THE CHRONICLE.

ED. C. CAMPBELL, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., July 22, 1882.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH H. FUSSELL,

of Maury.

Democratic Executive Committee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 23, 1882.—In obedience to instructions from the Democratic Convention held in this city 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. Barker, 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.

State Central Committee.

1. H. F. Coleman, of Hancock.
2. J. W. Caldwell, of Knox.
3. P. D. Sims, of Hamilton.
4. R. L. C. White, of Wilson.
5. J. D. Tillman, of Lincoln.
6. P. G. Johnson, of Montgomery.
7. J. E. R. Carpenter, of Maury.
8. A. J. Weldon, of Henry.
9. F. W. Moore, of Obion.
10. W. A. Collier, of Shelby.

At large—E. A. James, of Hamilton; W. H. Jackson, of Davidson; Wm. Sanford, of Tipton; R. A. Hood, of Blount; H. H. Barr, of Weakley.

Sixth District Congressional Convention.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee for the Sixth Congressional district, a convention is called to meet in the city of Clarksville at 12 m., on Aug. 22, 1882, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The members of the committee will take charge of and indicate the manner of choosing delegates to the convention in their respective counties.

W. H. JACKSON, Chm'n.

The members of the committee are:
W. H. Jackson, Davidson county.
G. M. Rogers, Humphreys county.
W. A. West, Stewart county.
T. A. Turner, Cheatham county.
J. W. Judd, Robertson county.
A. H. Munford, Montgomery county.
S. M. Wilson, Houston county.
W. E. McNeilly, Davidson county.

Democratic County Executive Committee.

The time of the Democratic Executive Committee having expired, and being instructed by the Convention to appoint another, I hereby announce the following Executive Committe for Montgomery County:

H. C. Merritt, Chairman.
Dist. No. 1—R Y Johnson.
" " 2—W H Killebrew.
" " 3—John P Manson.
" " 4—J W Trabern.
" " 5—Dr N L Northington.
" " 6—Ed B Ross.
" " 7—J T Staton, J J Garrott.
" " 8—Bradley Martin.
" " 9—G W Caudle.
" 10—H B Williams.
" " 11—Dr J R Paine.
" " 12—Chas G Smith, H Freeh, O M Blackman, F P Greney, D N Kennedy, H H Lurton, R H Burney and R B Tarpley.
" " 13—John R Ussery.
" " 14—John T Burney.
" " 15—R B Bigger.
" " 16—A J Gilbert.
" " 17—Hatcher Neblett.
" " 18—J W Attaway.
" " 19—Ed Lucas.
" " 20—Wm Allen.

POLK G. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Convention.

READ AND PONDER.

We ask the Democracy to calmly consider its attitude towards the rival candidates for Governor and the platforms adopted on the 20th of June and the 11th of July. The platform adopted on the 11th is the same upon which we stood in 1880, and promulgates principles which the Democracy has stood by since 1869, and were proudly proclaimed in the National Democratic Convention. We, who stand upon that platform, are where we have been for years, and are in accord with the party in other States. In fact, everybody knows that if the National Convention in 1884 shall take ground against us, the party in the other States will go to the wall and stay there for a generation to come.

Compare the two platforms. Compare the manner in which they have been received by the people. One is accepted by all the true friends of State Credit. The other is accepted by nobody. The Savage men condemn it, the Snodgrass devotees spurn it, nearly every prominent Low-taxer in the State spits upon it, the so-called State Credit harmonizers denounce it. In truth, nobody will have anything to do with it.

Upon this platform stands Gen. Bate, a worthy gentleman, and as a man entirely unobjectionable. But what ideas does he represent. In his Nashville speech he said he approved the 50-3 measure, and if elected he will certainly use the influence of his great position to get the Legislature to repeal the settlement agreed upon by the State and its creditors, and to tender to the creditors the 50-3 proposition. No sane man believes that this offer will be accepted, and no wise one believes that the incoming Legislature, if the harmonizers shall succeed, will move one inch in the direction of a higher figure. The result will be that at the end of two years we will be just where we were when the Supreme Court decided against the 100-3 bill. We will be all at sea—nothing settled, the people discouraged; the Democracy still more divided than now; our friends in other States weighed down by the incubus of repudiation, and Tennessee in all probability a Republican State. These consequences we may avoid simply by doing what is politically and morally right. Politically right, because we will be sustaining every declaration of our party, whether in National or State Conventions; right, because we strengthen our friends abroad; right, because that course will give to us the peace and quietude we so much need. Morrally right, because it recognizes the just claims of our creditors, and accords to them the privilege of having something to say about the settlement of what is due to them. Now we put the question plainly to every intelligent man. Which course should we take? What will be better for the future of the party and better for the State? There can be but one answer.

Mere party unity and harmony can never be reached through a violation of the plainest teachings of experience and morals. Such unity cannot survive the passions and agitations of a single canvass. The men who unite are not agreed. They cannot agree, they will never agree. They are as much divided in opinion to-day as they were before the 20th of June. They will be as much divided when the election shall be over, when the Legislature meets and the differences becoming every day more and more apparent, will become manifest in an utter disruption of the patched up truce.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

What Does it Mean.

It means that the State Credit men have put their foot down exactly where they mean to stand, and that no considerations of party expediency are going to move them from that position, whatever may be the result. On the plea of *harmony* they have made compromise after compromise until further compromise would be a crime, with no other result than to encourage further demands on the part of the repudiating element; and to go further in that direction would be to surrender at discretion to a faction whose principles have been condemned by every Democratic convention that has spoken for the State of Tennessee. Such a surrender they will never make.

Every Democratic convention we say has so spoken. The meeting of last June, at Nashville, was convened simply for conference between the Democratic party and the faction which seceded from it in 1880, for the purpose of acertaining whether a re-union was practicable, and it was found impracticable. That is the sum of the whole transaction, and if some of those who had hitherto adhered to the party joined the seceders, that does not alter the position. Those who declined to do so are the only true representatives of the party. The number seceding, whether it constitutes a majority or a minority of the conference does not effect that position at all.

The conference then having failed in its purpose—as most men foresaw—the Democrats who remained called their convention for the 11th of July, reported their platform in accord with every previous utterance of the party, nominated their candidate for Governor and there the matter rests. The resulting platform and nominee have every title to recognition as the Democratic platform and candidate. The secession was made in 1880. We see with regret so many good Democrats joining it in 1882, but that makes no difference in the duty of the faithful who remain, they and they only have the privilege and responsibility of acting for the Democratic party; for the action of those who prefer to join the seceding readjusters they are not responsible, nor is their position affected by that secession, be the numbers what they may.

As to the nickname of Bolters which it has attempted to fix upon them, they are indifferent to the attempt, as the thing they abandoned was not the Democratic party, but simply an abortive conference between the Democratic party and a faction which had revolted from it.

This is what the convention of July 11th means; let all men weigh it well.

D. F. W.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL'S BEAUTIFUL CONSISTENCY.

The Courier-Journal is now daily using its columns in an unwise and weak effort to uphold and support the unholy cause of repudiation in Tennessee. *Unwise* because inconsistency in a newspaper is always unwise from a business standpoint, and unwise in a broader and higher sense because the advocacy of wrong, dishonor and injustice is never the part of wisdom. *Weak*, because its honest convictions are not in its utterances and it presents the pitiable spectacle to all who know the facts, of a widely circulated and in many respects powerful journal prostituting its consistency, sincerity and honest convictions to the unmanly personal spite and prejudices of its editor.

Read what it said only a few short months ago:

"The division in the Democratic party in Tennessee seems to be past all healing, which, considering the cause, is not to be regreted. A solidity purchased by the sacrifice of convictions, by the suppression of opinions, cannot long be maintained. When the repudiation element left the convention at Nashville in 1880 the issue was clearly made; harmony then could only be secured by committing the party to readjustment, to repudiatetion, to a refusal to fulfill sacred obligations. Before the division the debt paying element was anxious for a compromise; they consented to sacrifices which were exceedingly dangerous; they made concessions which, later on, their calmer judgments could not justify. When these were rejected, when the repudiators demanded all or nothing, and, failing to secure their demands set up a separate organization, the Democratic party, relieved of a discordant element, was enabled to plant itself in a stronger position, and secured a popular support and approval, which, otherwise, would have been sought in vain. The course of the Tennessee Democrats was approved by the National convention, and it commends itself to right thinking men everywhere. Defeat under such circumstances was far more honorable than victory purchased by compromises. By the determination of the party in 1880 to use all its power to wipe out the stain of repudiation, more was done for Tennessee, more for the party, more far the advancement of Southern interests, than was possible by any coalition with the Repudiators."

Contrast these utterances—manly, truthful, clear in thought and bristling with the force of honesty and sincerity, powerful inasmuch as they ring with the honest sentiments of the writer—with its latter day editorials in defense of Bate and Readjusterism. How weak, how insincere, what a straining after some excuse to justify its change fo front.

"WE arraign the Republican party for its reckless extravagance with public funds, the issuance of subsidies to the favored few; the disregard for the organic and fundamental law of the land, as set forth in the Constitution and for its growing and increasing advance to centralization; for its system of protection to the strong corporations, thereby imposing additional burdens upon the laborer, producer and mechanic."

The State Credit Democracy of Tennessee brings this indictment against the Republican party and will it not be signed by all good Democrats?

DEMOCRACY may suffer defeat in the cause of right, but there will be a glorious consciousness of duty done that is sweeter far than victory by a sacrifice of honest principle.

COL. A. S. COLYAR ON THE 50-3 PROPOSITION.

Col. A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, in an open letter to J. M. McConnell, in reply to a letter written to him by McConnell replying to some editorial strictures of Col. Colyar in the Nashville American on his (McConnell's) speech, when selected as temporary chairman of the late High Joint, in which he advocated 50-3—a speech, by the way, that was generally condemned and criticised as being entirely unappropriate and uncalled for, and which threw a fire-brand into the convention and kindled anew the dissensions of the party thereby defeating any compromise that might have been made—takes occasion to speak as follows:

He says "Every well informed man in the convention knows that this proposition (the 50-3) will never be considered by our creditors. The very fact, that not one of the committee who were among the most intelligent men in the convention, believed such a proposition would be entertained ought, it seems to me, have prompted one who was going to make such a proposition, to stop and enquire what the chance was of getting a settlement of the figures. Any intelligent, well informed man sitting by your side would have told you if you had asked him, that the proposition was unwise for the reason that it could not be carried out."

* * * And again, "by disregarding the action of the committee and fixing a figure which means nothing, thousands and thousands of men who condemned the 60-3-4-5-6 bill will say we will take it rather than have the vexatious and demoralizing question continued.

A few short months will demonstrate what I say, the 60-3-4-5-6 will be a fixed fact or for years we will struggle over the question, corrupting Legislatures, demoralizing the people and permanently endangering the reputation of the State by being compelled through the Courts to pay the debt when we once had the chance of settling at a very low figure."

Such expressions of opinion, coming as they do from Col. Colyar, an intelligent gentleman and one who has made, both as a citizen and an editor of one of the leading newspapers of the State, a special study of this vexatious question, ought indeed to have great weight with those who honestly desire its final settlement. It seems to us, that as the proposed 50-3 compromise can never be carried out, it is the bounden duty of every good and law-abiding citizen of the State to stand for the maintenance of a settlement already made and already a law upon the statute books of the State.

The voice of justice, of reason and of common sense as well as a plain duty to ourselves calls for its firm and faithful maintenance.

"WHAT in the h—ll are we here for if not the offices?" was the sudden, profanely emphatic, but embarrassing, pertinent enquiry hurled by Flannagan, of Texas, at his co-delegates in the Republican convention at Chicago in 1880. "What are we Democrats for if not the offices?" seems equally to be the vital principle and cohesive power that sustains and upholds the Readjuster party of Tennessee. They are willing to throw all the time-honored principles, all the antecedents and usages of the true Democratic party of the State and Nation to the winds if they can only secure the offices.

It is an unwarranted and unjust prostitution of Democratic principles and will not be submitted to by the Democracy of Tennessee. If they can give no better reason why the people should vote for their man and platform than that they want the offices, they will find themselves wofully beaten in this race. Democracy stands on a higher plane than this.

THE Columbia Herald has changed hands, Mr. A. S. Horsley the editor, retiring. We regret to see Mr. Horsley retire from the editorial charge of the Herald, a position he has filled long and with much ability, but it is exceedingly gratifying to see the Herald continue its support of the true principles of Democracy which are founded in justice and truth, and are bound to prevail sooner or later. The Herald under its new management bravely says:

We cannot lend our aid to error and that which we believe brings dishonor and shame upon the State, simply for the temporary success of the party organization which has abandoned its principle.

We find a very strong element in our own county favoring this course and it is daily and rapidly increasing in strength, and when the question is thoroughly discussed and fully understood it will command the approval of a great majority of the people of the State.

FROM the carpenter's bench—poor and honest—he has by honesty of purpose and practical merit fought his way up until he stands to-day the honored standard bearer of the State Credit Democracy of Tennessee. A proud and honorable eminence indeed. Joe Fussell coming before the people as the advocate of right and justice cannot fail to command their respect and confidence.

JOE FUSSELL, as the true representative of the honest young Democracy of the State and the embodiment and personification of principles that are correct and unassailable, will not fail to command the respectful ear of the people of Tennessee and the zealous support of all who love the fair name and honor of their State.

THE Union City, "Our Country" says: "Whenever the Readjusters flaunt General Bate's epaulets in your face, shake Joe Fussell's old musket back at them. Why should we not honor the private who bore the brunt of battle; often tramping—barefooted through the burning sages and over the frozen ground following the comfortably clad and well mounted General?"

COL. JOHN H. SAVAGE is an open and avowed candidate for the United States Senate. When the next Legislature meets he will sing

"I was so quickly done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

WHY THE STATE CREDIT DEMOCRACY DID NOT WITHDRAW IN A BODY.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—The question has often been asked "why did not a larger number of delegates publicly signify their disapproval of the action of the 20th-of-June convention and withdraw?" This is a question of considerable importance, and all Democratic papers should see that their readers are fully posted in regard to it, as it can be answered in a very few words, to wit; "Simply because they were not allowed an opportunity." Every fair minded man who was at the convention will substantiate the above; after the unprecedented and unwarranted speech of the temporary chairman, McConnell, in which he forestalled the action of the convention, it was plainly seen that the Savage following did not propose to recognize the wishes or feelings of the State Credit Democrats but as they were evidently in the majority, intended to ride rough-shod over any and all propositions and carry their point at all hazards. McConnell gave the Key-note, and after that the convention became a howling, yelling mob. In vain did the more decent portion call for order, in vain did the chairman appoint sergeants at arms and order the floor cleared of all save delegates, hoots and yells of derision arose on all sides and no attempt was made to enforce the order. After the platform had been voted upon by sections a motion was made to adopt it as a whole, the vote under the rules on this should have been taken up by counties, and this was insisted upon by our county delegation (which, by the way, had been polled and was *solid* against the adoption,) and several other counties, no attention, however, was paid to their appeals and the question was put *viva voce* and declared carried, doubtless as many voting for it who were not delegates as those who were; at this point Hon. D. B. Cooper, of Maury, arose and entered the protest of himself and friends, a delegate from Davidson entered a protest signed by a number of his county delegates, and a delegate from Henry a like protest; at this juncture, and while twenty-five or thirty gentlemen from various portions of the house were trying to get recognition from the chair for the same purpose, the Low-tax crew, seeing that the bolt was taking a formidable shape, raised a yell to adjourn and the motion was declared carried in the utmost confusion. Thus effectually putting on the gag and preventing the State Credit Democrats from withdrawing in a body as they would have done if there had been any possible show. Let the people understand this and they will readily see why the Readjusters were so ready to undo part of their hasty work, when they met at night; they found that without any preconcerted arrangements, a large and influential number of State Credit Democrats were in conference in the Senate chamber and in order to soft-sawder them and catch votes, they, under special instructions of the high priest of repudiation, Marks and his co-adjutor, ex-Gov. Harris, made a shuttle cock of the war interest, a small matter of only six or eight millions, restored that to the creditors, and then magnanimously invited the bolters to return, which invitation to their honor the bolters unanimously rejected.

DELEGATE.

THE STATE DEBT.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—Our State debt is at present the only question which distracts a hitherto united Democracy in the great State of Tennessee. While politicians are discussing and demagogues are agitating the question, it is almost impossible for the honest yoemanry of the country to give it that fair and impartial consideration which its status and importance demand. I am one among many thousands in Tennessee who believe that this debt would have been settled long ago, with entire satisfaction to the bondholders, if distractionists for political preferment had only ceased to agitate. There is certainly honesty in the great body politic to do right if let alone, but the great misfortune with many of us is, we do not know what is right, having so many counsellors and advisers.

Discuss as we may, and agitate to our heart's content, there are but three questions to be considered: First, is it an honest debt? Second, is it honest to repudiate, or even scale an honest debt? Third, are able to pay it?

In discussing the first proposition we will state that it is argued by a great many, that during Brownlow's Dynasty a goodly number of bonds were issued not having the sanction of the tax-payers of Tennessee, in as much as they were at that time disfranchised and had no representation. It matters but little whether they were issued fraudulently or wrongfully, the main question comes up, did the State of Tennessee reap the benefit of the proceeds? If so, then and in that case these bonds should be promptly paid, and will be paid if the tax-payers are as honest as I believe they are. If the State of Tennessee did not reap the benefit of said bonds and they were issued without authority, then and in that case they should not be paid, and the bondholder took the same under the old maxim, "*caveat emptor*."

As to the second and third propositions, we do not propose to discuss in the present paper further than to say that it is certainly dishonest to repudiate any honest debt, whether contracted by the State under legal authority or by private individuals under their own free will and accord. As to a debt being scaled honestly, this depends upon a free and voluntary agreement between the debtor and creditor. If the debtor is unable to pay and the creditor, appreciating the position and circumstances, chooses to take less, then there is no injury to any one and a fair, honest transaction is effected, but it is wrong, decidedly wrong for the debtor to say I will give you so much and no more, here again honor steps in and dictates the terms of settlement, viz: for the debtor to pay what he is able to pay, and let a credit *pro tanto* be entered on the obligation with the continued promise to pay the remainder when fortune smiles, and if death supervenes, let the epitaph be written, "Here lies an honest man, the noblest work of God."

It is urged by a great many hitherto State Credit men that they intead to support Bate upon the ground that Senator Bailey, Doak, Fussell & Co., bolted the convention of the 20th of June. Now let us look at it a moment and see who were the real bolters.

In the campaign of 1880 it was accepted as an admitted fact, that the Legislature was composed of State Credit men, and a vast proportion of said membership pledged to 50-4. When convened in solemn council they thought this was too little and actually placed it at 60-6, which is the law and the settlement to-day. Did not this Legislature represent the wishes of the people? They certainly did at 50-4 if they did not at 60-6. When the convention met at Nashville on the 20th of June, they not only repudiated the settlement made by the Legislature at 60-6, but they bolted the known sentments of the people at 50-4, as expressed by their voice at the ballot-box when they voted for their representatives pledged to 50-4, by adopting a plank in their platform that they will pay 50-3 and no more. Now who are the bolters? There is not much difference between 50-4 and 50-3, there is a sufficiency however to establish a principle. To be consistent with their antecedents, why did not they put it at 50-4 and preserve somewhat of consistency at least. While it is not my province to defend Senator Bailey personally as he is amply able to defend himself, yet I have noticed with chagrin the denunciations of the Courier-Journal against this great and good man with nothing against him on the record save that he is battling for the honor and integrity of his native State, and to keep her from that taint of repudiation which has so signally marked one of our sister States of a half a century's standing. 'Tis said that Senator Bailey occupies the head and front of the State Credit party, because he is largely interested financially as a bondholder. I do not believe that the Senator is or could be swerved from the path of political duty by any such mercenary motives, having known him personally for forty years, my conceptions of his character are just the reverse. If the antagonism arising between Senator Bailey and the Courier-Journal had its origin in any personal matter I have nothing to say, as he is amply able to vindicate himself, but so far as his political record extends, I have the right with others thus to give an expression of my views, both as to men and measures.

JOHN.

HEAR ALL SIDES.

The present canvass in this State bids fair to be very warm and hotly contested. Here at the outset men are too quick to jump at a decision to form an opinion and to make an assertion of how they are going to vote, before they have carefully weighed and calmly considered the questions upon which they will be required to exercise the right of ballot. Let us be calm, cool and conservative. Do not say you will do this, that or the other, until you have heard all sides of the subject. Consider it as you would a plain business matter of your own, take it with you to your homes, away from the passion and prejudice of heated debate, away from the wild clamor of the crowd and the baseless assertions of the unprincipled demagogue and decide, with all the parts before you, for yourself, which is the right and wrong of it. The State Credit Democracy have entered this contest believing they are battling for the right, for the honor, credit and material welfare of the State. They do not appeal to the inflamed passions of men, to short lived policy and weak expediency, but to the intelligent understanding of men, to that sense of common honesty and justice which always triumphs sooner or later over dishonesty and ignorance.

To men who are seeking after what's right, to those who will not be slaves to a maddening popular clamor and do not think might makes right, we would say, do not be too hasty in making up your mind in this quadrilateral contest as to which side you will support. Hear them all. Be just, calm, quiet, conservative, do not let your prejudice get the better of your judgement, and to all such as these the State Credit Democracy will present its cause, confident that Democracy may be sustained in Tennessee "upon the broad foundation of justice and fair dealing, instead of upon the uncertain sands of a time serving expediency."

"WE are in favor of a liberal system of public schools; so that every child in Tennessee may have a good education. And recognizing the good effects of what is known as the "four mile law," by which the number of schools has been increased and crime and vice diminished, we are opposed to its repeal."

Surely such a plank will meet with the earnest support and hearty endorsement of every father in Tennessee.

"WE favor the establishment of a railroad commission to regulate freight tariffs so as to prevent unjust discrimination, with such powers as shall protect the rights of both the people and the railroads."

Such commissions have already been appointed in other States and worked great good to all parties concerned. Let us then favor such a plan for settling this important question as has been approved by the cautious voice of experience.

"WE favor a policy that will compel railroad corporations as well as all other corporations and individuals in the State of Tennessee, to bear their equal part of the burden of taxation."

Every good citizen in Tennessee is certainly in favor of equal taxation. The true Democracy pledges itself to see to this, why not then stand by the true Democracy?

An Irregular Committee and an Irregular Convention.

The Democratic County Convention appointed in 1880 was composed of 28 members. This committee was renewed at the mass meeting of the State Credit Regular Democracy, which was held on the 5th of July, 1882. A majority of this old Committee were appointed and have accepted positions on this regular Committee of which Mr. H. C. Merritt is chairman. By some sort of hocus-pocus, a remnant of this Committee who are supporting the readjusting ticket, met in the back room of a law office on Poverty Row and went through the form of calling a Readjusting Convention for August 7th, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. We thought the stock argument of the Bate party was that the majority should rule. By what sort of argument can they justify this action of a small minority of an extinct County Committee? We warn State Credit Democrats against any sort of participation in this Convention. True State Credit Democrats will have on opportunity of supporting Democrats for the Legislature, who have never flickered on the matter of sustaining the credit of the State and who will vote to let the debt settlement already made stand.

SENATOR HOWELL E. JACKSON says: "The very salvation of the party as well as the highest interest of the State demands an acquiescence in the late settlement which fully meets every equity that can be urged against the outstanding bonds. The Bate platform destroys Tennessee Democracy and handicaps the national Democracy in 1884. Every young man in the State who loves his State and party and who has hopes in the future ought to come out manfully for the right and by every honorable means oppose the late repudiation and Readjuster platform and policy to which a gallant soldier, Gen. W. B. Bate, has unfortunately committed himself."

Judge Jeremiah S. Black says Blaine will be the next Republican candidate for President and Hancock will again receive the Democratic nomination. Judge Black is a mighty smart man and, we believe, has good reason on which to found his belief in Blaine's nomination, but when he talks of Hancock again receiving the Democratic nomination, he is entirely off. Gen. Hancock may have many great and noble qualities, but as an available candidate for President he is a failure.

"WE recognize the recent settlement of the State debt, made by the present Legislature as in accord with the platforms of the Democratic party of 1880, both State and National and as just and honorable, both to the people and the creditors of the State and declare that it should not be disturbed or readjusted."

This is the plank in regard to the State debt upon which the Democratic party stood in 1880 and upon which it stands to-day unterrified and undismayed. If it was right then it is right now. It is sound and impervious to decay and we invite the good citizens of Tennessee to stand upon it with us. It is broad enough for all.

THE Half-breeds are very much tickled over the name "Bailey-doaks" which was invented by the Annanias of the C-J., and have been using it on any and all occasions; but we heard of a couple who applied the name to a State Credit gentleman, the other day, and they got upon their ears (pretty tall climbing, by the way) when he retorted, by addressing them as "Snodgrass-savages." Mem: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

ALL the time this reckless agitation is going on the compromise of the State with its creditors is steadily being fulfilled and by the time the next Legislature meets the bonds will in all probability be funded. Comptroller Nolen, who has just returned from New York, says the Brownsville States and Bee, reports that $3,000,000 of bonds have already been funded under the late settlement.

DEMOCRATS should take the platform of the July 11th Convention and read it carefully and by sections. Ponder over the clear, ringing sound principles therein set forth and see if your calm reason and sound judgement does not endorse every word of it. As compared to the abortion of the High-joint, it is as The Book of Holy Writ to the silly twaddle of a modern novel.

IT is now said that that sweet-scented couple, Senators Kellogg and Maxey are implicated in the Star-route swindle, though it is safe to predict they will never be brought to trial. The trial of those parties already indicted is dragging its slow length along and will result finally in a big farce of an acquittal.

SNODGRASS announces himself for Congress for the 3d District, and in speaking of the State debt he says: "My views are well known in the district. They have undergone no change." Which means he will probably vote for Bate but scratch the miserable platform. Alas, *Et tu Brute!*

WE wonder what the Brownsville Democrat and a number of other Tennessee papers that we could name are paying the Courier-Journal for their editorial matter. It is a good thing the C-J. flopped or else a number of the aforesaid reprints would be in a bad row of stumps for brains.

JOE FUSSELL may not be a "General" or have any other high-sounding title, but thank God, in this country, the "rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for a' that."

"VOTE for no man that stands on the Bate platform," says the Shelbyville Commercial, the bugle horn of the Low-taxers. No, even the ultra-low-taxers can't stomach it. It won't stay down.

The Tennessee Readjusters.

Louisville Post.

The Democracy of Tennessee can not afford to become the party of repudiation. Dishonesty is as fatal to parties as to States. It shakes public confidence in them. It destroys their credit.

We have been pointing with pride to the heroic contest waged by the Democracy of Virginia against that band of selfish demagogues and adventurers who have put the first blot upon the escutcheon of that proud and historic Commonwealth, and who have converted one of the noblest names to be found in the annals of time into a by-word and a reproach. There is no difference between the contest in Virginia and that in Tennessee. The issue is the same. In both States we see a small and devoted band fighting for the fair name of their Commonwealth, adhering to their obligations and striving to carry them out to the last syllable and the last letter. In Virginia they are led by Halladay and Daniel. In Tennessee we find at their head Bailey and Cheatham.

There is but one banner under which Democrats should be found. We cannot enter a national contest with the stain of repudiation upon our hands. Nothing has proved so disastrous to the fortunes of the party in each presidential campaign as the charge that the public honor can not be safely committed to our keeping. It has alarmed capital and driven from us the support of many honest men who stood with us upon every other issue. To justify this charge upon the eve of another national election by open and dishonorable repudiation in Tennessee, would prove one of those fatal blunders which it seems it is our fortune to make in every crisis.

The fault in this case, as in others, may be found in the incompetency or corruptions of our leaders. There are intrigues and bargains. Selfish men rush to the front in the hope that some strong wave of the heedless and unthinking masses may bear them to an elevation they can not hope otherwise to reach. In such upheavals of passion,

"Bad men rise to power."

They think not and care not of the party, the State or the country, so they gratify their long-baffled and disappointed pretensions. They sink everything for self, burning the building to roast their egg.

It is plain that the Democracy can not long survive such leadership. The purest and wisest men of the party are driven into obscurity, or are found at the head of a minority. Against Senator Bailey's record in the Senate malice itself can say nothing. He is to-day the ablest and most sterling statesman in Tennessee. But the popinjay politicians in the state and out of it can not brook the presence of so pure and noble a character. They swarm about and assail him like a hive of hornets.

But we shall hope for the better. Whatever may be the result in Tennessee we trust the blot of repudiation may not remain upon the record of the Democratic party. Those who think the present outburst anything more than a passing storm, invoked by demagogues and place-hunters, are short-sighted and mistaken. Tennessee is amply able to pay her debt, and if the conservative and more thoughtful elements of her people will only remain firm, and turn their honest faces against every temptation to dishonor, she will pay it.

Ex-Senator Bailey.

The Jackson Tribune and Sun, Bate Readjuster organ, has the fairness to do justice to the upright character and great ability of ex-Senator James E. Bailey. It says:

We are not willing to have our silence construed as endorsement of the charges being so recklessly made against ex-Senator Jas. E. Bailey. We do not believe that he has entered into any conspiracies or that he is controlled in his present course by personal ambition. We esteem him a bold, able and pure man, a statesman of high distinction and a Christian gentleman. However much we differ with him as to a matter of public policy, however much we condemn as unwise his present position, we cheerfully accord him firmness of conviction and honesty of purpose. It is a misfortune to him and the Democratic party that he sees his duty in a different light from what the party does, for men of his stamp are never so numerous in any party that they can be lost, even temporarily, without embarrassment. Nor is it wise to persecute such men when they, in the exercise of a priceless right of opinion, assert and strive to maintain views on questions of policy in opposition to their party. The wiser course is to respect their integrity. Ex-Senator Bailey enjoys a character, has made a record of which the Democracy of Tennessee may well be proud, and we trust that all efforts to assail the one or belittle the other will be frowned down by the Democratic masses of the State he has so ably and honorably served.

"We are opposed to all class legislation and partial laws and to all laws, the tendency of which is to impair the obligations of contract." Cannot such a plank receive the support of all honorable men.

Attention Democrats!

A Democratic Convention will be held at the Court House in Clarksville, on Monday, August 7, 1882, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the next Legislature, and appointing delegates to a Floterial and a Senatorial Convention, to be held at such times and places as may be hereafter agreed on between Montgomery and other counties interested.

Democrats are requested to meet in their various districts—unless their meetings are sooner held—on Saturday August 5th, to select their delegates to the County convention. A full delegation is requested from each district.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Montgomery county.

CHAS. W. TYLER,
Chm'n, pro tem.

J. W. JONES, Sec'y.

T. H. Marable,

PHYSICIAN,

Office over Gauchat's Jewelry Store,

July 22, 1882-4t CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee--Montgomery Co.

Buckner & Wooldridge vs. Chas. Dillard.

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

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville CHRONICLE, a newspaper published in the city of Clarksville, for four successive weeks, commanding the said Charles Dillard to appear before me, or some other justice of peace for said county, at my office in the 12th civil district of said county, on the 16th day of August, 1882, and make defense to the said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

S. A. CALDWELL, J. P.

July 22, 1882-4t

Land for Sale.

Five Farms, one of 120 acres, well watered and heavily timbered; one of 130 acres, one of 125 acres, one of 60 acres, one of 33 acres, all lying in Montgomery county on the Nashville and Paradise Hill pike. For further information call on

P. L. WILLIAMS,
July 8, 1882-3m At the home place.

B. F. Hardin & Co.

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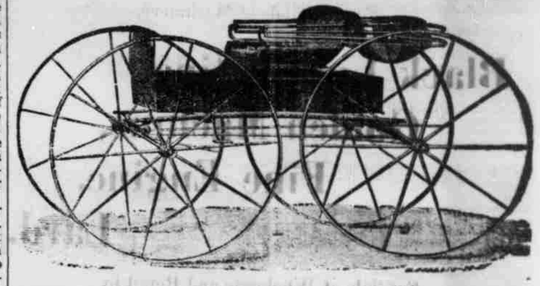

AT BAKER & BRO'S OLD STAND.

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Buggies, Phætons, Rockaways, Carriages, Barouches, Etc.,

ever manufactured in Clarksville, and offer them at Rock Bottom Prices. We shall continue to make Repairing of Vehicles a Specialty, and will be glad to have your work at "Live and Let Live" prices. Our traveling agent, Mr. John Lemaster, will call on any one needing repairs done, by dropping us a postal card. Don't forget the change of location—to Baker & Bro's old stand. Respectfully,

July 22, 1882-tf **B. F. HARDIN & CO.**

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,

June 24, 1882-tf AGENT.

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Clarksville, Tenn.

Session 1882-83 Opens Sept. 1, 1882.

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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).

There will also be a vote taken on the question of a constitutional convention, at the same time and places. Parties favoring a convention will vote a ticket written or printed "Convention," and those opposed, a ticket with "No Convention."

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 G Lowence, Wiley Jordan, judges; W P Johnson, James Kennedy, clerks; A J Jones, officer.

Dist. No. 3—Wm Killebrew, J M Anderson, H J Wilder, judges; 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 Gupee, G Ford judges; T P Northington, J H Achey clerks; J Z Grant, officer.

Dist. No. 6—H M Dudley, C P Wrfield, B Peterson, judges; Garth Brockman, G M Johnson, clerks; Lewis Bourne, officer.

Dist. No. 7—J T Jenkins, J B Os