G. N. BYERS
Always keeps on hand a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes etc. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 42.--NO 27. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872. WHOLE NO. 2,211.

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Pure Wines, Brandy, Whisky, Fine Tea and Spices call on OWEN & MOORE.

R. P. BOWLING. J. J. THOMAS.
BOWLING & THOMAS,
TOBACCO FACTORS,
--AND--
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
O. K. WAREHOUSE,
Corner Front and Main Streets, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.
SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS FOR SAMPLING AND SELLING TOBACCO.
Sept. 16, 1871-tf.

ALEX. R. HARRISON. IKE R. SHELBY.
HARRISON & SHELBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SAMPLING AND SELLING LEAF TOBACCO.
☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Tobacco.
☞ We INSURE all Planters' Tobacco Sixty Days. No Charge to Planters. ☜
Sept. 16, 1871-tf.

DRUGS!
S. B. STEWART,
PUBLIC SQUARE.
Has always on hand a complete stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, OILS and DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, PUTTY, GLASS, &c., &c., which he sells at the lowest figures. Physicians' perscriptions, and orders from physicians in the country, will have prompt and careful attention at this house. Feb. 25, 1871-1y

H. FRECH,
Sign "TENNESSEE IRON,"
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE,
--Dealer in--
Groceries,
Iron,
Nails,
Salt,
Lime,
Leather,
Hydraulic Cement,
Wagon Hubs,
Felloes,
Spokes,
FIELD SEEDS!
AGRICULTURAL
--And--
Garden Implements!
--At the--
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
☞ Call and examine our Stock. ☜
HENRY FRECH
Sept17-70

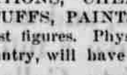
CLARKSVILLE
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
R. C. HOWELL,
FRANKLIN STREET,
(Opposite the Skating Rink,)
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
I beg leave to offer my services to the citizens of Clarksville and surrounding vicinity as a manufacturer of first class work from the best material the market affords, and at as liberal rates as the same quality of work can be executed for in the city. Footing, halfsoling and repairing done at the cheapest rates, and work delivered promptly at the time promised.
Respectfully R. C. HOWELL.
May 21, 1871-1y

D. KINCANNON. J. J. HAMLETT
KINCANNON & HAMLETT

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR LARGE 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.
KINCANNON & HAMLETT.
March 5, '69-tf

THE GOLDEN BOOT
JOHN MIDDLETON

HAS risen, Phoenix like, from the debris of the late fire, and has taken a shop on Franklin street, above Pitman & Lewis' store, where he has a large and elegant stock of Leather, ready to make the finest and best
BOOTS AND SHOES,
cut in the latest style, and a perfect fit guaranteed. He invites his friends and former patrons to give him a call.
☞ Sign of the GOLD BOOT.
JOHN MIDDLETON.
April 8, 1870-tf.

CAIRO & NASHVILLE PACKET CO
STEAMER TALISMAN,

WILEY SIMMS, Master,
JOHN HARPER, Clerk,
Leaves for Cairo Saturdays at 4 P. M., and for Nashville, Wednesdays at 6 A. M.
STEAMER JNO. LUMSDEN,

O. W. DAVIS, Master,
J. JOHNSON, Clerk,
Leaves for Cairo, Tuesdays at 8 A. M., and for Nashville, Saturdays, 4 P. M.
STEAMER TYRONE,

TOM HARMAN, Master,
ALEX. HARD, Clerk,
Leaves for Cairo, Thursdays at 7 A. M., and for Nashville Mondays at 4 P. M.
F. P. GRACEY & BRO. Agents.
Jan. 20, '72-3m.

SAM. BROCKMAN. E. S. BRINGHURST.
BROCKMAN & BRINGHURST,
CARRIAGE,
BUGGY AND WAGON
REPOSITORY,
Sec. St., - - - - Clarksville, Tenn.
We keep on hand the largest stock of Carriage, Buggy and Wagon work in the State, including the celebrated E. Hays & Co's Buggy work of Wheeling, Va., manufactured by Wheeling Wagon and Carriage Company.
☞ All work sold by us warranted to give satisfaction.
Jan8'71

M. L. Killebrew----J. L. Williamson.
H. Q. Grinter.
Killebrew, Williamson & Co.,
Tobacco Salesmen,
--AND--
Commission Merchants
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Liberal Advances on Tobacco in Store.
Nov. 19, '71-ly

W. H. TURNLEY. W. J. ELY
W. D. MERIWETHER, Jr.
TURNLEY, ELY & CO.
TOBACCO
--AND--
General Commission Merchants,

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.
Advances made on Tobacco in Store.

Mr. E. WITHERS has returned from Louisville to Clarksville and is our Auctioneer.
We have erected a shed in New Providence, opposite the store of Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee, where we will receive tobacco and pray it to our warehouse free of charge for those persons who do not wish to haul it to Clarksville. Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee will receive, weigh and receipt for Tobacco delivered at our shed in New Providence.
Oct 1 '71-tf.

Livery and Feed Stable,

ON THIRD STREET,
S. O. W. BRANDON, Proprietor.
AS GOOD AS THE BEST.
Good hacks, buggies and sadble horses kept for hire.
Jan. 20, '72-1y.

WHISKY FOR SALE!
300 BBLS. PURE CORN WHISKY for sale. Samples may be seen at J. J. Crossland's.
BLACK & WILLIAMS.
oct 27, '71-tf.

PAINTING!
TOMLINSON BROS.,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS & GLAZIERS
CLARKSVILLE, - TENNESSEE.
We are prepared to take contracts for all kinds of Painting. Leave orders at J. N. Byers' Drug Store. ap. 13-6m

W. A. QUARLES. W. M. DANIEL.
G. M. QUARLES.
Quarles, Daniel & Quarles,
Attorneys at Law,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.
Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.
April 27, 1872-tf

H. W. WATTS,
Attorney at Law,
NEW PROVIDENCE, TENN.
I have already secured able counsel to assist me in all important cases without additional cost to my clients.
May 4, '72-3m.

R. W. HUMPHREYS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Will practice in the courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.
Feb. 24, '72-3m.

H. M. DOAK,
Attorney at Law,
--AND--
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Will practice at Clarksville, Dover and Arlington.
☞ Office, on Strawberry Alley, opposite the Court-house.
Feb. 10, 1872-tf

A. G. GOODLETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
☞ OFFICE, AT NEW PROVIDENCE.
Nov. 11, 1871-6m

NEW CROP GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. For Sale by
BARKER & COURTS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Franklin St., Sign of Sugar Hogshead.
Jan 13, '72-tf.

RICH'D ANDERSON. E. S. BRINGHURST.
ANDERSON & BRINGHURST,
DEALERS IN
COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.,
FRANKLIN STREET.
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Dec. 23, 1871-1y

WINFIELD ROACH. SAM. E. RAMEY
SOUTHERN HOTEL,
CLARKSVILLE, - TENNESSEE.
ROACH & RAMEY, Prop'rs,
This hotel has been refitted and refurnished marchll, '71-tf

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
(Formerly Spurrier House,)
6th Street, near Main,
A. G. KELLEY, R. C. SPURRIER. } Louisville, Ky.
"$2 PER DAY." KELLEY & SPURRIER.
Feb. 10, '72-1y

National Hotel,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
T. D. SCOTT, - - - Proprietor.
This house is complete in all its appointments, and the table supplied with the best the market affords, at reasonable rates.
Jan. 29 '69-tf

WANTED,
AT THE BANK OF CLARKSVILLE,
Montgomery County Bonds.
Montgomery County past-due Coupons.
Montgomery County School Warrants.
Bank of Tennessee Money, old issue.
Bank of Tennessee Money, new issue.
State of Tennessee Bonds.
State of Tennessee past-due Coupons.
Comptroller's (State of Tennessee) Warrants.
City of Clarksville Bonds.
Red River Bridge Bonds.
Clarksville Wharf Stock.
A. HOWELL, Cash'r.
Old Bank of Tennessee Building.
Clarksville, April 13, '71-tf

GEO. G. WILLIS & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF

SAW MILL,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
And dealers in Lumber of every description
Poplar, Gum, Pine, Oak, Walnut, Cedar Fence Posts, Shingles, and Sawed Lathes.
Prompt attention given to orders from a distance, at the lowest Cash Prices and satisfaction guaranteed. dec. 22, '69-tf

Kincannon & Hamlett have the best and cheapest Lifting Pump in the market. Call and see them. ap1, '71-tf

☞ Blanks of every description, for sale at this Office.

THE CHRONICLE.

TERMS: $2 00 IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY,.....MAY 11, 1872

OUR LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow
To keep the thrilling love-cords tender.

The sterner soul would grow more stern,
Unfeeling nature more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE SOUTH VINDICATED.

A LETTER TO CHARLES SUMNER BY A LADY.

An old lady of more than seventy years, who was born and raised in Massachusetts, and has always resided at the North, but does not belong to the abolition school of politics, and who from time to time spends her winters in the South, where she has relations, has recently tried the experiment of bringing Charles Sumner to a realization of his sins, by addressing him a letter, a liberal extract from which we were permitted to make and publish. The subject matter is all of political nature, and concerns the whole country.

We are informed that Mr. Sumner's only reply was a copy of his speech on "Equality before the law *" The letter is a brief, but able and powerful review of the political situation, past and present; and if Mr. Sumner has any sensibilities left, it must have reached them, especially as he has experienced the ingratitude of his idol—a negro Republic, and is even talked of by some so-called Democrats, as their candidate for the Presidency.

Charles must be an exception to the old couplet, that,

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Either this or the lamp has gone out, and he is lost forever. Another sad example of Ephraim and his idols, but Ephraim's idols were not of the same color. We invite attention to the letter, as follows:—*Exchange.*

Hon. Charles Sumner, M. C.:

Some one has said: "The true test of statesmanship is to strengthen and improve—not weaken or destroy."

When our fathers formed the Government of this country, they erected an edifice which has challenged the admiration of the world. Year after year, as fourth of July came round, our own poets and orators vied with each other in uttering praises of a Goverment which combines such beautiful harmony of Liberty and Law," congratulating themselves and their hearers that they were members of this "Model Republic," and were protected by the "best Government the world ever saw."

Though only thirteen (13) States at first, provision was made for the addition of any number. "The General and State Governments were each sovereign in their domain; each a barrier against the enchroachments of the other, each supporting the other, and all tending to the prosperity and happiness of the whole people, and the permanency of Repulican liberty." How those orignial States, and those which we added, increased in population, and were prospered in their material interests, is known to all. Almost a century of unparalled prosperity attests the wisdom of our fathers—"true, noble, and free,"—in making the self-sustaining principle the corner stone of the "New Republic."

Look at this once beautiful and symmetrical edifice now—this once harmonious and haugty Republic. Compare it with what it was; and you can not but exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!" Look at its battered and bruised pillars—some still standing—though with marred proportions and weakened foundations; others laid prostrate in the dust despoiled of all that made them useful, glorious and beautiful!

Who has done this? What madmen or evil spirits have produced such dire results? Was the attack made by enemies without? or, were the most telling blows dealt by those within its borders, and while enjoying its manifold benefits? Can it be that any of the original thirteen (13) States can claim such terrible notoriety?

You, sir, cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for more than thirty (30) years a man was tolerated in the capitol of Massachusetts who taught the people that our "Union was a lie!" the Constitution, the Bond of Union, was a "League with death—a covenant without a hell!"

Did not the lamented Daniel Webster speak words of truth, when he said in Congress that the action of the New England States, in the matter of personal "Liberty Bills," released the Southern States from all obligation to remain in the Union? for a bond broken on one side is broken on all sides and ceases to be binding. Is it not true then, that New England was the Traitor, the Rebel, inflicting the first deadly blow upon the Government which had so abundantly protected and enriched her?

Gradually was formed that party of which Windell Phillips says: "It is the first sectional party ever formed in this country—a party of the North pledged against the South." This party adopted the "Higher Law" theory, claiming a right over God's Laws—and their own Laws. Did not Seward tell the Southern people: "Free your negroes at our dictation, or you shall have bullets instead of ballots—cannon and bayonets instead of words."

Are you sir, guitless in this matter? And when you, with others had alarmed the South for the safety of their rights in the Union—when you had "exasperated their passions to the highest degree," they saw no peace, no safety but to withdraw.

Did they wish to leave the Union? You heard, but ignored the earnest and patriotic appeals from Southern men in Congress. You scorned and frustrated every effort made to prevent disruption. "If I have to leave the Union I shall go with a bleeding heart. I love the Union as our Fathers made it. I want no better Government than that of the Constitution, but if we cannot have that, let us exercise our right to withdraw and form such a Government as we need."

Abundant proof exists that the majority of the Southern people asked only their rights under the Bond. These were denied them. Were they "kicked out of the Union," as a member of Congress asserted when discussing reconstruction measures? Were the people of these seceding States Rebels? They broke no law. They did only what Massachusetts and other States have always claimed a right; a right which A. Lincoln asserted in Congress in 1845 "could not be taken from the States." "It was inherent in the nature of the Government."

Did any of the States when helping to form the Federal Government give power to co-erce itself? A. Hamlin said in the New York Convention: "To attempt to co-erce a State for any supposed delinquency would be the maddest project ever devised. No State would allow itself to be so used, nor would any State allow its territory to be crossed for such a purpose."

If the Federal Goverment had really a right to co-erce, why resort to trickery and deceit to bring about a collision between the Federal and State governments? Did not Seward admit to Mr. Adams, "'We have contrived to throw the onus of beginning the war upon the South"? Can you find a parallel to this act in all history? Look at it! Men calling themselves statesman—men who had taken a solemn oath to support the Union and and the Laws, now resorting to trickery and deceit to destroy that Union and bring on a civil war! A war which, according to your own words in 1856, would be a "parricidal—a fratricidal war, with a wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals."

Can words express the blackness of such crimes? Men calling themselves Union—loyal—deliberately destroying that which their fathers reared. Philanthropist! thirsting for blood! "Good, good! if blood come, let it come! It cannot come too soon," etc. And blood you had—the blood of your slaughtered brethren!

Can you count the number? Do you know how many died of terror, exposure and want? Your Higher Law theory has borne terrible fruit. People ignorant of facts cannot conceive of the outrages and wrongs inflicted on the Southern people during the war by Federal soldiers, and since the war by Federal officials.

A gentleman of Georgia says of them in 1865: "We are the carcass; they the vultures picking our denuded bones. The little that was left us after the war they seize, and only release after paying a heavy bonus into private pockets. I have even known them to steal by night from the pittance of corn sent down by the Government for distribution among our starving poor. They get rich, and retire, and another horde of vampyres takes their place. Not content with thus despoiling us, they annul our contracts, and toll the laborers off, under pretense of higher wages, and under the patronage of a bureau whose promises are as rotten as the promises of Pharoah. While mourning the loss of thousands of the noblest of our race; while suffering the poverty and desolation with which our conquerors have visited us; while memory stings with the rape, the arson which barbarians under arms enforced, and heartless officers permitted, it is not in human nature not to feel resentiment against those who would still play the tyrant, and grind us in the dust."

At a pic-nic in Ohio, given to some returned soldiers, General Sherman is reported as saying to them: "He did not wish they should feel badly on account of anything they had done to the Southern people, for they, by their act of secession, had forfeited all right to anything, even their lives. Everything belongs to the United States Government, and I as their agent gave you permission to take whatever the Quartermaster did not want."

Facts, many of them, in their nature so barbarous as to be almost beyond belief, confirms the sentiment uttered by Sherman, and leads all who know these facts, to infer that the object of the Federal soldiers, backed, of course, by the Federal Government, in their war upon the South—was "to destroy to kill—to cause to perish, all, both young and old—little children and women—and to take the spoil of them for a prey."

Witness the wanton destruction of private property by the raiding cavalry! Listen to the spirited reply of a lady of 70, who, after having twenty (26) six army wagons filled with plunder by Sherman's men, was ordered out of the house that they might burn it, "If you burn the house you burn me in it."

Look at the fiend-like action of Sheridan, who boasted "that the desolation was so complete, a crow, in flying over the valley, would have to carry his own rations." Neither shelter nor food left for man or beast!

These are a few of thousands of similar outrages, and what was your pretense? "Union!"

We break God's law, we break almost every law which made the Union, we slaughter our fellow men, we inflict miseries unutterable upon the living; we do all this, to save the Union! Wonderful reasoning, and worthy of your "Higher Law" theory!

But can you save the life of anything by destroying that which constitutes its life? The life of the Union was the Constitution—our decalogue.

These laws you and your associates have broken both in letter and in spirit. The government, as our fathers made it, you have sought to change and have changed?

Are you not, therefore, rebels against those laws? Are you not traitors to your own Government? Will not these two terrible words, Traitor and Rebel, adhere to you and your associates, and justly, too, thorough all coming time?

THE Nashville Banner says that the Central University, projected by a convention of ministers and laymen of the Methodist Ep'scopal Church, South, which met in Memphis last January, it is probable will be located during the meeting of the Bishops of that Church in Nashville, the second week in May. The University is to furnish for the South the same broad culture which Yale furnishes to the North. It is to begin with not less than half a million of dollars, and the charter will provide for the extension of the endowment to two million dollars.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Horance White, from the platform committee, reported the following address and resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Address.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and usurpation of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and respectability to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyranical arogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities; he has rewarded with influential and lucrative office men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unqualified to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy. They have stood in the way of necessary investigation and indispensable reform; that, as serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people; they have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own a lvantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights the enjoyment of which is indispensible for a successful administration of their own local affairs, and would tend to move a patr otic and hopeful national feeling.—They have degraded themselves and the name of a party justly entitled to the confiden e of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the despot of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people and subjugate public opinion by tyrannical arty discipline.—They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled, could no longer be of service to the best interests of the republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just goverment.

We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and franchisment, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued several years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Social self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The people and the public welfare require the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty, consistent with public order, for the State self-government and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations or power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

The Revenue Plank.

7. We demend a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily intefere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts and the decisions of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. For the protection and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidate nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE, Chm. of Committee on Resolutions.
G. P. THRUSTON, Sec'y.

A Test of Friendship.

It is one of the severest tests of friendship to tell a man of his faults. If you are angry with a man, it is not hard to go to him and stab him with words, stinging his soul to madness, or disgracing him in the presence of his foes; but so to love a man that you cannot bear to see the stain of sin upon him, and to go to him alone and speak painful truths in touching, tender words—that is friendship, and a friendship as rare as it is precious.

Few indeed have such friends. Our friends pet us, and praise us, and flatter us, and justfy us in all we do, for fear they shall hurt our feelings, and it is left for enemies to rip the coverings from our faults, and tear our wounds open, and teach us when we are at the point of the sword.

If friends would reprove us more, enemies would wound us less, and find less opportunity to pierce and rend our hearts with their fierce reproaches.

Do you wish to be my friend? Will you then tell me my faults to my face? Will you do it in season, before you are out of patience or angry? Will you still tell them to me though I am impatient and annoyed at your faithfulness? Will you still press the truth tenderly home upon me, until I am calmed and convinced, and penitent? Will you refuse to be an enemy, and not allow yourself to be counted as a stranger, but keep on in faithful dealing till you have won me from the wrong and led me to the right? If so, I greet you and welcome you, for "faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."—*Cor. Temperance Herald.*

THE father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, the missing African explorer, is Rev. Robert Moffatt, the African missionary, who has himself been fifteen hundred miles into the interior of Africa, and therefore knows something about the people of that region. In a lecture the other day at Ryde, in England, he spoke quite confidently of the safety of Dr. Livingstone. He gave it as his impression that the Doctor was the enforced guest—probably with a view to ransom—of some African chief, who, finding him to be friendly, doubtless considered him a wandering great man who was worth the retaining. Dr. Moffatt said that it was evident that Livingstone had no resources left, and that, under these circumstances, he could not prosecute his travels. He based his belief that Livingstone was still alive on the fact that were he dead definite news of his death would long ago have reached England. The worthy Dr. Moffatt's belief must be very consoling to the friends of the adventurous explorer, and notably so to those in his own domestic circle who have most reason to mourn over the protracted absence of the missing traveller.

Grumblers at Newspapers.

Every publisher of any experience will cordially agree with Horace Greeley in the following statement:

"It is strange how closely men read the papers. We never say anything that anybody don't like but we soon hear of it, and everybody tells us about it. If, however, we once in a while happen to say a good thing, we never hear of that; nobody seems to notice that. We may pay some man a hundred compliments and give him a dozen puffs, and he takes it as a tribu e to his greatness, and never thinks of it, never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say something this man don't like, or something he imagines a reflection on him or his character, see how quick he flares up and gets mad about it. All our evils are daily charged to us, but we never, apparently get any credit for what good we do."

In an exchange we find the following: "There are now in the State of Alabama six cotton factories. Two are a short distance northwest of Florence, running 5,000 spindles each; the Bell factory, at Huntsville, 4,000 spindles; two at Prattsville, 2,000 and 8,000 spindles; one at Tuscaloosa of 600, and the Tallahassee factory, of 18,500. The factories named consume 20,000 bales of cotton annually. The assets of the Eagle Manufacturing company, at Columbus, Ga., aggregate $1,613,746, and the liabilites exclusive of capital stock $159,419. The year's profits were $205,327 35, subject, however, to a deduction of $16,778 44, on account of interest. These profits have risen from six months' full work with unskilled labor." All of which shows the profitable character of cotton factories.

THE following amendment to the Constitution was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 29th ult., by Mr. Golladay, of Tennessee, and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

"The Congress shall have no power to make any grant of the public land of the United States, except for the purposes of homesteads and common school education of the people of the respective States and Territories; nor shall Congress make any law impairing the obligation of contracts; nor shall it hereafter charter any private corporations to carry on business within the States."

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING THE largest, most complete and finest stock ever brought to this market, of
QUEENSWARE,
PORCELAIN OPAQUE,
Rockingham & Yellow Ware,
White, Gold Band and Decorated
FRENCH CHINA
American, French and Bohemian
GLASSWARE,
BAR FIXTURES,
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures,
Fine Fancy Goods,
Table Cutlery,
Mirrors, Etc., Etc.
Buying directly from first hands, we are enabled to offer all goods in our line, at wholesale or retail, as low as they can be bought in any market.
J. L. LOCKERT & CO.
Sign Big Pitcher,
may 11, '72-tf. Franklin Street.

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There is not an article in our house that is not fresh and newly purchased at the factories of first hands at the Lowest Cash Prices. The stock was selected by G. W. Hillman and P. J. Averett. Mr. Averett is a practical workman having the experience of the business for over Nineteen Years. Our motto shall be
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Our stock consists of Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Rattan, Cane Common Split and Wood Seat Chairs of all sizes, Book Cases, Hat Racks, What-Nots, Lounges, Side Boards, Hair, Cotton Top and Shuck Mattresses, also the best make of Spring Mattresses, magnificent Chamber Sets in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak of the latest and best styles, also Parlor Sets, Bed Room Sets, Dining Room Sets and Hall Furniture, latest styles Sofas, Lounges, Foot Stools, and the latest style Patent Spittoon, and Spring Seats of all sizes. We have on hand a splendid assortment of Fall Leaf and Shipping Desks, and also the latest and most improved styles of Bevel Fall and Sitting Desks. Be certain to call and see them.
A full stock of Extension Dining, Breakfast, and Office Tables.
These goods were bought exclusively for this market, and we will take great pleasure in showing and pricing to one and all. We feel confident that our prices will satisfy all. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
We are also Special Agents for the
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a new invention. A good stock always on hand.
march 18, '72-1y.

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THE SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION OF this institution begins on the 8th 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	15 00
Greek and Latin	10 00
Boarding	90 00
Washing, per dozen	60
Matriculation fee	2 00

JOS. H. WEST, Pres't.
Clarksville, June 11, '71-tf.

A. J. McKAY,
MILLRIGHT AND ENGINEER,
Clarksville, Tennessee.
MILLS, of all descriptions, erected and repaired, Mill Machinery of the latest improvement ordered, also the celebrated Dutch Anchor Belting Cloths furnished, ready made. Mill-stones balanced on a new theory, both running and standing.
June 11, '70-tf