THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1882.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATISM.

The Washington Capital in commenting on the re-election of Senator Lamar to the United States Senate takes occasion to say that, to reflecting men, his re-election is one of the most grateful signs of the times. In going further and speaking of his manly and liberal course in endeavoring to re-establish the then almost forgotten and dead idea that there should be no sectional feeling in the bosom of a representative of the Southern people; that there should be no statesmanship but that of the union and for the good of the whole country, it also classes our own distinguished representative, Hon. John F. House, as one of the representatives of the South who aided and upheld Senator Lamar in maintaining and establishing this grand, progressive idea. It says:

With two or three companions, Lamar came here to represent the South in the Union. His philosophy was that nothing had happened except the extinction of slavery and the enfranchisement of the negro. He had forgotten that there had been fighting, and thought of the State he represented, not as a part of the late Confederacy, but as one of the United States. In short, when Lamar came to Congress he dated the spirit of his endeavor from the day on which he took his oath, and proceeded from that moment on the theory that there could be in this county no citizenship but American, and no Statesmanship but that of the Union.

We said he had two or three companions. These were John Ellis, and John F. House among the representatives, and Charles Jones in the Senate. One of these days the historian of the Restoration of the Union—and we say Restoration in careful and contradistiction to Reconstruction—will set these four names, beginning with Lamar, at the head of the list of restorers. It required not only sagacity but courage in a Southern representative at that time to announce himself not only an acquiescent in but an adherent of the results of the war. Such an attitude was bound to lead to collision with the public sentiment of his locality, and this was an early experience with Lamar. He soon felt the effects of it. Touching the gratitude of the North with his frank eulogy upon Charles Sumner, he aroused in the South all the hates that had clustered for a generation around the memory of Preston S. Brooks.

Upon the heels of this performance he evoked the censure of his State by voting against even the flavor of repudiation—which his state had been the first in the Union to make an example of.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.

Under the new apportionment bill the congressional districts of this State will either have to be rearranged or the prensent arrangement confirmed by a called session of the General Assembly. The press and the people are decidedly in favor of letting the present arrangement remain as it is. We can see no good reason for changing the districts. On this question the Jackson Tribune and Sun express our opinion exactly:

The new apportionment bill recommended by the census committee, leaves Tennessee as she is, with ten representatives in the lower house of congress. It will probably become the law, and the Tennessee legislature called some time in this or next month to redistrict the State or confirm the present arrangement. We most decidedly favor letting the districts remain as they are, Neither party can gain anything by a change and in the present attitude of parties gerrymandering is impossible. The present districts are as homogeneous, as shapely and as convenient as they can well be made, and we see no good reason for changing them. Possibly some minor rearrangement, here and there, is desirable, but we are confident that material or general change is undesirable and wholly unnecessary. As the matter stands the Democrats have seven and the Republicans two congressmen reasonably certain, with one in doubt. No change in their attitude is practicable or possible and hence no party interest can be served by any change whatever. Then, the counties as now combined, have pulled together so long, have grown accustomed and acquainted with each other and their public men, and been so closely identified in political methods and action, that a change would be, for a time at least, embarrassing. It is as wise in political as social relations to maintain old associations as long as they are agreeable and beneficial. Therefore we are decidedly in favor of maintaining the congressional districts in Tennessee as they are now organized.

MR. TILDEN NO CANDIDATE.

Upon the reports which are now going the rounds of the press in regard to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden being an aspirant for gubernatorial honors this fall and for the Presidency in 1884, Mr Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal and a personal friend of Mr. Tilden's, and in a position to know whereof he speaks, says:

No man ever lived who, in his own life, was the subject of so much misreport as the person referred to in the foregoing.

Mr. Tilden is in reasonable health. This is to say, that he is neither an athlete nor a cripple. He is immersed in his own private concerns. He lives in Graystone while his house in Grammercy Park is being enlarged and reconstructed. When it is finished it will be one of the two or three mansions in the city of New York which can be called splendid. He supervises the work almost daily. He may be seen three or four times a week down town, either at his offices or at board meetings, where he is a director. He is a very rich man, and an incessantly busy one. He has no more idea of being the next President of the United States than the Chicago Times correspondent has of going to heaven. He could not be induced to accept any nomination or public place whatever. He loves his country, is loyal to his party, and takes a live interest in current affairs. His counsel and his purse are open to his party. His person he has reserved to his declining years, which he proposes to enjoy with his friends, his books and pictures of which he is fond. He enjoys society as keenly as he ever did, and is as pungent and epigrammatic as of yore in his conversation and repartee. No one has ever heard a murmur of complaint escape from his lips. Those who know him best know that he is the exact opposite of a disappointed man, and that he regarded his liberation from party obligations and services as an act of emancipation. We speak advisedly, therefore, when say that under no circumstances, could he be induced again to enter, personally, into the struggles of political life. A more tranquil, a more happy and a more agreeable philosopher is not to be found, and, being such, people need give themselves no concern about his future, either as it relates to himself or the plans, schemes and aspirations of other men.

THE Nashville World now comes out and says that it "never sought to make anybody believe any such childish stuff as that the $90,000 which goes into the pockets of the Funding Board is to be paid by the people." Whether you sought to make anybody *believe* it or not, you said it all the same. However, we are not surprised that a journal which lives by specious and unfair arguments should assert what it knows is not the truth. That it should quote from Guiteau is not at all surprising. A journal that is daily trying to murder the honor, credit and prosperity of its own State naturally finds something worthy of repetition in the language of such a character.

IT is prophesied by some that there will be three Presidential tickets in the field in the next campaign and that Mr. Blaine will head the Independent movement. His recent brilliant and caustic letter to President Arthur in regard to the withdrawal of the invitations to the American Peace Congress and the doubtless eloquent and masterly eulogy on Garfield which he will deliver in the hall of the House of Representatives on the 27th of this month, will bring him more prominently than ever before the people and make his chances for a Presidential nomination very probable. It is hardly probable though that he would run as an Independent candidate.

A SPECIAL to the Cincinnati Commercial foreshadows the end of Guiteau as follows: "No one need imagine" said District Attorney Corkhill to-night, "that Guiteau will not hang on the 30th of June. He will. The aniversary of that fateful Saturday will find him under the dissecting knife. I hear that Scoville has deserted the case and will file no bill of exceptions. Whether he does or not is a matter of no moment at all. The court in banc will grant no new trial. It has practically passed already on every point that could be presented in any possible bill of exceptions. Every word and every act of Judge Cox during the trial was the result of a conference with all his brethren of the bench. There is nothing to be decided now, and the assassin will never appear in a court-room again. His next appearance will be on the scaffold."

THE latest advices from Washington report great dissatisfaction among the Democrats and a few of the Republicans over the new Congressional apportionment bill as reported by the Census Committee. It is characterized as infamous and unjust by a number of the Democrats who propose to fight it to the bitter end. It is thought it will not pass in its present shape.

THE new Post-master General has lately ruled that post-masters themselves, where subscribers fail or refuse to take newspapers from the office, shall become responsible for the paper, unless they notify the publishers of the fact as required by law. Post-masters would do well to make a note of this, or else they may have to pay for more reading matter than they want.

REPUDIATION can't win. Every time it appeals to the courts of the country another nail is driven into the coffin which is to hold its defunct carcass. An application for an injunction to restrain the State Treasurer of Minnesota from paying interest on the new State bonds, was denied on last Tuesday.

MR. THURMAN, of Ohio, is beginning to be mentioned as the probable Democratic nominee for President in 1884. No man would make a better President than ex-Senator Thurman and then he may have the result of Ohio luck.

The Tobacco Tax.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—Inasmuch as some excitement has recently been created in our midst by the arrest of persons charged with making cigars and manufacturing tobacco, in violation of the Internal Revenue law, the inclosed letter from the Commissioner to our representative in Congress, will be of interest.

Yours truly,
A. G. GOODLETT.

Feb. 9, 1882.

HON. JOHN F. HOUSE, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.,—*Sir:*—I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., enclosing a letter addressed to you by A. G. Goodlet Esq., dated Clarksville the 14th ult.

In view of the statements made by your correspondent, you ask if it has not been the ruling of this office that a man may twist, press or put in any shape he desires, his own tobacco for his own use.

In reply I have to say that this office has never required a farmer to pay a tax, either special or specific, on tobacco which he has produced and has personally prepared for his own consumption, either in the form of chewing or smoking tobacco, cigars or cigarettes.

If, however, he employs other persons to manufacture tobacco for him, or to make or to manufacture cigars or cigarettes, he becomes a manufacturer within the statutory definition, (see 9th and 10th subdivisions of section 3244, U. S. Revised Statutes) and, as such, is liable to pay the special tax therin imposed, and to otherwise qualify as a manufacturer; and if he sells, or removes for sale or consumption, tabacco, snuff or cigars, he becomes liable to pay the specific taxes imposed by law. Enclosed, I return the letter of your correspondent.

Respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

The proceedings in Congress, for the last week, have been of a more than usually tedious and uninteresting character. The refunding bill has occupied the attention of the Senate. In the House business is much impeded by the great number of private bills that have been introduced.

Mr. Blaine is no longer in the Cabinet or in Congress, but he is still able to make himself heard and understood, and is actually, at this moment, receiving a larger share of public attention than the legislative and executive branches of the government. Whether or not the peace congress of the American republics, proposed by him, could have had any practical results, must, of course, remain an open question until, perhaps, Mr. Blaine is in a position to give it proof. It is well known that trade winds are not guided by sentiment, and that the courses of commerce are little affected by resolutions passed in peace conventions. But there is that in the idea of a peace convention which appeals powerfully to a moral sentiment in the United States, and it will have advocates by every fireside and in every pulpit in the world. It is true that our traditions are opposed to diplomatic intermeddling with the affairs of foreign powers. But this country, no more than its churches, is devoid of the missionary spirit, which has sent its propagandists to every heathen shore. If the spirit of propagandism has not found active National expression, it is because we have recently found, within our own broad limit, space for our almost immeasurable power. But the day is not distant when we will need more space for the wonderful progress developed in the last fifty years. We cannot harbor the thought of bloody conquest. We will not use our giant strength like a giant, but the peaceful suzerainty of the United States, in this hemisphere, is a duty and a detsiny that we cannot escape. There are very few healthy Americans who will not interfere between fighting children in the interests of peace, and it cannot be that the blessedness of the peacemaker, which the bible has said is of the kingdom of Heaven, be less inherited by a nation than by individuals.

It has been a long time since this country has had a political issue that looked beyond our own borders, but time and tide seem to be ripening such an issue. American enterprize is pushing railways into Mexico. The Isthmian canal will bring us nearer to Chili than we are now to Rio Jeneiro. It would seem to be a very short-sighted policy that should fail to bind these undeveloped republics to ourselves by the benign influences which we are so well qualified by our proximity, our civilization and our strength to exercise. The question of profitable commercial relations is an ulterior matter, dependent on time and fixed laws. Men of forecast cannot be indifferent to the necessity of opening new markets for our produce, and new fields for our manufactures. South America was once a remote continent, but considering the improved means of commerce and communication, we are much nearer to South America than we were to England thirty years ago, and we are now nearer, by from fifteen to twenty days, than any other first class power.

THE 100-3 DECISION.

It is stated that the Supreme court will deliver its discussion in the celebrated 100-3 State debt suit to-day. Many rumors are rife in Nashville as to what the decision will be, but it is safe to assert that no power on earth knows what the decision will be until it is delivered. Some excitement was created in Nashville last Thursday on account of a rapid decline of Tennessee bonds which sold at one time as low as 56½ cents, a reaction soon took place, however, and they arose again to 60¼ cents. The whole affair is simply the wild manipulations of speculators. It is not known as yet, which one of the Judges will deliver the opinion of the court.

IT is said that Mormon missionaries are hard at work in Union and other counties in East Tennessee and have secured quite a number of converts, notably among the negroes. The community is wrought up against them and there is threats of lynching them if they do not leave.

Free Vaccination.

Under the laws of this State pertaining to the spread of small-pox or other contagious diseases, it becomes the duty of the County court to take the matter in hand and take such precautionary measures as may be necessary to prevent the increase and spread of the disease. In view of the fact that small-pox has been declared an epidemic by the National Board of Health and also by the State Board, and is already spreading in this State, County Judge, C. W. Tyler, has appointed Dr. N. L. Carney, county physician, to furnish pure vaccine virus and vaccinate, free of charge to the applicant, all persons who may apply to him for this purpose. Dr. Carney's office is with Dr. C. W. Bailey, on Franklin street this city, where he will always be found ready to vaccinate all who will apply to him.

Although we have not, as yet, had any case of small-pox in this city or county so far as heard from, still reports from various other parts of the State state that the disease is on the increase, and there is no good reason to suppose that we will pass though the epidemic with immunity. Let everybody apply to Dr. Carney and be vaccinated immediately.

WE thought as much. We knew an outraged public could not stand it much longer, and now, sure enough, the young men of Nashville have organized an association, three hundred strong, each man pledging himself not to escort or marry any young lady that wears a broad brim or Gainsborough hat to the theater.

Johnson-Drane.

Quite a large gathering of the intimate friends and near relatives of the two families assembled at the hospitable mansion of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. M. Drane, about three miles from the city on the Hopkinsville pike, on last Wednesday night, to witness the happy union of Mr. George H. Johnson and Miss Olive Drane.

Promptly at the hour named, the handsome couple entered together the brilliantly lighted parlor, which was exquisitely decorated with the choicest cut flowers and evergreens. They took their stand near the east end of the room, beneath the arch of a bay window, from which was suspended a beautifully arranged floral horse shoe—emblem of good luck and happiness—enclosing the artistically woven floral monograms of the contracting parties. Just in front of them stood the venerable minister of God who was to perform the sacred ceremony. Following the principals came the six couples of attendants, who were gracefully grouped, three on either side, forming a semi-circle.

The groom and groomsmen were dressed in the time-honored, conventional full-dress.

The lovely, blushing bride was attired in a magnificent and rich wedding costume, composed of a dazzling white satin dress, tastefully and elaborately trimmed with chrystal net and pearl passamenterie, cut a la princesse, with square train and basque front. Her veil was of tulle, which fell gracefully over the rich folds of her dress, being caught in place in her hair by a rare cluster of natural orange blossoms. Her ornaments consisted solely of pearls. She presented, indeed, the perfect picture of a radiant and lovely bride, as she stood beside the future partner of her life and bowed assent to the solemn injunctions of the reverend man.

The brides-maids were only less matchlessly costumed than the bride herself, being attired in pure white tarlatan and satin, with rich Valenciennes lace trimmings. They were grouped as follows:

Miss Lula Drane and Mr. Frank Walton, Allensville, Ky.; Miss Eliza J. Keesee and Mr. M. F. Day, of Guthrie; Miss Nannie Byers and Mr. Wesley Drane; Miss Rosa Lou Moore and Mr. Geo. S. Irwin; Miss May Jordan and Mr. Wm. Mimms, of Hadensville; Miss Mollie Johnson of Allensville and Mr. A. G. Rhea, Jr., of Russellville.

As the bridal party entered the parlor, they were greeted with Mendelshons grand wedding march, played on the piano by Mr. Fay, an accomplished musician and student of the University at this place.

The brief, impressive words that made the twain one were spoken by the Rev. Dr. A. D. Sears, the venerable pastor of the Baptist church, this city.

After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room where a magnificently decorated table greeted their sight, spread with a collation both rare and appetizing.

The presents bestowed on the bride and groom were spread out in a seperate room and were numerous and costly.

Among the guests present the reporter jotted down on his mental note book, the following:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, the parents of the groom, Allensville, Ky.; Mrs. Dr. Walton and Mrs. Lady Waters Johnson, Allensville; Miss Mary Johnson, sister of the groom; Dr. and Mrs. J. McD. Massie; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drane; Mrs. Hugh Drane; Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Drane; Mrs. Young and Mrs. E. R. W. Thomas. Misses Carrie and Sallie Anderson, Mary Campbell, Minnie and Maude Thomas and Mamie Johnson.

Among the gentlemen we noticed Messrs. Walter Drane, H. C. Merritt, John Mimms, of Hadensville; A. T. Byers, Trenton, Ky.; J. T. Kennedy, Harvey Hogg, George C. Martin, Julien Gracey, Ed. S. Munford, Frank Beaumont, Percy Wisdom, Earnest Beach and others.

During the latter part of the evening dancing was enjoyed by the young people.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Drane, a wealthy and influential planter and tobacconist of this county, and is a most accomplished and estimable young lady. The groom is a son of Mr. J. H. Johnson, a large planter of Todd, county, Ky., and is himself a prosperous and rising young farmer near Allensville.

The bridal party left for the home of the groom's parents, on Friday morning, where an elegant reception will be given in honor of the newly wedded pair. The CHRONICLE desires to join in the earnest congratulations of their numerous friends and wishes for them a full realization of the bright prospects under which they start out upon life's uncertain pathway.

THE recent great floods in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers were not only attended by a great loss of property, but also by great delay of business and loss of time to business men and workmen. We learn that the people of Erin and Benton Sta., were greatly inconvenienced and in some cases greatly troubled for the want of supplies and other necessary articles which they could not procure at these places and which could not reach them on account of the water blockade.

Governor Hawkins has received from Commissioner Loring two hundred packages of white burly tobacco seed. Commissioner Hawkins will distribute them, on application, to the farmers of the State.

Concerning "applied science," Prof. Huxley remarked: "I often wish that this phrase had never been invented, for it suggests that there is a sort of scientific knowledge of direct practical use which can be studied apart from another sort of scientific knowledge which is of no practical utility, and which is termed 'pure science.' But there is no more complete fallacy. What people call applied science is nothing but the application of pure science to particular classes of problems.

From Columbia Tennessee.

EDITOR CHRONICE:—I saw a short paragraph in the CHRONICLE last week condemning the appalling evil of the "manufacture and distribution of whiskies and liquors" as produced in the statistics read by Dr. Savage, and thought a few items from this "garden spot of the world" might not be entirely uninteresting to your readers.

If you read the locals of the Columbia Herald last week you saw it recorded that only four places in this county tolerate saloons, and that one of those was taking steps to surrender its charter. I had the pleasure of visiting that place and lecturing the last Sunday night in January. I learn that the saloon men there have given up the traffic in advance of the law. I believe that the time is not far distant when Maury county will purge herself entirely of this infamous traffic. There is one thing in our way in putting it down in Tennessee, it is the power and influence of good society—falsely so-called. It obtains somehow, that first class society use intoxicants at there tables and public social entertainments. This is a mistake. No first class man will put the bottle to his neighbor's mouth to make him drunk. He may have a first class bank account, and ride in a first class "turn out," and wear first class clothes, and get a first class notice of his second class entertainment from ye editors, but, write down, all these combined do not make a first class man.

Just here let me say, you newspaper men—proverbially kind to me—must permit a word of warning and exhortation. A great many of our newspapers, and where the shoe fits it must be worn, have run wild on the matter of compliments. If an entertainment is given, at which half the young men who attend are made so drunk they can hardly find their way back home, it is pronounced "a most elegant affair," "one of the most brilliant of the season," and all such nonsense. Then if a board of Mayor and Aldermen, jubilant over their election to places of honor and trust, where the integrity and sobriety of the people should be promoted by their precept and example, should get "a little off," it is made a matter of pleasant paragraph because, forsooth, an exposure might interfere with their church relations or give some personal offense. What we want in this temperance work is *things called by their right names.* Maury county, with a great population, is in agony on this question, and but few counties have better use of and received greater blessing from the four mile law. One of the most heated contests known here was for sheriff two years ago. It was regarded as a test election on the whiskey question, and the temperance candidate was elected. He afterward appointed a deputy who owned two saloons, and yet he offers for sheriff again. What his platform will be this canvass I can not tell. One thing is certain, if we do not keep whiskey heads and friends to the traffic out of public office, and make it disgraceful for a candidate to use liquor, directly or indirectly, in a canvass, we cannot put the evil out of existence.

I am glad to see the Reverend Stephens spread himself out over his glebe and pasturate, and throw forward his porcupine quills. He reminds me of Cullom and Goodloe. You know they were always nailing up "No trespassing on these premises," and keep us smaller fry in terror for fear that we would get over the dead line. I believe they are not so bad about it now. Tell them through the CHRONICLE that this preacher and his "black eyes" were *suited* in elegant style last week by "the people called Methodists" in Columbia.

I have watched and read with profound interest, the testimonials to Dr. Hargrove's acceptability and usefulness on the Clarksville district. I am not surprised at it, for I have sustained a relation to his former work for two years, that justifies in saying that he is a man, scholar, Christian, preacher and a presiding elder. Private letters from the most reliable and intelligent sources in the Clarksville district, assure me that he is a success. Clarksville society will be as proud of his family as the district is of him.

This is a long letter for a man to write who has been confined to his room for nine days with flux, but I am better now.

T. J. DUNCAN.

Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1882.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The March number opens with No. 3 of Dr. Talmage's interesting papers, "People I Have Met," descriptive of Henry Wilson, ex-Vice-President of the United States, with his latest public address, and Dean Stanley. There is also an article by him on "Guiteauism," and a sermon "Thumbscrews." W. C. Gray has an admirable article, "The True Doctrine of Fairyland"; and among the other illustrated articles of great merit are "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre," "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," "Rome, the City of Surprises," "The Feast of the Annunciation," etc., etc. The serials "Prudence Winterburn" and "Margaret's Enemy," are continued, and there are several highly interesting short stories, sketches and essays by distinguished writers. The lovers of poetry will be delighted with the variety and unusual excellence of the poems; Augusta Browne Garrett contributes two which will not fail to be particularly noted—"The Heart and the World" and "An Artist's Farewell to Time." "The Mother with Nine Tons," from the Romaic, by H. F. Bramwell, is quaint and original. Besides the usual abundance of entertaining and instructive miscellany, there is "The Collection Basket." "Wit, Wisdom and Pathos of Childhood," etc., etc. A single copy is furnished for 25 cents, and the subscription for a year $3, postpaid. Address, FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City.

OSCAR WILDE and the small-pox are gradually coming south. Misfortunes never come singly.

Chancery Court Proceedings.

His Honor, Judge Geo. E. Seay, appointed as a committee to examine the financial report of Polk G. Johnson, C. and M., James E. Bailey, Wm. A. Quarles, H. C. Merritt. The report of the committee is as follows:

To the Hon. Geo. E. Seay, Chancellor:

Your committee appointed to examine the financial report of Polk G. Johnson Clerk and Master, would respectfully state that they have carefully gone over said report and compared it with his pass books, with the Bank of Clarksville and with the Franklin Bank, and find that they agree precisely; giving the amount of funds on hand in each cause in court on the 1st day of February 1882. He also files along with his report certificates from the cashiers of said banks, showing the amount remaining in bank to his credit. We find his accounts kept in the most approved manner and can be readily understood by anyone.

Respectfully,
JAMES E. BAILEY,
W. A. QUARLES,
H. C. MERRITT,
Committee.

Feb. 7, '82.

The following cases have been disposed of:

Terry v. Reneyon. Order reference to C. and M.

Brown v. Halliburton, Judgt. v. Pardue.

Brown v. Halliburton. Judgt. v. Brawner.

McChafferty v. Morrisey. Order to rent property.

Peacock v. William. Decree setting up deficiency in land bought by Meritt.

Tyler v. Atkinson. Sell land.

Barksdale, Clark & Co. v. Williams. Sell land.

G. M. Pardue v. Williams. Sell land.

Bardman v. Willis. Order reference to C. and M.

Caldwell v. Dixon. Order reference to C. and M.

Griffey v. Goodlett. Order reference to C. and M.

Lockert v. Brockman. Order reference to C. and M.

Garrott v. Wooten. C. and M. State account with Kendrick perceiver.

Grange Warehouse v. Tyson. Bill dismissed at complainants costs.

Dick v. Pettus. Bill dismissed at complainant's cost.

Merchants National Bank v. Pettus. Bill dismissed at complainants cost.

Dorris v. Smith. Death of complainant suggested.

Merritt v. Johnson Time to answer.

Taylor v. Beaddle. Judgt. v. Daniel.

Ussery v. Outlaw. Judgt. v. Wright.

Ferrell v. McKeage. Judgt. v. Wood.

Bunel v. Cornell. Judgt. v. Cornell.

Crotzer v. Gardner. Judgt. v. Gardner.

Stewart v. Greenfield. Judgt. v. Marr.

Johnson v. Hampton. Judgt. v. Johnson.

Smith v. Ramey. Judgt. v. Richardson.

Goodlett v. Ferrell. Judgt. v. Goodlett.

Peacock v. Williams. Judgt. v. Merritt.

Gardner v. Grant. Judgt. v Elliott.

Massie v. Jordan. Judgt. v. Mrs. Jordan.

Smith v. Williams. Former order of sale received.

Gossett v. Swift. Suit revived against infant heirs of complainant, and guardian ad litem appointed.

Morgan & Co. v. Jackson, McKernon & Co. Judgt. v. Broom.

Frazier v. Smith. Order reference to C. and M.

Ferrell v. McKeage. Allowing guardian ad litem fee to such.

Merritt v. Neblett. Order reference to C. and M.

Philpot v. Davis. Order reference to C. and M.

Johnson v. Oneal. Former order for sale revived.

Grinstead v. Ogluxer. Former orders revived.

Atkinson v. Atkinson. Cause abated.

Gossett v. Gupton. Suit revived in name of Balthrop, guardian.

Wheeling W. & C. Co. v. Merritt. Title to Goodlett & Merritt.

Hale v. Hale. Order for resale.

Merritt v. Green Smith. Report of sale confirmed.

Johnson v. Small. Report sale confirmed.

Morgan & Co. v. Jackson, McK. & Co. Judgt. v. A. J. Gilbert.

Same v. Same. Judgt. v. G. H. Carver.

Herring v. Murphey. Dismissed at cost of defendants.

Harper v. Bowe. Former order of reference revived.

Morgan & Co. v. Jackson, McK. & Co. Decree title to Underwood, Bull, Batson, Harris and Baggett.

Smith v. Hillman. Decree title to Gerhart and Couts.

City v. Newman. Dismissed at cost of defendant.

Tyson v. Tysen. Order reference to C. and M.

Couts v. Couts. Dismissed at cost of complainant.

Morgan & Co. v. Jackson, McK. & Co. Decree title to Mrs. A. J. Gilbert.

Crotzer v. Gardner. Report of sale confirmed.

Johnson v. Bailey et al. Dismissed as to Bailey. Appeal to Supreme Court.

Merritt & Fort v. Howard's heirs. Order to pay out funds.

Planters' Bank v. Clark. Sell land.

Metcalf v. Metcalf. Pro confesso.

Gold v. Moss. Pro confesso.

Pamer v. Pamer. Pro confesso and appointing guardian ad litem.

Bringhurst v. Johnson. Dismissed at cost of complainant.

Wall v. Halliburton. Attachment discharged.

Shearon v. Crotzer. Dismissed at cost of complainant.

Gossett v. Swift. Order reference to C. and M.

Smith v. Emory. Pro confesso and order of sale.

Beaumont v. Bringhurst. Report of sale confirmed.

Paever v. Paever. Order of reference to C. and M.

McReynolds v. Taylor. Dismissed as to Mrs. Maylor.

Brown v. Hagood. Order on Rogers, adm'r., to pay in fund.

Shelby v. Turner & Hooper, et als. Judgt. v. McReynolds and Jett.

Long v. Carter. Pro confesso and order of sale.

Bringhurst v. Bringhurst. Report of sale confirmed and C. & M. ordered to pro rata fund.

MR. J. J. EDWARDS, a resident of Weakly county, living near Greenfield becoming financially embarrassed left his wife and family about forty years ago, and wandered off to a point in Missouri, where he remained until discovered recently by his son, who is now a minister, and who persuaded his father to return home where he now lives with his wife, who in the meantime had married believing Mr. Edwards to be dead. Her second husband died a year or two ago.

THE Princeton Banner of a recent date, says: "Our engineer and architect, Mr. John E. McElfatrick, has just finished a splended map of the new railroad from Clarksville to Princeton, showing the route and the surroundings beautifully and accurately. The road will be one of the straightest in the state, and will give this county full scope to be benefitted by it, since it extends the entire length of the county."

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. f12-81.ly

Guiteau's Sentence.

Judge Cox then passed the sentence as follows:

You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far-reaching in its results that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world and the execration of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States Treasury and of the Government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merits the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country, but the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that that crime can be committed, and the court will have to visit it with the highest penalty known to the Criminal Code to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well at times have doubted your sanity. But one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences—

Guiteau—I was acting as God's man.

Judge Cox—And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act.

Guiteau—That's a matter of opinion.

Judge Cox—Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or a morbid desire for self-exaltation for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and thought honestly, I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a wilful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of the District from whence you came and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the thirtieth day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for the execution within the walls of said jail, and there between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

THE Gibson County Mirror says: There never was a people more heartily sick of a public question than the people of Tennessee with regard to this State debt. And the sensible, practical, business men of the State will abide by and maintain the settlement as a finality, if the Supreme court affirms the 100-3. All the inference of comment that can legitimately proceed from the corruption in the passage of the 100-3, is, that such a source of corruption and venality should be removed from our State politics as soon as possible and on the best terms that are practical. The terms of the 50-4 measure were once defeated. Is there any reason to believe that settlement could now be made? We think not. What can we do? Submit to the irrevocable like sensible men; satisfy ourselves not to resist an irrepealable law because it is irrepealable. Make the best of it, and thus avoid making the worst of it. It were a crime to mutilate one's self, wantonly, or to despoil one's own interests. It were a crime to cut off the nose to spite the face.

DURING the consideration by the Senate of the arrears of pensions resolutions, Mr. Vest of Missouri said he had been "a Confederate honestly and earnestly, with his whole soul devoted to the success of that cause, which surrendered at Appomattox, and had accepted the full, legitimate results of that surrender, without qualification, evasion or limitation. All he had ever asked, all the people of the South ask, is that they might be believed to have been honest in their devotion to the Confederate cause and honest in their statement that they accept all the legitimate consequences of its defeat." Mr. Vest concluded by saying that "the confederates accept cheerfully the result which leaves to them only the conscientiousness of honest motives, only the history of unqualified heroism, and they accept, at the same time, the further result which gives to the soldiers of the Union what will be awarded them by a grateful country."

The Drouillard Iron Company.

J. P. Drouillard, R. B. Stone, Wm. A. Goodwyn, Edgar Jones and V. L. Kirkman applied to the County Court Clerk yesterday for a charter of the "Drouillard Iron Company." The object of the incorporation is to greatly enlarge the facilities for turning out iron at Mr. Drouillard's furnace on the Cumberland river.—*Nashville American, Feb. 9.*

The Whip Snake of Texas.

San Antonia Express. Monday, at about twilight, a daughter of Mr. Kraus went out in search of a pet dog that had strayed into the bush in the western portion of the city suburbs. Wandering among the bush, she was suddenly attacked by a snake known as the "whip snake," that enlaced her form and would have eventually caused strangulation had it not been for the arrival of her father who heard her cries. The snake was killed, and measured 8½ feet in length.

A WOMAN in Pittsburgh returned to her home after a short absence to find the house shut up in front and crape on the door. Her little daughter was playing that her doll had just expired.

GENUINE WHITE BURLEY Tobacco Seed,

grown in the White Burley District, where it first originated. 35 cents per ounce; $1 75 per half pound; $3 50 per pound.
W. F. GOODWIN,
Felicity, Ohio.

HENRY FRECH, Agent,
Feb. 11, 1882-4t Clarksville, Tenn.

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee—Montgomery Co.

L. Straus and Charles Stein, partners under the name and style of L. Straus & Co., vs. Henry Auling, Defendant.

The plaintiffs, on affidavit that the defendant is indebted to them, and has, or is about to fraudulently remove his property and himself from the State, having obtained an attachment (returnable before me or some other Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county) against the estate of the defendant, and the same having been levied on January 13th, 1882, by the Sheriff of Montgomery county upon 18 accordians, 66 French harps, 1 box of watch crystals, 21 large clocks, 8 small clocks, 9 violin cases, 6 banjos, 3 lots of banjo strings, 3 lots of violin strings, 20 violin bows, 8 necklaces, 1 lot of cuff buttons, etc., 1 lot of collar buttons, 1 lot of watch chains, 1 lot of spectacles, 1 lot of spectacle cases, 6 show cases, 2 regulator cases, 2 work tables, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, 4 stools, 3 lamps, as the property of the defendant, and said attachment having been returned before me for adjudication:

It is therefore ordered that said defendant appear before me on March 14th, 1882, at my office in Clarksville, to defend said attachment suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte. It is further ordered that this notice be published in the Clarksville Chronicle.

C. D. BAILEY,
Justice of the Peace.

February 11, 1882-it

In County Court at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1882.

Jno. J. West, Adm'r of David Powers, complainant, vs. Alec Powers and others, defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, Robert Powers, Chas. Powers, Nannie Morrison, Dora Crotzer, Jno. Crotzer, Nancy Hayes and William Hayes are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the County court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in March next, 1882, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

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

Jno. J. West, Sol'r for Compl't.
Feb. 11, 1882-4w

Franklin Bank,

FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE
—ON—
NEW YORK, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE, SAINT LOUIS,
And all accessible points.
☞ *Prompt Attention to Collections*
W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.
Jan 1 82 tf

Land for Sale.

We offer for sale a tract of land lying in District No. 19 of Montgomery county, containing about

200 ACRES,

belonging to the heirs of D. S. Newell. This land is all river bottom and under good fence, and is about 15 miles below Clarksville on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, there being a way station on it. A good location for a store and ferry.

We offer this land at $2,000, $500 cash, the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date. Mr. G. H. Jordan, who lives on the premises, will show it to any one who wishes to look over it.
HOUSE & MERRITT,
f64-4t Attorneys for the Newell heirs.

The Celebrated
ROCKBRIDGE, VA.,
Alum Water

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery, and all chronic forms of Bowel Troubles. It cures Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. It is a powerful alterative Tonic. Read the certificates from eminent physicians in our pamphlets. This water is taken direct from the springs, which are beautifully located in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and are open for the reception of visitors from June 1st to October 1st each year. Capacity 1,000 guests. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
OWEN & MOORE,
Feb. 4, 1882-1y Clarksville, Tenn.

THE SPRING TERM
OF THE
CLARKSVILLE
Female Academy
BEGINS
Monday, Jan. 30, '82.

The enthusiastic support which the Academy has received during the