

"We know that no paper in Tennessee, wants more earnestly to see our State developed and commercially independent than the Clarksville Chronicle, and we are persuaded that it will not intentionally discourage any progressive movement, no matter where it originates, that is calculated to aid the good work."

We clip the above from the Nashville Journal of Commerce, and whilst we thank the Journal for doing simple justice to our intentions, we are not willing to remain silent under the delicate imputation that we are opposed to the building of southern Railroads, or that we do not appreciate their value as commercial facilities. In all that we have written on this subject, we have had but two fixed points in view. The one is, that it is impolitic, in the South to build roads that it cannot afford to hold, and run independent of northern monopolies—the other is, that the money expended upon roads now in the hands of such monopolies, by lease or purchase, if expended in the creation of more needed factories, the South would now be far more independent, commercially, and richer in material resources than it bids fair to be for years to come. Among the many efforts to place us in a false position—that of being opposed to such roads, per se—we have yet to see the first attempt to prove the fallacy of these positions, except in the case of the Journal of Commerce which says on this point:

"If northern enterprise and capital are quicker than ours, to appreciate our advantages, it should spur us forward. If they will co-operate with us, and take the chances of legitimate commerce with us, we should meet them halfway."

"But if it does not 'spur us forward'—what then? We contend that if four people—our 'enterprise and capital'—are not quick enough to appreciate our advantages," it is unwise to encourage them to pursue a policy that will forfeit those advantages ere the lesson of appreciation has been learned. As we might as often encourage his minor son to trade with a sharper upon the supposition that he will become a shrewd trader by the time he has nothing to trade on. A large majority of the southern people are minors in comparison with the shrewd Railroad and Manufacturing rings of the North, which being soulless and unscrupulous, will not be content to take "the chances of legitimate commerce with us, but will take the whole commerce in accordance with prearranged programme. This is the stand-point from which we view the subject, and that we cannot be far wrong in the opinions heretofore expressed, in reference to the dangers the South has to apprehend in building roads for Tom Scott we append the following warning given by Henry Ward Beecher:

"You stand in the city of New York to-day and look southward, and you shall see that great railroad corporations, the Pennsylvania road, with a capital now, directly and through its connecting branches, of hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars, and you look a little further to the North and see the Erie Railroad with a capital of hundreds of millions of dollars, still further to the North you see the New York Central, with a capital of hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, let there come up a question of national politics, and you will see the railway interests that these great roads join their hands and their capital, what power is there on this continent that could for a moment resist them? We have a disgraced president among us. We have a tyrant that is more tyrannical in possibility in the future than ever slavery was. Every place to-day, and there is no legislation that exists on this continent that could not be crushed or bought by the combinations of such vast wealth as are held in the hands of only three central roads."

If Beecher be correct in his estimate of the power of these monopolies, and if he be correct in his opinion that Legislatures can be bought, who can resist their influence, for evil, in every State whose roads have been leased or sold to them? Under one guise or another, they can procure such legislation as will make the roads we have built, the agencies through which our commercial and political liberty may be indefinitely prolonged. It is in view of the danger pointed out in the above extract, that we would discourage the building of roads which the South cannot hold, in the face of the power centered in monopolies, to force their ruin by competition.

We do not question the correctness of the position assumed by the Journal of Commerce, "that if southern producers, merchants and manufacturers would combine work with the same earnestness they would individually, we could successfully compete with any section or nation."

But if they will not combine, must we encourage them to persist in a policy that will ensure their ruin before they learn the wisdom of co-operation and the folly of playing into the hands of their destroyers? We think it far wiser and more patriotic to urge the opening of mines, the erection of factories and the development of agriculture as the shortest road to wealth and political power without which there is no escape from vassalage. There are roads enough already leading to northern ports, to accommodate the ruinous traffic in that direction; but if we must build others, let them be our own and run in the interests of southern ports and cities. Let us build no more for northern monopolies—thus swelling a power that threatens to rule or ruin the whole country, according to high Radical authority.

In further support of the policy we have long advocated, we copy the following from a speech lately delivered before a Committee of the Senate of Virginia, by Gen. Mahone:

Mr. Chairman, we want a policy in reference to our railroads, unlike that which seeks and aims to make them instruments of aggrandizement and profit to people outside of Virginia; we want a policy which shall be responsive to the public interests of our State, and in order to secure its enforcement our public works should be under the control of the people of our State, and not of the hands and blood of this people. I say to you, from an experience of over twenty years in connection with the public works of this State, that it is no security, no safety for the public interests, higher or better than having them under the control of a Virginia people under a management whose interests are identified with yours, which shall be ready to strike for your interests whenever and wherever occasion may arise. In this lies the safety of the Commonwealth in reference to her railroads. Why not such a policy? Why should any railway corporation be allowed to do as much as it chooses to be governed by, that authority by whose permission and aid, it was constructed? Why should they desire any other master than that great and noble State? Why should they desire to serve any other people more than this?

It may safely be assumed that northern capital comes South, on no mission of benevolence; it comes not to mend our broken fortunes by rearing manufacturing, as benevolence would prompt; but it comes to buy control of our railroads and, through them, to pour into the lap of the North, the wealth we stand in at home, to repress every energy not directed to the growth of cotton, to stifle the spirit of independence and to perpetuate the poverty-inflicted, that sectional servility, on the one hand, and sectional domination on the other, may be the enduring features of a sundered union of unequal States.

The Credit Mobilier and other Radical villanies are producing, upon the opinions of mankind, their legitimate results. The London Spectator handles this much force, to show that this Republic has ceased to be a model worthy of imitation by any people, and that democracy is no security against governmental corruption, and therefore no reliable safeguard of popular liberty.

The Naples (Italy) Pungolo says that as Washington made and left it, this Republic was a model of liberty and purity worthy of the admiration of the world; but that it is now a government whose example should be shunned, whose democracy is another name for corruption and whose boasted freedom has given way to servile administration of a despot. The one idea sustains the latter by citing the case of Louisiana. Like the Spectator, it warns the people of Europe against shaping their ideas of good government by the existing model furnished by the United States—a sham democracy, and an odious despotism. Our government is rapidly bringing upon itself the contempt of the civilized world and doing more than all things else, to impede the progress of free institutions and to strengthen monarchs on their thrones. In proportion as these feelings of disgust gain ground, will the inference force itself that the South is justified in seeking to sever its political alliance with a section and government and people so basely corrupt.

If the railroad monopolies at the North, threaten to convert the government into a rotten monied despotism—and this is conceded by men of talents—is it politic to build roads in the South, which the builders cannot hold and which, paying into the possession of those monopolies, increase their power over State and Federal governments? The development of southern material resources by railroads, however desirable, will be but a poor compensation for the development of a crushing tyranny upon the South, which neither material prosperity nor popular liberty can exist. The mind is painfully contracted which cannot grasp at a single view, the political as well as the material aspect of the question, and strangely unpatriotic to be willing to barter free institutions for greenbacks.

GOVERNOR BROWN has, we think, wisely vetoed the tipping bill, and his reason for doing so will prove satisfactory to every candid and honest man able to see the issue. A Legislature that has not the backbone to shoulder the responsibility of its own act, ought to be checked, besides, that body has no constitutional right to pass a bill which is not a law until made such by the subsequent action by outside parties.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

interests are identified with yours, which shall be ready to strike for your interests whenever and wherever occasion may arise. In this lies the safety of the Commonwealth in reference to her railroads. Why not such a policy? Why should any railway corporation be allowed to do as much as it chooses to be governed by, that authority by whose permission and aid, it was constructed? Why should they desire any other master than that great and noble State? Why should they desire to serve any other people more than this?

It may safely be assumed that northern capital comes South, on no mission of benevolence; it comes not to mend our broken fortunes by rearing manufacturing, as benevolence would prompt; but it comes to buy control of our railroads and, through them, to pour into the lap of the North, the wealth we stand in at home, to repress every energy not directed to the growth of cotton, to stifle the spirit of independence and to perpetuate the poverty-inflicted, that sectional servility, on the one hand, and sectional domination on the other, may be the enduring features of a sundered union of unequal States.

The Credit Mobilier and other Radical villanies are producing, upon the opinions of mankind, their legitimate results. The London Spectator handles this much force, to show that this Republic has ceased to be a model worthy of imitation by any people, and that democracy is no security against governmental corruption, and therefore no reliable safeguard of popular liberty.

The Naples (Italy) Pungolo says that as Washington made and left it, this Republic was a model of liberty and purity worthy of the admiration of the world; but that it is now a government whose example should be shunned, whose democracy is another name for corruption and whose boasted freedom has given way to servile administration of a despot. The one idea sustains the latter by citing the case of Louisiana. Like the Spectator, it warns the people of Europe against shaping their ideas of good government by the existing model furnished by the United States—a sham democracy, and an odious despotism. Our government is rapidly bringing upon itself the contempt of the civilized world and doing more than all things else, to impede the progress of free institutions and to strengthen monarchs on their thrones. In proportion as these feelings of disgust gain ground, will the inference force itself that the South is justified in seeking to sever its political alliance with a section and government and people so basely corrupt.

If the railroad monopolies at the North, threaten to convert the government into a rotten monied despotism—and this is conceded by men of talents—is it politic to build roads in the South, which the builders cannot hold and which, paying into the possession of those monopolies, increase their power over State and Federal governments? The development of southern material resources by railroads, however desirable, will be but a poor compensation for the development of a crushing tyranny upon the South, which neither material prosperity nor popular liberty can exist. The mind is painfully contracted which cannot grasp at a single view, the political as well as the material aspect of the question, and strangely unpatriotic to be willing to barter free institutions for greenbacks.

GOVERNOR BROWN has, we think, wisely vetoed the tipping bill, and his reason for doing so will prove satisfactory to every candid and honest man able to see the issue. A Legislature that has not the backbone to shoulder the responsibility of its own act, ought to be checked, besides, that body has no constitutional right to pass a bill which is not a law until made such by the subsequent action by outside parties.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

The power of the Press for good, is based upon its truth and fairness rather than its ability of its conductors. A shrewd politician may mislead, for awhile, our honest men, but the absence of the virtues will disclose the fact that he is a signal failure.

For the Chronicle. LETTER FROM ASHLAND CITY.

MR. SAUNDERS: Allow me space in your valuable paper to give you readers something of the history of our little county of Cheatham.

The county was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 28, 1836, and, as originally surveyed, was composed of portions of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery and Dickson counties; but upon a survey of Dickson county, it was found that she had no territory to spare, and consequently her territory was excluded from the new county.

Our county embraces an area of about three hundred and fifty square miles; its greatest length from North to South, is about thirty-eight miles, and greatest width about twelve miles. White population, five thousand three hundred and nineteen; colored, one thousand four hundred and eighty-one, 5,790; voting population, 1,267.

The Cumberland River runs through the county at north west corner. The following streams emptying into the Cumberland, fertilizing a considerable portion of our territory—first, on the north side, comes Half Pong, which, for a portion of its length, forms the boundary line between Cheatham and Montgomery. Upon this stream is to be found some of the best land in the county, while the land on it and its tributaries is considerably broken, yet, in the main, it is very productive. It is said to have taken its name from the circumstance of a company of emigrants encamping on its bank, and when they came to examine their stock of provisions, they found remaining from their last repast, only a half-pon of corn bread. The next in order is Sycamore creek, deriving its name from the immense number and size of the trees of that name growing on its banks. The bottom land contiguous to the stream is quite productive, but the hill land is rather poor. It abounds with fish, such as trout, perch and suckers.

Marrow-bone, Big, Little and Dry Fork, all uniting a few miles from the river and emptying into the Cumberland just below rising sun bluff, is remarkable for the transparency of its waters, so clear is it that a dime can be distinctly seen in water eight or ten feet deep. Another striking peculiarity of this stream is, that in places you can find a pool or lake, with from five to ten feet depth of water, and within the distance of a few hundred yards you will find no more vestige of water in the bed of the stream, than can be found in the desert of Sahara, and this is so for miles—it is also famous for fish.

On the south side of the river, the streams are Barton's creek, Big and South Harpeth rivers, Big and Little Bluff pond, and Sams creek. The bottom lands contiguous to these streams, furnish a considerable area of rich alluvial soil, especially is this true of Harpeth river.

The general face of the county is hilly in places, almost mountainous; this is especially true of the Marrow-bone section. The hills are so high and so close together as to have acquired the sobriquet of "Adam's Potatoes Patch," and it is said by some that they are so high that those who live at their base, can look out the chimneys and see the cones coming home. In ante bellum days, we had several watering places of more or less note—first, Sam's creek springs, White Sulphur, warm and cold, and Kingston Springs, twenty-four miles from Nashville, on the Nashville and North-western railroad, Red Sulphur, both on the south side, and Harris Red Sulphur Springs, two miles from Ashland City, and about twenty from Nashville. These springs are all said to possess decided medicinal qualities.

The county, on the opposite side of the river from Ashland City, for eight or ten miles, is almost an unbroken forest; the same is true of the land on the north side of the river and back of Ashland City for nearly the same distance. Within the limits of this unbroken wilderness deer and turkeys roam and range at will, and occasionally an antlered monarch of the forest is brought in as an evidence of the skill of those who still pursue the chase.

Ashland City, the county site, is pleasantly situated on the north side of the river, just above the head of Harpeth Shoals, about half a mile from the river, containing about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. It has about five dry goods and grocery stores, two blacksmith shops, one saddle, one cooper and one gunsmith shop, two wagon makers and two of those places where a man does not get his money's worth back. We have some three or four houses of entertainment where one can have the inner man rejuvenated, for the small outlay of twenty-five cents. We have entirely departed from the training given us by our progenitors, Montgomery and Robertson counties, and have the nearest, best arranged and most comfortable Court House in the District, but in the matter of a Jail we follow the example set by Montgomery, and have a concern we call a Jail, which is a disgrace to our people. Our county debt is a mere entity, and whatever else may be said of our County Court, the Justices show more sense than those of some other counties, by limiting their expenditures to their income.

We have some manufacturing establishments—foremost among them is the Sycamore Manufacturing Company, about five miles from Ashland City, on Sycamore creek. This company is now turning out a very superior article of gun-powder at the rate of about one thousand pounds per diem; they also manufacture first rate articles of flour, and various other articles of daily use by all classes of people. Tyson & Justice and W. W. Glover, also have mills for manufacturing flour. Mr. Glover also has one of the largest ice houses and ponds in the State, and in favorable seasons puts up thousands of tons of necessary article, which he sells at Nashville at remunerating figures. There are also several establishments for putting up tobacco in hogsheads, the most extensive of which is that of Lenox & Edwards, of this place; and in addition to their prize establishment, they have recently commenced the manufacture of a very superior article of chewing tobacco, and although they have been engaged in the business less than a year, yet in that short space of time, their tobacco has

acquired a reputation that they can scarcely keep up with their orders. There are other matters of which we would like to write, but this has already gone beyond what we originally intended, and will wait until another time. ANON.

Ashland City, March 17 1873.

For the Chronicle. MANUFACTURES.

EDITORS OF CHRONICLE: A great amount of time and paper have been used for years past, by several enterprising citizens of our city, in giving expression to the advantages and facilities Clarksville possesses over other places to become a manufacturing city, as every important branch of industry might be operated here successfully. This is apparent, according to the statements and opinions of several capitalists and manufacturers who have been here from time to time to locate with us, and from some cases, extremely detrimental to the interest of our town and county, were not received or encouraged in the right spirit by our people. Consequently those persons have looked up other locations where encouragement and assistance have been given to them freely, and to-day, factories that might have been in full operation in our city, are conferring on other less favorable locations the benefits derived from their prosperous business. What shall be done to allay this evil that seems to hang over our town and people? Every man in our city and county seems to be impressed with the great necessity of doing something to stop the course things are taking, and it occurs to me that, as a people, we have yet left a remedy untried to change this evil, and as matters stand now, the only one at our command. If we only consider it in a manner becoming a people possessing the intelligence that we do of the known advantages derived by other places from manufacturing. And as it is well known to the majority of our citizens that the capitalists of Clarksville and surrounding country, will not invest their surplus means in any enterprise that would be beneficial to our city and county, as it must be conceded that what benefits the town, benefits the county, as both are identified, and I now suggest that the people of our city and county take the matter in their hands and immediately co-operate in the establishing of manufacturing in Clarksville, which they can do with great profit and advantage to both city and county. By the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied in the following manner, viz:—Whenever any capitalist or manufacturing company comes to our city and agrees to invest fifty or one hundred thousand dollars in Clarksville, for manufacturing purposes of any kind, the city and county to take stock equal to that amount. This will give encouragement, and establish unbounded confidence in the future success and prosperity of the enterprise. Also the same encouragement should be given to our city, which are now doing a profitable business, and by an increase of capital an increase of business will naturally follow. For instance, increase the capital of our foundry and machine shop, \$100,000; our plow factory to \$50,000; offer to invest in a blast furnace \$100,000; in an agricultural factory, \$50,000; and in a boot and shoe factory, \$50,000.— If this appropriation is made and invested as above, we will have seven new first class manufacturing establishments. Add to these, two planing mills, and a tannery already in full operation, and we will have a total capital of over one million dollars invested in increasing the prosperity of our town and county. It is necessary to explain that an appropriation of this kind does not involve our city and county in any real debt, as it is plain enough, to any reasonable mind, that after these establishments are in operation, they will be more than self-sustaining, and as soon as dividends are declared, the city and county stock can be readily disposed of as a profit to our capitalists, who at present will not invest one dollar in any enterprise here. Supposing all this work is now done, what would be the increase in value of the lands of the county and city? At the lowest reasonable calculation, the property in the city, which are now doing its present value, and the increase of the population of the county and city, over one hundred per cent. Add to this the wealth that naturally follows immigration, and the profits arising from this appropriation, will be more than double the amount in three years, and our prosperity will be fixed fast.— Can we then afford to invest the credit of the city and county in this manner and elevate ourselves to a position Clarksville ought to have attained twenty years ago, or stand still meditating over the blind policy that we have been pursuing for years? No one can deny that we have the healthiest climate in the State, and the best manufacturing city, and as productive farming lands to sustain us as can be found in any country. And after we manifest a disposition to advance ourselves in this way, new life will be given to all branches of industry, our commercial business will be greatly increased, and located, as we are, on a first class navigable river and railroad, and midway between two of the most important cities of Kentucky and Tennessee, and none can deny that we can and ought to share the prosperity of those places as our facilities are equal to theirs, and our climate better, which is another great advantage we have in bringing the necessary labor to operate our factories. There is nothing a mechanic or laborer appreciates more than a good, healthy location for himself and family to live in. Being a resident of Clarksville for years, I have never seen a mechanic or laborer that came here from any other State, but was well satisfied to remain if he could procure employment. I give you these ideas for your consideration, and if you deem them of any benefit, you can use them as you see proper. PROGRESS.

MADRID, March 24. The bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico provides that abolition shall follow immediately upon the promulgation of the law. The abolitionist slaves will, however, be obliged to serve three years with their present masters or other residents of the island, and will enjoy the rights of citizens of Spanish citizens after five years elapsed. The indemnity to be paid to slave owners is to be charged exclusively to the account of the Porto Rico budget.

For the Chronicle. DENTISTRY.

It is a universally acknowledged fact that American Dentists are the best in the world. American Dental Colleges matriculate annually, numbers of students from nearly every country in Europe. Improvements in the last few years, have well nigh brought the profession to perfection among us, so that in every part of our own land our people can be well served in this department of surgery. In this special line there are no people more highly favored than the people of Clarksville. I had occasion a few days since, to call on Dr. Acres. I found him at his post, agreeable and polite, and well up with all the improvements in the profession. The Dr. embarked in the business nineteen years ago, nearly twenty of which he has spent in our city. He has succeeded in establishing for himself a reputation, as an operative and mechanical Dentist, not inferior to the best in the South or West. He is here to stay, and to devote all his energies to the profession in which he is so proficient. His practice includes not only this county, but the adjoining counties in Tennessee and Kentucky.

He takes great pleasure in referring to work which he has done for his patrons, some of which has been standing for thirteen years and still doing good service. The preservation of natural teeth, and the treatment of diseases of the mouth, he has made a specialty. In the use of Anesthetics he is very cautious, never endangering the lives or teeth of his patrons by using agents whose effects are not clearly established as harmless. He is using the Morrison Burring Engine with all of its late improvements, which greatly facilitates the operation on the teeth, and relieves the patient of long and wearisome sitting. It is decidedly an advance in the profession. He gave me a pamphlet, which he has for gratuitous distribution to his patrons; it is a treatise on the teeth, and should be read by everybody, as it contains practical information and rules for the preservation of the teeth of incalculable value. A FRIEND.

Having bought the stock of Groceries of Mr. Len. Howard, we are prepared to furnish Groceries, Fresh Meats & Provisions, of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Call at the store of Mr. M. G. GAIN & CO. March 29, 1873.

Pollock & Johnson's Real Estate Agency! RESIDENCES FOR SALE! One on Franklin street, containing Six good rooms. One on Second street, containing Seven good rooms. One on Charlotte Pike, containing Eight good rooms. Each of the above have good garden spots and all necessary outbuildings. POLLOCK & JOHNSON, Agents, No. 7, Franklin and First Sts. March 29, 73-3m.

Montgomery Furnace Property FOR SALE. I will sell at public auction, at Montgomery Furnace, 15 miles from Clarksville, in Montgomery county, Tenn., on Tuesday, April 22, 1873, the lands belonging to Robertson, Russell & Co. The lands lie within two miles of the N. & C. Railroad and Cumberland river, and have upon them some valuable iron ore. The land will be sold in lots or in tracts to suit purchasers. This sale is subject to the right of first refusal of Robertson, Russell & Co. Terms, cash or 12 months, with approved security and lien retained. A. J. ALLEN, Surviving Partner. March 29, 1873-3w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate. By virtue of an execution issued from the Court of Sessions, of Montgomery county, in favor of W. B. Russell and against J. W. Peacher, on Tuesday, April 22, 1873, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house, in the city of Clarksville, the house and lot 121 in Montgomery county, Tenn., situated in the town of Liberty, on the north side of the railroad, on the east by the property of W. B. Russell, and on the south side by the property of Wm. Williams. Said lot is about 100 x 100 feet, and is situated in an healthy and well watered tract, lying in said county, and is well adapted for a farm. Said interest being retained by the Cumberland River Navigation Co. A. J. ALLEN, Dep. Sheriff. March 29, 1873-4w

Mrs. Wm. Rosenfield, MILLINERY Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, of all kinds; Fans, of every variety; Bonnets and Hats, of every shape; French Flowers; Point Appliques; Gimpure Laces, etc.; SCARFS, Real Hair Braids and all goods to be found in a first class Millinery establishment. DRESS MAKING, in all its details, by Mrs. Estes, an accomplished dress maker, at reasonable prices. Parties are invited to call and examine my stock. Respectfully, Mrs. Wm. ROSENFELD. March 29, 1873-4w

TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK OF NEW YORK, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1873.

ASSETS HELD IN THE UNITED STATES, For Fire Business only.

U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds of 1862, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941,