CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MRS. LYON, aged nearly one hundred years, died in McMinnville on the 3d.

MEAT is selling in the Nashville market at from six to ten cents a pound.

A BALE of Peeler cotton, shipped from Memphis, was sold in Savannah at forty-five cents per pound.

THE King of Sweden refused to allow Prince Napoleon to Bernadotte, the King's grandfather, with a view to publication.

THE society for the propagation of of the Roman Catholic faith, whose head-quarters are in New York, received last year $1,000,000, of which $900,000 was from subscriptions of one cent per week.

A NEVADA miner recently sent on East for his family, and when he met them the other day his wife could not recognize him until he had shaved, and bribes of sugar-plums alone reconciled his children to calling him papa.

IT is not generally known that the leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

IT is estimated by a New York calculator that the value of the flowers used in that city at the holiday season reached the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the value of all those used during the year would exceed a million dollars.

THE Florida orange trees have been partly killed by the frost. At Green Cove Springs the lemon and lime trees appear to be killed. It is too early yet, however, to tell the full extent of the damage done. The trees on the east bank, to all appearances, are uninjured.

MR. PETER SMOCK died near Texas Washington County, Ky., on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of one hundred and eighty years. The deceased was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Kentucky at a very early period of its history. When he reached that section of the State, Harrodsburg was a small station, and Danville consisted of a single rude cabin.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* is disagreeably inquisitive. He writes to the editor of that paper the following: "Will you call upon the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens to state under oath if there were not $100,000 Pacific Railroad bonds found among his assests, and not mentioned in his will?"—The executors have not been heard from on the subject.

A PARIS writer on popular science makes out that the people of the United States are growing to a physical resemblance of the Indians.—Brasseur de Bourbourg asserts in his works on America the physical and moral characteristics of people of European origin, who have made their homes in the North, have become like the Iriquois, while those of the South have become like the Cherokee.

TEN years ago, the Great Lake Superior Mineral Region was comparative unkown. Its vast resources have been abundantly developed within a very few years, and to-day it furnishes annually 5000,000 tons of iron ore—one-fourth of all the ore produced in the United States—and is rapidly increasing its production. It is estimated that in the next five years it will be 1,000,000 tons. Of this quantity, 500,000 tons go to Cleveland, Erie and other Lake Erie ports.

THE golden yellow hair, so much admired and sought after this season is produced by a solution of arsenic with a mordant of the hydro-sulphate of ammonia. In this case dyeing the lighter tints, however, it becomes necessary to submit the hair to a process of bleaching, which is commonly effected by a solution of one or other of the alkalies, by chlorine, by the chloride of soda or lime. When the arsenical dye is used, or in fact, when any of the above is applied seclusion for a few days becomes a necessity.

THE printers who formerly stuck type at the side of Horace Greeley have died out of the office, and Horace, himself, though a practical printer, rarely visits the composing-room. The last time the writer saw him at work in the composing-room was at three o'clock in the morning following President Lincoln's election, when he ran his eye over the type of the New York election table on the editorial page, and suddenly cried out: "Here, Sam, bring me a bodkin; some d—d fool has spelled Allegany with an 'h.'" And though the pressmen were impatiently clanging the bells for the forms, Horace deliberately drew a jack-knife from his pocket and dug the "h" out of Alleghany before he would allow the forms to go down.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been tried in the machine shops of the Western Railroad, in Paris, in reference to welding iron by pressure, instead of by means of a hammer on an anvil, during which it was found that, while a union of the two masses of iron was affected only superficially by means of the hammer, a continued heavy pressure had a far greater effect in causing a thorough junction. Among other experiments, two iron bars of 1¼ inches in diameter, were heated to the welding point and brought under the hydraulic press.—welding was affected with extraordinary quickness, the fibres of the iron being thoroughly intercalated with each other, and the joined portion of the bars was quite as strong as anywhere else, a micoscorpic section of the joint showing a perfectly homogenous texture.

THE New York *Times* has been gathering up statistics showing the the relative cost of living in 1867 and 1868. We take a few of its figures, premising that these are New York City prices: In provisions, pork is dearer this year—$27 per barrel against $20 90, and $22 against $18 50. Lard and cheese are dearer, while butter is about the same. The best teas are a trifle higher, 90 cents to $1 65 this year, and 90 cents to $1 50 last year. Poultry, too, is somewhat more expensive. But the great gain appears in the result of our grand harvests. Ordinary flour is $6 65 this year, against $8 30 last year, and $14 is quoted for extra Western, against $15 50 in 1867. Corn, too, is cheaper—98 cents to $1 13 this year, and $1 37 to $1 40 in 1867. Oats also are less—76 cents against 84 cents. Potatoes are considerably cheaper—$1 50 to $3 50 against $4 to $5 25. That important article for housekeepers, refined petroleum is also a little less dear.—Sugars, too, are cheaper, and molasses. Coffee has fallen off three or four cents a pound.

SEMI-DETACHED WIVES.

The Dear Creatures Considered.

The first yawn of her spouse is, no doubt, a severe trial to the vanity of the bride. There are few girls who have not built pretty castles in Spain of a felicity uninterrupted by boredom or butcher's bills, and there are, without question, some quiet people who fancy they attain to it. The country parsonage, for instance, often contains two beings who smile benignly on each other for long tracts of years, whose mornings and noons and nights are passed in one another's society, and who reach threescore and ten without the slightest suspicion of weariness or a desire for a wider circle of sympathy. In other words, there are vegetables to whom it is natural to vegetate, as there are women to whom it is natural to live.—And life if it means anything means variety and change. It is odd to think how on that one yawn hangs the freedom of years to come. It is the bugle that sings truce. It is a tacit convention which leaves the husband his club and the wife her independence. No people can be more touchingly attentive to each other's wants. The spouse finds his breakfast on the table, his Times cut for him, his letters arranged, his overcoat brushed in the hall, the time-table open at the proper page. The one return asked for is that of absence for the day. A sensible husband agrees with the pretty reasoner before him that "a man should have something to do," that loitering at home is hardly a manly thing, that constant association blunts the edge of affection, that he "has a wife to think of now," and a world to win for her, that if he entirely gives up his old friends, she shall never forgive herself. The sensible man, we repeat, takes his umbrella and leaves the pretty little reasoner his name and her freedom. Not that she has the least passion for liberty. To the world she sighs gently for the downfall of her hopes. Her one joy would be to have her husband with her.—She would be delighted if he found more pleasure in her drawing-room, more charms in her society. She regrets that while other people seem to find her attractive, her attraction loses its power over the one heart in the world for which she cares. And sometimes in an evil hour the one heart listens and believes. He leaves his umbrella idle in the hall. The club sees him no more; men chat in the billiard room over his luxuriousness and the pretty little face that prisons him at home. Only the little face itself is not quite so pretty as it was in the tenderness of its regret.—The resigned little martyr has no notion of being robbed of the halo of martyrdom. Insensibly the spouse finds it harder to remain at her feet. He hates music and he is whirled from opera to opera. The piano is hard at work throughout the day, and conversation will run on nothing but Schumann and Weber. He likes politics, and a blank little face listens as well as it may to his stories of the last division or his theories as to the possible Premier. He is used to his quiet evenings at his club, to his cigar and his piquet; and he finds a mob in the drawing-room, and the smell of the divine weed absolutely insufferable to his wife. In the long run he takes to his old life of isolation, and the neglected being wins the sympathy of her sex as she reassumes her position of semi-detached wife.—And unfortunately she now and then wins the sympathy of the other sex too. Men wonder how Brown can treat his wife so badly, can leave her to neglect and to a thousand temptations. He has but one defender, and that is the wife whom he abandons. She could have wished it had been otherwise; that a sympathy of soul had bound them together. As it is, she will only accept just a very little perfectly innocent sympathy elsewhere. Friendship of the purest and highest kind may be suffered to administer its inadequate consolations. But the litany of the church of Plato must be chaunted without note of pity for herself or of blame for her spouse. Between such clashing rocks the friend must steer his boat into that sweet mysterious sea. It is with a touching reserve that the victim of his caprice accepts her liberty, for she is after all a wife, and her ring gives her a liberty denied to maidens. She is musical, and can practice for whole afternoons with that gallant young tenor in the Guards. She is artistic, and what can be more charming than a tete-a-tete with that blushing Carmine over his sketch-book? She has a taste for poetry, and poets couch at her feet to read sonnets in the tender light of the parting day. The wide circle of friendship opens before her. She listens to the confidences of happy and unhappy lovers. Life becomes varied, busy, interesting. Her good temper, her vivacity, her sunny happiness redress the wrongs of her home, and society borrows a gentle light and sweetness from the semi-detached wife. The picture is pretty; but it has its terrible dangers.

Indian Murders on the Union Pacific Railroad.

A Fort Fred Steele correspondent of the Cheyenne Argus writes, under date of the 30th of December, that he had just ascertained from a gentleman who had arrived there a few days before from Medicine Bow station, Union Pacific Railroad, forty-eight miles east of the Fort, that on the 23d of last month the Indians killed and scalped six white men near the above named station. These men were, at the time they were murdered, employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The bloody and tragic affair occurred near where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Medicine Bow river, which by actual survey is eighty-four miles south of Fort Fetterman, and is one of the principal and favorite routes traveled by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians in passing from the Arkansas river country south and southeast of there to the Yellow Stone River country north and west of there. There was a band of Indians seen near the Fort a few days before the correspondent wrote, and on the 23d of December, while out hunting, about eight or ten miles north-east of there, General Stevenson and Lieutenant Young, United States Army, discovered the trail of a large body of Indians, which evidently had been made only a few hours.

SOME one versed in the double rule of three has calculated that it will take fifty men, working twelve hours a day, seven years, four months and thirteen days to read through all the public documents issued in the United States every three months.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO DEALERS

Decision in Relation to Repacking and Reinspecting Certain Kinds of Tobacco.

The following important decision by Thomas Harland, Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington City, has been issued, and will be the guide of all parties interested in matters therein referred to:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.—Section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of December 22, 1868, provides that after the fifteenth day of February, 1869, no smoking or fine cut chewing tobacco or snuff shall be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as required by said act. It is represented that, notwithstanding the extension of time, many dealers will be put to great inconvenience and expense unless they can be permitted to repack stocks on hand now in bulk packages into the packages as now required by law, under the supervision of the proper officers of internal revenue.

In order to furnish the relief desired it is directed that the repacking and reinspecting of such stocks may be made under the following regulations, viz:

Any dealer in manufactured tobacco who has made a true and correct inventory and return of the same to the assessor of the district as required by section 78, may apply to such assessor, and on submitting to him satisfactory proof that the tobacco which the dealer desires to repack and have reinspected was properly inspected under the former law, and was included in his inventory made pursuant to section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, said assessor may direct an inspector of tobacco for the district to supervise the repacking. The tobacco having been put up in the packages required, may be packed in cases or enclosures of such size as the dealer may desire.

It will be the duty of the inspector to personally supervise the packing in these cases or enclosures, and when the work is done he will transcribe upon each case or enclosure the inspection marks and brands upon the original packages, and also mark as follows, viz: "Repacked under my supervision," together with the date, the State and district, and his own name and official title; and he will immediately make a detailed report to the assessor showing the number of packages branded, the kind and quantity in each, and the name of the person or firm for whom the reinspection was made, with the number of original packages, and the original inspection marks or brands upon each package. The inspector's fee will be the same as heretofore established in each district, to be paid by the dealer for whom the work is done.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

From the New York Day Book.]

The Demoralized Influences of Debt.

It is one of the strangest and most inexplicable ideas of this age, demoralized as the age is, that Christian churches do not see and realize the morally destructive influences of debt. If there were needed a single healthy axiom to be added to the Ten Commandments, it should be, "pay as you go." Debt undermines the principles of individuals and nations. Any man, or any community that recklessly makes use of the credit he or it may possess, gives evidence of a moral intemperance which, in nine cases out of ten, is less than moral turpitude. We hold that a disposition to rush into debt, because one has the ability so to do, is an evidence of a lack of moral principle.—No man has a right to incur an obligation, unless he can see, or thinks he sees, the certainty of possessing the means of discharging it. The fact that he is able to give security for the performance of the promise to pay, does not detract from the serious responsibility he assumes. It is too well known that a very large percentage given results in the final loss of the mortgagee of his entire security pledged; and it follows that he and his are reduced to penury and want, and this change is not at all calculated to improve the moral tone or elevate the moral sentiments of the sufferers. Taking a practical view of the experiment, and with past history for authority, we do not hesitate to say that debt, whether of the individual of the nation, is a curse to a greater or less extent, and of all monstrous inconsistencies, a church debt is the most startling. Debt is a rust which corrupts everything on earth it touches, and that it should have been allowed to fasten upon the Protestant churches (not on the Catholic, we are happy to say), is only to be accounted for by the supposition that the Protestant churces have, as a body, fallen from the high estate they enjoyed half a century ago. We fear, and with reason, they have become so demoralized that they not only do not realize the sinful fruits of a church debt, but that they are so obtuse upon the subject of Christian morals generally, that the discussion of politics and the advocacy of war and bloodshed, which has been to such a degree popular pulpit topics, they hold to be a part of the creed of the Great Teacher who preached to mankind from the text "blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

We are led into the above comments by the notice that the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, of this city, the well-known Dr. Osgood, has been obliged to resign on account of the unhealthy and demoralized condition of that church, which has a heavy debt of $100,000 hanging over it. This edifice cost the sum of $250,000, a sum far greater than the means of the congregation could afford, and the fruits of the departure from the moral code which says "pay as you go," have been troubles and dissentions, and the field which, on the "pay as you go" system, would have grown wheat, seems so have a very large crop of tares.

We are out of our province when we meddle with sectarian matters, and never make use of our columns for such purposes. This is not a sectarian topic. We allude to the disposition, on the part of churches, to get into debt, as bringing poisonous fruits as surely as the same disposition, on the part of individuals, ever does; and we point to well-known personal and church embarrassment and moral recklessness, growing out of such evils as debt, to show the country the inevitable results of the huge three thousand million obligation now chafing and fretting, and demoralizing the great body politic of the whole Union. Let this huge obligation, the Abolition war debt, stand uncancelled a quarter of a century and it is as sure to pauperize and debase two-thirds of our people as the sun is to rise to-morrow. Impoverish and socially degrade millions of individuals, who have hitherto held a high social and intellectual position, and debt will as surely do it as stripping of the individual of his property and casting him to penury and want will finally corrupt and destroy his better nature. Debt is a fearful curse, which brings poverty to the debtor, and poverty has never been a christianizing agency, either with individuals or nations, since the world began. The philosopher who first uttered the phrase that "a public debt was a public blessing," was either a knave or an egregious fool, and Jay Cook, tribe of this country, when they lent themselves to the degrading task of shackling the millions, with the bondholders, ball and chains musically chanting that refrain while they riveted the manacles upon the limbs of the "lower orders," knew the baseness of the falsehood, and deserved the gibbet for their moral crimes. This great debt was conceived in the iniquity and brought forth in the sin of nigger equality. The bondholders has received thirty four per cent per year, for every dollar he lent the government, and there are millions in the country now staggering under huge taxation who feel in their souls that he has received all he deserves, and that the debt is today morally discharged.

A NEW YORK COTTON VIEW.

The circular of Messrs. Bryan, Watts & Co., cotton brokers of New York, dated the 1st of January gives the following statistics in relation to the cotton crop of last year, now coming to market:

The total stock in our ports is 294,432 bales, against 350,882 bales same time in 1868. In the interior towns, December 19, the stock was 53,787 bales, against 105,566 bales a year ago. The stock in Liverpool is 352,000 bales, of which 82,000 bales are American; afloat 265,000 bales, of which 105,000 bales are from American ports. One year ago the stock in port was 447,000 bales; 103,000 American; afloat 194,000; 70,000 American. The present visible supply in Liverpool, London and Havre is 874,218 bales, against 854,705 bales on January 1, 1868.—Manchester stock is estimated at 80,000 bales. Receipts at all the ports to date show an excess of 103,029 bales over those of 1868. Exports show an excess of 67,134 bales. The excess of receipts has been reduced 43,144 bales during the month. During the month of January, last year, the weekly receipts averaged 80,555 bales; during the first three weeks of February 91,568 bales, or say 85,276 bales for the first seven weeks of the year, and on the 21st of February the stock in Liverpool was reduced to the minimum of the year, 267,000 bales, with 278,000 bales afloat. The deliviries to the trade, during these seven weeks, had averaged 67,540 bales per week: deliveries for shipment 15,550 bales; Middling Uplands sold, on the date referred to, at 10d. For the five years just previous to the war, the receipts to the first of January had averaged 47½ per cent. of the total receipts of the year. Last year the per centage was about 44½. But applying the first formula to the present receipts, the result would indicate 2,147,500 bales as total port receipts of the crop of 1868. The improved facilities for overland transportation lend probability to the belief that this per centage is too liberal. We refer here to the fact that these improved facilities for overland transportation to the mills, leave a larger per centage of exportable cotton in the ports, as compared with the entire stocks, than in years before the war. It is generally believed that planters are holding back a portion of their cotton in order to make receipts light and to advance prices. Certain it is that they have already received nearly $125,000,000 for previous shipments, and are strong enough to undertake this hazardous enterprise.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.—Among the financial measures brought before Congress Senator Wilson's bill for amending the National Banking act is specially important. A New York exchange says:

The one section changing the method of calling for the quarterly reports will be generally approved. The others betray either a great ignorance of the methods of business in our large cities, or a purpose to change these methods to conform to the peculiar notions entertained at Boston. One section forbids "the certification of checks, or the issue of any evidence of debt, unless at the time the whole amount so certified is in the actual keeping of the bank, and payable on demand." This would revolutionize the methods of business here. Another section makes it unlawful to pay interest on deposits.—This, if adopted, will drive a large portion of the best deposits out of the organized banks into the hands of private bankers. Another section prohibits the use of government deposits for any purpose but to pay the official drafts to which they are subject. This would compel the Banks to act as agents of the Treasury, with no reward whatever for the service. Those institutions that were prospering as State organizations will now recall with some distinctness, we believe, our advice against the yoke they voluntarily assumed when they changed their allegiance to the Department at Washington. The requirements of these amendments, if insisted on, will probably do much to hasten the return of all sound banks to the State system, a consumation at some day inevitable.

WE find the following marriage notice in a Nebraska journal: "On the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, township twenty-one, north of range eleven, in an open sleigh, and under an open and unclouded canopy, by the Rev. J. F. Mason, James R., only son of John Cox, of Colorado, and Ellen C., eldest daughter of Major O. Harrinton, of Burt County, Nevada."

O. A. GILMAN, of New Hampshire, who is stationed at Paris, Kentucky, has shipped 25,000 head of sheep to Boston since the first of May last. He pays from five to six cents. He has also shipped since May last 110 tons of turkeys, thirty tons of which were from Paris.

CHEAP HOUSES.

Interesting to Men of Small Means.

[From the Chicago Post, 8th.]

There are thousands of families in this city living in rented houses, paying large monthly rentals, wandering about from year to year subjected to all the losses and annoyances of "moving day," and never really knowing what the home feeling is, who might be snugly settled down in their own cottages, regardless of the terrors of May day, if they only knew how good a dwelling they could obtain for the sum which they now pay for rent in a very few years. When it is considered that a comfortable house can be built for from six hundred to two thousand dollars, it seems strange that so many of our thrifty mechanics and salaried men continue to waste their substance on landlords.

The subject of cheap houses has received considerable attention of late, but it cannot be too often discussed.—The Builder, an excellent monthly publication in this city, devoted to architecture, is doing good by publishing in every issue plans and estimates of neat but inexpensive dwellings, showing that they can be built at much lower figures than is generally supposed. The last number contains two cuts. One is of a pretty story-and-a-half cottage, with basement, portico and veranda, and seven rooms on the main floor, besides hall and closets, which it states can be furnished complete for $2,000, and which would afford fair accommodations for a family of six persons.—The other represents a French cottage, two stories high, with six large rooms, besides closets and a front portico, which can be built for $1,8000. A house of this kind may be seen in Hyde Park. We have seen plans for a row of four small, neat Gothic houses, two stories high, which can be erected for $1,000 each. Still cheaper than this comes a class of small one-story cottages, hundreds of which have been built in this city for from $600 to $800, and which afforded comfortable homes for working men. Although the price of city real estate has advanced immensely in the last two or three years, there are still lots to be obtained for from $200 upwards, and there is every encouragement offered to men of small means to endeavor to become owners of homes for their families. Better plans even than those referred to may perhaps be devised, but these are mentioned as illustrating the fact that the man who can secure a few hundred dollars can attain to the comfort and respectability of a house-owner if he will. The subject ought to be continually agitated by those who are not yet thus provided for until they find the means of accomplishing the result so promotive of the happiness of their families and in the end of their pecuniary interests.

GRANT.

What He Says About His Cabinet.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—"What is Gen. Grant going to do?" and "Who are to be called to his Cabinet?" are the two great questions at present perplexing and puzzling Congressmen and politicians. Gen. Grant has been approached again and again on the subject, but no one, so far, is able to discern the particular man on whom his eye is placed for this position or that. In the course of conversation yesterday with two members of the House, he said; "So far as the Cabinet and my views of public men and things are concerned, you had better consult the columns of the New York World." Gen. Grant continued: "There has been a great deal of speculation and surmise as to the probable appointments which I shall make.—But Senator Pomeroy hit the mark closer than any one else when he related the story that Mr. Lincoln used to tell about his Cabinet experience: 'If I had to form my Cabinet again, I should see that I had more than one voice in it.'" Gen. Grant then said that this story, attributed to Mr. Lincoln, reminded him of another story which President Taylor used to tell about his Cabinet. "'A man came to me,' said Taylor, 'and asked me for an appointment. I told him that I should consider it, and, if possible, comply with his request, asking him to call again in a few days. He came to me, and I had to tell him that I could do nothing for him; that I had submitted it to my Cabinet and they outvoted me.'" These are the only positive indications that Gen. Grant has yet given in reference to the formation of his Cabinet. If they indicate anything, it is that he will be President *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Some members of Congress are beginning to see it in this light.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 14.—The News publishes the report of a convention held by its editors with negroes concerning the Ogeeche troubles. The negroes say Colonel Williams, whose report was forwarded by Gen. Sibley, only visited one plantation three miles from the scene of disturbance and didn't go to other places to ascertain the correctness of reports concerning outrages. He asked no questions, except whether they had any complaint against the planters, whether they were at arms against the United States, and what injury was done by the Sheriff's posse. He asked no questions about the resistance or robbery of the Sheriff. He went down at night and returned before daylight next morning, and was accompanied by one of the leading disturbers of peace of Savannah.—The reporting party was arrested by the negroes, and released upon Williams explaining who he was. Sheriff Dooner publishes a card denying Col. Williams' statement.

GAMBLING CLERKS IN NEW YORK.—The officers of the New York Society for the prevention of gambling report that during the past year over one thousand clerks and others were reported to their employers as frequenting gambling houses, and that three hundred and seventeen of the places were closed through the workings of the association. It is said that fear of exposure has deterred many clerks from gambling, thus materially diminishing the revenue of gambling saloons.

A PINE tree was recently cut near Bay City which made twenty-four logs sixteen feet long, and the whole scaled 10,098 feet. The stump of the tree measured seven feet in diameter, and a short distance from the earth formed four perfectly straight branches, from which the logs were cut.

First National Bank,
OF CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Owned by individuals of this city and vicinity

DIRECTORS:
S. F. BEAUMONT, GEO. H. WARFIELD,
GEO. W. HILLMAN, B. W. MACRAE, JR.,
J. G. HORNSBERGER.

Issues no Notes of its own.
AVOIDS THAT RISK.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, DEALS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER AND UNITED STATES BONDS, SELLS SIGHT DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE, AND OTHER CITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE AND PROMPTLY REMITTED.
S. F. BEAUMONT, Pres't.
W. P. HUME, Cashier.
November 10, 1868—1y.

WM. BROADDUS. JOSH. M. RICE, AG'T.
WM. BROADDUS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
TRUNKS, VALICES,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.,
No. 8, South side of Franklin Street, sign of Big Trunk. Call and see them.
Salesmen.—R. H. PICKERING, R. S. BROADDUS, JOHN J. MASSIE, C. W. ANGLIN.
Sep 18, 1868-tf

P. H. PORTER, Agent,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Wall Paper,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF WALL PAPER and BORDERS of the latest styles.
April 17, 1868-tf.

D. KINCANNON. J. J. HAMLETT.
D. KINCANNON & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK of
Tin, Wood and Willow Ware,
which has been selected with an eye to the wants of the public, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.
D. KINCANNON & CO.
Sep 18, 1868-6m

HON. G. A. HENRY. HORACE H. LURTON.
HENRY & LURTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
We have this day formed a co-partnership for the Practice of Law in all its branches. Office on Strawberry Alley.
Nov. 6, '68-6m

W. A. QUARLES, Clarksville. HUNTER WOOD, Hopkinsville.
QUARLES & WOOD,
Attorneys at Law
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
W. A. QUARLES WILL ATTEND regularly the Courts of Christian co.
October 16, 1868-6m

J. G. ROBINS,
Attorney at Law,
CLARKSVILLE, - - TENNESSEE.
☞ OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY ALLEY.
Special attention paid to the collection of claims.
April 10, 1868-tf.

DR. H. M. ACREE,
Dental Surgeon,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
Office at his new residence on Franklin street, two doors East of the Episcopal Church. [Jan. 11, 1868-tf.

JOHN H. SCHRODT & CO.,
Cor. Franklin and Second Streets,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand,
Doors, Sash; Venetian, Pivot and Panel Shutters; Plain and Circular Head, Door and Window Frames, Moldings, Mantles, Stairs, Banisters, Cornices, Brackets and Base;
White and Yellow Pine Flooring, Weatherboarding, Shingles, Laths.
In fact building material generally. Satisfaction guaranteed both in workmanship and prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
P. S.—Job-work and contracts taken as usual.
Jan. 8, '68-1y

Floyd St. Planing Mill.
J. DICKSON BROWN & CO.
Floyd St., one Square North of Main.
WAREROOMS,
No. 12 West Main street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Mouldings, Architraves, Cornice, Base, Casings, Mantles, Store Doors, etc.
ALSO, PINE AND POPLAR SHINGLES, LATHS, FLOORING, and all kinds of Rough and Dressed PINE LUMBER.
☞ Send for Price List.
Dec. 18, 1868-1y

Coal Tar and Coke!
For Sale at the GAS WORKS,
Clarksville, - - - Tenn.
April 1868-1y

SURVEYOR'S NOTICE.
BEING THE REGULAR COUNTY SURVEYOR, and believing that it is thought by some that I do not attend to it myself, I take this method of informing the people of Montgomery county that I am ready, at any and all times, to attend to any call I may have, as I have no deputy at this time.
A. A. POWERS.
Jan. 5, '69-1w

A. L. STUART. M. O. H. NORTON. G. NORTON.
STUART, NORTON & CO.,
(Successors to Hewitt, Norton & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
No. 88 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Consignments of Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Provisions and other produce solicited.
Sept. 25, 1868-1y

W. H. TURNLEY, Clarksville, Tenn. BOB WOOLDRIDGE, Trigg County Ky.
Turnley & Wooldridge,
TOBACCO
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Elephant Fire-Proof Warehouse,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN
Aug. 7, '68-1y.

GEO. F. HILL. SAM'L J. HARRISON
GEO. F. HILL & CO.,
Tobacco and General Commission Merchants,
NO. 43, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK,
SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF CLARKSville or Kentucky Leaf Tobacco for sale in the New York Market, pledging our best efforts in selling to please all who may confide their shipments to us.
We would refer those who may be inclined to ship Tobacco or other produce to us, to our friends, Mr. B. H. WISDOM and Mr. ALLEN JOHNSON.
The usual advances made on consignments when required.
Please address
GEO. F. HILL & CO.,
P. O. Box 6740, New York.
Nov. 27, '68-3m.

H. C. YEATMAN, Nashville, Tenn. R. YEATMAN, New Orleans.
YEATMAN & CO
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants
71 CARONDOLET ST., 71
NEW ORLEANS.
Jan. 10, '68-tf.

S. B. SEAT. R. P. BOWLING.
SEAT & BOWLING,
Commission Merchants,
COR. FRONT & MAIN STREETS.
Clarksville, - - Tennessee.
Solicit Consignments for Sampling and Selling Tobacco.
October 16, 1868-tf

WHITLOCK, McKINNEY & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
TRICE'S LANDING, TENN.
Special attention given to the Inspection and Sale of TOBACCO.
Cash advanced on Tobacco in Store.
Nov. 6, '68-6m

A. F. SMITH, late of Smith & Turnley.
D. B. HUTCHINGS, late of Hutchings & Grinter
E. W. WEATHERS, late of Turnley & Weathers.
SMITH & HUTCHINGS,
TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
"CUMBERLAND WAREHOUSE,"
CLARKSVILLE - - TENNESSEE.
Nov. 8, 1867-1y.

JOHN K. SMITH. J. F. SMITH.
JOHN K. SMITH & SON,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants
NO. 47 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
W. C. SMITH will act as our Agent in making advances on consignments.
Feb. 21, 1868-1y.

W. H. & D. M. DORRIS,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Tinware, Castings, Grates, and House Furnishing Goods.
Every description of Tinware made up in good style.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING promptly attended to.
☞ H. P. DORRIS will superintend the work and salesroom.
Sept. 6, 1867-tf

CLARKSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION begins on the 7th of September next.
TERMS:
Primary Department $15 00
Preparatory " 20 00
Collegiate " 25 00
EXTRAS:
Music $30 00
Use of Instrument 5 00
French and German, each 20 00
Greek and Latin 10 00
Boarding 60 00
Washing, per dozen 50
Matriculation fee 2 00
JOS. B. WEST, Pres't.
Clarksville, July 24, '68-tf.

WANTED!
HIDES! HIDES!! HIDES!!
WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARket price for all Hides delivered at our Tannery on Frost street, Clarksville, Tennessee. W. T. SHACKELFORD & Co.
Sept. 11, 1868-tf.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or less, solid Nonpareil, constitute a Square.

NO. SQUARES.	1 MO	2 MO	3 MO	6 MO	12 MO
1 Square	2 50	4 50	5 00	9 00	15 00
2 Squares	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
3 Squares	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
¼ Column	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ Column	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00
½ Column	15 00	17 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
⅔ Column	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
1 Column	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

To Advertisers.

☞ Parties advertising by contract, for a given time, will be confined to their legitimate business; anything outside of this will be charged for separately.

☞ Advertisers, for a specified time, exceeding three months, will have the privilege of renewing their advertisements quarterly; all extra changes will be charged for.

☞ Double-column advertisements will be charged one-third more than regular rates for single columns.

☞ Funeral Notices, Obituaries, or any other matter subserving private interest, will be charged for.

☞ Notices in local and special colums are matters of special contract.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
THIS COMPANY, SO EXTENSIVELY patronized throughout the West and South, has proved their friend in need and established its claims to their esteem and confidence.
Its semi-annual report and statement to the 1st of July, 1868, shows an increase highly satisfactory to its officers and policy holders and also to the Hon. Elizur Wright, the highest authority on Life Insurance in the United States. After valuing its policies and liabilities March 31st, 1868, he says briefly of this company: "In a perfectly sound, and indeed highly prosperous condition."
Note its progress since January 1st, 1864:
Assets January 1st, 1864 ..... $ 222,547
" " " 1865 430,980
" " " 1866 770,114
" " " 1867 1,395,162
" " " 1868 2,000,747
" July " 1868 3,023,610
Of all the financial institutions of our times, Life Insurance Companies have the most intimate and far-reaching, if not the most extensive, relations with human hopes and happiness, and the most need both of science and prescience for their successful and safe management. The above speaks for itself in behalf of the Company.
C. L. RIDDELL, Agent,
Office on Franklin Street.
Oct. 9, '68-3m.

COULTER, MOORE & CO.
(Sign of the Big Saw,)
DEALERS IN
GENERAL
HARDWARE!
Guns, Cutlery, Iron, Farming Implements, Queensware, Glassware, House-furnishing Goods, Pumps, Cement, Wagon and Buggy Timbers, Carpenters', Coopers', Blacksmiths' and Shoe Tools, Axes, Nails, Chains Tacks, Hinges, &c., which we will sell at lowest cash prices.
We being agent for B. F. Avery's Steel and Cast Plows, can and will sell Avery's Plows to Merchants and planters on as good terms as they can be bought in Louisville.

AGENTS
—FOR—
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
and the Patent Iron Double SHOVEL PLOW.
—Also,—
The Grand Prairie Washing Machine.
COULTER, MOORE & CO.
Nov. 15, 1868-tf.

CLARKSVILLE
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
COMMERCE STREET.
MANUFACTURE
Planter's Prize Screws, Shingle Machines, Sugar Mills, Brass and Iron Castings.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORders for repairs on Steam Engines, Saw Mills, and all kinds of Machinery. *Machine Blacksmithing* neatly and promptly done.
J. A. BATES & CO.
May 8, 1868-1y.

The Best Fitting Drawers in the World!
—Are the—
Patent Pantaloon Drawers!
None genuine without this trade mark.

Patented Feb 4th and Sept 24th 1867.
GENTLEMEN WHO CONSULT THEIR own comfort and convenience, will find these celebrated Drawers conform to the figure in their graceful outlines, and secure to the wearer the greatest possible ease. The are manufactured from the finest materials, and in great variety, suitable for all seasons and climates.
FOR SALE IN CLARKSVILLE, BY
POLLOCK & CO.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
58 White street, New York.
Nov. 13, 1868-6m.] Patentee's Man'frs.

My Flag is Nailed to the Mast!
J. H. MALLORY,
AUCTIONEER,
Office with C. H. Jones, on the Square
RETURNS his thanks to the community for their kindness in the past, and respectfully announces that he intends to continue Auctioneering in the city. All parties wishing to dispose of Dry Goods, household and kitchen Furniture, second hand goods of every description at auction, are informed that he is prepared to receive and store them, and at suitable times offer for sale at the Market-house.
He will also make regular Auction Sales, at the Market-house, every MON