarbrough.
Lot No. 5 containing 30 acres, sold to L. J. Underwood.
Lot No. 24, containing 149¾ acres, sold to J. H. Higgins.
Lot No. 25, containing 154¼ acres, sold to James Baggett.
Lot No. 28, containing 84¾ acres, sold to G. H. Harvey.
Lot No. 30, containing 190 acres, sold to Wm. Carver.
Lot No. 34, containing 121½ acres, sold to T. H. Clark.
Lot No. 36, containing 133¾ acres, sold to T. R. Clark.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years, with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

On lot No. 11 of the Stewart & Dick lands the notes will bear date of May 18, 1880, and the bidding must begin at $83 35.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Clerk and Master.

Aug. 28, 1880, 4w—prf $15 00.

R. S. Moore vs. D. Dick, *et al.*

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its July term, 1880, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the door of my office, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880,

The residence of the late T. W. King, lying on Greenwood Avenue, and the lands thereto attached, containing 45 acres. This property is about one mile from the city of Clarksville, and is bounded on the east by Greenwood Avenue, on the north by Wm. Hay and Joshua Elder, on the west by new Charlotte road, and on the south by property of King and Robb.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Clerk and Master.

Aug. 28, 1880, 4w—prf $6 00.

CHANCERY SALES

FOR

Monday, September 20, 1880.

Mrs. S. F. Beaumont vs. Beaumont & Co., *et al.*

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville in the above cause, at the July term, 1880, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, on

Monday, Sept. 20, 1880,

Lots Nos. 9, 16, 17 and 18, being lots set apart as the share of Irwin Beaumont in the division of the property of H. F. Beaumont's estate.

Lot No. 9, fronts 50 feet on Marion, runs south 208 feet to an alley, then west 50 feet, thence north 200 feet, then east 50 feet to beginning.

Lot No. 16, begins on corner of an alley and Spring street, runs with said alley east 215 feet to another alley, then 68 feet with said alley, thence 214½ feet to Spring street, then with said street north 62 feet to beginning.

Lot No. 17, on which a BRICK FACTORY is located, begins at intersection of Spring street and Lot No. 16, runs with a line of No. 16 east 214½ feet to an alley, thence south with said alley 98 feet, thence west 213 feet to Spring street, then with said street north 98 feet to the beginning.

Lot No. 18, on which the FRAME FACTORY is located, begins at the intersection of a line of 17 and Spring street, runs with said line east 213 feet to an alley, thence with said alley south 80¼ feet, thence west 212 feet to Spring street, thence with said street 80¼ feet to the beginning.

Also an undivided (1-12) one-twelfth in the remaining interest in the following tract of land, known as the Moore place, in Clarksville, bounded on the east by 21 cross street, on the south by Sam. Hodgson, on the west by ———, on the north by Commerce street.

TERMS—6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest notes with good security, and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

Aug. 21, tds, pf $12 00.

J. M. and T. W. Lewis, Executors, vs. Pugh Haynes.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery court at its July term, 1880, in the above cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, on

Monday, Sept. 20th, 1880,

the remaining interest in two tracts of land in Dist. No. 9, of Montgomery county, Tenn.; this interest being the fee simple title of T. A. Haynes, subject to the homestead right of said Haynes and family. The first contains 301 acres, and is bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs. Oncal; on the north by lands of Mrs. Lyle and J. W. Barber; on the west by J. W. Barber, S. McNichols and Jack Bumpass tract of land; and on south by C. Horn and D. J. Rawlings. The second tract contains forty acres, and is bounded on the west by the above tract; on the north by S. McNichols' lands; on the south by L. Shepherd and D. J. Rawlings; on the east by the above tract. All sold subject to homestead.

TERMS—10 per cent. cash; balance on credit of two years with interest. Notes to bear date June 7th, 1880. Biddings to begin at $60.00.

P. G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

Aug. 21 4t prf $8 50.

E. H. Beaumont, *et at.*, vs. C. W. Beaumont, *et al.*

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville in this cause, at its July term, 1880, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, on

Monday, Sept. 20, 1880,

The Beaumont Farm in Dist. No. 6 of Montgomery county, and bounded by the lands of Johnson, Egbert Beaumont, Walthal, Kyle, Peterson and West Fork. It has been subdivided into three tracts, as follows:

Tract No. 1 contains 145¼ acres,
" No. 2 " 141½ "
" No. 3 " 89½ "

A plat of which can be seen at my office. Sold for division among heirs.

TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption. Notes on sale of Lots Nos. 1 an 2 must bear date June 5th, 1880, and biddings begin as follows: On Lot No. 1, $1,056.51; and on No. 2, $469.95.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

Aug. 21, 1880, tds-prf $7.50

Robert Caldwell vs T. Y. Dixon.

Pursuant to a decree in the above cause at at the July term, 1880, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the OFFICE DOOR of the CLERK & MASTER, on

Monday, Sept. 20, 1880,

Lots Nos. 8 and 9, in plat No. 1, of O. K. Furnace lands, being same purchased by William Tubbsville at a sale made in this cause June 7, 1880. Lot No. 8 contains 249 acres; Lot No. 9 contains 373 acres. Sold to enforce vendor's lien.

TERMS—6 and 12 months credit with interest; notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C & M.

Aug. 21-tds-prf $5 00.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of Moses Smith, 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 15th of Feb., 1881, for settlement; or they will be forever barred. All persons owing said estate will make immediate settlement.

W. H. CROTZER,
Adm'r of Moses Smith, dec'd.

aug. 14, 1880-1w

Clarksville High School

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

(SOON TO BE CHARTERED.)

Main Street.

D. M. QUARLES, PRINCIPAL.
Mrs. L. M. HUMPHRIES, Prof. H. J. FUSCH, } Asst. Principals.

The Fall term will begin 1st September, 1880.

Mrs. Humphries will preside over the Female Department, assisted by other teachers as they may be needed.

Prof. Fusch will teach Mathematics and Modern Languages.

The Principal will teach, especially, Greek and Latin, and the English Language and Literature.

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.

FEES—For five months' term, $25, $20 and $15, according to the grade of the scholar.

NO CONTINGENT FEE.

NO EXTRA FEES,

EXCEPT for Music or the Art Department.

Ample arrangements for Boarders, at moderate rates.

For Circulars address, D. M. QUARLES, Principal, Clarksville, Tenn.

NEW SPRING STOCK.

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Carpeting, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes and Hats, at Wholesale and Retail,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Coulter Bro. & Stratton's.

We will offer on next MONDAY, the 12th, extra jobs in several styles of

Ladies' & Misses' Hosiery,

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

ALSO

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS NAPKINS,

Ladies' Ties, Fans and Parasols.

We have an extra large stock of these goods, and

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Come early if you want bargains.

We also wish to call your attention to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

of which we have the largest stock ever offered by us, in all the new styles and shades, and the best stock of Black Goods in the city, consisting of

BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES,

all Wool, and Silk Warp Tamise, Henrietta Cloth, French Buntings and French Drt. De Alma Cloth Crape, De Merelta Bunting, with all the new trimmings and buttons to match. Also, Kid and Lisle Gloves, Lace Top and Lace Mitts, to match all new shades of Dress Goods.

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☞ Remember the