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 41. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872. WHOLE NO. 2,225.

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. 18, 1871-tf.

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
Sep17-70

TO ALL MANKIND!

If you want

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

OR

LADIES' and GENTS'

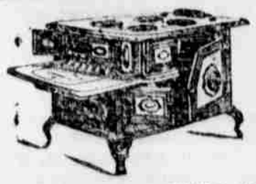
FURNISHING GOODS!

Pete Johnson

At the Red Corner,

Can supply you with the very best, at the lowest figure. Try him, and be convinced.
May 11, '72-tf.

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

FINE FARM
FOR SALE.
I offer for sale
PRIVATELY,
my Farm lying on Blooming Grove Creek, in Montgomery county. This farm lies on the North Side of Cumberland River, about one mile from Cumbandale and twelve miles from Clarksville,—is in one mile of Cumberland River, and one mile of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad.
There is upon the place a comfortable
RESIDENCE,
Also Two Barns, Stables, &c., and all other necessary out buildings. Also an Apple and Peach Orchard. It contains 154 acres, about 35 of which are cleared, and the balance Very Fine Timber Land. About 50 or 100 acres are in clover.
A fine Creek runs through the Center of the Farm, supplying the Farm with Water the whole year.
It is one of the Finest Farms in the county, and would make a splendid stock Farm.
The Title to the Property is Perfect. I will only require a Small Cash Payment, and the balance on long
CREDIT.
Being unable to give my farm my attention, I have determined to sell, and parties wishing a Fine Farm, would do well to call on me at once.
POLK G. JOHNSON.
May 11, '72-tf.

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, '71-1y

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. Mebaniel & Barbee, where we will receive tobacco and dray it to our warehouse free of charge for those persons who do not wish to haul it to Clarksville. Messrs. Mebaniel & Barbee will receive, weigh and receipt for Tobacco delivered at our shed in New Providence.
Oct 1 '71-tf.

WHOLESALE.—Owen & Moore invite Physicians and Merchants to call on them for supplies. They buy their Drugs, Chemicals, Books, Stationery, &c., at headquarters, and will duplicate Louisville and Nashville prices.

JOHN MIDDLETON

HAS risen, Phœnix 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 23, 1870-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

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. Nov. 20, '70-tf

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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	7 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

RICE, BROADDUS & CO.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

We have opened a Carpet Store, at the old stand of Broaddus & Hyman, where we will be pleased to show the largest, best and cheapest stock of Carpets in the market, at prices to suit all.—Don't fail to give us a call, and we will make it pay you.

Gentlemen and boys don't fail to look at our stock of
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Drap 'de-ti Linens, Cottonades, Hats and Caps.

Come one and all, and make our store your head-quarters, where you can find most anything you want at the lowest cash prices.
RICE, BROADDUS & CO.
May 18, 1872-tf

EDMOND R. LURTON. CHAS. W. TYLER.
LURTON & TYLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Will practice in the courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.
June 15, '72-tf.

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. 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

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

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

LAKE ICE!
A constant supply of Superior Lake Ice at wholesale and retail, opposite B. F. Coulter's.
SETTLE & SON, Agents.
June 1, '72-tf.

WINFIELD ROACH. SAM. E. RAMEY
SOUTHERN HOTEL,
CLARKSVILLE, - TENNESSEE.
ROACH & RAMEY, Prop'rs,
This hotel has been refitted and refurnished marchl1, '71-tf

NEW CONFECTIONERY!
C. C. EVERETT & CO.
Have opened a first class Confectionery, at Morrison's old stand, opposite the Court House, where choice Confection, of all kinds, will be kept, at prices to suit the times.
Fresh **Cincinnati Beer and Cream Ale**, ice cold, for all who indulge.
Respectfully,
C. C. EVERETT & CO.
May 18, 1872-tf

NASHVILLE.
Summer Goods at Bargains.
We would respectfully inform the ladies that we are offering extra inducements in
LADIES' HATS,
AND BONNETS,
SILKS, RIBBONS,
BOWS AND TIES,
FINE LACE GOODS,
GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, ETC.
AND
ELEGANT READY-MADE SUITS.
Our goods are all marked down to close out our large summer stock.
BOHAN & FLOERSH.
Nashville, Tenn.

SUMNER'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, advising the colored people to vote for Horace Greeley, closes with these eloquent words:

THE DUTY OF THE COLORED MEN TO UNITE ON GREELEY.

Gladly do I welcome the happy signs nor can I observe without regret the colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail bond given at Baltimore as the assurance of peace, holding the parties to the full performance of its conditions, provided always that their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoving antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely, without constraint from league or lodge. Much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship by which you are entitled to the equal rights of all have its full fruits. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to a true civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to injurious pressure where he needs support; but I see no early extrication except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from managers who wield him merely as a political force, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If Democrats unite with him, so much the better. The association once begun must ripen in common friendship and trust. I am for peace in reality as in name. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace, and welcome all that makes for peace.

UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC WITH EQUAL RIGHTS AN RECONILIATION.

With deep-felt satisfaction I remember that no citizen who drew his sword against us has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights when the promises of the great declaration are all fulfilled, and our people are united as never before in the enduring fellowship of a common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation; nor can I withhold my hand. Freely I accept the hand that is offered and reach forth my own in friendly grasp. I am against the policy of hate; I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life; I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish the hate—such is my desire. And now turning to the Democratic party, I hold it to all the covenants solemnly given in the adoption of a Republican platform with Horace Greeley as its candidate. There can be no backward step. With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading Democrat whom I knew and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the constitutional amendments with their logical results. He proposes as a proper keynote to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph: "Just laws and public virtues." This a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occassion. My keynote is: "The unity of the Republic and the equal rights of all, with reconciliation." Such is my cry, and, wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these, humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which, I believe, must rest upon such a cause.

Accept my best wishes for yourselves personally, and for the people you represent; and believe me, gentlemen, to be,

Your faithful friend,
CHARLES SUMNER,

To Dr. Augusta, Wm. H. A. Wormley, and others.

SUMNER has written another letter—this time in reply to Speaker Blaine, defending from a republican standpoint his support of Horace Greeley. He closes with these words:

"The personal imputation you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the Presidenti until some what tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the Island of San Domingo, involving the seizure of the war power in violation of the Constitution, and indignity to the Black Republic, in violation of international law, and when I remonstrated against these in tolerable outrages I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the anger of my opposition. I could not have done less without failure in that duty which is with me the rule of life, nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile, I appeal confidently to the candid judgment of those, who, amidst all the present differences of opinion, unite in great objects far above party or President, and to which my life is devoted.

GRANT.

"Naman can hold office under Grant and maintain his self-respect," said Forney's year ago.

"Grant has no more capacity than a horse," said Fighting Joe Hooker a month since.

"He is not fit to govern this country," were Stanton's dying words.

"There are sixteen weighty reason why Grant should never be President,' wrote Colfax in 1868

"He has no more soul than a dog," said Ben Butler less than a year ago.

"He is not controlled by constitutional, but by political rings," says Trumbull.

"His San Domingo business stamps him as a first-class conspirator," says Governor Palmer.

"He is making money out of his position, and that's all he cares about," said Senator Carpenter to a Herald correspondent.

"He is a man without sufficient knowledge to preside over a circus, [illegible]

Horace Greeley.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8.—Horace Greeley arrived here at noon, and was received at the depot by the Mayor and City Government Committee and a delegation of citizens. He was escorted to the State house where a short reception was held. Mr. Tappan made the welcoming speech, to which Mr. Greeley briefly replied. He was then escorted to the Phœnix hotel, where he dined and afterwards held a reception. He proceeded to Bradford this afternoon where he will remain over night as the guest of Mason W. Tappan. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested on his arrival here by the large crowd that had assembled, and a national salute was fired.

LATER.—The following is

Greeley's Speech.

My friend Tappan, and my friends and fellow citizens of New Hampshire: More than half a century has passed since I left this, my native State, in quest of the future and larger opportunities elsewhere. Those years, as you know, have been full of incidents. As time rushes, events hurry each other in our day, and who lives half a century in this age, lives longer than a whole century of the life of Methuselah.

Well, fellow citizens, the half century which has passed since I ceased to be a resident of New Hampshire has seen the origin and growth of railroads and telegraphs and the cables across the ocean. It has seen the rise and fall of empires and dynasties, and it has seen the best of all to me, the overthrow of American slavery.

A great thinker has said that to-day is a great thing in disguise; that a day looks common and trivial to the thoughtless, but all great and noble successes are made up of to-days. I do not know how well men have done better in this age, but would that I might feel that I have added to the history of the last half century. Our country is better worth living in to-day, with better opportunities for its humblest citizen because of the events of the last half century. In these events I have borne an humble part, often mistaken and of short sightness, doing the thing which seemed right but which was not always in the wisest and largest view right; but still I think my life has led me to exercise a large charity towards the great mass of the human race. I believe the great majority of the human race are constanly aiming to do right. I have always wished in my busy life to come back to the State of my birth, always hoped to have some opportunity to return, not expecting ever again to dwell with its people, but to commune with them, and I trust the few days which will be spent among you and with my friends, will be the richest and happiest days of my life. I hope that hereafter as well as now in a life, which draws towards its close, and which ought to be devoted to rest, I shall have frequent opportunities, not many years hence, to come to New Hampshire to mingle with its people and rejoice with them that the old State bears so proud a position among her sister States; that her half million of sons and daughters, now residents of other States, will always look back with pride and affection to this State and say, that although her granite rocks are hard, and her soil reluctant to give forth fruits, still for all that, her people are among the happiest and most intelligent of any we have seen. So then, my friends, in the hope that perhaps I shall have an opportunity hereafter to mingle more familarly with you, and that the differences which have seperated us in the past will gradually fade away in the sight of new circumstances and we shall come to know each other more thoroughly—in that faith and hope, I now take my leave of you.

Greeley on the South Carolina Legislature.

The population of the State is something over 400,000 blacks, and something under 300,000 whites. The result of the war made a yet greater disproportion in the comparative numbers of the voting population. These are estimated to be in the proportion of 40,000 white to 50,000 black voters, the aggregate being over 100,000. But in the Legislature, out of 124 members, there are but 13 representatives of the white minority. The rest of the Assembly is black, with the exception that there is a white representative of a black constituency. There are enough of these, along with a few intelligent colored people, to lead the great mass of ignorance and barbarism of which the main body is composed.

Without going into details, it is enough to say that the men who lead and manage the Legislature are thieves and miscreants. The great body of the Legislature are the ignorant and corrupt instruments with which the leaders work, and though the individuals comprising this mass are bought and sold like cattle in the market, their venality in some cases is relieved of much of its criminality by reason of the denseness of their ignorance. Numbers of the blacks who occupy seats in the Legislature regard themselves only in the light of employees of the Government. Their pay is $6 a day for the session and special pay for their seperate votes on every measure in which there is money. These votes are bought and sold without even the pretense of hiding the flagitious transaction. The negro himself is hardly conscious of criminality, when he makes his bargain. He owns his mule. He sells it. He owns his chickens. He sell them. He considsiders his vote just as much a part of his personal property as his mule and his chickens. Why should he not sell it also? He does sell it and naively wonders that anybody should complain.—*New York Tribune.*

A new style of railroad has been constructed in Assyria. It has a single rail with springs on either side pressing against it to preserve the balance. The cost is only from $150 to $500 a mile.

The wise man stands firm in all extremities, and bears the loss of his humanity with a divine temper.

Current worms may be entirely destroyed, or driven from the bushes, by liberal applications of buckwheat flour.

The Expenses.

The following article on the extravagance of the present administration, we take from the Pittsburg Daily Post, of the 16th ult. It is well worthy the attention of our readers:

"Under the government of a monarchy in England, the Parliament is compelled by public sentiment to print in four heavy volumes the items of outlay of the public money. Here in this boasted home of liberty, a Republican Congress does no such thing, but lumps the account in enormous aggregates, such as; "Executives expenditures, $9,412,418," as they were in 1871, in and under the administration af Grant; having gone up to that tremendious sum total, from Mr. Buchanan's comparatively small bill for $1,826,825, in 1860. "You pay your money," and we hope you will "take your choice," between extravagance and economy in the expenditures of the people's money. But, as we have already said, we have no specifications, no items of the enormous sum itself.

In the year 1860, after deducting payments for interest, the Army and Navy, Drawbacks at the Custom House, and Pensions, Mr. Buchanan expended $29,825,534.74.

In the year 1871, after deducting the self-same items, General Grant has actually expended $63,139,379.24.

In this, our Republican administration costs the people $33,303,845.60 more than a Democratic administration did, for what may be properly termed the ordinary expenses of government. That *bete noir* of the Radicals, Andrew Johnson, in 1868, the last year of his administration, for the same thing, expended $11,450,878.60 less than Grant did in 1871.

Now, under these circumstances the ring leaders can hope that people who are not only honest but intelligent, will vote for Grant, is one of those honest but intelligent, will vote for Grant, is one of those mysteries which one less given to foreknowledge than a soothsayer, could not venture to discover.

We find an increase of 145 per cent. in Grant's expenditures, over those of Mr. Buchanan, and of 22 per cent. over those of Johnson's last year, and of 86 over 1865, Johnson's first year, when the outlay, after the deductions named, was only, (we say only, as compared with Grant's extravagance,) of $34,0158.5.

Why does this increase find itself in 1871—the year preceding a Presidential nomination? How does it happen that there is so broad-cast a scattering of the people's money, just at the time when its corrupt expenditure would enure most to Grant's re-nomination, and contribute its material aid to his re-election?

Glory will not pay the people for being robbed of their hard earned money. A hip-hip-hurra will not answer such weighty facts as we have stated; neither will a surrender of their personal liberty into the hands of a military chieftain, prove them to be worthy of the heritage of freedom which was given them by their fathers."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Warm Springs, Va., thus defines Gen. Joe. Johnston's position:

Gen. Jonston, "though still disfranchised," supports Greeley and Brown as the nominees of the Democratic party, and while he will not make himself prominent or officious in this, yet you may rest assured he will by his honest, decided and manly utterances to those he may come in contact with confirm many of our Southern people who are still wavering as to the course they should pursue in this matter.

I was delighted to hear Gen. Johnston's expressions of good will for Middle Tennessee, for her soldiers and for her people generally. He thinks we have the garden-spot of the world, and hopes something may yet turn up which will lead him to make his home with us. Though in his 66th year he looks and moves about as vigorously as in the days of the Confederacy.

This place is one of the many resorts in the mountins of Virginia flocked to by the people from every point of the compass. You find them here from every Southern State, from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the West—some for pleasure and comfort, but many hoping they may be relieved of the ills to which flesh is heir to. Our old friend M. Burns is with me, and together we enjoy the delightful bathing, good water and fine bracing atmosphere amazingly. May write again if anything of interest presents itself. Yours.

E. H. E.

The Origin of Cholera.

Cholera, as far as can be ascertained, orignated at Jessicore India, a village on the banks of the Ganges, in in 1817. No mention of a similar plague is recorded in history previous to that time. Many suppose it originated from the effluvia of the dead bodies floating down the river impregnating the atmosphere with a subtle and deadly poison. The Black Death which decimated Europe in the Fourteenth Century and the Plague, which according to DeFoe destroyed a hundred thousand people in London, in 1665, were scarcely as terrible visitations as the Cholera when it made its dreadful advent from the East, and swept like the destroying angel's wing to the very borders of civilization. Since it first appeared its victims number the awful amount of 300,000,000; but science has discovered remedies to baffle the scourge, while its virulence has decreased with each succeeding visitation. The first case on this continent occurred at Quebec, in 1832. The first in New York city at 20 Orange (now called Baxter) street. We have heard it stated that Xavier Chabert, the celebrated fire-king, was very successful in his treatment of cholera. Quick-silver was his remedy, and strange as it may seem, two, three, and even four-pound doses were administered in desperate cases, and three out of five survived the terrible ordeal.

THE election in Pennsylvania takes place on Tuesday, the 8th day of October. Col. Forney and other prominent Radicals are reported to be laboring for Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor whose election is pretty generally conceded.

INTERESTING TO LIQUOR DEALERS, DISTILLERS AND GAUGERS.

New Regulations about Gaugers' Fees

On and after August 7th the act of Congress of June 6, 1872, prescribing gaugers' fees, goes into effect throughout the country. It provides that the compensation of internal revenue gaugers shall be by fees dependent upon the quantity gauged, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which, together with their actual and necessary expenses shall be paid by the United States monthly.

By virtue of thi provision, fees at the following rates are prescribed, per proof gallon, for all internal revenue gauging.

For the first one hundred gallons in the month ten cents per gallon. For all above one hundred gallons, and not exceeding five thousand and one hundred gallons, one cent per gallon.

For all above five thousand and one hundred gallons, and not exceeding fifteen thousand and one hundred gallons, three-tenths of a cent per gallon.

For all above fifteen thousand and one hundred gallons, and not exceeding one hundred and sixty-five thousand and one hundred gallons, one-tenth of a cent per gallon.

For all above 165,100 gallons 1-50th of a cent per gallon, to be computed as follows:

Whole quantity reported gauged in the month 175,000 proof gallons.	
First 100 gallons, at 10c per gallon	$10 00
5,000 gallons, at 1c per gallon	50 00
10,000 gallons, at 3-10c per gallon	30 00
150,000 gallons, at 1-100 per gallon	150 00
165,100	
The above sum subtracted from the whole quantity gauged, 175,000 gallons, leaves 9,900 gallons at 1-50 of a cent per gallon	1 98
Total compensation for the month	$241 98
Again:—	
Whole quantity reported as gauged during the month 20,000 proof gallons.	
First 100 gallons, at 10c per gallon	$10 00
5,000 gallons, at 1c per gallon	50 00
10,000 gallons, at 3-10c per gallon	30 00
15,000 gallons subtracted from the quantity gauged leaves 4,900 gallons at 1-10c per gallon	4 90
Total compensation for month	$94 90

The foregoing rates apply to all spirits withdrawn from warehouse in payment of tax or for export, to spirits entered for deposit in warehouse, to fruit brandy, and to spirits gauged for rectifiers and wholesale dealers, and to gauging, under the direction of collectors, to ascertain the capacity in gallons of packages in packages in use at breweries. When spirits are below proof, or when, because of the presence of saccharine matter, the hydrometer will not indicate the proof, the computation will be made upon the wine gallons, the wine gallons being used instead of the proof gallons.

Internal revenue gaugers are prohibited from being or becoming interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, purchase, or sale of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or in the production, rectification, redistillation or purchase or sale of distilled or fermented liquors. They are not prohibited from engaging in any other business which will not interfere with the efficient discharge of the duties of their office.

Eloquent Words.

At the Baltimore Convention, Jas. S. Thrayer, the silver-tongued orator of New York, said:

When the nomination of General Grant was made, a canvass was unrolled, and there was presented to that body a picture of a man on horseback shining in his military boots and in all the array of a warrior chieftain, the war song resounded through that concourse and the public men and actors then stood forth, glimmering in all the the raven gloss of hate and revenge. Not one sentiment of gratitude; not one word of peace was uttered or went forth to the country. In the closing scenes of this Convention there is presented to you as the candidate of the Democratic party a plain American citizen in humble attire, but with a broad and radiant brow, a countenance full of benevolence, speaking peace and harmony, and as pure and genuine a type of American character as was ever born on the soil. The country will hail him as the man whose reconciling genius shall span the dividing stream that rolls between the sections; and before twelve months of his administration have passed, the dark and bloody chasm will be filled, and the new-made earth will not be pressed by one hostile foostep, and in the future of the country we will not be able even to draw across the continent an imaginary line that shall divide a united people. The star that glitters above the horizon gives the promise of a bright and untroubled morning. Democrats, liberal and patriotic men of all parties, hail it as a sign of peace. Recognizing it as such, a choral strain will ascend from a united people, grand and sweet and musical as the bells of Moscow, as clear and resounding as a Jubilee Trumpet.

THE DEAD.

Oh, it is pleasant to think of the dead, to descend down in to the grave, and commune with the mouldering dust which years have merely mingled with earth. Did they not once walk the earth with us? Did they not sit beside us, their eyes glowing with affection, their warm hearts beating in unison with our own?

The dead!—they are gone. Nay, do not say they are gone. Let us still enjoy the hope that they hover round us in spirit, as once they did in body. Snatch not from us the ro'acing belief, that their eyes are upon us, though unseen.

When gloom oppresses our spirits, when the heart aches with the inflections of life's dull realities, then indeed the memory of the dead is pleasant to us. Say, ye beloved dead who once shed with us tear for tear, and breathed sigh for sigh, are ye now heedless of the anguish of our souls? Have ye forgotten that we once loved one another? And thou, best of all, thou on whose knee we first learned to lisp the accents of affection—mother! It is long since our eyes beheld thee, and we are a child again when we think of thee. Thy grave is far from us. We have been a wanderer among strangers. We are a dweller in a strange land. Many years have passed away since we wept over the little hillock underneath which was buried the bosom to which our infancy clung

The Finest and Best ever Offered
BAKER & BRO.'S
HOME-MADE
Buggies,
BAROUCHES,
ROCKAWAYS,
PRINCE ALBERTS,
Spring Wagons,
Or anything in our line, from a CLARENCE COACH to a SPRING WAGON, made to order.
Call and see our SPRING SOFA CARRIAGE CUSHION, the most COMFORTABLE and DURABLE in use.
We use the ENDLESS SCREW in our Sarven's patent wheel and in our select second growth hickory plain wheel.
REPAIRING,
in all its branches, done at short notice.
We have a few Hayes Buggies which we will sell very low or trade for old work, as we desire to keep only our Home-Made work.
We also have a number of good SECOND HAND Buggies and Barouches which we will sell low.
Remember the place—opposite the old Baptist church, Clarksville, Tenn.
BAKER & BRO.
May 25, '72-tf.

SETTLE & SON, Agents
Dealers in
Confectioneries
AND FAMILY GROCERIES,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
Opposite B. F. Coulter's.
Have just opened an entirely fresh and varied assortment of Confectioneries and Family Groceries, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
June 8, 1872-tf

CHEAP, BUT GOOD!
We desire to call the attention of the public to our NEW and LARGE stock of
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES,
and many other useful articles for
MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS.
Our stock in each of its departments is desirable.

The cut, styles and qualities of our Clothing are superior and mark well the improvement constantly being made in perfecting the fit and convenience of Gentlemen's Clothing. Our
HATS
comprise a variety of new styles for the season, and must be seen to be appreciated.
We warrant our prices safe, and our goods valuable.
Soliciting early and frequent calls from all Men, Youths and Boys who wear CLOTHING.
Respectfully,
PITMAN & LEWIS.
April 6, '72-tf.

ARCTIC SODA FOUNT!
—AT—
LIGON & ELY'S.
COOL AND REFRESHING DRINKS
Prepared from this Superior Fount, with the most
DELICIOUS SYRUPS
Strawberry, Lemon, Ginger, Pine Apple, Vanilla and Don't Care.
Ice Cold Lemonade!
Prepared from fresh Lemons, at
LIGON & ELY'S CONFECTIONERY!
ICE CREAM SALOON
(Up Stairs)
Admitting a delightful breeze, fitted up in elegant style for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, and the most delicious
Ice Cream, Cake, Etc.,
constantly on hand. Families supplied on short notice.
LIGON & ELY'S BAKERY
is in full operation. Fresh Yeast, Bread, and every variety of Cakes, fresh from the oven every day. All orders promptly filled. A full stock of CANDIES, and all manner of TOYS to please the children, kept by
LIGON & ELY,
No. 33 Franklin Street,
Clarksville, Tennessee.
May 4, '72-tf.

GEO. ALWELL,
DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS, NOTIONS,
Corner Franklin and First Streets,
Clarksville, Tenn.,
Has now and will keep in store a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Confectionery and Family Grocery. [June 15, '72-tf.

The best Havanna and domestic Cigars and Virginia Tobacco, for sale at Byers'.