THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., May 14, 1881.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE ADMINISTRATION VS. CONKLING.

Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and Conkling and his unscrupulous band of stalwart backers have, at last, found their match in the person of Jas. A. Garfield. For months past the whole country has stood by, with eager eye and bated breath, impatiently awaiting the result of the struggle for mastery, which has been going on between the president and this arrogant leader of the "Stalwarts." The issue is drawing to a close, and the great question of whether the president is to be the chief executive of this country or is to humbly and timidly submit to the unwarranted dictation and supercilious authority of this man Conkling and his henchmen, in the rightful exercise of his constitutional prerogatives, has, we are glad to see, been decided in favor of the president and of the people. The subject was one of great interest, not only to the republicans but also to the democratic party. The machinery of the entire Government was stopped to witness this disgraceful quarrel. The unwillingness of Conkling and his supporters to have one of the president's nominations confirmed was the chief cause of the dead-lock in the senate. They feared an executive session and Robertson's confirmation. It had finally just reduced itself down to a mere personal contest between the president and this braggart and bully, who had personal grievances against this nominee of the president. He determined he would exercise his power and throw every obstacle in the way of the confirmation of Robertson, even to the extent of clogging the legislation of the entire country. And why? Because the president saw fit in the simple exercise of his absolute prerogative, coming direct from the constitution of the United States, to appoint Judge Robertson to the office of collector of the port of New York. Robertson was not in accord with Conkling's exact political views. Hence this savage opposition. He had the brazen affrontry to stand up in the republican caucus the other day, and say he had promoted the dead-lock for the special purpose of forcing the president to withdraw the name of Robertson. He gave no valid reason why he wanted his name withdrawn. He could urge nothing against his honesty or his capability. It was sufficient to his majesty that Robertson was not a republican after his own heart; that he was guilty of the crime of not being his (Conkling's) henchman and slave. He would not bend down and worship him. This was his offense. This was why Conkling did not want him confirmed. To the delight of the people of the country, the president has shown the courage and manliness to assert his rights, and to cast aside the yoke this polititical autocrat was seeking to place about his neck. He refused to withdraw the nomination. The whole country applauds his action. It was a bold, manly, self-asserting step, and one which he honored himself in taking. It is high time Conkling's autocracy in New York and the councils of the Government should be brought to an end. Let those who are elected by the people to exercise certain functions and prerogatives, be untrammeled by political dictators, who demand as the price of their support and homage the privilege of saying who shall occupy the Federal offices.

Let the democrats in the senate, when considering this nomination, pay heed to the frank and clear advice of Senator Bayard when he says:

We should not forget that Mr. Garfield is the president of the United States, and that to his office are attached functions and responsibilities, duties and prerogatives, that we are bound to see are protected from invasion or embarrassment, so far as our sense of public duty shall dictate. I am not disposed to permit the chief magistracy of the nation to be kicked and buffeted out of a fair and reasonable exercise of its just prerogatives. No American should be willing to see this done. It is the admitted democratic rule that the powers delegated to the several departments of the Government should be by them mutually respected, and that one and all should be executed in a spirit of comity, which is just as essential to good government as the letter of the Constitution itself.

Whisky Dealers Tax.

The recently enacted laws, upon this subject, take effect on the 18th day of this month. As there has been a good deal of enquiry as to whether all whisky dealers would have to pay the same amount of tax as the wholesale dealers, we have endeavored to get a construction of the law upon this point. County court clerk Moseley wrote a letter to the Comptroller for a construction of the law, who replied that the matter had already been referred to the attorney general who had not yet replied.

The Comptroller however makes the following ruling, as his construction of the law, that those selling by the quart or more, come under the head of wholesale dealers, and those less than a quart retail dealers, and that all dealers who sell by the quart or over shall pay a privilege tax of $150 per annum, just the same as retail dealers. Druggists may sell by prescriptions without paying this tax, but not by the quart.

THE President, upon consultation whit his cabinet, declined to attend the centennial anniversary of the battle of Cowpens on last Wednesday. He did not think it safe to leave Washington just at the present time, lest Conkling should steal a march on him.

THE contest between the President and Conkling has stirred up the politicians as nothing else has since the November elections. The general impression seems to be that Garfield has the "bulge" on my Lord Roscoe.

STATE CREDIT ON "DEMOCRAT" AND "TRUE DEMOCRACY AND 100-3."

EDITOR OF CHRONICLE:—Criticism of a position ought to be at least liberal enough to state its true meaning. Does "Democrat," in the Tobacco Leaf, thus state "True Democracy and 100-3?" Does he make a happy hit in his definition?" It is novel, and from its divergence from the hitherto thought-to-be correct interpretation, we must take it that "Democrat" is one of those whom novelty charms. Does he mean the democracy of the democratic party *in fact*, represents the will of the people? Let twenty years lack of success put the fact as it is. If he means democracy, apart from any party, has for its basic principle, "the voice of the people is sovereign" as to what shall or what shall not be done when the measure will not infringe rights which the same "sovereign voice" has given—nobody will give him a chance to show his blade. Read his communication wherein he tells us "how with us" the will or the "sovereign voice" of the people is ascertained, and that those who made pledges and voted otherwise as to the state debt, "will dwindle into insignificance," and tell us, if his idea of democracy, or "the sovereign voice of the people, is not the pledges of candidates?" "The will of the people with us is obtained by the promulgation of what is termed a platform of principles, and the pledges on the part of candidates to carry out certain views and measures drawn from the political premises." The principles and premises are one, and what they, as one, speak, the candidate pledges to carry out. Did not the Wright platform speak a settlement? And does a settlement mean any certain sum for principal and interest? The will is a response to the platform of principles when successful. Does "Democrat" get after those who pledged "a settlement" to be a certain thing? I give him high authority (himself), that the will of the people is obtained by the "promulgation, etc." Now, why "dwindle into insignificance" those who by their votes repented for a misconstruction in giving pledges? He gives full allegiance to the platform of principles—it obtains the will of the people. Gone up! he, as it inspired, cries to those candidates who made pledges at variance with his idol, yet in their votes gave it homage. The chiefest flaw in "Democrat's" *logical* condemnation is the want of the minor premise—the major being that the will of the people, obtained by the promulgation, etc., must, without any variableness, be put into legislation. The conclusion that those who thought—whether conscientiously or otherwise, he distinguishes not—the exigencies of the time and subject, did not ask them to follow out certain pledges as to the *amount* in settlement, will "dwindle into insignificance." Why not fill the middle and say the will of the people was against 100-3? To sacrifice the future of men upon a charge made and not proven, is thought by most people not the best evidence of justice, much less where no charge is made. Will any man say the majority of the people was opposed to 100-3, or is now dissatisfied? A majority of democrats is not meant—the question was never one of party. The idea of a settlement was a full vitality before the legislature met; that it would take the shape it did, nobody thought of. Men who had pledged this or that found something to consider which they nor their constituency had thought over. They looked at the time this debt question had been before the people, its growing volume, read the press, saw intelligent constituents who approved it, gathered from all sources the state of public opinions, the "sovereign voice," saw opposition the same as that which had gone crazy on the "state debt proper" idea (enough to loony any man), gave a decent respect to the good opinion of the world demanding a declaration of honesty—hence, they voted for 100-3. Yet savage condemnation follows their future—perhaps "Democrat" thinks it has to do with their eternity—when from these sources they thought they knew the will of the people; and "Democrat's" compaint is, not that such was the case. Did "True Democracy and 100-3" say "platforms are *but* outlines of policies?" "Platforms but outline policies to be carried into effect, etc" Will not "Democrat" recognize the distinction from the mere reading? Will he not admit platforms are framed with the view to "obtain the will" of the people in success; that it is probable, anyway possible, the principles set forth can be carried into effect? Was not the Wright platform carried out in the 100-3 settlement? But let platforms be pledges, though he distinguishes. Will he say a platform ought to be again declared when it is impossible to carry it out, where the evil in refusing to sanction a measure, because it is not in the platform, will be greater than in supporting the measure? Does he think a pledge must be kept when it is, in fact, impossible to carry it out, and when the standing to it in defeating any particular measure will most probably result in more evil than in supporting that measure? Will "Democrat" say any practical settlement could have been effected had pledges been kept? To have made any settlement, don't he know, from the composition of the legislature, concessions in the way of voting free of pledges must have been made. Is he a state-credit man? If so, will he not admit to have failed to make a settlement would have been more detrimental than the breaking of pledges? Was he for a settlement? If so, where is the logic of his complaint? If not, his communication ought to have "dwindled" *all* state-credit men "into insignificance." But his complaint is not against any settlement, not even the 100-3. Then where the "suicidal, heretical doctrine" of the CHRONICLE? Has the journal been addled as to what is democracy, what the purpose of platforms? No. Hear him on the heresy: "We can not subscribe to such sentiments or expressions of censure, but rather declare all honor and praise to the men who were bold enough, and wise and patriotic enough, to do their duty as they saw it; to prefer it, even if the people opposed it." The CHRONICLE here simply declines to condemn those who did not let technical pledges stand in the way to do what they thought to the interest "aye! to the salvation of their constituency." The difference is, the CHRONICLE don't make its admiration for such men the test of what is the purpose of platforms, etc., while "Democrat" thinks a pledge catches the "sovereign voice" when the candidate is elected, and must be carried out, though it be impossible, and whether worse results follow or not from standing to it, and does not consider the "sovereign voice" plastic to subsequent events. The CHRONICLE has not said the people opposed 100-3, nor that any man voted for it over a pledge, knowing the will of the people against it. Because the CHRONICLE would have no censure had one done so, is this any reason for "dwindling into insignificance" men whom the CHRONICLE doesn't say did so vote against the will of the people, and whom "Democrat" does not charge to have done so? These men don't hold the pen of the CHRONICLE. This is not written to subtly criticise the two worthy gentlemen "Democrat" justly eulogizes. We all give them credit for the construction their votes put on pledges made, but is it fair to impliedly, yet strongly, condemn the talented young man who most creditably represented us in the house, when the charge that the will of the people, for which "Democrat" has so much esteem, *has not been disregarded?* Is it right to do this because of any sentiment of admiration expressed by the CHRONICLE, which "Democrat" may think excessive? Who, the CHRONICLE or "Democrat," teaches heresy?

STATE CREDIT.

THE PASSENGER DEPOT LOCATION.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—This matter is now the subject of much interest to the people of Clarksville, and well it may be, for it affects in some measure the trade and commerce of the town. The railroad authorities have shown a laudable desire to carry out what would seem to be the wishes of the majority of the people, but this has been hard to find out, as petition and counter-petition, and petition again, has been sent them, until they have, no doubt, a very confused idea of what the majority want, and have very good reason to believe that the people themselves don't know what they do want, though they may know what they don't want.

These petitions have not always been properly presented to the signers. They have generally been presented with the question, "Where would you prefer the depot to be, at Bradley's brick-yard or the freight depot?" or vice-versa, and the interviewed making his choice between two evils, would sign for what, in his opinion, was the lesser evil. The matter has generally been presented as if there was no alternative. As a matter of fact there are four locations. 1st, The present location, where the passenger depot has been for over ten years. 2d, The freight depot location. 3d, The Bradley's brick-yard location. 4th, The location at foot of Second street.

The objection to the first location has been mainly from the railroad, as it forced them to stop their trains on a heavy grade, and it was inconvenient to their officers at the freight depot to attend to the passenger business.

The objections to the second location were that it was rather inconvenient of access, that there was lack of room for the two depots since the freight depot has been so much enlarged, and that hacks, baggage wagons and freight teams would be much in each other's way, and that it was at one of the extreme boundaries of the town.

The objections to the third location were that it was outside of corporate limits, a full mile from the Public Square, tobacco exchange and warehouses, and near a suburb which has not been always a credit to the city, and over which the city police have no jurisdiction; and the railroad may add the objection that for the depot located there they would be at the expense of a separate set of employees, it being too far from the freight depot for the officers there to attend to the passenger business.

Against the fourth location at foot of Second street there can no reasonable objection be made. When the little hill on lower side of Second street is cut away and thrown into the hollow below to form site for depot, about a hundred feet of the street near the depot graded, the earth used for say a two or three foot fill in front of Capt. Willis', there will be the easiest grade for vehicles to the center of the town that can be made from any location. The route for vehicles would be up Second street to Union street, down Union street to Third street (a very short square), down Third street to Franklin. Foot passengers would no doubt follow Second street to Franklin, passing the Gracey warehouse and the new court house. Planters for the river warehouses would walk down the railroad to Front street and follow that down, a much shorter walk than they now take. And the location is near enough to the freight depot for the officials there to attend to the passenger business.

I take the liberty of presenting this location on Second street as one which would more nearly harmonize all conflicting opinions and personal interests than any other, and the one decidedly the best for the business interests of the town. The railroad seems to have decided to abandon the present location, and I feel sure that every advocate of the brick-yard location would prefer the Second street to the freight depot location, and those urging the freight depot location would prefer the Second street to the brick-yard location. And in addition the Second street location has many advantagrs from its own intrinsic merits, as being the very best location on every account.

I suppose about 5,000 planters do business with our town, and of which 2,000 come to us by rail, and an average of ten times a year. It is a serious matter to take people from the Tennessee river up, whirl them by the whole length of Clarksville, drop them a mile from their point of business, and, hot or cold, wet or dry, they have to trudge back or pay hack hire, and do the same to return home. And the people north of us, from here to Russellville, are dropped a mile short of their business point. Our dry goods, clothing and grocery stores, warehouses, mills and factories should be made easy of access to the trading public, not difficult, or planters will lesson their visits, order by mail their tobacco to be sold and money remitted, and spend the bulk of it at the nearest country stores. How will our merchants like that? The residents of Clarksville form a very small proportion of the traveling community who enter and leave our town by the railroad, and the comfort and convenience of the many should be consulted, and not the convenience of the smaller number of our citizens who make occasional trips. The time has not yet arrived when railroads will put a passenger depot in every man's back yard, yet every one of us seems to want it now.

Come and sit with me at the tobacco exchange, and I will show you some days two or three hundred planters, representing perhaps ten counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. Shall we make it hard for them to get to our business center? If so, why? With this conundrum to our merchants, I am

Respectfully yours,
M. H. CLARK.

THE HONOR BELONGS TO CAPT. Wm. MOORE, AND THE GALLANT 14th TENNESSEE.

EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:—I send a copy of a late number of "The Southern Historical Society Papers' and mark for your notice the letter of Capt. George Lemmon to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, which gives in his thoroughly military style a concise but interesting account of "this interesting episode in the great movement" of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville.

As usual, some other command claims the honor of the day, when a detachment of the 14th alone has any claim, and only proves what our gallant and brilliant Lieutenant Mitchell was so often heard to say during the progress of the war, that "official papers were the only papers that had compliments for the 14th," and I am sure you will please all the survivors of the old regiment, when they see published this *official* account and correction by the gallant Marylander, Capt. Lemmon, who was on the staff, as ordnance officer, of the peerless Brigade Commander Gen. Archer.

The tribute to that brave earnest soldier and thorough gentleman, Capt. Wm. Moore will be appreciated by this entire community, and by none more than those of us who had no share in the honors of the incident referred to.

The other officer of the 14th, referred to by Capt. Lemmon was doubtless the commanding officer, at the time, of company K, and was probably Lieutenant Brown, another gallant fellow, who also, alas, must be numbered among the host who with their immortal corps commander, "have crossed over the river."

COMRADE.

Clarksville, May 13, 1881.

The failure of General Hooker to cut Jackson's column when moving to his rear at Chancellorsville has been much discussed. The following letter will throw some light on an interesting episode of that great movement:

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE:—*Dear General*—Accident some time ago placed me in possession of a copy of your address of October 29, 1879, which you ought to have sent me. I take the liberty of calling your attention to the part acted by Captain Moore, of the Fourteenth Tennessee, which I think you would have mentioned, had you known, or not forgotten it.

When the ordnance train of Hill's division was approaching Catherine Furnace (where the road turns abruptly to the left and down hill) the confusion ahead carried me forward, where I found bullets whistling through the wagons. Passing the crest of the hill and riding up to some cavalry, formed some fifty yards off and partially sheltered, I asked the commander (Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, of the Fourth Virginia, if my memory is correct) "why he did not protect the wagons." He told me that the infantry had run out, and that he could do nothing with the force at his command. I told him that there was artillery in the train just back of my ordnance, and that I would run my wagons through the fire, if he would stop the artillery and check the enemy's advance. This done, two guns placed in position, two shots fired and the men driven from the guns by the minnies of the enemy. At this moment Captain Stanard, A. P. Hill's ordnance officer, rode towards me, calling me, and told me that some infantry refused to "go in" for him, but said that they would accept orders from me. I found Captain Moore, another Captain (whose name I have forgotten, I am sorry to say), and twenty-eight or thirty men who had been left on picket in the morning, with orders to follow the brigade as soon as relieved. Captain Moore said that my orders would relieve him, in the eyes of General Archer, for not obeying instructions to follow the brigade without delay, and went in at once and drove back the enemy's skirmishers, relieving the train of all annoyance. Generals Archer and Thomas arrived back with their brigades a few minutes later, but never fired a gun, Captain Moore's brilliant dash having accomplished all needed. If Colonel J. Thompson Brown was in command or firing there I did not know it, and Captain Stanard never mentioned it to me then or afterwards, and when Archer and Thomas came back, I was the officer who reported the situation to them, as I think General Thomas, if alive, can confirm. Dear General Archer is dead. Stanard and Thomas and Moore, I hope, alive and well.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE LEMMON,
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan., 26, 1881.

WHAT has become of little Billy Mahone? He seems to have been almost entirely overlooked amid the excitement of the Garfield—Conkling contest. The poor unfortunate fellow is in a predicament in which silence is salvation. If he votes with Conkling against the Robertson nomination he jeopardizes his right to the Virginia patronage, and if he dosen't, Conkling will wage war upon him. He is likely to fare badly, between these dilemmas.

The Clarksville Reading Club.

The Clarksville Reading Club met, by appointment, on first Tuesday night in May, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Turnley, on Commerce street. The weather was not inviting, and the postponement for the Old Folks' Concert, caused confusion as to time. These causes affected the attendance. It is best, however, never to emphasize numbers in estimating results. This was one of the most enjoyable evenings we have had, and I much regret that all were not present to participate.

We have lecturers from abroad (and *pay* for the privilege of listening) whose efforts are inferior to Dr. D. F. Wright's lecture before the Reading Club. He called it a "Post Mortem Examination of an Old Bachelor's Heart." We were never before present at an *inquest*, and had supposed it to be an altogether sad affair, but in this we had music, moonlight and flowers. As a composition, it compares well, in playful wit, humor, satire, ease and elegance of diction, with Addison's dissection of a "Beau's Head and a Coquette's Heart." As a lecture, it was equal to Dr. Stoddard's famous one on "Courtship and Marriage." We could give it in *extenso*, but indulge half a hope that the Doctor will consent to repeat it at some convenient season. One of the most enjoyable features in it, what "Merry John Heywood" would call an "interlude," was "The Serenade," played by Prof. Emery and sung by Dr. Wright. The after-talk between head and heart, or sense and sentiment, showed the hero of this sad story to be made of sterner or softer stuff than the specimens of the *genus homo* we commonly meet; whose hearts are like common china—they *break*, but can be *mended* any number of times.

Miss Wilson and Miss Baker entertained with a well executed instrumental duet. The next reading was by Miss Belle Keesee, a new member, and her first effort at entertainment in the Club. She succeeded admirably. She told "Biddy's Troubles" with a force and naturalness which appealed most touchingly to the Irish in my nature, and which would have moved even an impassive "Chinee," fresh from a "tay box."

Miss Jennie Bailey (Prof. Emery at the piano) then sang "The Marquette Waltz," to the great pleasure of all the company. Dr. Wright's hero would have said of her all the sweet things written of Mary Jane Ianthe, Violet, Roselle and Margaret, the pearl." The question proposed by Mrs. Couts, some weeks since—"Charlotte Russe," was then called for. Mr. J. W. Rudolph, who was asked to lead in the discussion, had understood that *his* part of the work was to *eat*, and he was *ready*.

Some tempting descriptions were given of the dainty dish, which so whetted the appetite as to suggest the hungry campaigner's order:

"Here, waiter, a dozen dishes or *more*,
Sure, these folks have never eaten before."

I came home hungry, and if such appetizing subjects are discussed, shall have to take a lunch-basket, or ask the repeal of that bye-law *limiting* the entertainment.

This discussion was closed with a paper from the president, giving origin and history of the words Charlotte Russe.

Introductory to the discussion on McCauley, Miss Nora Baker played "Home, Sweet Home." The appointed essayists were all absent, so McCauley's favorite method of passing the time was followed, viz: *talking*.

This topic, McCauley, had been continued from a former meeting, at which an essay was read by Mr. Rudolph and matter contributed informally by other members, besides several selections read from McCauley's poems. The last paper by the president touched upon points not developed previously—McCauley, as a conversationalist—as a humorist—how he bore defeat—satire on a country squire—his hatred of mathematics—love for mother and sisters—old bachelor—entire devotion to literature. Our first and last picture of McCauley—a little boy, two years old, with a book in hand—a man of almost threescore, dying in his library with a book in hand.

The next author for discussion—Sir Thos. Moore.

The Club will meet at Mr. Sam Stewart's, third Tuesday night in May. We bespeak a full attendance and ask all to add to the interest of the occasion. Come prepared, whether appointed or not.

Historic word—Ring—A fascinating theme for old and young, married and unmarried.

MRS. SUE F. MOONEY.

DR. G. T. LEWIS, son of our fellow-citizen, Ed. Lewis, Esq., and himself well-known to the Clarksville people as a boy, left New York over a month ago by an Antwerp packet steamer for Vienna. He had very bad weather crossing the Atlantic. The ship was badly injured, and lost her propellor. She had to be towed into Plymouth harbor, England, from which port her passengers were forwarded by train to London, and thence by steam packet to Antwerp. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and George gained the chance of seeing the most beautiful harbor in England, besides his journey to London through a highly picturesque country and such sights as he had time for in London; all of which would otherwise have been a blank to him. He is, no doubt, in Vienna by this time, where the Emperor was obliging enough to get up an imperial marriage for his amusement. George was in luck.

BRADY asserts in his own defense that the Star-route business has been investigated at every session of congress since 1872, without damaging anybody. Those investigations, however, had revealed enough about the business to prove that rottenness has been the rule, and that it would have been fastened on a number of cheeky individuals had the various congresses possessed a disposition to follow the tracks discovered. It is probable that the Attorney General and Postmaster General James will press investigation to the bitter end. That is what is expected of these officials, and if they do so, they can hardly fail to haul up somebody in the drag-net.—*Courier Journal.*

Meeting of Dists. Nos. 4. 8. & 9.

A meeting of the citizens of districts number 4, 8 and 9, of Montgomery county Tenn., was held at Woodlawn, May the 7th, to give expression to their views of the official action of their represenative and senator, in the recent General Assembly of the state of Tennessee 'on the settlement of the state debt.'

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. F. Outlaw to the chair, who stated the object of the meeting in a pointed and appropiate manner after which Dr. L. B. Chilton was appointed secretary.

On motion the following committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressing the object of the meeting, to wit: W. G. Bayliss, Wm. D. Taylor, J. H. Meacham, Wm. S. Mallory, Dr. L. B. Chilton, J. D. Duboise, and on motion Dr. J. F. Outlaw was added.

After a short recess the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the acts of the Hons. Wm. M. Daniel and Alex Bagwell in the settlement of the state debt, the elements of true and faithful patriots, and statesmen. On whose statesmanlike ability and inflexible integrity and honor we can rely with the most unbounded confidence.

Resolved, That they have our sincere thanks for their faithful adherence to their pledges, for which we will ever cherish them in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we can not refrain from murmuring and feeling ourselves aggrieved at the action of *all those* who favored and voted for the settlement of the state debt at 100-3 contrary to their sacred pledges to their constituents. We therefore feel ourselves absolved from all obligations in the future to use our suffrage to their promotion to any position of trust whatever.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Clarksville Chronicle and the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf respectfully requesting its publication.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures Dyspepsia.

CHANCERY SALE

FOR

Saturday, June 11, 1881.

I. D. West et als. vs. D. Weaver et als.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its Feb. term, 1881, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at CUMBERLAND CITY, Tenn., at 11 o'clock a. m., on

Saturday, June 11, 1881,

Lot No. 1 in the division of the River Farm of I. D. West at Sailor's Rest Station. Said tract contains 200 acres and is the best farming land in the County, being mostly fine River bottom. This is the same tract sold by me to James M. Lewis on the 18th day of March 1876.

TERMS OF SALE—$450 00 Cash, balance on a credit of one year with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.

may 14-5w pf $10 00.

COUNTY COURT SALE.

J. H. Powers and wife vs. Peter Bradberry and others.

Pursuant to an order made in this cause at the May term, 1881, of the Hon. County Court, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881

the following described property, lying in District No. 5 of Montgomery County, Tenn., formerly owned by Sarah E. Bradburry and on which G. W. Bradburry lived at the time of his death, containing 224 acres more or less.

This land has been divided into 3 tracts, a plat of which can be seen in my office. I will sell first the land by tracts seperately, according to the plat, afterwards I will sell as a whole, and the sale bringing the most money will be adopted.

TERMS—10 per cent. cash, the balance on a credit of 1 and 2 years. On the notes for the first deferred payment, good personal security will be required, on the last note no personal security required.

R. D. MOSELEY, Clerk.
may 14, 4w. By C. H. Bailey.

J. E. BAILEY, SR. J. E. BAILEY, JR.

Bailey & Bailey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Office: Up stairs, north side of Franklin street, between First and Second streets.
apr. 30-tf.

W. G. HUNT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office: On Strawberry Alley. Special attention paid to collections.
may 7, '81-1y.

NOTICE!

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Building & Loan Association is hereby called to meet at the office of Messrs. Smith & Lurton, on Monday, June 13, 1881, at 4.30 o'clock, p. m., to consider a proposed amendment to the By-Laws, authorizing the increase of the Board of Directors from *five* to *seven* members.

J. J. CRUSMAN, Pre't.
R. E. McCULLOCH, Sec'y.
May 7, 1881-4w.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against A. M. Fink, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, authenticated as the law requires, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said A. M. Fink, are notified to come forward and make payment.

SIMON BLOCH, Executor.
May 7, 1881-4w.

FOR SALE!

I offer my residence on Madison Street in Clarksville, Tennessee, for sale. I will sell it low and on easy terms.

JAS. L. GLENN.
apgil 23, 1881-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends, that he has moved from his stand on Strawberry Alley, to Mr. C. Dineen's new house on Second Street, opposite Hodgson's marble yard, where he is prepared to make to order the very best styles and very best work, in Boots and Shoes at the lowest possible prices. All kinds of repairing done promptly.

april23-4w. JOSEPH WITZEL.

McCORMAC'S GALLERY.

EVERY style of picture made here and finished in the most artistic manner at prices as

Low as the Cheapest

Gallery. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

an 22-tf W. J. McCORMAC.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of B. D. Johnson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said estate to come forward and settle at once, and all persons holding claims against said estate will file them with the clerk of the county court, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of June next, or they will be barred.

JNO. J. WEST, Adm'r.
apl 16 81-4w.

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

Chas. Lehman vs. Frank Fisher.

In this cause it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Frank Fisher, is justly indebted to plaintiffs, and is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, and an original attachment having been levied on his property:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville CHRONICLE, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, commanding the said Frank Fisher to appear before me, or some other Justice of Peace for said county, at my office in the 12th civil district of said county, on the 31st day of May, 1881, and make defense to the said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

S. A. CALDWELL, J. P.
April 30, '81-4w.

CHANCERY SALES

FOR

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

138¾ acres, more or less, in District No. 9, of Montgomery County, bounded as follows: North by lands of widow Coleman; west by lands of George W. Outlaw; south by Isaac Griffin; east by Jeptha Morris.

TERMS OF SALE—Twelve months credit will be given. Note with good security and lein retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4w-pr$6.50

Peter O'Neal vs. John Graham.

Pursuant to a decree of the chancery court at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office door of the clerk and master, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

160¼ acres of land in District No. 9 of Montgomery County, known as lot No. 5, class No. 3, in the division of the lands in the cause of Gordan et. als. vs Jones et. als., plat of which is on file in this office, and the same sold to Cave Johnson by W. T. Shackelford C. & M., and by him to Peter O'Neal, and by him to the defendant.

TERMS OF SALE—6 and 12 months credit with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May 14, 1881-4w-prf$5.00

Alex. Settle vs. George Beaumont et. als.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, at its February term, 1881 I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, in Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

a house and lot on Franklin street, formerly used by Beaumont & Settle as a livery stable, bounded as follows: On the north by an alley, on the east by Sullivan, on the south by Franklin street, and on the west by Jordan Barksdale.

TERMS OF SALE—6 and 12 months credit with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May 14, 1881-4tprf$5.00

John T. Johnson and wife vs. Peter O'Neal et. als.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, in the above cause, at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office door of the Clerk and Master, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

500 acres of land in District No. 9, of Montgomery County, upon which Peter O'Neal now resides, bounded as follows: South by Tyson and Morris, west by Dr. K. Wilson, north by Dr. K. Wilson and Ed. Ogburn, east by John O'Neal and Mrs. Haynes.

TERMS OF SALE—One and two years with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. Said land will be sold subject to two mortgages—one to Mrs. Anna Bullock for $1,000, dated Sept. 30, 1875, the other to the Mechanics and Laborers Co-operative and Building Association for $1,000. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. and M.
May14-4t-pf$6.50

B. W. Ussery vs. Harmon Outlaw.

Pursuant to a decree in the above cause at the February term, 1881, 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

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

six acres of land in District No. 12, bounded as follows: Beginning at Ely Lockert's S. E. corner, and runs thence with his line N. 88½ W. 21 poles to the Stocker road, thence S. 34 E. 24 poles to a stake, thence S. 54½ E. 43 poles to a stake and pointers in the line of the Duke tract, thence along said line N. 40¼ poles to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4t-prf$5.00

Mrs. C. Y. Ferrell vs. Nora McKeage et. als.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

11 acres of land in District No. 8, of Montgomery County, bounded as follows: Begins at a Spanish oak on John Lackey's corner, thence north 53 poles to the center of the Dover road, thence with said road 35 poles to Sheppard's line, thence south with his line 72 poles to a Spanish oak in his line, thence 28 poles to the beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—6 & 12 months with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4t-prf$5.00

W. D. Tayler, Gd., vs. Harvey Beadle et. als.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the door of my office in Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

80 acres of land in District No. 4, of Montgomery County, bounded as follows: On the east by W. Edmondson, on the south by Dover road, on the west by D. H. Duncan, on the north by Wm. Overton.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4t-prf$5.00

J. J. C. McKnight vs. Nathan Hester's heirs.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court, at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at my office door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

a tract of land in District No. 4, of Montgomery County, Tenn., containing 41 acres and 70 poles, being now occupied by the widow and family of Nathan Hester, and same mortgaged by Hester to McKnight in 1875.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4t-prf$5.00

Stephen Pettus vs. E. H. Pettus.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at my office door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

a one-seventh undivided interest in a house and lot in New Providence, where Thomas F. Pettus formerly resided, fronting on a street, bounded on the south by a street, east by a street, and north by P. C. Hambaugh and Collin. Also the undivided one-eight interest of E. H. Pettus in all the estate of his deceased father, Thomas F. Pettus, both real and personal.

TERMS OF SALE—Six months credit with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4t-prf$5.00

H. C. Merritt vs. J. R. Smith.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at its February term, 1881, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at my office door in Clarksville, on

Saturday, June 4th, 1881,

about 150 acres of land in District No. 4, of Montgomery County, bounded as follows: On the north by W. S. Mallory, on the east by James Quarles, on the south by David Ransom, on the West by H. C. Merritt.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance on credit of one and two years, with interest. Notes with good security and lien retained. Possession to be given January 1st, 1882, with privilege of sowing wheat on tobacco land in the fall. No redemption.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
May14-4t-prf$5.00

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

G. W. Buck, vs. St. John's (col.) Baptist Church.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas directed to me from the Honorable Supreme Court of Tennessee at Nashville, based upon a decree pronounced on February 14, 1881 in the above entitled cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in the city of Clarksville, on

Monday, May 30, 1881,

all the right, title and interest of the St. John's Church in the following described lot of land in Clarksville, Tennessee, together with the St. John's Baptist Church building, situated on the same, to wit: Fronting on Main street 66 feet, running back 200 feet to an alley, being originally lot No. 13, in the lands sold in the cause of Merritt and Fort vs. J. G. McKoin, sold by the Clerk & Master of the Chancery Court of Mongomery county, Tenn. The above property levied on as the property of defendant to satisfy a judgment in favor of above named plaintiff. TERMS—Cash.

J. E. MOSELEY, Sheriff.
May 7, 1881-4w.

REDUCTION

IN THE

Price of Gas.

OFFICE OF CLARKSVILLE GAS LIGHT CO.
Franklin Street, No. 37-39, May 5, 1881.

The price of Gas has been reduced to $3.00 per 1,000 cubic feet (net) to all consumers, to take effect from May 1, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED ROPPER, Sup.
May 7, 1881-4t.

LARGE STOCK

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

New Spring Prints, at 5c and 7½c. New Dress Goods, 20 to 75c. Towels, $1.25 to $7.50 per doz. Splendid stock of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOSE,

for Ladies and Misses. 20 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10 cents each (all linen). Child's Colored Border, All Linen Handkerchief for 10c. Corded Piques, 7½ to 10c. Check Muslins, 12½ to 35c. Victoria Lawns 12½ to 40c. We have

MANY GREAT BARGAINS

in WHITE GOODS it will pay you