THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 23, 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.
A. S. MARTIN, of Wilson.

District Electors.

1st District—CHAS. R. VANCE.
2d District—W. L. LEDGERWOOD.
3d District—JNO. R. NEAL, of Rhea.
4th District—JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON, of Robertson.
5th District—JAS. H. BURNAM, of Lincoln.
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.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Wm. M. Daniel,

OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR FLOATER,

Alex. Bagwell,

OF STEWART.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

Rufus N. Rhodes,

OF MONTGOMERY.

REPULSED BUT NOT BEATEN.

It is no use trying to disguise the fact that the election in Indiana has brought bitter disappointment to the democratic party. In a measure it was a surprise to the republicans too; that is, to those of them who were not behind the scenes and did not know what was going on. Those who did, knew how enormous are the resources which the federal executive government commands for overruling the popular vote and how irresistible they are when concentrated upon a single state.

Not for the purpose of keeping up useless regrets or of bootless recrimination, but for that of instruction for the future, we propose to examine briefly into the main causes of the unexpected result. We retain our unalterable conviction that Indiana, left to its own impulses, is a democratic state; our problem will be to find out how its popular vote was so overruled as to indicate the reverse of that proposition.

In the first place, we belive the nomination of Mr. Landers as candidate for governor to have been a most unfortunate one. Mr. Landers is known as an extreme inflationist; indeed, he has acted with the greenback party, and his nomination was made with the purpose of conciliating the greenback votes, which it did not do. They demanded, when they found that conciliation had gone that far, that it should go further, and that the democracy should support their candidate for congress, Mr. De la Matyr, which the democracy could in no way be induced to do. So they nominated an ineligible man, and so damped the zeal of true democrats, while they failed to gain the greenback votes for which it was made. That nomination was a mistake exactly analogous to that which the democracy in Tennessee made in the nomination of Marks two years ago. That was a concession to the repudiators for the purpose of gaining their votes at the election now approaching, with an exactly similar result as far as this, that it encouraged them in the belief that they could force their whole policy upon the democratic party, and that was what they purposed to do at the late democratic convention, if they could have controlled votes enough. Not doing so, they bolted, and the result is before all men's eyes to see. We learned what Indiana will learn hereafter, that concession of principles never conciliates, but encourages those to whom it is made to demand a total surrender of all remaining principle.

So the greenback vote in Indiana is virtually a support to the republican party, as the repudiating vote is here.

Next in importance was the importation of negroes from Kentucky. The whole majority of Porter over Landers was between six and seven thousand; it is probable that fully that number of votes was given by persons who were not lawfully voters in the state. Great efforts were made by the democratic executive committee to check this monstrous abuse, but they did not avail.

The iniquitous supervisory laws throw the whole regulation of the polling and registration places into the hands of the federal supervisors, who are really election agents of the republican party, and nothing could be done. The people of Indiana were overruled at their own polls by a solid phalanx of corrupt repeaters from another state.

Then comes their unlimited control of money as a corruption fund. It is not only their assessment of office-holders to the amount of hundreds of thousands; it is not only their power of appointing an unlimited number of election agents, under the names of supervisors and deputy marshals, at the public expense, but there are departments in the treasury where accounts are so kept that almost unlimited amounts can be abstracted without detection. A very few days before the election, after an almost unlimited expenditure of several weeks, Mr. Donald Cameron came to Indiana with an immense corruption fund. Where did it come from? Perhaps Mr. Sherman knows.

Lastly, for some unaccountable reason, the democrats allowed the republicans to get a start of them of full three weeks in the canvass, and so found a most formidable organization effected before they began to do anything.

There are two reasons for giving serious attention to these methods of carrying elections. They furnish most urgent motives for changing the present system of government, and they encourage us with the hopes of being able to do so.

Do the people of the United States—we speak of north and south, east and west, republican and democrat—do the people really desire the continuance of a republican government, of a government by the people? If they do, let them consider well whether they are not losing all that. If the governing powers in Washington are able to continue this process, unquestionably it is all lost. If they are able to transfer hordes of voters from one place to another, wherever they may desire to swamp the local vote; if they are allowed to place the polls in the power of an army of supervisors and deputy marshals of their own appointment and to control unlimited corruption funds at the public expense—does anybody suppose that if all this is allowed to continue, any vote of the people will be allowed hereafter to be given except in the interest of the party in power? Suppose this election to result in giving to the republican party both the presidency and the control of congress; does anybody think that then these means for overruling the popular will will be diminished? A fool must see that they will be increased indefinitely. To the office-holding power and the money power (both of which will be indefinitely augmented) will be added the military power. The army will be increased four-fold, perhaps ten-fold; strong garrisons will be established in every great city, and elections will thenceforward be conducted under their authority; they will inaugurate governors and induct state legislatures (as they have done before), and, above all, they will take absolute control of the national capital, so that neither legislative nor executive business will be feasible except by permission of those who control this military force.

Would that we had access to the republican as well as the democratic ear. Parties will not always be divided as they are now, and the time may come when men who scruple at nothing so they can tie down the democratic party and bind it hand and foot, will find that they have been forging chains for themselves. It may not be always that the men who are sanctioning these things will find themselves at one with the executive government in matters of policy; and what then? Will they not find that the powers that they have yielded to the executive government for the purpose of keeping down the democrats will keep them down. Why, they learned better when they studied Æsop's fables in childhood. The horse allowed man to mount him that together they might defeat the common enemy, and thenceforward man made slaves of the horse and his enemy both.

But let us close with a more cheering topic. Our analysis of the causes which brought on our defeat has convinced us that with due energy and a determined effort it can be converted into victory next month; that Indiana may be recovered and the nation carried for Hancock and English. We shall no longer have an unpopular candidate to carry, but Winfield Scott Hancock, whose name has been hailed with enthusiasm wherever constitutional self-government is prized. Populations can no longer be transferred from state to state to outvote the local population, for every state will need its own voting population, and even the enormous resources of the executive government cannot be poured out with such profusion for the corruption of any one state when they are equally needed throughout the length and breadth of the nation.

Let us not yield, then to despondency, but nerve ourselves to the contest of November with inspiring hope and firm resolve, and the disaster in Indiana may be as transient as an April shower, which shall clear off and leave us rejoicing in the broad sunshine of victory.

OUR COUNTY CANDIDATES IN NO. 2.

[Rollow's Shop, a famous location for barbecues, was the scene of the debate between Messrs. Rhodes and Munford described by our contributor below:]

ED. CHRONICLE—Not much used to correspondence that is to appear in print, I will do my best to give you some idea of our barbecue on the 15th.

Well, then, two young lawyers, both of them, as you know, very clever young gentlemen, came to clear up our rather misty ideas about the debt which the state owes, as Mr. Rhodes says, which the state does not owe, as Mr. Munford says.

Mr. Munford told us that he was endorsed by the low-tax party as candidate for county representative. He didn't say he was nominated by the party, but only endorsed, and it was known among us that he nominate' himself and permitted the low-taxers to endorse him, which was very kind in him. He said he was fighting for the people against the railroads; that the railroads were ruling the country, which he did not think they ought to do. To prove it he told us that two governors of Tennessee had gone into managing railroads as soon as they had done governing, and found it a better paying business. He said that Col. Bailey, our senator, was a railway lawyer, and Judge Lurton, who wrote the democratic platform, was another. He did not tell us whether he or his antagonist ever took a fee from a railroad company; we all feared not, but thought that they would be mighty glad to get one, either of them. Well, he went on and told us that the railroads got control of everything; that they bribed legislators to make laws for them and judges to decide in their favor, and when they had so strengthened themselves they went to work to get the people of Tennessee to pay the debt which they owe and not the people.

As far as we could understand him this was Mr. Munford's account of the debt—the state does not owe it, but the railroads. But there were a good many things we could not understand in it, being plain country people. We couldn't understand how for thirty years the people should have thought that they owed this debt and have been considering how to pay the interest on it, and then here comes a young lawyer all on a sudden, and tells us we don't owe it at all, but the railroads. Mr. Munford should have given a reason for this that a plain man could understand, knowing that we are not lawyers down here. Then there's another thing we couldn't understand. Mr. Munford told us that it was a fraud to issue such bonds at all; but if they were so framed that the people could not be made liable for anything, and the railroads could, who was the party defrauded? Not the people, certainly, for they were to lose nothing; it was the railroads that were to lose it all. Well, then, if it was a fraud at all, it was a fraud on the railroads, not on the people. But then, what becomes of Mr. Munford's idea that all this legislation was done by men in the pay of the railroads. Why, it was the railroad companies that were victimized, and they could never be such fools as to pay for such legislation as that.

All these things puzzled us, but we supposed we were not smart enough to understand such a wise young man as Mr. Munford, and we thought that perhaps Mr. Rhodes might throw some light on the matter.

Mr. Rhodes seemed to think that the people of Tennessee owe the debt, as we all thought until Mr. Munford came among us. He told us that when in 1834 the people made a new constitution for themselves, they put a clause into it requiring the legislature to encourage internal improvements; that whig legislatures and democratic legislatures, whig governors and democratic governors had obeyed this clause by loaning the bonds of the state to railroad companies; that our very best men had joined in this act, men such as G. A. Henry, John F. House and Wm. B. Munford; that in consequence of the building of the roads the property of the state had almost doubled when the war broke out. All that looks as if the people intended to make the debt, and did make it, and gained great advantages by making it. Does it not follow that the people owe it? But Mr. Munford had stated that an arrangement had been made by which the people were to be secured against having to pay interest on these bonds. This Mr. Rhodes said was true; the railroad companies were made to give security that so long as they held the bonds they would pay the interest on them, and the security was all the property that they owned, roads, road beds, rails, bridges, rolling stock and everything else. A lien was given to the state on all this as security that the interest on the bonds which the state had issued should be paid by the railroads and not by the state. This lien was the only ground for Mr. Munford's assertion that the railroad companies owed the bonded debt.

But how do the present railroad companies stand in the matter of this lien? Why, some of them have paid for their bonds dollar for dollar, and the lien can't hold them; and others became bankrupt and the property on which the lien rested was sold out by the state, to companies which never had anything to do with this lien. One class therefore has paid all which the lien was intended to secure, and the other never had anything to do with it. On these grounds Judge Withey decided, after taking months to consider his decision, that the state owes the debt, and the decision was the only one consistent with law and common sense.

All this seemed to show that we owe that debt after all, and our people began to look for something from Mr. Munford to show that we didn't; but he seemed to have nothing to say, although Mr. Rhodes kept poking question after question at him to know whether he admitted this thing or what he had to say about that thing. But Mr. Munford don't seem to like answering questions. They throw him off the track, and then he can't make connection again. He seems to have a nice little speech on hand, and speaks it off very prettily, but if anyone gets him away from that he doesn't seem to know what comes next; something like a good little boy at school who has learned his lesson perfectly, Poll-parrot fashion, but don't know what it means.

I noticed that some of my low-tax neighbors looked very solemn and seemed to be chawing on it. For my part I found something else to chaw on, for our committee of arrangements had provided just the juiciest and crispest barbecue that ever you stuck your teeth into. I must give their names; they were Messrs. N. O. Lovelace, Richard Chiles and 'Squire Rollow. You ought to have been there, doctor, for you have good friends in No. 2. Perhaps Mr. Munford will come back and answer those questions. If he does you shall hear again from

CLODHOPPER.

[We hope we shall hear again from Clodhopper sooner than that. Otherwise we fear that we shall wait a long time. ED. CHRON.]

THE race for representative for Montgomery county has narrowed down to Rhodes and Page. Can it be that the citizens of Montgomery county are willing to see their interests misrepresented by John Page? Every vote cast for Louis G. Munford increases Page's chances for election. Reflect and vote for Rufus N. Rhodes.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, who do you think would be most likely to look after your interests in the next legislature, Rufus N. Rhodes, the straight democratic candidate, or John Page, colored, republican candidate. Vote accordingly.

THE CRISIS.

Now or Never.

In another column we give the circular of the state executive committee, and desire to call attention to the grave warning it gives to the people of Tennessee; we were going to say to the democracy of Tennessee, but the whole people of the state are exposed to an imminent peril, and democrat, bolter or radical, we urge our readers to pause and consider the danger now threatening us. It is useless denying that our prospects of carrying the presidential office are clouded with a shade of doubt by the result of the Indiana election. We do not doubt that the people of Tennessee will do their share towards that purpose by casting its electoral vote for Hancock and English, and so ensure twelve votes in the electoral college. In so doing she does all in her power and must then await in terrible solicitude the result.

But the presidential vote is not the only subject of anxiety. Our unfortunate divisions may lose us one or more of our members of congress, and may give to our state legislature a complexion favorable to the election of a republican U. S. senator. If even we elect a democratic president, he could do little towards stemming the tide of federal encroachment with a republican majority in congress. But suppose the double event; suppose a republican president with a republican majority in congress, and it would be the blindness of insanity to shut our eyes to the possibility of its occurrence. Then would be let loose on the devoted south the rage and hatred which our majority in congress has hitherto held in suspense, and the days of Brownlow's administration would be a halcyon summer compared with the oppression which would then be inflicted on us.

Can it be that Tennesseans have forgotten the days of carpet-bag rule within the twelve intervening years? Alas, popular constituencies have short memories, and many men have now attained the suffrage who were then too young to appreciate the opppression and degradation of those days; but they have fathers and older friends who can tell them of the shameful story. Are those days to return, and are Tennesseans to kiss the rod again, with the galling knowledge that themselves contributed to the result?

Again we must repeat that a square solid vote for the nominees of the regular democratic party throughout the state is the only safeguard against this miserable and disgraceful result. What has happened may happen again. We have seen one coalition between low-tax men and republicans made in the accursed greed for office, and we may see it again. Low-tax men, who think you are democrats, what do you know of what your leaders are doing at this moment? what intrigue may be going on by which you may be traded off to Maynard and Hawkins on condition that a few bones of office may be thrown to the hungry curs whom you are so blindly following? Open your eyes before you rush blindfold into the pitfalls dug for you! Once caught again in the toils of republican intrigue, you can never again escape from them. You have been deceived and betrayed before; awake before it is too late and break the snares which the enemies of your freedom are weaving round you.

BEAUTIES OF THE ELECTION.

The day before the election in Indiana a sheriff was shot down and killed by a republican rough while in the performance of his duty. Two days after it a democratic procession was fired into from a republican club-house and twelve men wounded, one of them mortally. Failing to get up any cases of bulldozing in the south, the radicals are doing a little on their own account in the north.

A good deal of the money which so suddenly came into circulation in Indiana immediately after Mr. Don Cameron's arrival there was evidently fresh from the treasury. The notes were fresh and crisp, and many of them were still in sheets uncut. Does Mr. Sherman know anything about this business?

Gregg, the greenback candidate for governor in Indiana, fell short of his ticket by 1,000 to 1,200 votes, and Porter, the republican candidate, went ahead of his by just about the same amount; pretty safe evidence that Porter got over 1,000 greenback votes. This is only quoted as among many instances to prove the cordial understanding between the greens and the reds.

WE have received a communication from "Justice to All," the correspondent of the Leaf whose remarks as to the location of the depot we commented on last week. It is impossible to print it this week, as it is quite lengthy, and our space was nearly filled when it arrived; we had in fact been pushing our week's work forward to give our two leading compositors the opportunity of going to the Louisville exposition on Thursday. We will print it next week if its author desires it; at the same time would suggest the inexpediency of further controversy on the subject. All the points on all sides are now before the people; indeed the only matter of importance contained in the communication now before us is a protest (similar to that of "The Other Side") against a supposed imputation by us of selfish motives to the signers of the petition. We disclaim any such intention, and freely withdraw any expression of ours which may have produced that impression.

EVERY republican orator in the north makes the tendency of Tennessee and other southern states towards the repudiation of their honest obligations his blatant "war cry." Tennesseans, nail this lie to the mast-head on the 2d of November next!

WE learn that there is to be a big barbecue at Thomasville, Cheatham county, on next Saturday, Oct. 30. Hon. John F. House will address the people on the political issues of the day on the occasion.

A Trip to Robertson with Mr. W. M. Daniel.

On Thursday morning we started on a train thronged with excursionist to Louisville, and also carrying Mr. Wm. Daniel and ourselves bound for Cedar Hill, in Robertson county. Having heard a good deal of the low-tax proclivities of Robertson county, we were agreeably surprised at finding such a number of friends to the state credit cause there. We regret much not being able to give more space or time to the subject of discussion. We can only say that Mr. Daniel presented the law and the facts of the debt question with wonderful clearness and precision, while Mr. Rogers glanced over them, or rather glanced from them with much dexterity, filling up with abundance of declamatory froth. Mr. Daniel's peroration on the solemn responsibilities with which the democratic party goes into this contest elicited something better than applause; it awakened serious thoughts in his hearers, which was manifested by a series of questions after the speaking was over from persons desiring further information; these questions indicated intelligent attention and a warm interest in the subject. All whom we conversed with believed that Mr. Daniel will carry Robertson county, and this opinion was expressed by many who were doubtful about their candidate for the legislature doing the same thing.

We found the very soul of hospitality alive there and, out of many invitations, accepted those of Mr. Ayers, postmaster, to dinner and Mr. Batts to supper. Mr. Ayers is so good a democrat that we wonder how he came to be post-master. Mr. Batts, jr., had the good taste a few months ago to marry a Clarksville beauty; he is brother to Mr. H. C. Batts, now of the Bowling Green Democrat, whose fluent pen was one well known in these columns.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR FLIRTATIONS.

The Mackay-Sylvester combination made a capital hit here; they presented a spirited entertainment entitled "Our Flirtation," with which they certainly kept the audience in an uninterrupted state of good-humor throughout the evening. The basis of the play is a picnic party, the scene being laid, in the first act, in a railroad car on its way to the picnic, in the second in the woods, and in the third in the parlor of an adjacent hotel. The fun mainly depends upon the successive disguises of the heroine, Laura Lightheart (Miss Sylvester), who, as an old maid, flirts with her uncle, Richard Raymond, (Mr. Mackay) in order to hoodwink him and so get an opportunity of flirting in earnest with her chosen lover, Percy Vere (Mr. Hammond). These three actors kept up the fun without intermission, aiding that purpose by some lively singing and dancing, a little in the minstrel style, but then everything is justified at a picnic. A little more of that flirtation would not be disagreeable.

MISS JULIA HUNT.

This young lady is the daughter of a Kentucky physician who was also a preacher. She was trained by Madame Rive, of Cincinnati, for the drama and opera, for both of which she evinced considerable aptitude, but confines herself mainly to the drama, illustrated by occasional songs. Already, after not much over a year on the stage, she bids fair to rival the success of that other accomplished Kentuckian, Miss Mary Anderson. The leading actor supporting her is Mr. Giles Shine.

The Pearl of Savoy in which Miss Hunts first appearance is founded on a story that has formed the subject of several dramas and operas, among them a play of Boniealts and Donizetti's opera Linda de Chamounix. It is simply the story of a peasant girl subjected to persecutions and temptations in Paris and made to appear guilty while pure. The interest depends upon the contrast between the sweet *naivete* of the peasant girl with the passion, grief and insanity, of the subsequent scenes; all of which Miss Hunt presented with a truth and simplicity which already stamp her as a consumate *artiste*.

On Thursday night the play was East Lynn: we have always had a dislike to this play, and hate to see a sweet actress like Miss Hunt weighed down by such a dismal continuance of heart-rendering grief; she is capable of things so much better, that it is a vexation to see her taking in hand a part which would be wearisome in the hands of a Siddons or a Ristri. The characters she is to appear in to-day, Fanchon and Juliet, are much better adapted to her talents, and we trust to see her well supported in them. We have not said anything about her singing, which is a great attraction, she has a soprano voice pure and true, and a depth of pathos in her expression that brings tears to the eyes. Don't forget the Matinee with Fanchon, and Romeo and Juliet to-night.

COL. A. S. COLYAR, of Nashville, will speak at Erin on Monday, Oct. 25; at Dover on Tuesday, Oct. 26, and at Elder's Opera House, in this city, Wednesday night, Oct. 27th. We not only want the people of the city to hear Col. Colyar, but we are anxious that the people from the country should come in and hear him. He is one of the best posted men in the state, and handles Savage without gloves.

Public Speaking.

The list of appointments published by the democratic executive committee is so far altered as that Mr. Wm. Daniel will speak at Hampton's Station on Monday at 11 a. m., and in Clarksville at 7½ p. m. of the same day. Also Messrs. Rhodes and Munford will have their joint discussion at South Clarksville on Tuesday night instead of Monday as announced.

IT is certain that good work on the 2d of November will secure a grand democratic triumph in Tennessee. Let every democrat do one day's work for his country.

Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

The fifth session of the West Tennessee Conference (colored) closed on Wednesday night. Rev. C. O. H. Thomas is returned to this station. We believe he gave general satisfaction to his congregation. He is an educated minister and has done good work during the past year. Below we publish preamble and resolutions passed by the conference:

Whereas, As ministers of the Master's harvest, assembled in another session of the West Tennessee annual conference, convened Oct. 13, in Clarksville, Tenn., with no visible mark of displeasure upon us, not a link of our golden ministerial chain been broken, though many have been our perils and privations, and even during the serious examination of characters several were marked, which give signs and significations of a thunderstorm without lightning, while during the shower the sun made his welcome appearance, which resulted in a clear sky; and,

Whereas, Our station at this point has been remarkably comfortable,

Resolved, That the sad hour is nearing when we as ministers, shepherds and pastors must depart to our several fields of labor, oh, how sad and firm we should feel and be in this sad thought, saviors of souls, perhaps to meet no more in another annual session. Brethren, you will see the flashing lightning and hear the muttering distant thunders before we meet again. Should you fall before we meet Nov. 2, 1881, in Memphis, Tenn., at Avery chapel, to hear and assist in singing, let us fall in the full triumph of living faith.

Resolved, That we do return our humble gratitude to the pastor, Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, A. M., and the kind, hospitable people of Clarksville, both white and colored, for the generous manner in which we have been entertained; likewise for the liberal contributions for defraying the expenses of the conference. May heaven's blessings attend them.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the proprietors and editor of the Clarksville CHRONICLE for admitting to publication in its columns the proceedings of our conference.

Resolved, That the conference does return its earnest thanks to Providence and the late general conference for appointing the Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, D. D., LL. D., to preside over the fifth Episcopal district, which includes the West Tennessee conference. God grant that his episcopal labors be such that they will promote and advance the interest of the church.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to our worthy presiding bishop for the able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations. May heaven's blessings accompany him through life.

Resolved, That we return our most earnest thanks to the choir for the charming music rendered during the conference, led by Miss Nimie M. Bloch.

Resolved, That we return our humble thanks to the various railroad agents for granting the brethren half fare rates over their different lines. A. A. HILL.

Public Speaking.

Alex. Bagwell and Richard Ledbetter, candidate for joint representative in the lower house of the next legislature of Stewart and Montgomery counties, will address the people of Montgomery county at the following times and places, viz.:

Collinsville, Saturday, Oct. 23.
McAdow, Monday, Oct. 25.
St. Bethlehem, Tuesday, Oct. 26.
Clarksville (at night), Wednesday, Oct. 27.
Woodlawn, Thursday, Oct. 28.

HAY FOR SALE.

100 Tons splendid Timothy hay.
50 " good Clover hay.
50 " Crab Grass hay.
20 " Missouri Millet hay.

For sale cheap. Will deliver it baled or loose in any part of the city.

A. G. GOODLETT.
Office in Franklin Bank. Oct. 23-1t.

LOW-TAX.

THE Best Farm in Montgomery county, Tenn., FOR SALE. Inquire at this office. oct.21,80-3m*

GEO. C. MARTIN

Attorney at Law,

And Solicitor in Chancery.

Office on Strawberry Street,

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENN.

☞Special attention paid to collections.

Clarksville Female Academy!

An English, Classical, German and French Boarding-School.

THE 55th Annual Session of this popular Institution opens the 1st day of September, 1880. It is unsurpassed in healthiness of location, beauty of buildings and grounds, superior teachers, thorough culture and accomplishment. One hundred dollars in advance will pay board and tuition in English, Latin and French 5 months. Music, by best professors, $25. New catalogues free.

J. H. PLUMMER, President.
jy10-tf Clarksville, Tenn

SHINGLES.

It appears that some persons are selling Shingles representing them to be my make. I wish to state that all such representations are false. I have made a contract with Messrs. G. B. Wilson, & Co., of Clarksville, to handle all the Shingles I make, and persons needing them can only obtain them through them. My Shingles are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and are sold with the understanding that if they are not right the money is refunded and expenses paid. S. H. JONES.

JONES LANDING, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1880. 2m*

J. S. Woodson & Co.,

General Agents

Diamond Coal Co.

Will handle this season only the No. 9 Diamond, acknowledged by all impartial judges to be equal to Pittsburgh Coal for grate purposes.

Wagon load, per bushel, - - 17 cents
100 bush., or car load, per bushel, - 15 cents
car load on side track, per bushel, 14 cents

We will also keep on hand a full supply of feed, consisting in part of Corn, Hay, Oats, Bran, etc. Storeroom and office, 3rd Cross near Franklin street, Clarksville, Tenn.

Sept. 18, 1880-6m

Hecla Coal!

KEESEE & NORTHINGTON

Are now the agents for the celebrated Hecla Coal, so well known in this market, heretofore represented by Frank Boston and F. G. Williams. It is the best Kentucky coal that comes to this market. Leave your orders at their store and they will be promptly filled. sep 11 80-tf

FALL

MILLINERY

Mrs. Hodgson & Maguire

are now offering to the public a large and elegant assortment of PLUSH, BEAVER & FELT HATS and BONNETS in all the new and desirable shapes. Handsome Satins, Silks, Plush & Velvet. A large variety of Novelties and Fancy Goods. Fine Sash Ribbons, Laces, Scarfs, Kid Gloves all shades and prices, CORSETS and Hoop Skirts. The finest and largest stock of DRESS TRIMMINGS in the city. Fine Cloaks, Dolmans and Jackets. An inspection of our goods is solicited.

Respectfully,
Mrs. HODGSON & MAGUIRE.

The Old Reliable

New York Mills

are again in thorough repair and are turning out a better article of Meal and Flour than ever. We have employed one of the best millers in the State, and guarantee satisfaction to all. Please give us a trial. Will pay market price for Wheat and Corn.

FERGUSSON & McCAULEY.
New York Mills, Oct. 16, 1880-4t

COUNTY COURT SALE.

V. Q. Jarrell and others vs. D. F. Adkins and others.

Pursuant to an order directed to me, from the honorable County Court, in this cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in Clarksville, on

Monday, November 8th, 1880,

107 acres of land in Dist. No. 14, of Montgomery county, Tenn., it being the land formerly owned by Thos. Adkins in his life time, and the same conveyed by Thos. Adkins to M. P. and A. T. Adkins, a deed to which can be seen on the Register's Book, No. 9, of Montgomery county, Tenn.

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

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
By C. H. Bailey, D.C.
October 13, 1880.-tds

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS

By order of the County Court, we will receive sealed proposals at the County Court Clerk's office, for work on the Seven-Mile Ferry road, from now until MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1880, upon the following specifications:

The road, commencing at Seven-Mile Ferry, running South 550 yards, to be graded as high as eighteen inches in center and sloping out to nothing on edges. Road-bed to be twenty feet wide; the east ditch to be eight feet wide at top, and two and one-half feet at bottom, and deep enough to carry the water from the river bank to the bridge. The west ditch to be three feet wide at top and one foot at bottom, and deep enough to drain the ditch. The road is to be metalled with broken stone of a size that will pass through a two-inch ring, the metal to be placed upon the road eight inches deep and sixteen feet wide, and two inches of dirt on top of the metal.

The money will be paid in four installments, as the work progresses, and 20 per cent. of each installment held in reserve until the work is completed, and the contractor required to give good security for the faithful performance of the contract.

J. M. ANDERSON,
J. A. ROLLOW,
GRIFFIN ORGAIN,
oct 16-2t Road Committee.

Election Notice!

On TUESDAY, the 2d DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1880, I will open and hold an election in the different precincts of Montgomery county, for the purpose of electing Presidential electors, one Congressman, Governor, State Senator, Floater for Montgomery and Stewart counties, and Representative for Montgomery county. Officers will please make out two lists, and return one to me and one to the clerk of the county court.

District No. 1—John W. Powers, Nero Bryant and Wm. A. Marshall, judges; James Fortson and Finis Ewing, clerks; S. E. Wilcox, officer.

District No. 2—D W Taylor, Andrew Jones, and N G Lovelace, judges; James Rollow and Jas Kennedy, clerks; Robt Chiles, officer.

District No. 3—Wm Killebrew, Geo Barbee and Ned Johnson, judges; R A Wilson and A McDaniel, clerks; Mercer West, officer.

District No. 4—Robt Paine, J K P Merritt, and Levi Chester, judges; Jo C Gold and W S Mallory, clerks; J T Marable, officer.

District No. 5—G W Bradbury, Joseph Grant and Henry Gunn, judges; Frazier Northington and J H Achey, clerks; J Z Grant, officer.

District No. 6—H M Dudley, Lewis Bourn, and Hugh Collier, judges; C W Staton and G M Johnson, clerks; J M Collier, officer.

District No. 7—W C Smith, Robt Crabtree, and B F Madole, judges; W T McCord and H O Hambaugh, clerks; J T Staton, officer.

District No. 8—I P Howard, Ross Evans, and Pugh Haynes, judges; J H Meacham and W H Allen, clerks; S E Garrard, officer.

District No. 9—C Frederick, Wm Candle and D J Rawlings, judges; Jo C Thomason and Emmett Outlaw, clerks; Wm Edmondson, officer.

District No. 10—J H Pace, Starkey N Hagan and I W Watson, judges; F T Williams and E M Nolen, clerks; H B Williams, officer.

District No. 11—W H Crozier, H M Brown and P O Travis, judges; J D Robins and A T Smith, clerks; G S Barrett, officer.

District No. 12, at Court-house—W S McReynolds, J R Hawks and P H Keesee, judges; J B Johnson and Geo Irwin, clerks; S E Ramey, officer.

District No. 12, Market-house—Wm Kleeman, V L Williams and Hardy Campbell, judges; T B Hyman and Joseph M Fowlkes, clerks; W L Fowlkes, officer.

District No. 14—J N Pace, Thomas Stewart and V Q Jarrell, judges; J T Burton and E Burton, clerks; D Burton, officer.

District No. 15—W H Anderson, Jacob Breen and George Smith, judges; F E Rout and S A Clifton, clerks; J T Burney, officer.

District No. 16—J N Blackford, Wm Harvey and Thomas Batson, judges; W J Lyle and John C Batson, clerks; T D Stewart, officer.

District No. 17—C D Roberts, J R Ussery and B R Ramey, judges; Wesley Orgain and J E Mathis, clerks; J N Yarbrough, officer.

District No. 18—Wm Broome, H H Moekabee and W G Sanders, judges; John R Steele and J W Attaway, clerks; L F Sanders, officer.

District No. 19—S A Wilson, B Williamson and P H Dillon, judges; S B Powers and W G Williams, clerks; D D Tomlinson, officer.

District No. 20—R P Powers, W B Dunbar and Jesse Baggett, judges; Wm Thorn and W C Allen, clerks; —— Walker, officer.

J. E. MOSELEY,
oct 2-tc Sheriff.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of J. M. Gill, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties to come forward and pay their debts at once, and all creditors of said estate are hereby notified to bring forward their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

G. H. GILL, Adm'r.
Rudolph & Burney, Att'ys.
sep25-4t.

SOUTH-WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Session 1880-81 Opens September 1.

Eight Schools are in operation, in charge of six approved professors.

Separate diplomas are given in the several departments as soon as won.

Degrees are conferred in five courses.

TERMS:

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No extra charge during the year.

Board in private families, $2 to $4 a week for all charges except washing.

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Much attention is given to History, English Literature and Commercial studies.

For a Catalogue, address the Chancellor,

Rev. J. N. WADDEL, D. D., LL. D.,
Clarksville,
july3 80-3m Tennessee.

Coulter, Bro. & Stratton

Are now receiving and opening the largest and most attractive stock of

DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Notions, Boots, Shoes & Hats, ever shown in this city.

The rush they have had all this week shows they have struck the key-note on Dress Goods. The ladies that have seen our goods are delighted. We certainly have THE stock. It consists of all the new styles in

Plain Goods, Plaids and Brocades, Wool Goods, Silks, Satins & Velvets.

We never had as large a stock of Fine Black Goods. You can find all the new goods in

Brocade Armure, French Bunting, Drap D'Alma, Silk Warp Henrietta, Brocade de Laion,

And the best BLACK CASHMERES in the city. You will also find our stock in

Blankets, Flannels, Shawls and Cloaks, DOLMANS, Ulsters, Zephyr Shawls and Hoods,

Children's Knit Jackets, Black Crapes, Ribbons, Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, all the new style Laces, Cotton Edgings, Hamburg Edgings, Torchon and Languedoc Laces, well assorted.

We still keep the well-known

PEARL SHIRTS, Price $1.00.

A full line of Laundried Shirts, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50, Gents' Collars and Cuffs, Ties and Handkerchiefs; GENTS' UNDERWEAR, all grades.

Don't forget that we have a department devoted exclusively to Ladies' Goods, where you will find everything in Ladies' Underwear, viz:

CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS, BAL. SKIRTS!

Domestic and Cambric Gowns	$1.00 to	$10.00 each
" " Chemises	50 to	5.00 each
" " Skirts	50 to	5.00 each
" " Drawers	50 to	4.00 pair

These goods are well made, nicely trimmed and very cheap. Call and see them. We have also fitted up a Ladies' Room, all of which Mrs. Howerton will take pleasure in showing those who may favor us with a call. Very Respectfully,

Coulter Bro. & Stratton,

Oct. 2, 1880-tf. 18 Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

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NOS. 11 AND 13 FRANKLIN STREET.

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Have just received a splendid line of

Black and Colored Cachemires, Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls,

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Ladies,' Misses' and Children,s Hosiery,

NEW CARPETS!

GINGHAMS, JEANS, PRINTS, ETC., ETC

New CORSETS, New Button Shoes,

That are daisies, and on which we can put patent Buttons, if desired. For Men's, Boys' and Children's wear we have the latest styles of

SUITS, OVERCOATS, HATS, Under-wear, Shirts, Gloves, BOOTS and SHOES.

If you want the worth of your money call on us and we guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Our stock is the most complete ever shown by us, and we feel confident that it will be to your interest to examine it before making your purchases. Our

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is now complete. Country merchants will find our prices as low as those of other cities. We buy from manufacturers direct, and pay CASH for our entire stock. Respectfully, BLOCH BROS.

Oct. 2, 1880-tf.

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THE NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE,
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oct.9-tf.

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We have a good assortment of all kinds of Dress Goods, fine Cashmeres, Alpaces, Silk, Satin and Velvet Trimmings and Fringes, Zepiyrs and Zephyr shawls, etc., etc., which we will sell at the lowest price.

Just received—a nice stock of CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, also a full stock of CALF and KIP BOOTS AND SHOES, and Ladies' Custom Made shoes, which we guarantee to be good, and will sell at bottom prices.

We have a large stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls, Nubias, Children's Hoods and Knit Sacks to match; and a nice line of Ladies' and Children's Hose, etc., etc. Call and see us and get a good barg