

THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR. J. S. NEBLETT, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Clarksville, Tenn.: SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Electoral Ticket. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: GEN. W. A. QUARLES, of Montgomery; COL. JOHN M. FLEMING, of Knox; Hon. J. S. FOWLER, of Davidson.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: J. JOHN A. MCKINNEY, of Hawkins; E. A. CALDWELL, of Knox; A. L. SPEARS, of Biadoc; N. N. COX, of Williamson; D. W. W. McDOWELL, of Shelby.

Convention, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1872. FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN C. BROWN.

FOR CONGRESS: GEN. J. D. C. ATKINS. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: B. F. CHATHAM, of Coffee.

FOR SENATOR: COL. NATHAN BRANSON, of Stewart County.

MASS MEETING.—We invite attention to the call of the Executive Committee for a mass meeting of the people of Montgomery, to be held in this city on Monday, October 7th, to reason together and take some action, in the interest of harmony, by agreeing among themselves to discard local and personal prejudices and substitute therefor, a patriotic determination to serve their country rather than selfish office seekers. The time is auspicious for such a meeting and such a resolve, and we hope the people will come together from all parts of the county resolved, if necessary, to sacrifice much for the common good, and to discountenance disorganizers as most dangerous enemies to the peace and prosperity of the State.

We hope our correspondent 'Voter,' though not the son of a prophet, may prove himself a prophet. But when we view the situation in Tennessee, and mark the tendency to apathy and discord, we have sad misgivings of the result in November and the future of the Government. When the people, of one State, display criminal indifference to the preservation of their rights and liberties by discarding all available means for securing concert of action, there is reason to fear that other States may be similarly cursed. Popular government, based upon the theory of popular intelligence and virtue, must prove a failure when the people themselves become indifferent to the means of preserving it, or become zealous only in the cause of disorganization—a work suggested by selfish ambition and fostered by ambitious and dishonest demagogues.—Tennessee leads off in this role and the country will be fortunate indeed, if her example is repudiated by other States.

On first page we publish the speech of Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, delivered at the Peace Jubilee, in Louisville. Mr. Hill is one of the loudest speakers on the continent and his views are those of a patriot and statesman.

LAST week we had the pleasure of an interview with Dr. Steiger, of Stewart, who is a candidate for Mayor, subject to the Convention which has been called to make a nomination for Joint Representative of the two counties. We were pleased with his modest and candid bearing and his manly avowal that he will not be in the way of that harmony so essential to success, but will abide, in good faith, the action of said Convention.

So far as he is concerned, we apprehend no danger of a want of concert, but the party, in this county, has been so thoroughly disorganized, that amid the confusion, we can discern no landmarks that afford a clue to its probable action upon any political question. We do not know that it will go into Convention with Stewart, or whether, if it does, it will halt the convention, or stand by its action. In this state of painful uncertainty—the offspring of a wild craze against every form of authoritative organization—we can see no escape from prospective defeat, except in the remote possibility, that the people may see the impending danger and try to avert it by a return to first principles and safe precedents. This is a forlorn hope so long as popular sentiment can not be guided, but created, by the senseless outcry of designing demagogues, that the people, who ought to be sovereigns, are but the slaves of faction—the tools wherewith ambition works its way to high places. They have, too often, been used as such tools; and that is no reason that they should, by the reaction which follows the discovery of the fact, suffer themselves to be driven to an opposite extreme which makes them the equally convenient tools to be handled by another set of demagogues for purposes of their own, equally as selfish and none the less dangerous to the best interests of the State.

If the people cannot, or will not, so

manage their political interests as to secure wise legislation, they had better entrust them to the guidance of men intelligent enough to see that in the promotion of their own individual good, lies the good of the people also, than disorganizing independents whose skill is in pulling down, instead of building up, and whose ambition is, to be on top, whether the structure rises in beauty and strength or falls in ruins from deficient workmanship or rottenness of materials.

We are satisfied that the white supporters of Andrew Johnson may be classed under the heads—original Union men, carpet-baggers, scallawags, and a few of those southern sympathizers who, however honest their convictions that the South was right, escaped the clutches of the lawless tyrant now wheeling them into the belief that he was the patriot, they the traitors to the Constitution and the South. This belief is based upon the conviction that no true southerner is prepared to admit, even by implication, that he has committed treason and therefore, merited all the wrongs and insults inflicted upon him by Andrew Johnson and his northern allies, or that his heinous crimes drive him without the pale of the Constitution and the laws, beyond even, the sympathies of a people professedly christian. It is argued by these supporters of Johnson that the crisis demands the services of our ablest men—men competent to expose the villainies of Radicalism and to vindicate the supremacy of a violated constitution.—Was Andy less competent to do these things in 1860, than now? Yet, through dishonesty, he proved himself utterly incompetent to the task which his ability is now invoked to perform. What additional security has he given, since the beginning of the war, that he will be true to the South and faithful to the Constitution? It is answered that his quarrel with the Radical party has revived his anti-war devotion to the Constitution and, since he can make no more capital out of his Radicalism, the only hope of preferment left him lies in his ability to wheedle himself into the good graces of the people whom he so basely betrayed and so cruelly oppressed. To this we object, that the man whose principles and uprightness depend upon his personal relations to a party, is a knave at heart, and not to be trusted further than his individual interests may serve to secure his advocacy of the right and his fidelity to a party or people. That this is true of Andrew Johnson is apparent not only from his antecedents—his war record, but from his present attempt to force himself into office by disrupting the party from which he asks that office, and the preference which his conduct betrays for his co-traitor, Maynard, over the gallant and high-toned Chatham—the tried friend of Tennessee and the South. True to his rule or ruin policy, Andrew Johnson defiantly proclaims to Tennesseans, "you shall elect me to Congress, or I will elect Maynard." This is the logical inference from his present attitude before the people.

We think it a very grave error to argue that the South, in order to annihilate northern fanaticism and vindictive prejudice, should select, as representatives in Congress, original Union men, or scallawags, or carpet-baggers. If Sumner's motto—reconciliation—means conciliation on one side, and humiliation, on the other, we discard it because we can accept it only as an additional insult to the South, and will never consent that our truest and ablest men—fairest exponents of southern honor—shall be ostracized now and forever, merely because such baseness, on our part, will comment to those who are base enough to expect, or demand it.

Humiliation, conceived in infancy, and forced upon us at the point of the bayonet, we can tolerate because the disgrace falls upon others; but humiliation self-inflicted, is the basest degradation to which man can be subjected. We use the term in its common acceptation, as a synonym of degrading subserviency. But supposing the people of Tennessee are willing to act upon the suggestion, above alluded to, they will make a grave mistake in sending Andy Johnson to Congress, in order to conciliate the Radical; they could not offer a more direct insult to the Grant party, and if conciliation be the primary consideration, they had better elect Maynard, or R. B. Butler than old Andy. The conciliator, if consistent, cannot vote for the latter.

It is apparent from many circumstances, that the Radicals of Tennessee, are buoyed up with the hope of electing six members of Congress, and of carrying the Legislature, and we confess that things look that way. Upon what is this unreasonable expectation based? Simply upon the course pursued by the independents, who are all, practically, working to bring about that result, and upon the additional fact that all who oppose organization, are effective allies. The Radicals know this, and taking advantage of the circumstance, are concentrating their energies to secure the success promised them by every Conservative independent, and every thoughtless opponent of party organization. The division created in the Congressional Districts is apparent in the sub-districts and counties from which must come members of the Legislature, and even the staunch and heretofore reliable county of Montgomery is faltering.

ing in the discharge of its stern duty by inviting discord and defeat—yielding an easy victory to the Radical party by pulling down the bulwark of its safety and its strength—a healthy organization. Well may we despair of the Republic when the people who reared it and for whom it was designed as the palladium of popular liberty and general prosperity are working under the supervision of its bitterest enemies, to sap its foundation and bury themselves under its ruins.

Recommendations of the Democratic Executive Committee of Montgomery County.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Montgomery county, on the 21st inst., the following recommendations were made: Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Montgomery county be called to meet in mass meeting at the Court House in Clarksville, on the 1st Monday of October at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the interests of the county in relation to a county Representative, and to decide whether or not there shall be any action taken to bring about harmony and concentration, and to adopt the same if deemed advisable; also to take action in relation to Senator and Florator for the Districts, if anything occurs to make it necessary.

Resolved, That the districts are recommended to hold meetings on the 1st Saturday in October, and consult in relation to the questions above suggested, as likely to come before the meeting. Resolved, That we recommend the people at the above meeting to appoint an Executive Committee for the county.

The Committee are impressed with, and alarmed at the situation of affairs in our country, and most earnestly recommend the public to come together and adopt such measures as will secure harmony, and the election of a Representative, that will reflect the will of a majority of the county. It is hoped that every District in the county will have a full representation at the meeting.

In view of the vast importance of the questions involved in the National and State elections, to be held on the first Tuesday of November, the Committee have made arrangements for public speaking in the county as follows: At Liberty, Saturday, 28th, by Maj. T. F. Henry and H. M. Doak. At Oakwood, Saturday, October 12th, by James M. Quarles, H. H. Lorton, J. G. Gold and H. W. Watts. At Batson's Store Saturday, October 12th, by G. T. Abernathy, H. M. Doak, A. J. Gupton and J. P. Campbell. At Williams' Chapel, Saturday, October 12th, by J. E. Bailey, W. M. Daniel and C. W. Tyler. At Palmyra, Saturday, October 19th, by James M. Quarles, M. G. Ghoulson and T. L. Yancy. At Pea Ridge, Saturday, October 19th, by T. F. Henry, W. A. Quarles and J. F. House. At McAdoe Camp Ground, Saturday, October 19th, by J. E. Bailey, W. H. C. Merritt and D. N. Kennedy. At Clarksville, Saturday, October 26th, by John F. House, J. E. Bailey, W. A. Quarles, T. F. Henry, and distinguished orators from abroad. It is suggested that our friends in the neighborhood of the places designated, prepare a barbecue or a basket dinner for those who may attend. Let every man give a day or two to his country's cause.

W. C. BARNESDALE, E. L. WILLIAMS, THOS. L. YANCY, H. M. DOAK, G. T. ABERNATHY, J. M. QUARLES, A. J. GUPTON, D. N. KENNEDY, Committee.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens of Clarksville, in Franklin Hall, Sept. 24, 1872, the meeting was called to order by H. C. Merritt, who moved that the Rev. J. B. Shearer be called to the chair, and an motion of Hon. D. N. Kennedy, H. C. Merritt was appointed Secretary. Mr. H. M. Doak offered the following resolutions: WHEREAS, It is the object of this meeting to promote and further the cause of education, by every means possible; and in pursuance of that object, it is the duty of this meeting, to consider the interests of the county in relation to a county Representative, and to decide whether or not there shall be any action taken to bring about harmony and concentration, and to adopt the same if deemed advisable; also to take action in relation to Senator and Florator for the Districts, if anything occurs to make it necessary.

Resolved, That we recommend the people at the above meeting to appoint an Executive Committee for the county. The Committee are impressed with, and alarmed at the situation of affairs in our country, and most earnestly recommend the public to come together and adopt such measures as will secure harmony, and the election of a Representative, that will reflect the will of a majority of the county. It is hoped that every District in the county will have a full representation at the meeting.

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could afford to neglect the education of her children—the surest remedy, as we believe, for all our troubles—most means of restoring our ruined fortunes, and of building up our towns and cities, lighting the fires of our commonwealth, furnishing, founding manufactures, and developing in every direction our material resources, and thus bringing back our credit, re-estimating the honor of our State, and restoring our finances to a sound and profitable basis.

It was then moved and seconded, that they be adopted as the sense of the meeting. Pending the adoption of the resolutions, the Hon. D. N. Kennedy made a few remarks advocating the cause of Public Schools with great fervor. Addresses were also made by H. M. Doak and H. H. Lorton, calling on candidates for Mayor to speak their sentiments on the subject; whereupon, Dr. Cobb arose and said that he was a candidate for Mayor; that he was a Free School man, and was one of the first men in Clarksville who advocated the Free School system, and was willing to do all he could, either individually or officially, to promote the system of Free Schools. Mr. Geo. B. Harris also arose and said he was a Free School man, was educated in a free school and promised his efforts to carry out the system.

The candidates for Aldermen were called on to give expression of their views on the system of schools; whereupon Mr. G. B. Wilson appeared and said he was a candidate for Alderman in the 3d ward, and was a Free School man. "H. C. Merritt arose and said he was a candidate for Alderman in the 4th ward and was in favor of the Free School system. No other candidate appearing, it was moved that a committee of eight, composed of one from each ward of the city be appointed to wait on the various candidates and ascertain their sentiments on Free Schools. The chair ruled the motion out of order; a motion then being offered from the house, whereupon a vote was taken upon the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Doak, which was unanimous.

Mr. Lorton then renewed his motion to appoint a committee of eight and directed that the Secretary appoint said committee. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Secretary appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: From the 1st ward, John Riek; 2d ward, Charles M. Barker; 3d ward, Henry Frech; 4th ward, B. D. Johnson; 5th ward, Dr. W. I. Holmes; 6th ward, Charles Baker; 7th ward, Fred Smith; 8th ward, H. M. Doak. A motion was then made requesting the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to pass a resolution at its next regular meeting, to submit to the qualified voters of the city, the question of taxation for the benefit of Free Schools, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. SHEARER, Chm'n. H. C. MERRITT, Sec'y. Mr. Editor: I read depressingly considered the complexion and surroundings of the impending political contest, for President and Vice-President of the United States, and have cast the political horoscope of the two contending candidates (Grant and Greeley), which I think the result in November will verify as approximately correct. Before going into the calculation, I will premise, by stating that there are thirty-seven States composing the grand confederation, or the Union, and that these thirty-seven States cast 57 electoral votes, a majority (more than half) of which is necessary to a choice. As there are but two contestants in the political arena, one or the other must necessarily be chosen.

Greeley and Brown, without some franchisement and liberal interference on the part of the government, by its radical and mercenary minions, will receive the electoral votes of the following States: New York, 35; Pennsylvania, 23; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 15; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 10; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 5; North Carolina, 10; New Jersey, 9; New Hampshire, 5; Missouri, 15; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 10; Connecticut, 6; Texas, 8; Delaware, 3; aggregating 225 electoral votes, and consequently securing the election of Greeley and Brown over the great gift-taker and office broker, U. S. Grant.

The remaining 19 States, to wit: Maine, 7; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 8; Louisiana, 8; Ohio, 22; Arkansas, 6; Michigan, 11; Florida, 4; Iowa, 11; Wisconsin, 10; California, 6; Minnesota, 5; Oregon, 3; Kansas, 3; Nebraska, 3; making in the aggregate 56 electoral votes, will cast 19 electoral votes, and consequently securing the election of Grant and Wilson probably get Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; Vermont, 5; Michigan, 11; Iowa, 11; Wisconsin, 10; South Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 8; Rhode Island, 4; Florida, 4; Minnesota, 5; Oregon, 3; Kansas, 5; Louisiana, 8; Nevada, 3; Nebraska, 3; making in the aggregate 56 electoral votes, will cast 19 electoral votes, and consequently securing the election of Grant and Wilson probably get Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; Vermont, 5; Michigan, 11; Iowa, 11; Wisconsin, 10; South Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 8; Rhode Island, 4; Florida, 4; Minnesota, 5; Oregon, 3; Kansas, 5; Louisiana, 8; Nevada, 3; Nebraska, 3; 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