THE CHRONICLE.

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

Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1880.

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STATE AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

A question has long been urgently pressing for solution, and more urgently with every recurring presidential election. This question may be stated as follows: How shall necessary state legislation be dis-ociated from the complications and excitements of national politics. That these complications are specially adverse to the calm and deliberate handling of state polity is a truth which we think will be questioned by nobody, unless it be by a class of politicians who look upon politics as a game, partly of chance, partly of skill, and in a large measure of fraud, in which the players stake their chances, their reputation and their conscience for the chances of winning offices of distinction and emolument. To such politicians this argument is not addressed; indeed the CHRONICLE is not edited with a view to either the interests or the approbation of such men. Its only relations with them are those of implacable hostility, holding them as it does to be the worst enemies of the solid interests of the people. We write, on the contrary, for those who are interested in politics only as a means for the judicious transaction of the people's business.

Let us go outside of the state for our first illustration of the evil of which we are complaining.

Indiana a few weeks ago held an election, the ostensible purpose of which was the selection of men competent to deal with her interests as a state so far as these might require legislation. Will anyone capable of a moment's thought say that the circumstances of that election were favorable to the selection of men and the consideration of measures conducive to the local interests of Indiana as a state? Large numbers of the ablest politicians of both parties, from every part of the United States, pounced down on the state of Indiana like birds on a newly plowed wheat-field. These gentlemen commenced a series of agitating harangues on both sides, and soon produced a condition of intense excitement among the people. And what was it about? Anything relating to the local affairs of Indiana as a state? Not at all; they knew nothing and cared nothing for the local affairs of the state; it was all in reference to the presidential election and the issues of federal policy. Now we admit that the policy of the nation is of greater importance than that of any state, at least under ordinary circumstances, but this is a state of things which sets aside the interests of the state altogether. We know not what sort of state legislation will be carried on in Indiana this year, but if it is good and salutary and well adapted to the needs of the state, that will not be a result of the canvass which preceded the election of last month; in that the state interests of Indiana were scarcely heard of.

But now let us consider this subject as applied to Tennessee. This state has for five or six years had a question of state policy hanging over it closely identified with the honor and welfare of the state. Of course we speak of the bonded debt. The complications and perplexities of our state politics for the last six years have been entirely due to the alternative which was before us of sacrificing state to federal policy, or the reverse, the two being incompatible. In 1876, for fear of of jeopardizing the federal interests of the democratic party, it was decided that the state-credit and low-tax sections of the democratic party must adopt a platform as regards the debt which both could agree to. Of course this implied a platform which meant nothing, for the positions of the two sections were irreconcilable, and either nothing must be stated or something would come up to which one or the other section could not agree. As much as possible, therefore, the platform was so devised as to commit the party to no policy in reference to the debt. It was not declared that the payment of interest should be suspended, but it was provided that, whether that interest should be provided or not, the rate of taxation should not exceed 40 cents on the $100. It is well known that the legislature which was elected on that platform put it down to 10 cents on the $100. The method of the canvass by which this legislature was elected was such as to make this result inevitable. The state-credit candidates all pursued one course. They first contended that the interest on the debt should be paid, but then added that if it should be found that a tax high enough to pay the whole of it could not be raised, then the tax should be reduced to the lowest estimate which could provide for the ordinary expenses of the state without paying any interest on the debt. This was virtually a pretext for the state-credit party to under-bid the low-tax party, and it was so used with the legislative result already specified.

In 1878 the additional concession was yielded that whatever arrangements might be made for the liquidation of the debt, should not be valid unless confirmed by a reference to the people voting on it at the ballot—the most fatal concession of all.

The real meaning of these concessions was a postponement of the debt question altogether to the momentous questions at issue in national politics. The election of Mr. Tilden over Mr. Hayes was deemed to be of such preponderating importance to the south that any question in state politics which might threaten a division of the democratic party had to be hustled out of the way in some way or other. We are not now contending that this was either right or wrong; still less are we blaming anybody; we only bring up these bygone matters to show the pernicious influences effected by the inextricable mixing up of state and federal politics.

In 1880 the position is reversed. Previously the democratic party had sacrificed state policy to national considerations; now it has determined to imperil the issues in national politics rather than ruin the state by further concessions to the repudiating faction. Indeed it was time to stop. Concession of principle had produced its customary effects of stimulating demands for further concession, and the repudiating section announced its intention of capturing the convention of August and of imposing upon it a platform embodying its purposes in full without compromise, or, in default of this, of breaking it up altogether. Happily the democratic party recognized the fact that the day for concession was past; that it must now stand square upon its principles or abandon them altogether. The result was the platform of August, 1880, the secession of the repudiating section and the internecine struggle which is this week decided.

The enquiry now remains whether there be any possibility of separating the mechanism for carrying the political affairs of the state and the nation so as to preclude this perpetual recurrence of the alternative of sacrificing either national to state considerations, or the reverse. We freely confess that we are not prepared with any prescription for a radical cure of the evil. A step in the right direction, however, a suggestion for mitigating the worst of the evils complained of, may, we think, be made.

A state election and a national election should never take place in the same year, and it would be much better if two years could intervene between them. We shall only consider the matter so far as it might be effected by altering the state constitutions, leaving that of the United States as it stands. The purpose to be effected is that whereas the presidential elections necessarily take place every four years in the series 1880, 1884, 1888, etc., the state elections should take place at the intervening periods, namely in 1882, 1886, 1890, etc. A member of congress would have to be elected both at the state and presidential election. The strongest objection raised against this proposal would be that legislatures would then have to be elected for four years instead of two. We will not discuss this objection now, and will only say that whatever force it might have would not make the measure nearly as bad as the evil which it is intended to cure; but, if it should be found insurmountable, then the next best resort would be to have the state elections in years expressed by an odd number, as 1881, 1883, 1885, etc.

But it was not with the purpose of devising new laws on the subject that we commenced this article. It is enough to point out what is at present a great and growing evil. The remedy we leave to wiser legislators than ourselves.

A NEW PARTY—WHAT FOR?

Since it has become manifest that the republicans have elected their candidate to the presidency, and possibly gained control of congress, we have been accosted by several persons with the question, "Don't you think there'll be a new party now?" Our interrogators have not been members of the regular democracy, and they asked the question with an involuntary expression of exultation, as if the breaking up of the democracy was very far from being a matter of condolence with them. With whatever views the question may have been asked, we answer emphatically No. The democratic has still sacred responsibilities and sacred duties incumbent on it and cannot disband without the disgrace of broken pledges. In this state especially it has a contest to fight out which as yet has scarcely more than begun.

New parties! What for? The very disgrace and ignominy we are now undergoing has arisen from the mania of feather-headed politicians for forming new parties, in which their undiscovered qualifications for preferment are, as they hope, likely to be better appreciated than in the old one.

Had not Tammany on one side and Irving Hall on the other each thought itself competent to put itself in the place of the democratic party, New York would have been democratic to-day, and had repudiation abstained from the mania for new parties, republicanism would never again have raised its head in Tennessee. What Virginia has done in this election we know not, but we are certain the republican party has fared better there for the freaks of the readjusters.

But we have a yet stronger motive for deprecating the attempt to form a new party in the south. Such a party could do nothing outside of the south. We have been beaten now not because we were democrats, but because the party was largely composed of southern men. Our enemies have harped so long on the dangerous disaffection imputed to the south, on its meditated raids on the treasury, on the perils which it threatens to business interests, that at last the people of the north have come to believe it all, and any party that might be originated in the south would encounter the same prejudice and opposition as the democratic party has met with—provided the democracy were itself first swept out of the way. Till that is done, our enemies will take kindly to new parties in the south as they have done to the Wilson-Savage clique. They will pet them and pat them on the back and furnish them with pocket-money just to weaken the democracy, but once get that out of the way and a republican blast will scatter the new parties like chaff before the wind.

We do believe that in good time a new party will be formed, but not here and not yet. It will be formed not in the south but in the north, and it will come when the northern people find out that they have made a mistake and have forged fetters for themselves when they thought they were fabricating them for the south alone. They got a suspicion of this after eight years of Grant, and enough of them had then got their eyes open to give votes enough, with the help of the south, to elect Tilden; but all that was lost by the big swindle, and the more decent style of government which a democratic congress has compelled has lulled them to sleep again. It will take four years of Garfield and some more of Grant to wake them up again—and then for the new party, but then it will be too late.

By that time the encroachments of the federal on the state governments and of the executive branch on congress, and the subordination of the courts to the bidding of the party in power will have so consolidated the federal administration; in short, the empire will have so completely subjugated the republic that no *new party* can do aught against it—at least by any means short of a revolution.

Meantime it is futile to talk of new parties in the south, and indeed it is a mischievous game to play at

PROUD MONTGOMERY.

Amid all the disasters which encompass us, it is indeed cheering to look on the record of Montgomery county in this election. Never have the issues been as squarely taken between repudiation and honest dealing, and never has the battle been fought with such desperate resolution on both sides, and never has the victory been so signal. Out of a voting population of five thousand the average majorities of the regular democratic candidates have been over seventeen hundred, and in every case but one where there have been three candidates, the repudiating candidates have been last upon the list, below both the democratic and republican candidates. In the one exceptional case, that of county representative, the republican and repudiation candidates have been very nearly equal, as follows: Rhodes, democratic, 2,804; Munford, 1,097; Page (col'd), republican, 1,019.

We understand that since the election Mr. Munford has represented that *the people*, meaning his supporters, have been beaten by money. Would it not be better at once to acquiesce quietly in defeat than to make such an extravagant assertion as this. When parties are very nearly balanced bribery will sometimes come in and bring down the scale on one side or another, but a majority of 1,707 out of a vote amounting to 4,920 is not to be so accounted for without foully libelling *the people*, of whom Mr. M. has dubbed himself the special champion. His assertion would require that 1,707 of Mr. Rhode's supporters were bribed to vote as they did, and they are certainly some of *the people*. Is he prepared to sustain such a charge against the constituency of Montgomery county? Who, in God's name, are *the people?* Is the the title to be limited to the 1,097 who voted for Mr. Munford, excluding the 2,081 who voted for Rhodes and the 1,019 who voted for Page? A very nice little oligarchy would the 1,097 make on such a hypothesis.

But much is to be excused in the irritation of defeat.

The upshot of it all is that *the people* are honest and mean to own up to their debts and do their best to settle them.

THE WORK OF THE BOLTERS.

What have they done? They have in all probability elected a republican governor, three, if not four republican congressmen out of ten, forty to forty-four state legislators out of a hundred, and all this in a strongly democratic state.

They have established a great probability of sending a republican senator (Horace Maynard) to Washington in the place of Senator Bailey. There will be forty-two republicans in the legislature, about forty straight democrats and eighteen bolters. If the bolters are not better democrats than their antecedents give us a right to hope, some of them are as likely to vote for Hawkins as for Bailey.

A large number of the men working the bolt are not democrats at all, but republicans who have too much sneak in them to say openly what they mean. These men are even now snickering in their sleeves and saying, "We beat Wright anyhow." True democrats who were beguiled into voting for them will soon be cursing them as traitors.

One good thing they have done: They have demonstrated how contemptible a minority it is which has done all this work. They have gained about 40,000, out of 300,000 pollable votes, or about two votes out of fifteen.

Even so the vilest cur can throw a train off the track and smash it with incalculable disaster.

And that is the work of the bolters.

WHAT BEAT US?

It was not the bloody shirt.

To a certain extent it was fraud and executive intervention in elections, but this alone could not have done it so effectually.

It was mainly the alarm of business men at the wild financial schemes and repudiating tendencies imputed to the democratic party. This alarmed manufacturers in their factories, bankers in back offices and merchants in their counting rooms; and for this, and for many other favors, many thanks to the bolters.

DID you ever have a soft-boiled egg for your breakfast, and on breaking the shell find it a rotten one? You remember how you felt; well, that is how true democrats feel today who were induced to vote the bolter's ticket and find it was a radical boom in disguise. Those who do not feel so are not democrats at all, but skulking radicals.

REPUDIATION has been assignally condemned in Virginia as in Tennessee; the readjusters' ticket was beaten by that of the debt-payers by a large majority. Repudiation is repudiated everywhere except in Minnesota.

YOU didn't know you were working for Garfield and Hawkins when you fought for the bolters' ticket, oh, hood-winked low-taxer; but so it was. Well, don't be humbugged again; you were very green, but meant right.

OUR election news appears in a very disjointed form this week; this is inevitable from the desultory manner in which the reports get in. The summary, so far as present information enables us to give it as follows for the presidential and gubernatorial elections:

PRESIDENTIAL.

For Garfield—Colorado 3, Connecticut 6, Illinois 21, Indiana 15, Iowa 11, Kansas 5, Maine 7, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Nebraska 3, New Hampshire 5, New York 35, Ohio 22, Vermont 5, Pennsylania 29, Rhode Island 4, Wisconsin 10. Total 210.

For Hancock—Alabama 10, Arkansas 6, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Georgia 11, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 8 Maryland 8, Mississippi 8, Missouri 15, Nevada 3, New Jersey 9, N. Carolina 10, S. Carolina 7, Tennessee 12, Texas 8, Virginia 11, W. Virginia 5. Total 150.

Doubtful—California 6, Oregon 3. Total 9.

Summary—

Garfield, - - - -	210.
Hancock, - - - -	150.
Doubtful, - - - -	9.
Total, - - - - -	369.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The latest corrected reports give:

Hawkins - -	78,338.
Wright - - - -	66,241.
Wilson - - - -	48,669.

Twenty-eight counties yet to hear from.

THE summary of the election in Montgomery county is as follows: Majority of—

Hancock over Garfield	807
Wright over Hawkins	1,085
House over McLain	1,705
Daniel over Cheatham	1,297
Bagwell over Green	1,425
Rhodes over Munford	1,707

In every instance the democratic nominee obtained a plurality over the aggregate vote of all his antagonists.

THE justifiable pride which the Montgomery people take in the splendid result of the county contest should be mingled with respect and gratitude to Judge Smith for his splendid and indefatigable management of the business of the canvass. He was surrounded too by a staff of active young *aides de camp*, whose only idea was to receive their orders and execute them with promptitude, cheerfulness and untiring zeal. Never was a better worked county.

WE thought the people of Montgomery county amounted in number to 28,000, but Mr. Munford contends that there are only 1,097 of them. At least he says the people were beaten when he failed to get into the legislature, from which we infer that the 26,903 who did not vote for him are not "people." Well, what on earth are they, then?

THE STATE ELECTION.

We give the following abstract of election items reduced from the reports of the Nashville Banner of the 3d inst. Additions and corrections will be subjoined as reports come in. We omit the presidential vote:

Gibson county; straight democratic ticket carried by 500 votes.

Cocke; close between Wright and Hawkins. Wilson gets 50 votes.

Hamilton; the county carried by the republicans; Wilson's vote less than 300.

Obion; democratic ticket elected by large majority.

Coffee; five districts heard from give Hawkins 132, Wright 199, Wilson 514. Warner 53 ahead of Bright for congress.

Lincoln; the districts heard from place Wilson a little ahead.

Maury; Wright far ahead, Wilson nowhere.

Montgomery; straight democratic ticket elected; average majority over 1700.

Monroe; Wilson ahead, Wright last.

Bradley; Hawkins carries the county by 300.

Scott; Hawkins carries county by 1,000.

Marion; Hawkins carries county by 200.

Weakly; Six districts—Wright 535, Hawkins 450, Wilson 179.

Greene; five districts—Hawkins 455, Wright 369, Wilson 179.

Haywood; four precincts—Hawkins 1050, Wright 750, Wilson 20.

Madison; Wright's majority over Wilson 1,200 to 1,500; over Hawkins 800 to 1,000; state-credit men to legislature.

Humphreys—Wilson 72, Wright 3, Hawkins 90. Regular democrat probably for legislature.

Bedford; partial returns—Wright 430, Wilson 1050, Hawkins 810; for congress: Bright 500, Pohlman 50.

Rutherford; Hawkins 1436, Wilson 1395, Wright 763.

Dickson; Wilson's majority probably 1200. Hooper (bolter) will beat Buquo (dem.) for legislature.

Knox; about 1000 republican majority. Knoxville republican, first time since the war. Wilson's vote in all East Tennessee not over 6000.

Shelby; Hawkins 4471, Wright 3557, Wilson 1058. Ten legislators certainly republican and congressman probably so.

Grundy; two districts give majority for Wilson.

Gibson; Wright's majority 1500, Wilson nowhere, Simonton elected to congress.

Henry; Wright and Atkins probably carry the county.

Giles; ten districts give Wright 1040, Hawkins 869, Wilson 269.

McMinn; probably republican. Wright will beat Wilson 250.

De Kalb; republican. Dibrell, dem., carries the county for congress.

Franklin; partial returns give Wilson 968, Wright 650, Hawkins 233. For congress: Bright 618, Holman 533, Warner 138, A bolter elected to legislature.

Obion; The whole democratic ticket largely ahead.

Houston; official returns give Wright 306, Wilson 231, Hawkins 146; House 526, McClain 149, Brooks 2; Leech, state-credit, for the senate, has 112 over Bibb; Buquo, state-credit, for representative, has 233 over Hooper, bolter.

Robertson; (incomplete) Wilson 1331, Hawkins 939, Wright 741, Edwards 7. For state senator, Rogers (bolter) a little ahead. Woodward (dem) elected.

MAJOR SYKES.

This pure and manly democrat made his last speech in the canvass at Shelbyville on Monday the first inst. His protest against personal calumny was not needed where he is known, but we give it as a dose for his wretched detractors. All true democrats and honest men will with one consent pronounce in favor of Wm. J. Sykes the parting commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

ED. CHRONICLE.

I now wish to make a few personal remarks. The canvass is now about to close. In all the speeches that I have made, I have assailed no man's character and impugned no man's motives. But I have not been done unto as I have done unto others. I cannot, however, afford to notice all the false reports which have been circulated against me. I feel that they can do me no injury. If my character is not sufficiently established to protect me against such reports, I have lived but to little purpose. I have been making speeches in behalf of the democratic party for more than a quarter of a century. When Know-Nothingism was sweeping over this country like a storm, it was my fortune to be engaged to some extent in public life. Whilst Heuery A. Wise was like a blazing comet, going over Virginia, and before Andrew Johnson had commenced his powerful and giant-like attacks upon Know-Nothingism as an humble citizen in my own county (Maury) on the first Monday in May, 1855, I made the first speech made against Know-Nothingism in Tennessee. I did not stop to inquire whether I was on the popular side. My only inquiry was, am I right? The popular current appeared to be running against me, but I dared to act then as I am acting now, for what I believed to be the right and for the true interests of the people. Who then, my friends, paid me for canvassing Middle Tennessee in behalf of the foreigner and of the Catholic, when weak in numbers and not powerful in wealth? Who paid me for advocating religious toleration and political liberalism? The charge that all men who advocate the credit, honor and good name of the state have been bought is beneath contempt. As I have done in the past, when I have been defending the rights of the weak and the apparently friendless, so I will do in the future, defend the right, whether it places me in position or consigns me to political oblivion. The misfortune of the present day is too many fear to do right, because they may lose popular favor. The immortal sentiment of the noble Clay should be our guide and our polar star: "I would rather be right than be president."

CANONCHET.

Trouble Brewing for Governor Sprague's Enemies — Serious Charges Against Senator Conkling, and His Immediate Prosecution Threatened—Sensational Developments Anticipated.

Providence (R. I.) Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Gov. Sprague, Kate Chase Sprague and Roscoe Conkling imbroglio has become such a topic here as almost to leave Tuesday's elections in the shade. At a late hour yesterday the following was dispatched to Deputy Sheriff Tucker:

"KINGSTON HILL, R. I.—One Manchester Britton, a lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the gang seeking to interfere with my domestic affairs, represents one Corbin from New York. Britton sneaks on to my premises from the back way. He may be found at Kingston depot on his way to Providence. Arrest him. You have the writ. The man is about sixty years old, white beard, medium height, retreating forehead, well apparoled, bad character in a Brooklyn scandal. Promising to interfere with my domestic affairs and trespassing upon the premises of Canonchet justifies this proceeding.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE."

Gov. Sprague, relative to his troubles, writes:

"As the thing stands, it is not the strength of our title we stand on at Canonchet as much as on the entire absence of title in the trustees. As you will find, the more you examine the matter, possessing title to the whole estate is in the Spragues' name, which can only be changed by the same being relieved of the suits and the sheriff's sales attending the same. It appears that Conkling has been on recently and has had close interviews with Chaffee, and their whole plan was developed and smashed yesterday. Mrs. Sprague was ready to step into Canonchet, thinking that by doing so she would clear both Conkling and herself of the stain that is eating into them. They adroitly got a woman into my house who was to let them in in my absence, but I hustled them off on the morning of the demonstration. Mrs. Sprague's—.

WM. SPRAGUE."

Friends of Gov. Sprague do not give out the closing sentence for publication, but it is understood, upon undoubted authority, that it accuses Senator Conkling and Mrs. Sprague of sustaining intimate relations during a recent visit of both to Buffalo, where, it is alleged, the senator and Mrs. Sprague were at the same time inmates of Pierce's Palace Hotel in that city. Gov. Sprague has placed writs, prepared by a reputable firm of attorneys, in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Tucker, directing him to arrest Conkling, Mr. Austin Corbin, Trustee Chaffee, Mr. Thompson, Deputy Guild and lawyer Parkhurst, in case either or all these parties trespassed upon Canonchet.

A dispatch dated Buffalo yesterday, and published in Boston today, says: "Among the guests at Pierce's Hotel in this city yesterday were senator Roscoe Conkling and Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. Senator Conkling addressed a republican meeting at Lockport, Niagara county, to-day, and returned to this city and to the Palace Hotel this evening.

The feeling here against Conkling, irrespective of politics, is very severe, as he is looked upon as having caused the breaking up of Gov. Sprague's family by his relations with the latter's wife. It is hinted that the fact of Senator Conkling's wife being a sister of ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, saved him from prosecution up to this time; that it is now understood that Gov. Sprague will not allow this to interfere any longer in carrying out his cherished purposes toward Lord Roscoe. The sequel to the present condition of affairs will be interesting.

School-House vs. Bar-Room.

Mr. Thomas Hughes say the only annoying circumstance connected with his Tennessee colony thus far was the presence of two Tennesseans who squatted on a piece of ground, the title to which was so involved that it could not be purchased, and opened a liquor saloon. They could not be driven away until two Indiana ladies started a school next door, when in accordance with the state laws, the saloon-keepers were obliged to move.

THE Chicago Tribune prints a list of 516 residents of that city who carry life polices, of whom 96 are insured for no less than $50,000 each; 200 for $20,000 to $30,000 each, and 220 for $10,000 to 20,000 each.

Official Vote of Montgomery County.

NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

DISTRICTS.	Pres. Hancock.	Pres. Garfield.	Governor. Wright.	Governor. Hawkins.	Governor. Wilson.	Governor. Edwards.	Cong. House.	Cong. McClain	Senator. Daniel.	Senator. Cheatham	Senator. Rogers.	Floater. Bagwell.	Floater. Green.	Floater. Lenlbetter.	Rep'tive. Rhodes	Rep'tive. Munford.	Rep'tive. Page.
Number 1	161	179	151	83	103	.....	216	120	151	79	114	137	75	113	161	111	90
" 2	91	60	107	35	10	.....	111	40	107	29	13	106	29	14	103	12	28
" 3	104	164	134	116	17	.....	157	105	152	99	14	154	99	15	153	18	98
" 4	114	165	141	127	20	14	149	126	145	125	40	141	126	51	145	57	117
" 5	171	97	163	93	10	.....	174	92	165	82	19	164	82	16	175	33	47
" 6	112	140	101	139	51	.....	138	140	104	134	50	101	154	55	108	110	69
" 7	88	141	107	105	14	.....	122	105	109	104	13	108	106	11	110	14	103
" 8	115	88	47	69	90	2	104	68	61	62	77	56	94	83	95	37	14
" 9	153	93	101	86	55	.....	141	77	136	73	51	100	71	78	122	77	14
" 10	72	13	71	8	5	.....	75	9	70	2	11	71	2	11	74	11	2
" 11	88	30	90	10	19	.....	107	16	91	7	21	89	7	23	88	22	5
" 12	507	361	548	284	38	.....	579	282	561	260	36	548	282	42	538	111	207
" 13	264	247	286	197	31	.....	313	192	301	178	30	291	184	34	299	89	138
" 14	54	6	41	3	12	.....	53	3	42	3	14	41	3	14	45	13	1
" 15	98	23	100	11	9	1	103	11	100	11	9	95	11	10	96	10	11
" 16	168	30	99	17	34	.....	118	16	102	16	31	100	16	34	100	31	16
" 17	166	73	145	70	19	.....	168	68	149	68	19	149	68	19	148	21	64
" 18	158	14	54	9	109	.....	149	3	59	7	109	58	7	107	59	109	6
" 19	121	59	59	32	99	.....	132	48	51	29	100	51	29	99	59	98	24
" 20	101	25	47	4	74	.....	95	20	49	5	69	42	27	54	47	75	1
Total	2846	2039	2583	1408	838	17	3210	1505	2676	1579	882	2910	1425	880	2894	1097	1019

HERE AT LAST!

BOWLING & WILSON

Sold them to me. Go and see their RUBBER BOOTS and OVER-SHOES, BUFFALOW ROBES, FUR GLOVES, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

A beautiful stock of

Boy's and Children's Hats, Caps & Turbans,

And a full line of all the late styles of Ladies, Misses, and Children's and Gentlemen's fine hand-made

Boots and Shoes!

Also, all the late styles and novelties in Gent's fine

HATS, CAPS,

Shirts, Ties and Underwear!

Any style of Boot or Shoe made to order. The best material used and the most skilled workmen employed. Remember the Blue Front Store. Call and examine our goods. Special inducements to country merchants. Respectfully,

BOWLING & WILSON,
Oct. 30, '80. Clarksville, Tenn.

Burdette's Devotion to His Wife.

Philadelphia Record.

For over a fortnight Robert J. Burdette, the Burlington, Hawkeye man, has been in Philadelphia, with Mrs. Burdette, who is under surgical treatment at the National Institute, Broad and Arch streets. The humorist is devoted in attending upon his wife, whose frame has been contorted by the ravages of inflammatory rheumatism. For years she has been unable to walk. One night shortly after the arrival of the couple in the city a man of slight stature stepped from a carriage in front of the Academy and entered the house bearing a woman in his arms. He had seats in the family circle. It was a Star Course night, and no accommodation was to be had in the lower part of the house. He was about to climb the stairs when he was observed by the manager and at once placed in a proscenium box. Every lecture night since, the man has carried his invalid charge into that box. This is Burdette, the Hawkeye man, whose life is clouded by a great affliction, and yet whose pen can at will drop the funniest of humor.

Mrs. Burdette under her present treatment has rapidly improved, and the other day the Hawkeye man had the proud satisfaction of seeing her walk across her room, the first attempt for many a long year. The couple and a sister of the wife have rooms at the institute, and the invalid will continue the treatment which thus far has proven so effective. Burdette is all the time doing his humorous work for the Hawkeye, and immediately after the November election he will start upon a winter lecturing tour.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

At no period in their history since the United States became a nation has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for his loving kindness, and humbly to implore his continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which have made our greatness as a nation, and strong frame of Government and society which will perpetuate; for all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend in devout homage to the Giver of all good. I, therefore, recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make the acknowledgement to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to him prayers for their continuance.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth. R. B. HAYES,

By the President:
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday & Tuesday Evenings, November 8 and 9.

The great attraction. Grand opening and the only time this season of the famous, favorite and fashionable

FAY TEMPLETON

STAR ALLIANCE!

In the latest and greatest sensations. Identical with their productions in New York. The only opportunity to see the following GRAND DOUBLE BILL. The celebrated and beautiful 3-act Operatic and Dramatic sensation (only time here),

MARITANA!

OR THE GIPSY AND THE KING.

Only time of Offenbach's great comic opera

CHOU-FLEURI!

No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7, begins at 8, over at 10:30.

Reserved Seats at Owen & Moore's.

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.

FERGUSON & MCCAULEY.
New York Mills, Oct. 16, 1880-4t

COAL! COAL!

I will deliver the best Kentucky coal at the following prices:

Car load	14c
100 bushels	14c
Wagon load	15c

Orders left at the grocery of Dority, Wood & Co., or with Geo. R. Harris, will receive prompt attention. H. U. ADKINS.
oct 30 80 3m

HAY FOR SALE.

100 Tons splendid Timothy hay.
50 " good Clover hay.
30 " 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-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.

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.

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 Poston 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

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:

TUITION, in advance, per annum -	$50
INCIDENTAL FEE (in advance), per annum, - - - - - -	10

No extra charge during the year.

Board in private families, $8 to $4 a week for all charges except washing.

The Session Includes Forty Weeks.

The Elementary Classes are four, two in Mathematics, one in Latin, and one in Greek.

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.

SOMETHING new under the sun. Call and see those pretty Ulsters, Ulsters & Overcoats, for men, Youths & Boys, at J. G. Joseph, Star Clothier, next to Franklin Bank.

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

BLOCH BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

Clarksville, - - - Tennessee.

Have just received a splendid line of

Black and Colored Cachemires,

Cloaks, Dolmans, Shawls,

WATER-PROOFS, FLANNELS,

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,