

W. H. TURNLEY, W. D. McMEIKEN, W. J. ELY, W. D. McMEIKEN, W. J. ELY. TURNEY, ELY & CO. TOBACCO

Is now making large additions to his stock, and offers inducements to the Trade, Wholesale and Retail.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. Advances made on Tobacco in Store.

GRINER, YOUNG & CO., Tobacco Commission Merchants

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. OCL. 12, 72-49.

Quarles, Daniel & Quarles, Attorneys at Law

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.

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BARKER & COURTS, Wholesale Grocers

LIQUOR DEALERS, Franklin St., Sign of Sugar Hogshead.

ANDERSON & BRINGHURST, DEALERS

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MERCHANTS' HOTEL, (Formerly Spurrer House), 6th Street, near Main.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE, ROACH & RAMEY, Prop'rs.

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GEO. ALWELL, DEALER

FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS, NOTIONS, Corner Franklin and First Streets, Clarksville, Tenn.

Chas. J. Homan, (Roths' Old Saloon)

Saloon, Restaurant and Billiard Hall, Formerly owned by G. A. Roth, has had the establishment newly refitted and re-fitted, and is now open to the public.

S. OPPENHEIMER, Hides, Furs, Wool, Ginseng, and all kinds of Metal.

Public Square, CLARKSVILLE.

Special to the Ladies, NEW FALLO GOODS AT LOW PRICES!

MILLINERY, Dress Trimmings, Dress Goods

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BLUE GRASS SEED, With all other goods to make a complete assortment.

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TO THE LADIES, Who read the CHRONICLE, (and of course all who want to keep well posted in matters of interest, I wish to say a few words in regard to the Pure Mohairs and Bl'k Alpaca

regularly kept in my stock. They have now stood the test for several years. They have been pronounced the cheapest in the market. They are admitted to be the prettiest. My assortment is very complete. I ask you to try these goods. I have sold large quantities. Have just added a New supply for January and February Sales. If you will look I think you will be convinced that it is greatly to your advantage to buy. Certainly no one can offer you greater inducements; few, if any, as great. To one of our Department I also beg your special attention, viz:

My stock of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

SUGAR.

SUGAR.

CRITS.

MAGGARONI.

TAPIOCA.

OYSTERS.

PICKLES.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GELATINE.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

DRIED BEEF.

BEEF TONGUES.

PEACHES.

BLACKBERRIES.

TOMATOES.

CORN.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

PURE CREAM TARTAR.

PURE BI-CARB. SODA.

Pure Spices, of all kinds

Horsford's Bread Preparation,

PURE CATAWA WINE

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Old Sour-Mash Whisky.

Old Peach and Apple Brandy.

Old French Brandy.

300 Bus. Clover Seed.

TIMOTHY SEED.

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The Chronicle. R. W. THOMAS, Editor. J. BALDWIN, Associate Editor.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE. CLARKSVILLE, : : JAN. 25, 1873.

OUR ONLY HOPE.

The political writers and speakers of the South have, with great clarity and boldness pointed out the iniquity and tyranny of the present dominant party. Radicalism in all its horrible dishonesty and oppression has thus been fully exposed. But if any of the people of this section have imagined that these exposures of Radical outrages would influence public opinion at the North, so as to bring about an abatement of the wrongs which we have so long endured, we trust that they will cease to indulge such a hope. Our oppressors act upon the idea that might is right. They deride our arguments; and will continue to do so, as long as we are in our present powerless condition. Nor is this contrary to human nature, however much we may dislike to make the admission. We are a conquered people, and must expect to be treated as such by our conquerors. At the close of the late war, although our leaders were not executed or sold into slavery and our vanquished armies came to pass under the yoke, according to the customs of ancient times, yet a more refined cruelty and torture were inflicted. All of our readers know too well what we mean. The Southern people have borne it all with great fortitude, and they will, we fear, be forced to suffer much in the future—how long, depends entirely upon themselves. Let us look into the prospects of this section:

1. We have been conquered but not crushed, vanquished but not ruined. We are exactly in the same condition that Germany was when Napoleon the Great overpowered her people with his victorious legions. But in little more than half a century Germany arose in the majesty of her strength and attained greater power, grandeur and immunity from oppression, than she had ever enjoyed before. So may we, if we will only be true to ourselves. The late war was a conflict between a people, on the one hand, who had long devoted themselves to the acquisition of material resources and physical strength, and a section on the other hand, the masses of whose people had been engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits, and whose educated classes had neglected the natural sciences, and their practical application, for the study of the ancient and modern languages, moral philosophy, political economy and the law. Too much attention had been given to the mental and theoretical, or not enough, at least, to the material and practical. It is in our power to turn this mistake. Virgil tells us that it is right to be taught even by an enemy. So the people of Germany thought, and so let us practice. The Germans wisely concluded that, what had rendered France great, would do the same for their own father-land. And now, if a constant and careful attention to material interests, if manufactures and internal improvements have strengthened the North, by the same means the South may secure a lasting and solid advantage.

2. We have a genial climate, fertile soil, vast treasures of undeveloped mineral wealth and a population whose adventures in war have only energized them to seek in peaceful enterprise what they failed to obtain by a conflict of arms. With a proper use of these elements of strength we can surely attain an independence, an equality of material wealth and prosperity, which will also deliver us from the political evils that so grievously afflict us. "We have tried argument and entreaty, we have tried armed resistance, we have tried every means to secure our rights in this Union founded by our fathers; and we have tried all in vain. Let us now try productive labor in manufactures and in improved cultivation of the soil. And there must be no idle waiting for something fortuitous to happen, for foreign immigration, or for anything else than an energetic effort on our part, unaided if it must be, to work out our country's salvation by a complete development of our material wealth and power. The lark had no fears that her nestlings in the wheat field would be disturbed by the farmer, so long as he waited for help from his neighbors and friends; but when he resolved to reap the field himself, and not to wait for aid from others, she became alarmed and removed her brood in haste. And if the people of the South will imitate this farmer, and cease to depend so much upon prospective immigration, then our affairs will assume a more encouraging aspect.

3. Immigration may, for a long time in the future, be discouraged by the Radical plan of systematically slandering our people; political outrages may continue to be perpetrated upon us without our being able to prevent them; but there is nothing, but our own want of industry and enterprise, to keep us from establishing manufactures, and becoming strong in material wealth and resources. The manufacture, in the South, of iron, cotton and woolen goods, agricultural implements, leather, boots, shoes, hats and harness, will do more to deliver us from Northern tyranny than all the eloquence ever uttered on this continent. A people's liberties depend for their preservation upon that people's strength. And in modern civilization machinery, as used in manufacturing, is an element of national power. Genius itself will be helpless, and valor will accomplish little for a people, who lack that material force which manufactures give to a nation's energies.

THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE remind one of the man who owned a large tract of fertile land, rich in minerals, and almost entirely covered with pine timber, and yet contented himself with an imperfect cultivation of only a few acres of it.

IMMIGRATION. An earnest wish to attain some desired end often causes the human mind to neglect the necessary means, by which alone that end can be reached. Immigration to the South of industrious and thrifty farmers, mechanics and laborers, is a very desirable end, the means to reach which we have greatly neglected.

FARMERS ARE INVITED to settle in this State whose people have adopted and cling to a system, or rather want of system, in the management of country roads and bridges, which the Governor in his message lately pronounced the worst imaginable. The world is informed, and correctly too, in that message, that the condition of our country roads is so wretched as to interfere with and discourage the cultivation of our lands, since from this cause the products of the soil can not be brought to market, except with great expense and trouble. Eloquent speeches have been made, pamphlets published containing elaborate arguments and carefully prepared statistics, and all to induce immigration to a State that has not only failed to give her own native born citizens a good system of roads, but has also enacted such measures as must necessarily prevent the construction of decent, passable highways.

MECHANICS are asked to come to Tennessee before any employment is provided for them by the establishment of manufactures. There is not a city, town or village in the State where three hundred artisans could find employment, if they should come in a body, within one year after their arrival. What would become of fifty mechanics in any calling, who would arrive at one time in Clarksville? They would find themselves in want of employment, which they could obtain only by going elsewhere.

WHITE LABORERS are expected to come here and engage to work in competition with a system of labor, and a kind of laborers, which are unappealingly offensive to them. Wherever negro laborers are employed to any considerable extent, that place will be avoided by white laborers, though it were as enticing as "the garden of Eden in their bloom." The moderate use of a very small amount of common sense ought to be sufficient to perceive the utter incompatibility of the employment of white and black laborers together, and the wisdom of trying, as matters now stand, to induce white laborers to immigrate to this State. A contemporary thinks that African colonization can be made practicable only when white laborers, in sufficient numbers, immigrate hither. We would like to suggest to the editor of that journal another idea equally as brilliant: He can easily catch swamp blackbirds by first sprinkling salt on their tails. We hope he will try this plan next spring.

ANDREW JOHNSON was introduced, during the late canvass, to an audience in Nashville, "as Tennessee's greatest living statesman." For a long time we thought this entirely too high a compliment, and were half angry with the distinguished editor who used those words. But more mature consideration has caused us to regard them as conveying a terrible, though unintentional, reproach. To have been a leading public man in Tennessee, almost one's whole life, and then to reflect that the State is, and always has been, nearly destitute of public schools, without possible roads, and with all her material resources undeveloped, must be a remorseful reflection. Statesmanship that overlooks the comfort, convenience and welfare of the people, is entirely too great. It is to be hoped that we will have no more of it.

SYDNEY SMITH seeing a wretched looking man by the wayside, asked him: "If you are in want, why don't you beg?"

The poor Irishman replied, "Don't you see my skin begin'g through my eyes and my bones begin'g through my skin? It's begin'g I am with a 'soand toogues'!"

So Tennessee begging with a thousand tongues, for the employment of every particle of her people's enterprise, capital, and labor to develop her vast mineral wealth, to construct proper country roads, and to put in operation an efficient system of common schools.

KENTUCKY ITEMS. TRIGG COUNTY is reported to be out of debt.

The tobacco crop of McClain county has been nearly all sold, bringing 86 to 88 round.

Henderson is to have water works similar to those at Bowling Green.

The stock of the Henderson National Bank is quoted at \$125, with none on the market.

Paducah rejoices in the prospect of having street railways in operation before the end of the next week.

Two prisoners escaped from the jail in Mayfield not long since. They had been imprisoned on a charge of stealing.

M. H. CLARK & BRO., of Clarksville, have established a branch of their business in Paducah. The firm is represented there by Mr. T. H. Puryear.

THE PADUCAH Citizen's Association are working energetically to advance the commercial and manufacturing interests of that city.

Caldwell county has a "faith doctor" in the person of Simon Smith. He can inspire the people of that county with sufficient faith to help them build the Princeton railroad. By faith mountains can be removed, you know, and why not build a railroad by faith—and a little money.

The Bowling Green Democrat denies that there is any small pox in that place, and says that the town was never in a more healthy condition than at present.

THE REPRESENTATIVE from Christian county, Hon. Walter Evans, has introduced a bill into the Kentucky Legislature to define the office of postmaster, and to fix its jurisdiction. It limits the effect of the death of articles of the value of thirty dollars and under, and gives magistrates jurisdiction in that class of cases.

The young people of Paducah, not long ago, had a good time on board the Tyrone, while that port-Dancing was kept up until about 1 o'clock, when a fine oyster supper was disposed of. The guests of the Tyrone all join in the wish that Captain Harmon "may live long and prosper."

The Henderson Reporter says, that at the old cemetery, adjoining the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in that town, and immediately upon one of the thoroughfares, is a coffin exposed to sight, which contains the remains of one of the early inhabitants of that place. The Reporter pleads eloquently for humanity's sake, to have it buried out of sight.

TRIGG COUNTY TOBACCO.—We have seen and conversed with a large number of tobacco planters of this county recently, and we learn that it is their determination to put their crops on the market at Clarksville or Hopkinsville. These points, and Louisville, are the best markets for the article known as "Clarksville Tobacco," which is raised in this county, and the tobacco growing region in Southern Kentucky, and the counties surrounding Clarksville, Tenn. There are, we understand, no foreign or domestic buyers in Paducah, with orders for "Clarksville Tobacco," as is the case in Hopkinsville and Clarksville, and if a stray hogshead of that class ever reaches the Paducah market, it is treated as a nondescript article, and has to run the gauntlet between a class of buyers who do not want it, and who are only willing to take it at a sacrifice. Our planters are fully advised of these things; and are therefore determined to patronize the Clarksville and Hopkinsville markets.—Trigg Co. Democrat.

THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC. The soundings which were made between Ireland and Newfoundland before laying the Atlantic cable have made the bottom of the Atlantic as well known as the surface of Europe and America. It is covered with a fine mud, the remains of microscopic insects, which will one day doubtless harden into chalk. Of the inequalities of this ocean bottom, Prof. Huxley says:

"It is a prodigious plain—one of the widest and most regular plains in the world. If the sea were drained off, you might drive a wagon all the way. From Valencia, on the west coast of Spain, to Trinity Bay in Newfoundland, and except one sharp incline, about 200 miles from Valencia, I can not quite see that it would ever be necessary to put the wheels on, so gentle are the ascents and descents upon that long route. From Valencia the road would be down hill for about two hundred miles, to the point at which the bottom is now covered by 1,700 fathoms of sea water. Then would come the 'case' of plain, more than 1,000 miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be visible to the eye. It is on this ascent on the American side commences, and gradually leads for about 200 miles to the Newfoundland shore."

We are glad to see that the Louisville Commercial is opposed to lottery. We extract the following from a long and able editorial in that paper of recent date, and in doing so endorse every word that it contains:

"The State has always discovered that the most severe and stringent laws keep lottery managers from practicing the most outrageous frauds upon the people. They have to be hedged in and watched like thieves by Trinity Bay robbers to prevent them from preying upon the public. After a time the State when it finds all its efforts unavailing to curb what is manifestly wrong, to change the character of the theft and robbery by legalizing them, boldly declares lottery dealers to be legislators in their own right, and entitled by law as guilty criminals, dangerous to the public morals, and destructive of the public good. This, in general, is the history of lotteries in their relation to the State."

After all, Tennessee is happy beyond all her sister States. Her population has increased from \$40,000,000 to \$23,000,000 since the close of the war, a Democratic Governor, representative of the highest moral character, and a full enjoyment of the franchise—what more does she need to enable her to put her feet upon the neck of the property holders and the property holders are the rulers, and when her condition is compared with that of South Carolina, where the people are ruled by poverty and ignorance, the contrast is most remarkable.

A Curious Case in Litigation. The former home of Thomas Jefferson, located in Monticello, Mountain, near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, is in litigation at present, before the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson expended a large fortune in lavish hospitality, and died poor and penniless, leaving a large estate and purchased by Commodore Levy, of the United States Navy. Commodore Levy devised the estate, at his death, to the United States, as trustee, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Farm, on which to educate agricultural pursuits children of the poor. There are many families whose parents are dead, and in aid of this scheme he also devised three hundred thousand dollars to be placed in a trust for the benefit of the poor of New York. In the event of the United States not accepting the trust, he provided that the State of Virginia should accept it, and accept the first he devised to the property to the Porteus-Helweg congregations of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the benefit of the poor of those States. He legal heirs brought suit in New York to set aside the disposition of the will. The Court in New York decreed that the trust be indefinite, and that the United States could not take the property as trustee. Virginia, not being a party to that suit, instituted a suit for its recovery, as secondary trustee. The case is at present being exhaustively argued in the Supreme Court of Virginia, now in session at Richmond.

Pity the poor teacher. Teacher.—"And what are the four quarters of the world?" "First party, 'Please teach me, sir, earth, fire and water.' Second party, 'No, teacher, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.'"

THE COLORED MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE. (Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.) NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1873. The present General Assembly of Tennessee will long be