THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., July 1, 1882.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Democratic Executive Committee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 23, 1882.—In obedience to instructions from the Democratic Convention held in Nashville on the 22d inst., the following gentlemen are hereby appointed to constitute the State Democratic Executive Committee:

For the State at Large—J. M. Dickinson, of Davidson, Chairman of the Committee; R. N. Hood, of Blount; E. L. Bullock, of Madison.
First District—W. S. Dickson, of Hamblen.
Second District—J. W. Caldwell, of Knox.
Third District—Thos. M. Burket, of McMinn.
Fourth District—J. J. Turner, of Sumner.
Fifth District—A. L. Landis, jr. of Bedford.
Sixth District—R. L. Morris, of Davidson.
Seventh District—Thomas F. Perkins, of Williamson.
Eighth District—A. J. Weldon, of Henry.
Ninth District—D. D. Bell, of Obion.
Tenth District—Holmes Cummins, Shelby.

W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman of Convention.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of all State Credit Democrats, who favor sustaining the settlement of the State debt made at the extra session of the General Assembly, and who disapprove of the readjustment of said settlement on the plan proposed at the late Joint Convention, will be held at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday July 5, 1882, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Democratic Convention, called to assemble at Nashville, July 11, 1882, and for such other business as may be brought before it.

THE CHRONICLE AND READJUSTING.

The CHRONICLE has from the very beginning, maintained but one view concerning the public debt of Tennessee, and that view as time and time stated, was and is, that the State was legally and morally bound to pay every dollar of our bonded debt. We have at all times insisted that she was entirely able to resume and continue the payment of interest upon our debt, and that the good name as well as the true material interests of the State pointed out such payment as not only the honest, but the wisest course.

We have constantly maintained that inasmuch as the friends of the credit of the State, were in no wise responsible for the condition of affairs which had forced our creditors to see that they could not induce the full payment of their demands, and to propose an abatement and compromise; that it was altogether right and just to endeavor to aid in securing the acceptance of any proposition coming from them. But we have also steadily maintained that the State could not consistently with her dignity, power and credit chafer with, or dictate terms to them. If a creditor be baffled by his debtor and payment of his demand unjustly refused, the creditor may propose terms of settlement in order that he may at least obtain part of that which is justly due. In such a case the friends of the debtor who have before exhausted their influence to induce him to pay all of the demand they deemed just, may now honorably say, "we cannot approve your conduct in having trifled with your honor, your credit and your best interests, by the unjust refusal to pay that which all enlightened and just men thought due from you, but inasmuch as you have taken this course, and the creditor is without any legal remedy, we now advise you to accept the terms offered you by your creditor, inasmuch as they concede every possible equity that the most partial friend could suggest, and while such settlement will not fully reinstate your credit and integrity, yet by accepting the liberal terms offered, you will have an end to this dodging of constables and at least partially re-instate yourself."

Such is the course of Tennessee and her creditors and such has been the advice of the CHRONICLE to this debtor State. We are now urged to change the tone of advice and say to the debtor: "You have been able to beat the creditor out of 40 per cent. of his claims by the course you have pursued, now, although we believe you have acted the rascal in this whole matter, and that you not only owed all your creditor claimed, but were able to pay it, yet we advise you to reject the proposition made you, although it is liberal and fair, and offer him another so harsh that you may be sure he won't take it, and when he does reject it you can then say: 'Well you can't make anything out of me and if you don't take what I have offered, you can just go to the devil.'"

This is our interpretation of the action of the late Readjusting Convention. We cannot as a matter of conscience and consistent dealing, change the course we have before advocated and in effect give our readers the advice we deem to be contained in the platform of that Convention.

Consistency of conduct and opinion in matters involving principle, is always expected in men of honor. To see a man crawling from one position to another, following the crowd, when the change of base involves questions of principle, is by all regarded as contemptible. This paper has always, and will continue, to respect the honest opinions of its readers, and will endeavor not to wound opinions so held, although they may differ from those advocated in these columns. We do not doubt but that many of our readers may find it consistent with their ideas of right and of party policy to abandon opinions they have once held about this debt question and support the forced readjustment proposed by the late Convention. If they can do so without scruples of conscience, we shall make no quarrel with them, but on the other hand, we beg the indulgence of our patrons if we shall stand by the old lines so forcibly set out in former Democratic platforms, that taught the honest lesson that the creditors of the State had rights, and that his rights ought not to be effected without, at least, giving him a hearing. Upon these grounds and many others, chief among which is the *self-evident* and *admitted* fact, that that class of our creditors with whom a settlement at 50-3 is proposed will not settle on any such terms, and thus keep this question indefinitely in politics; we shall not support either the candidacy of Gen. Bate or the platform upon which he stands. We have no personal objection to Gen. Bate, but we are for measures and not men.

The suggestion of some of our friends that we can support Bate and repudiate his platform, is utterly inconsistent with our ideas of principle. Gen. Bate supports the platform which proposes a readjustment of the settlement already made. The platform considered of itself, is a dead inanimate thing, the danger to be wrought by it springs from the election of men to office who propose to enforce its declarations and make them vital forces determining the future destiny of the State according to its measure and rule. A vote for Bate is necessarily a vote in favor of the policies avowed by his platform. No mental reservation will prevent the evil and injury which we believe the honor and credit of the State will sustain if the policies presented by that platform shall be put into execution. We appreciate the gravity of our situation, but we believe the honest manliness of sentiment which underlies the character of so many of our readers, will appreciate our honest convictions of duty in this matter, whether they approve or disapprove of our conclusions.

THE CONTINUITY OF PARTIES.

The polity of all free governments is determined by party, and parties are kept alive by an instinct of party allegience. As this instinct therefore is so potent an agency in actuating governments for good or evil, it becomes an important question how the identity of a party is to be recognized from year to year, from one political contest to another.

THE NAME.

For short intervals the name of a party is sufficient for recognition. Since the war, till quite a recent period, there has been no difficulty in distinguishing the Republican and Democratic parties from one another; it is true that greenback theories and readjusting and repudiation have of late rendered the Democratic party less easy of recognition, and the Republicans are sorely perplexed as to their allegiance by the conflicting claims of Stalwarts and half-breeds; but, down to the commencement of these perplexing complications, there has been no difficulty in defining what is a Democrat and what a Republican. The truth is, however, that both these names have been used is senses by no means identical, at different periods of our history.

The Republican of the days of Hamilton and Jefferson was not only diverse in his convictions from the Republican of Seward and Jeff. Davis' times, but diametrically opposite in all his convictions. The first Republicans were State-rights men as opposed to centralization, those of our own time are centralists as opposed to State-rights: but, in regard to these two entirely separate and distinct organizations, there could be no confusion or perplexity of thought as the two were not continuous. The coalition of Mr. Clay with Mr. John Q. Adams, in 1826, completely broke up both the existing parties (Federal and Republican) and new organizations were set on foot in which neither of the old names were used—men ceased to be Federals and Republicans and called themselves Whigs and Democrats. The name of 'Federal' was forever dropped in politics, that of 'Republican' was revived thirty years afterwards in entirely a different and even opposite sense.

The term Democrat, on the contrary, has been continuous, and it becomes the more important to ascertain with care how far it has been used in the same sense at different times and in different parts of the country. Not to speak of different shades of meaning assigned to it before the war, it must be admitted that it came to have a different meaning after that event from what it had before it: before the war both Whigs and Democrats were to be found in all sections of the country and they were divided by their opinions on questions of national import such as the tariff, the national bank, public improvements, &c., a Democrat holding the same opinion on these subjects in all the States.

It must be admitted that the Democratic party after the war was something widely different from what has been thus described. In the North, it is true, it consists of remnants which adhered to the ante-bellum organization; in the South it consisted of all who were opposed to the oppressive measures imposed upon the South by the Republican party under the name of reconstruction, in short it embraced the entire white population of the South and so brought together men who had been diametrically opposed to one another before the war; for example, the present writer had been a Democrat while most of the gentlemen with whom he has acted since the war were whigs in the old time.

These elements were kept together and consolidated by the common interest in resisting the iniquities of the carpet-bag plunderers, and many of the younger men of the party know no other definition of Democracy than such as has been in vogue since the war, and that means resistence to sectional opposition of the South.

The name then, whether it be Whig, Democrat or Republican, is not sufficient to determine the identity of a party or to secure its continuity.

CONVENTIONS.

But parties have always tried to secure continuity of action and unity of purpose by means of periodic meetings of their leading men for conference, and hence our conventions, State and National, and these have been and may be used as important influences for maintaining the continuity of party. This, however, can only be done by adhering inflexibly to the principles on which they were first organized. Without this there can be no continuity; thus supposing that in the days of Calhoun and Webster a convention summoned in the name of the Democracy of a State had published a platform approving of a national bank, a high protective tariff, public improvements, &c., all of them doctrines opposed by the Democratit party throughout the United States, does any one suppose that such a convention, adopting such a platform could rightfully demand the allegiance of a single Democrat or justly call itself a Democratic convention in any rational sense of the word? The absurdity of the question renders the answer surperfluous.

Nevertheless, conventions managed with reasonable discretion are important agencies in establishing parties and keeping them together. Thus when it became necessary after the war to ascertain whether and on what terms the oppressed masses in the South and the Democrats of the North could co-operate as a party in opposition to the predominant Republican party, a convention was indespensible for determining the conditions on which united action could be based; and here let it be borne in mind that one of those conditions, without which the alliance could not have been contracted at all, was the sanctity of the public debts, both State and Federal. Without the adoption of this there would have been no Democratic party at all. Accordingly when the delegations from North and South met together in National Convention the first principle they agreed upon as the basis of the party organization was that the National and State debts should be solemnly recognized and their liqudation pledged; and, when the State conventions met, they ratified this compact, and the Democracy of Tennessee especially, enumerating all the bonded debts now disputed about, pledged itself to the recognition and due settlement of the whole.

This compact it is clear can be set aside by no convention of a single State without its ceasing to represent the party in whose name it it should so presume so to speak; it would *ipso facto* cut itself off from the Democratic party and cease to be a Democratic convention. Nor could even a National Democratic convention set aside the compact except by declaring the dissolution of the party which was established on that compact as a basis.

It is therefore not the name alone, nor the acts of conventions which can by themselves effect the continuity of parties, but only adhesion to the principles upon which the parties are based and for the carrying out of which they were organized. A State convention is bound by the acts of National conventions of the same party, and a National convention is bound by the declarations of its predecessors; and a violation of this indispensible principle by any local convention not only releases the members from their allegiance to it, but even demands their active opposition to an organization so stultifying itself.

The application of these principles to the acts of the majority of the so-called Democratic convention held at Nashville last week, is plain enough. That majority laid down a platform in direct contradiction to the recorded decisions of the Democratic party uniformly affirmed and verified ever since its first organization; it is therefore no Democratic convention, and its adherents are no Democrats, and those who participated in its counsels and disapproved of its acts had no way left of maintaining their allegiance to the party except by withdrawing from its ranks and protesting against its proceedings.

From these considerations it becomes manifest that the action of the so-called Democratic convention of last week has no just claim upon Tennessee Democrats for the support of either its platform or its nominee.

D. F. W.

THE PROPOSED READJUSTER SETTLEMENT.

Col. John M. Flemming writing to the Courier-Journal on Tuesday, about the Readjuster settlement says: "Matters within the last forty-eight hours are again getting terribly mixed. Men have been figuring and really found, upon investigating the records, that the readjuster settlement is really a higher settlement than the Legislative settlement. One experienced investigator and calculator, after figuring all day, announced this evening that the platform settlement is at about the rate of 62½ cents on the dollar with 4 per cent. interest." How do our low-tax, readjusting friends like this new development in the case? They had better vote to sustain the recent settlement for they may rest assured that it will amount to more than 60-6 before it is finally settled if they continue to agitate the question.

WHAT right has an embarrassed business man to say to his creditor "I reject your offer to settle at 60 cents on the dollar with 6 per cent. interest, and will see you dead before I will give you more than 50-3?" Every honest man will say, none. The same is true of the State.

HOT weather, musquitoes, stump-speakers, cucumbers, sunstrokes, hydrophobia, cholera morbus, Gubernatorial nominees and Legislative candidates are all rampant in the land. Oh, for a refuge in some subterraneous cavern!

OUR city came near being visited by a serious fire on Monday night last. It originated in the kitchen of Mr. G. A. Roth's restauraunt, as supposed, from a defective flue. The stove-pipe ran through the ceiling into a clay pipe casing and up through the roof, near this was a sky-light in the casing of which the fire was first discovered. When it was found impossible to reach the fire and put it out with buckets of water, the alarm was given and the full fire company responded promptly to the call. After working a few minutes with axes so that the fire could be reached, water from the fire plugs was turned on and the fire quickly extinguished. The damage was small, mostly from water—all losses fully covered by insurance.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

To the People of Tennessee.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Democrats of Tennessee, to present to the people of the State the reasons which impelled them to dissent from the action of the Readjusters, submit the following:

The joint convention of the two wings of the Democratic party, which assembled at Nashville on the 20th instant, failed to harmonize, and for the reason that a large majority of those present adopted resolutions in regard to our State debt, plainly and distinctly in opposition to every declaration made heretofore by the Democratic party and to the fundamental principles of Democratic Government.

The resolutions declared the settlement of the State debt made by the Legislature with our creditors to be unwise, because it is not in accord with the views of the people, and agreeing that what is commonly called the State debt proper shall be paid without abatement, except war interest; tenders to the other creditors an offer to settle by paying one-half the sum due in bonds of the State bearing interest until maturity at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

This offer was made after months of discussion through the press and on the hustings, and therefore must be accepted as the ultimatum of a majority of the joint convention. The subject has for years engaged the attention of our people to the exclusion of almost every other one of local interest. As far back as 1869, when Go.v Brownlow's rule was overthrown and the disfranchised majority of the people took control of the government of the State, a resolution was passed unanimously by the Legislature, and that overwhelmingly Democratic, declaring, "That the people of Tennessee will never signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by sanctioning in any manner an indifference to public obligations," and "that expediency, together with the honor and good faith of the State, demand that the interest on the public debt be paid at the earliest practicable moment, and its principal securely provided for at maturity.

This utterance by the Legislature was approved by the Democracy, when John C. Brown, their candidate for Governor, in 1870 and 1872, obedient to their wishes, took high ground in behalf of State credit, declaring everywhere upon the hustings that it was the duty and interest of the State to pay the entire debt. This position was sustained at the ballot-box by majorities of many thousand.

In 1874 and 1876 the Democracy in conventions solemnly declared their purpose to oppose repudiation in every form, and in 1880 affirmed it to be their purpose, and the duty of the Legislature to settle the debt with the State's creditors upon terms to be agreed upon with them.

The Legislature, after conferring with the creditors, has agreed upon terms of settlement. In accordance with the terms of this settlement, embodied in a bill, enacted into law, now in force, the creditors are to receive in payment, new bonds, for sixty per cent. of the sum now due, with a graded interest of 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. per annum.

The offer was voluntarily made by the creditors; was the subject of discussion between them and a committee of the Legislature. The settlement recognizes the so-called equities of the State, and saves to it more than $11,000,000. Nobody complains that it does injustice or wrong to the people, in fact, everybody knows that the proposal was made in a spirit of liberality that meets the approbation of men of every party, for it is not pretended that we are unable to pay the interest as it shall become due, or provide for payment of the principal at maturity. The only objection offered to it in the late joint convention is that it "is unwise" because it "is not in accordance with the views of the people."

For that reason, and that alone, as the resolutions adopted show, the majority propose to disavow the settlement, and tender an offer to the creditors upon the basis to which we have heretofore referred.

This offer is not the act of a legislative body, the law-making power of the State. It comes from a party acting in its own interest, and is intended to promote the success of a party movement. It is intended, to use the words in everybody's mouth, to secure Democratic harmony, and defeat what is claimed to be a trick of their adversaries. It seeks to bind every member of the Democratic party, however strongly convinced he may be, that honor and fair dealing, the peace and repose of society and the good of State, demand the full and prompt performance of the contract already made.

In effect the action of the majority affirms that the State, in respect to its obligations, disregarding every consideration of fairness and justice, should abdicate its high functions as a sovereign, and its obligations to do equal and exact justice, and leave every question, whether involving the liberty of the citizen or his rights of property, to be determined by the majority of a dominant party.

The minority, in the joint convention, cannot accept the action of the majority as a correct exposition of Democratic sentiments, or consent to be bound by it, as a Declaration of Democratic principles.

If we owe the money we should pay it, if able to do so; and surely no one can say that we are unable to meet the requirements of the settlement. If we do not owe the money we should not pay, but, in case of doubtful right, should open our courts and leave the question to be judicially determined under our own laws and by our own tribunals. The fact that the bonds outstanding were issued in pursuance of laws on the statute books, were signed by our Chief Executives, and bear the broad seal of the State should entitle the holders to this poor meed of justice.

But, although many members of the resolutions under the belief that the State is under no legal obligation to pay the bonds, yet the resolutions themselves assume that the State owes the money and that the only ground of objection to the settlement is that it does not meet the views of the people. They affirm in substance that a majority of a party has the right for the sake of its own success, to deprive citizens of this State of their property rights. Proclaiming that they are in the majority, and therefore "the rightful guardians of the honor and good name of the State, and that they willingly accept the duty and responsibility of preserving them from taint or suspicion," and that it is equally their right and duty to settle its indebtedness, the convention pledges the Democratic party to unsettle what has already been settled by the Legislature and without any complaint of unfairness, or of injustice, undertakes to readjust the settlement. The meaning is that the settlement not having been made by the Democratic party, but by a Legislature composed of men from both the great political parties, must not stand, although it has been fairly made, and secures to the people a release of 40 per cent. of the debt. The State must be thrown back into the condition of doubt and anxiety which has existed for so many years! The agitation must be continued not because of flagrant wrong, but solely for the reason that those who claim to be the rightful guardians of the honor of the State resent any interference with their prerogative right, and that a majority of the Democratic party is opposed to the settlement.

In the opinion of the minority this doctrine is monstrous. The question with which we have to deal is not a political question in a party sense. It is one that very nearly and deeply concerns every man, woman and child in the State. The debt is a burthen to be borne by all, and to be paid by each and every one according to the measure of his taxable wealth. Democrats and Republicans alike have an interest in its settlement. The denial to any man of a right to vote and act in regard to it should carry with it an exemption from payment of my part of the money. The question is a domestic one not related in any way to national politics, in regard to which, parties have been formed and will continue to exist.

The doctrine, moreover, is not Democratic and cannot be justified under any code of morals. It is in opposition to every just conception of the duty of a State to its citizens, and of the purposes of which free governments was established.

The framers of the constitution were not content to leave property rights at the mercy of the fleeting purposes of the day, or the caprices of popular majorities, nor were these rights to be subject to "the views of the people." Experience had taught them the necessity of protecting the citizen, not only against the arbitrary rule of one man, but against majorities, and therefore in Article 1, Section 17 of the constitution, it is declared "that all courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, persons or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice done without sale, denial or delay."

And in section 21 of the same article it is declared "That no man's particular service shall be required or property taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without just compensation made therefor," and in another section it is declared "that no retrospective law or laws impairing the obligations of contracts shall be made."

Another reason why we cannot consent to be bound by the action of the majority of the convention is to be found in the fact that the resolutions unjustly discriminate between the creditors of the State. The holders of the bonds which they describe as the State debt proper are to be paid in full, less what is called the war interest, while the holders of the other bonds of equal obligation, are to be paid only one half the sum due in bonds of the State bearing three per cent. interest, which is equivalent to less than 33 per cent. of their just demand. Nobody believes that this class of creditors, whose claims are thus recklessly disregarded, will accept the terms proposed, and we are convinced that the tendency of further agitation and heated discussion of this question is in the direction of downright repudiation of the entire debt, and that there is great danger that if it is not speedily removed from the arena of political strife, Tennessee will have to bear the opprobrium and suffer the losses that inevitably fall upon a repudiating State. We do not assert that a majority of those who sustain the action of the convention desire to bring about so unfortunate a conclusion to this lamentable controversy, but such is the tendency of their policies—of policies that are blind and reckless, looking to weight of numbers rather than to principles, and for the sake of gaining strength at the ballot-box, compel great masses of men to add millions to the public debt. As was shown when the convention having by a vote of 850 to 473 declared against the payment of war interest, within less than three hours afterward unanimously reversed its action upon an appeal made by a distinguished member who declared, that by so doing, it would "add 15,000 votes to their cause, and your banner will go to victory."

An additional reason for opposing the action of the convention is, that the new terms proposed, although unjustly discriminating between the creditors, does not materially change the sum total to be paid by the people. Indeed, many persons, well informed as to the different classes of bonds, do not hesitate to say that the sum will be paid under the settlement made by the Legislature is less than will be paid if the offer made by the convention shall be accepted. Thus, whatever may have been the motive that controlled the convention, the State will not derive any benefit from its action, while our own party will be still further disrupted.

The minority is not insensible to the fact that they have taken a course that will subject them to criticism by some, and to condemnation by others, of those with whom they have been associated in party relations.

The responsibility of this course they are willing to assume. They believe they are fully justified by the departure of the majority from every precedent in the history of the party in Tennessee; and they are constrained to take this step by their love of true Democracy which requires every man to do equal and exact justice to all men and exempt from the government a recognition of the personal, civil and political rights of all.

Moreover, they wish to save the Democracy of Tennessee and to place it abreast with the Democracy of the Union; to align it in 1882 with the men of other States who have declared that the public credit, State and national, must be maintained, and they are convinced that the only hope of harmonizing the Democracy of the State is to be found in the recognition of principles that govern men in all civilized States—the basis of which is the "Golden Rule."

Acquiesence in the settlement made by the Legislature, will place our unhappy State before the world in its proper position; it will accord to its creditors all they ask; will bring peace and repose to our borders, with honor and character to all our people.

J. E. BAILEY,
ROBT. L. MORRIS,
S. R. LATTA,
E. A. JAMES,
E. H. HATCHER,
Committee.

AT the so-called Democratic ratification meeting at Nashville last Saturday night some of the distinguished speakers did not ratify as much as they were expected to do. Dr. Menees, the Hon. A. S. Colyar and others said they were for Bate on purely personal grounds but could not swallow the platform on which he runs. This is the condition of many of the Democrats of Tennessee.

WE have received a folder sent out by the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, containing a complete time table of the road and all its connecting lines, together with a large colored map of the United States in which are shown the various branches of this great Southern road. Tourests and the travelling public generally will do well to send for this circular which may be obtained by addressing C. P. Atmore, General Passenger agent, Louisville, Ky.

As far back as 1869, when Gov. Brownlow's rule was overthrown and the disfranchised majority of the people took control of the State government, a resolution was passed unanimously by the Legislature, then overwhelmingly Democratic, declaring "That the people of Tennessee will never signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by sanctioning in any manner an indifference to public obligations" and "that expediency, together with the honor and good faith of the State, demand that the interest on the public debt be paid at the earliest practicable moment, and its principal securely provided for at maturity." These were the manly utterances of her brave sons just after emerging from the smoke and disaster of a bloody war. Are Tennesseans prepared, in a time of peace and plenty, to repudiate obligations acknowledged as just and due? We think not.

WE would earnestly call the attention of all of our readers to the address of the Committee of the State-credit Democracy, published elsewhere in this issue. Every good Democrat should give it a careful perusal. It sets out in clear, distinct language the sound and uncontrovertible reasons why the people of Tennessee ought not and cannot afford to readjust their already settled debt. Read it, think over it, and see therein why Readjusterism should be voted down.

IN 1880 the editor of the Courier-Journal declared repudiation a national issue and placed in the Democratic platform—of which he himself was the author—a plank which demanded the maintenance of the public faith both State and National. In his recent flop in support of the Readjusters of Tennessee, he says it has nothing to do with national issues, but is a mere local afiair. How's that?

THE Nashville Banner thus shows up the beautiful consistency and sound principle of the Readjusters:

The Readjusters have declared that the so-called State debt proper is a sacred debt; but from this they take the war interest. The railroad debt they pronounce illegal or doubtful, and on this, with sublime consistency, they agreed to pay war interest after having stricken it out. We hope this is pleasing to Low-tax men who stand on principle.

COL. A. S. COLYAR, editor of the Nashville American, said in a speech, at Nashville last Saturday night, that he would vote for Gen. Bate on personal grounds but would "scratch the platform." Col. Colyar is like thirty or forty thousand other Democrats in Tennessee. He cannot swallow this 50-3 repudiation scheme.

From all parts of the State comes the news that true Democrats will not support the 50-3 readjusting platform to any very alarming extent. Many a Democrat who will vote for Gen. Bate will not vote for representatives on such a platform.

THE excessively hot weather of the last few weeks has been getting in its work on the noble band of patriots assembled at Washington and they have determined to flee from the wrath. Congress will accordingly adjourn on July 10th and the country at large will not be sorry.

Funding the Bonds.

Col. Flemming, of Nashville, writes to the Courier-Journal as follows:

Amid the din of factions the people are not aware that the funding of the State debt is going on. The State Financial Board have been in New York sometime. Gov. Haw-Hawkins showed me a letter this evening from Comptroller Nolan, stating that up to Saturday last one and one-half million of old bonds had been filed for refunding. This shows a ready acceptance of the debt settlement by the creditors, and the probabilities are that, before the next election, the greater part of the debt will be refunded at 60-3-4-5-6- Certainly two payments of interest will be made upon the bonds refunded, for the Treasurer has the money in hand for so doing, or coming in to do it."

THE Memphis Appeal says: "Political biographies are the leading products of the newspapers just now." Yes, but how much more sadly interesting will be the political obituaries soon to ripen.

MR. JOHN SULLIVAN died at the residence of his brother, Mr. Patrick Sullivan, on Sunday afternoon last about 6 o'clock. He was not generally known to many of our citizens, having only been a resident of this city for the last twelve months, whither he came direct from Killarny, county of Kerry, parish of Anglish, Ireland. During his short residence in this city he won many friends among those of his own nationality, his acquaintance with our citizens extending little beyond that. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen and his death was much regretted by his friends. Funeral services were held at the Catholic church on Monday afternoon, the Rev. Father Gleeson assisted by the Rev. Father Hazley officiating. His remains were interred in the City Cemetery, followed thence by a large concourse of mourners.

THE Kentucky wheat crop is said to be the largest ever known in the history of that State. The corn crop at present is also larger than usual and the stand better than for years. The tobacco crop is much larger than ever before planted.

I failed to sell my lots on Franklin and Commerce streets, advertised some weeks ago, and will be glad to see any one wishing to purchase at private sale. These are the most desirable building lots in the city. ED. C. CAMPBELL.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the dear old soul, has just turned her sixty-fourth year.

THE egg product of France last year amounted to $300,000,000, so says a report.

THE Catskill stage drivers retain the old code as regards swearing.

Faded Colors Restored.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parkers Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

S. R. Baldwin writes: "After trying Soothing Remedies without avail and Physicians without relief, I gave DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (Teething Powders), and it acted like magic. I occasionally give a powder to keep my child's gums softened."

Thousands use it. Why Hesitate?

It is adapted especially to those cases where the womb is disordered, and will cure any irregularities of the "menses." Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator acts like a charm in 'whites,' or in a sudden check of the "monthly courses," from cold, trouble of mind, or like causes, by restoring the discharge in every instance. So also in chronic cases its action is prompt and decisive, and saves the constitution from countless evils and premature decay. Ask your druggist for a circular.

Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column.

Advertised Letters.

The following list of letters remain uncalled for in the Clarksville Tenn., post-office up to Saturday, July 1, 1882. If not taken out within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead-letter office at Washington:

Anderson, Beverly	Brodie, Miss Clara
Collier, —	Connell, Mrs M E.
Catlett, G W	Clark, D H
Clinard, Mrs Sallie	Carver, Elizabeth
Clark, Miss Fannie	Carter, Mrs S A
Dean, Mrs J R	Estes, Mrs M T.
Foust, Mrs Eliza	Fisk, Clinton B
Ford, Geo W 2	Genlr, Miss Martha
Gold, Miss Sills	Grant, Miss Ella
Garrett, Miss Millie	Heafer, Mrs S N
Johnson, Cordie	Johnson, Nannie
Kage, Lucy	Kurley, Ella
Lowe, Miss Ella C	McFall, Effie
Mace, John	Manley, Margaret
Nelson, Jno R	Organ, Lena
Pence, P P	Rinehart, Jennie
Radford, Jula	Scott, Walter
Strother, Almeda	Smith, J m
Tandy, Rosa	Thomas, Rachel
Thomas, J R	Thomas, Dr B H
West, Henry	Whitten, S P

When calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

SAM'L REXINGER, P. M.

Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—*Home Journal.*

DIED.

ANNA MAUD, daughter of John W. and Georgie A. Bedwell, was born July 7, 1880, and died of cholera infantum, June 22, 1882. She was a sweet, bright and lovely child, and possessed a quick understanding for one of her age. We loved her with the tenderest love, but God loved her too, and has taken her to be his happy child above. She has gone to a land where suffering is unknown. Sleep on little Maudie, it is hard to give you up; your sweet little voice and little pattering feet, will be missed by none more than your dear, AUNT JANIE.

The Fall Term
OF THE
CLARKSVILLE
Male Academy!
BEGINS
Monday, September 4, 1882.
July 1, 1882-tf D. M. QUARLES.

FINAL SALE
OF
Bell Wood Lands

I will, at the Court House at Dover, Tenn., sell publicly,

August the 14th, 1882,

all of the unsold lands of Wood, Yeatman & Co., consisting of No. 3 Prior tract, and Nos. 62, 67 and 64 Coaling lands, Nos. 71, 74 and 91 timbered tracts. Also one or two detached parcels. These lands are valuable for farming, and also for timber, and will be sold without reserve, and sale confirmed at September term of the Court. Terms as heretofore, one-fourth cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent, and lien retained. No personal security required. Parties who desire to look at these lands will call on me at Dover, 10 days prior to sale.

J. C. STEGER,
Trustee and Special Commissioner.
July 1, 1882-tds

Dr. Clark A. Miner
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Occulist and Aurist,

late of Chicago, has permanently located in Clarksville. Office for the present at Franklin House. Will make calls in the city or country at regular prices. Exclusive agent for Dr. Leslie E. Kelley's DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD remedies for the

Opium Habit and Drunkenness.

Dr. Miner will give special attention to

Chronic Diseases,

such as Catarrh, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Epilepsy (Fits), Deafness, Cataracts, Blindness, Crooked Eyes, Spinal Curvatures, Club Feet, Piles, Fistula and all Diseases of the Lower Bowels, Genito Urinary Organs, Female Diseases of all kinds, and all Chronic Conditions. ☞Office hours 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. jy1-tf

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

W. D. Weakley vs. W. H. Anderson.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Monday, July 24, 1882,

all the right, title, claim and interest of W. H. Anderson in and to a tract of land lying in Civil District No. 15 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, and upon which said W. H. Anderson now lives, said tract of land containing 100 acres, and bounded on the north, south, east and west by the lands belonging to the estate of Samuel Wilson deceased, subject to the homestead right of said W. H. Anderson in the same under the laws of the State of Tennessee.

Levied on as the property of W. H. Anderson to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of W. D. Weakley.

J. E. MOSELEY, Sheriff.
July 1, 1882-4t

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

Dority, Wood & Co. vs. J. R. Ware, Hewlett & Achey vs. J. R. Ware, and Grant & Bourne vs. J. R. Ware.

By virtue of three writs venditioni exponas to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Clarksville, on

Monday, July 24, 1882,

the one-half undivided interest of J. R. Ware in a tract of land situated in District No. 5 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, and bounded as follows: On the east by J. M. Warmack, south by M. C. Rosson, west by Sam Wilson, north by J. M. Warmack, containing 125 acres.

Levied on as the property of J. R. Ware to satisfy three executions in my hands in favor of Dority, Wood & Co., Hewlett & Achey, and Grant & Bourne.

J. E. MOSELEY, Sheriff.
July 1, 1882-4t

NEW GOODS
—AT—
Rice, Broaddus & Co.'s Old Stand!

Having purchased the stock of Rice, Broaddus & Co., I will sell the old goods at cost and less than cost, and all new goods at live and let live profit. I will try and keep the stock well assorted, with such goods as the trade may require, and will use my earnest efforts to please all of my old tried friends who have stood by us in adversity as well as in prosperity, for which you have our heartfelt thanks, and shall have in the future my utmost efforts to please all who may be kind enough to patronize me. Very respectfully,

RICHARD S. BROADDUS,
AGENT.
June 24, 1882-tf

BROADHURST INSTITUTE,
(CHARTERED)
Established in 1876.

This well established and excellent School, for the HIGHER CULTURE OF YOUNG LADIES, will be re-opened on

MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1882,

with a full corps of experienced teachers. A thorough English and Classic Course is our aim.

MUSIC A SPECIALTY.

Apply for particulars to

ROBT. AUG. BROADHURST, President,
Or J. W. GRANT, Principal. Clarksville, Tenn.
June 17, 1882-3m

SEED. SEED.
—:o:—
Keesee AND Northington

Sell Field Seed cheap, because they sell for spot cash.

Joy and happiness has been brought to the hearts of mothers, and the bloom of health restored to the cheeks of many little darlings, by DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (Teething Powders).

Mothers, sleep sweetly to night by giving your child DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (Teething Powders.)

New stock Dress Ginghams and Polka Dot Lawns, just received at Coulter, Bro. & Strattons'.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance.

SOUTH-WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.
Clarksville, Tenn.

Session 1882-83 Opens Sept. 1, 1882.

FACULTY.

REV. J. N. WADDEL, D. D. LL. D., Chancellor.
REV. T. R. WELCH, D. D., Vice-Chancellor.
REV. J. R. SHEARER, D. D.
S. J. COFFMAN, A. M.
J. W. CALDWELL, A. M., M. D.
E. B. MASSIE.
G. F. NICOLASSEN, A. M., PH. D.

There is one Elementary Class in Latin, one in Greek, and two in Mathematics.
Especial attention is given to the Commercial Course, and to History and English Literature.
Eight Schools are in operation.
Degrees are conferred in five courses.

TERMS:

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

Board in families low. Total expenses $210 to $235 a year. Send for a Catalogue.
June 24, 1882-3m

Election Notice.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August 1882, I will open and hold an election in the different precincts of Montgomery County for the purpose of electing the following officers: One Sheriff, one Circuit Court Clerk, one County Court Clerk, one Trustee, two Magistrates, one School Commissioner and one Constable for each district, (except No. 12, which elects two).

District No. 1—H D Marshall, J W L Power, Polk Prince, judges; F Ewing, W W McMurray, clerks; T G Parham, officer.
Dist. No. 2—W H McCauley, N O Lovelace, Wyley Jordan, judges; W F Johnson, James Kennedy, clerks; A J Jones, officer.
Dist. No. 3—Wm Killebrew, J M Anderson, H F Wilder, judges; W W P Hambaugh, A McDaniel, clerks; W H Burgess, officer.
Dist. 4—Jas Southall, J D Kendrick, J W Smith, judges; Mack Smith, W S Mallory, clerks; J K P Merritt, officer.
Dist. No. 5—A Grant, Jas Gaines, G Ford judges; T F Northington, J H Achey clerks; J Z Grant, officer.
Dist. No. 6—H M Dudley, C P Wrfield, H Peterson, judges; Garth Brockman, G M Johnson, clerks; Lewis Bourne, officer.
Dist. No. 7—J T Jenkins, J B Osborn, B F Madole, judges; W Osborn, H O Hambaugh, clerks; J J T Staton, officer.
Dist No 8—I P Howard, E A Peg