THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

CLARKSVILLE, : : : MAY 10, 1873.

IT CAN BE SO, BUT WILL IT?

The New York Times recently gave it as its opinion, that the Democratic party will again come into power and rule as long as it did before the war. Those acquainted with the uncompromising Radicalism of the Times will be inclined to see, in its prophecy, rather an encouragement to the party selfishness of the Bourbons, than holding outthe hopeto the country, of the overthrow of its present corrupt rulers. Believing that the voting strength of the opposition is ample to overthrow Radicalism, we yet see as little prospect for such a revolution, as for a union of that opposition—divided, it cannot conquer; united, the victory will not be a purely Democratic triumph, and here lies the rub.

Before the war, it was charged, and with no little semblance of truth, that the Democratic policy was to rule or ruin, and it is no culpable exaggertion to say that it did both. Having learned no wisdom from adversity, its first act, on lifting it head partially, above the ruin it had wrought, was to proclaim to the people—thou shalt have no other Gods, but me!—and, substituting Democracy for the Cross, to inscribe upon its banner, *In hoc signo vinces*! Forgetting, in the hour of fancied resurrection, that the glorious old Whig party was buried under the same common ruin, it promply ignored the former existence of that party, but kindly intimating to it sscattered flock, you may yet be saved if you will fall down and worship Democracy. The Whigs, true to their preference for country before party, made no effort to impose their name, or creed upon the gathering elements of opposition, but, instead, declared their readiness to enlist under any banner that bore the Constitution upon its folds, with the proclaimed object of its bearers, the restoration of peace and the preservation of the broken fragments of a once free government. To do this, they—the Whigs—modestly suggested that "Conservative" would be an appropropriate designation for an opposition party made up of all who earnestly desired the overthrow of Radical usurpation, corruption and tyranny. In Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri conservatism was eminently successful in the work of reconstruction, and partially so in other States where bayonets were as numerous as ballots; but these were conservative, not Democratic triumphs, and *hinc ille lachrymæ*. And hence too, the Bourbon proclamation, that there must be no farther affiliation with Whigs or Liberals or other patriots, however pure their motives, who did not first, on bended knee, swear unconditional fealty to immaculate Democracy as their political savior. The failure to perform this slave-like act of homage by the Cincinnati Convention, and the acquiesence of the Baltimore Convention in its omission, brought out the implied Bourbon declaration that Grant was preferable to any man who was not a Bourbon, and that it was better to endure tyranny and corruption under his rule, than to enjoy constitutionalrights and liberties under an administration not purely democratic.

In Tennessee and other southern States, this dog in-the-manger spirit manifested itself last year, in a preference for Radical Governors, and guerrilla Independents, rather than the conservative nominations of the people's Conventions for Congress and the Legislature. In these reckless and selfish movements, we recognize the radical, the rule or ruin policy so plausibly imputed to the Democratic party prior to the war, and in view of these manifestations of its continued existence, we often feel like folding our arms in passive neutrality, rather than co-operate with a party striving for partizan triumphs, instead of nobly battling for the Constitution and free government and regeneration of a ruined section, without asking whose shall be the triumph, if the victory be won?

We want it distinctly understood that we wage no war upon Democratic principles. Prior to the civil convulsion, the Whigs and Democrats stood, mainly, upon the same platform—the Constitution—and the points of difference between them, consisted of the doctrines each inferred from the theory of the government as laid down in the organic law, and of the policy most likely to give practical effect to those doctrines. The policy of the Whigs was, at all times, conservative, that of the Democrats ill-defined, but tending to ultraism, if not mobocracy, and out of this ultraism, as we believe, grew that bitter sectional hate which culminated in a conflict of arms. Conscienciously believing this, as old line Whigs generally do, their traditional conservatism manifests itself very clearly, in their prompt subordination of party predilections to the good of the country. They have no political catechism for those willing to aid them in the work of restoration, and prefer to postpone till the day of triumph, the unpatriotic enquiry as to whom shall be awarded the honors and emoluments belonging alike to all who shared in the struggle. Then, it will be time enough for individual greed and partizan spirit to put in their claims for the lion's share.

We do not believe, as the Times professes to do, that the Democratic party will, or ought to be, restored to power, so long as it refuses the aid of willing allies because they are seceders from other parties, or have not the earmarks which bear witness that they are life-long Democrats. And we believe farther, that the painful doubts of a happier future, resulting from this sort of retrospect, are not likely to find alleviation in the prospect, in Tennessee, at least, of a wider division, when unity alone, can save us from the direful consequence of continued federal misrule. Still we would gladly see the democratic party again in the ascendacy, because with all its sins, with its supremacy would come a return of the government to first principles and the restoration to people and States of the rights now denied them by a most infamous usurpation. But the contumacy of Bourbonism gives no hope of such a result because it insultingly repels the would-be-allies without whom victory is remote if not im- ... ssible.

hund- ... ness th- ... whom were.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The out-givings of some of the Indepedent organs, plainly indicate that Andy Johnson is the coming man for the next Governor of Tennessee. The Radical-Independent trap of last year, caught many unworthy conservatives, and if the trap was not set by Andy, he sanctioned the trick and, as leader, headed the malcontents, whose partial success in opening the way for the return to power, of the Radical party, suggests another effort to divide and conquer Conservatism, through the agency of opposition to the funding bill. With the negro vote as a unit against the conservative party, the originators of this foul plot, know that the strength they will gain by our divisions, will ensure success, especially when it is remembered that many converts from the Democratic party, will be won over to their former trusted, but treacherous party apostle. But when was he a Democrat? Only when and so long as, he could make the party subserve the ends of his ambition. When the tocsin of war was sounded and the disruption of old parties become inevitable, did he cling to the democratic South, or did he turn his back upon his own section and people and become the willing tool of the Radical North? History has already answered that question. Was he a Democrat when, as Military Governor, he ground the people of Tennessee under the iron heel of wanton despotism, and insulted whilst he oppressed them? Was he a Democrat when, as President, he overturned State governments, in the South, and subjected its people to the depredations, malignant tyranny and devlish insults of officials selected from the prisons and Radical cesspools of the North? Was he a Democrat when he ignored the convention of the party with which he professed to act and labored long and hard to seduce from it, recruits for Radicalism? At heart, he never was a true Democrat and his prompt abandonment of its party and its principles verifies the assertion. Nature fashioned him for a heartless tyrant, and wrote its purpose upon his face, and when circumstance favored, he has never failed to act up to his native instincts. As a Radical President and even when at war with a Radical Congress, he did not relax his grip upon the throats of the southern people whom he has cordially hated, since he betrayed them; but whose rights under the Constitution, he ostentatiously defended, in malignant mockery. The defense was for Buncombe; the grip, to make treason odious. He vied with statesmen and patriots in expounding the principles of the Constitution even when that instrument, torn by his own hands, was being trampled under his own feet.

Some Paul Pry yankee, nosing around, has come upon Castellar, the great man of Spain, and professes to have learned from him, that Spain is to be a Federal Republic like this. If so, it will begin where this Republic seems to have ended—in a huge swindling aristocracy under which both liberty and honesty have been crushed out of the system of government, as orignally established. The interviewer farther learns from the interviewed, that the States of the Spanish republic will, like our States, elect their own officers and control their own internal affairs—if like Louisiana, for instance, the Spaniards had better restore their Monarchy and confine the stealing to one man, rather than extend that valuable privilege to all who are hangers-on of the chief Executive. Castellar ought to travel through this country that he may learn, not only what this Republic was, but what it is, and if he does not become disgusted with republics—without visiting Mexico—he is not fit to shape the destiny of Spain.

Mr. Hobbs, the Comptroller elected by the last Legislature, has resigned in consequence of ill health, and the Governor has appointed Col. Burch, editor of the Union & American, to fill the vacancy. As a matter of course, the discontended wil grumble and find fault with the appointment, knowing nothing of the appointee. Personally we have but little acquaintance with the present incumbent, but what we know of him from report, and familiarity with the tone of his paper, we are satisfied that he is altogether competent to discharge the duties of the responsible position.

Our immaculate administration is unfortunate in its pets—the red and the black man—who, likes poiled children, the more they are petted, the more trouble they bring upon the house-hold. The petted red men, not without cause, have become so rebellious, that their great father, at Washington, has decreed their extermination, a threat more easily made than executed. And the probabilities are that, by the time the last red man is exterminated, a similar fate may be in reserve for the black pet.

The Union and American most thoroughly vindicates itself, this week, against the imputations cast upon it, in reference to the public printing. There is nothing in the insinuations—they were not made with a view to being sustained but for political effect.

Affairs in Louisiana, are converging rapidly to another fight, in St. Martinsville, indeed the conflict may have come off ere this, and the guilty author of the mischief, with the utmost uncern, is spreeing around generally.

James L. Orr, of South Carolina, received his "thirty pieces of silver" in the shape of the Mission to Russia and, like his somewhat notorious prototype, did not live to enjoy the price paid him.

New Iberia, La., May 5.—It is currently reported here that the Metropolitans last night attacked Capt. De Blanche's forces, near St. Martinsville, and were repulsed with the loss three men killed and two wounded. De Blanche is said to have two hundred men with one piece of artillery. It is stated that the Metropolitans were driven back into St. Martinsville.

KELLOGG'S POLICE IN DANGER.

New Iberia, La., May 5.—Later advices from St. Martinsville report the position of the Metropolitans precarious. The impression is that they may at almost any moment be overpowered by the tax-resisters under De Blanche from St. Martin and adjoining parishes. The people of this section seem determined to pay no taxes to the Kellogg government, unless compelled by United States forces.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Chester, S. C., May 1, '73.

Editors Chronicle: Having noticed in several of the late issues of your paper, articles urging co-operation among farmers, one especially claimed my attention. It appeared in the issue of April 19th, in reference to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and being a member of that Order, and having received some of the benefits of co-operation through it, I naturally feel a desire to see and know that others should be benefitted likewise, especially those of my native State, and that they may participate in the great good it is destined to work for the farmers of the land. I have therefore concluded to try and give a few ideas as to the aims, objects, &c. of the Order, and some of the many benefits expected to arise from and through its influence. I will first give what all good patrons deem a good and sufficient answer to the only objection ever raised to the Order, that is its secrecy. Now, when we remember that it has ever been the case that all agricultural clubs, societies, &c., could never be held together, and that after one or two meetings they generally fall through, and all interest is lost by those who compose them, we naturally inquire why it is so. The answer is plain that, whatever is everybody's business, soon becomes nobody's, and that whenever the ends and aims of any society are made public, it soon runs its course and fails entirely. Besides, there are other good reasons for secrecy. We are contending, every man for himself, against the world of other occupations, all of whom have their organizations for mutual benefit and protection, such as the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Trade Unions, &c., and all composed exclusively of those in whose interest they are gotten up. We farmers do not know anything of their workings, or what objects they have in view, but we do know that to us they look for the food they eat and clothes they wear, and by handling our produce expect to gain a living and amass fortunes. So in order to meet them fairly, we must fight with their own weapons, and not let them know what we are doing, or what means we use in order to keep even with them in fighting life's battles.

Moreover, our wives, daughters and sisters are admitted to membership, which of itself is a guarantee that nothing wrong or impure exists. On the contrary the teachings of its Ritual are of the highest moral and religious character, and well calculated to elevate the hearts and minds of its members, making better men and women of them; and moreover by meeting together in the Grange and exchanging ideas and views, much can be done towards improvement in culture of crops, &c., that would otherwise be lost to the community.

Then another advantage it gives, is that each Grange is in direct communication with all the other Granges throughout the United States by monthly reports made through the National Grange at Washington City, and when the farmers of your section come to know the extent of country and numbers now embraced in the workings of the Order, they can not but be surprised. I will merely mention one or two States to give some idea of its extent and influence. The State of Iowa has about eight hundred Granges now in working order. This State (South Carolina), where there was scarcely one a year ago, has near one hundred and fifty, with a State Grange in working order. Mississippi has over one hundred, and they are organizing rapidly now in Georgia. All the northwestern States and Territories are taking hold with a will, and I am surprised that the farmers of Tennessee, and especially of Montgomery county, my old home, whom I know to be as far-seeing and intelligent as those of any other section, should be so far behind in this good work, which promises so much for their good, and that other sections are even now realizing.

The Patrons of Husbandry propose to band the farmers together, and build up that unity of action and purpose that will make their power felt by the monied rings and monopolies who are threatening the very existence of what little there is left of liberty and Republican Government to our country.

For any information in regard to perfecting organization of Granges, write to D. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Having said enough to give a general idea of the Order and its workings, I remain,

Yours truly,
R. T. M.

Tax Assessments.

The Comptroller has issued the folling circular:

Comptroller's Office,
Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1873.

Sir—I send you herewith the schedules for tax returns and assessments, required, under section 31 of the assessment law, to be furnished by me to each Assessor through the County Court Clerks of the several counties. A synopsis of the act, carefully prepared under the advice and sanction of the Attorney-General, is printed on each schedule. It is the duty of each Assessor to place one of these schedules in the hands of every tax-payer, and require from him a return of the same made out in full, according to the provisions of the act.

There are many citizens of the State who are not liable to anything more than a poll-tax, having no real estate, and personal property of less than $1,000 in value. These parties must, however, be reported for all poll-tax.

The delay in the preparation of the schedules will, necessarily, cause the Assessor to be pressed for time in making the assessment, but this must not result in a hasty, imperfect statement. A proper, and full and fair assessment, is of far more importance than a prompt one, imperfectly or carelessly made. I hope, however, there will be no unnecessary delay in making the assessment returns.

Annexed you will find a receipt for blanks, one of which you will return to me, properly filled up. The others you can use in distributing the blanks to the Assessors of the several districts.

Under Assessment law, the Tax Collector collects the ad valorem tax upon merchants, while the County Court Clerks collect the privilege taxes in all cases.

Respectfully,
John C. Burch, Comptroller.

The Supreme Court at Jackson, last week, rendered a very important decision in a case from the 12th Circuit. Heretofore it has been accepted as law, that where a payment had been made upon a note, such payment took the instrument out of the statute of limitations. According to the late decision, no note can now be collected after six years, on the ground that partial payment has been made. The payment is to be considered as an acknowledgment *pro tanto* and not for the entire debt.

AN AWFUL BAPTISM.

The Iron Bridge at Dixon, Ill., Falls Into Rock River with 300 People.

Thirty-two Dead Bodies Recovered, and Search Making for Others.

Special from the Courier-Journal.

Dixon, Ill., May 4.—A terrible accident, involving a fearful loss of life, occurred here this afternoon. The rite of baptism was in course of administration to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches here at a point on Rock river, just below the Truesdell iron bridge. About two hundred persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony. Suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the living stream below. The scene which ensued was

INDESCRIBABLY TERRIBLE.

as the struggling victims vainly endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other the large crowds of people on the banks rushed widely to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Others, more self-possessed, speedily brought ropes, planks and boats, and went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach the banks without assistance; while others were fortunately within reach of those on shore. But up to 6 P. M.

THIRTY-TWO DEAD BODIES.

had been taken from the river, and it is almost certain that there are others still under the wreck of the bridge. Twenty-four rescued alive, were more or less injured, some fatally.

Dixon, Ill., Midnight.—Up to this hour no other bodies of the victims of the bridge disaster have been recovered at this point; but several are reported to have been picked up at Sterling, six miles below, and doubtless the swift current has borne others even farther down the river. The general estimate of the number lost is from ninety to one hundred. As stated in previous dispatches, thirty-two bodies were recovered from the wreck before dark. Five other bodies floated down past those engaged at the wreck, and have not yet been recovered. There are, therefore, supposed to be at least

FIFTY BODIES STILL UNFOUND.

Most of them, it is thought, are under the wreck of the bridge. The bridge was of iron, of the Rusdell patent, and had five spans elevated about twenty feet above the water, which at this point is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Only two spans, the end spans, fell. The three middle spans are still standing, but in such condition that it is thought they will fall when the wreck of the end spans is cleared away. Workmen are busy to-night putting in place derricks with which to raise the fallen spans, and making arrangements to secure the bodies beneath. It is now stated that there were

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE

on the bridge at the time of the accident, and more succeeded in escaping than was at first feared. At the time of the accident the most of the people were gathered at either end of the structure, though a large number were near the center. Some of the latter remained where they were when the crash came, and were afterwards taken off by boats. Several of the men jumped from their precarious resting place into the river and swam to the shore. Two horses and buggies were standing on the middle spans and still there, there being no way to take tham off. Ther were a number of

REMARKABLE ESCAPES OF CHILDREN,

of whom there were probably not less than fifty on the bridge when it went down. One little fellow, about thirteen years old, was caught by both feet in the iron rigging of one of the falling spans, and had one of his legs broken. He managed by sheer strength to pull one of his boots off, tearing the sole off in the process. Then coolly taking out his knife, he ripped the other boot from the foot of the wounded leg, and crippled as he was swam ashore. Two little girls, sisters, were standing side by side, and went down together. As they reached the water the eldest caught the other by her dress with one hand, and with the other clung to a portion of the iron work and hung fast to it up to her neck in icy water, until they were both taken off by boat. There is so much

EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION

that it is impossible to-night to procure more definite information in regard to the number lost, but the estimate given above is believed to be nearly correct. No attempt will be made to recover any more bodies until morning and the completion of derricks and other apparatus.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

Forty Persons Wounded by the Accident on the Louisville and St. Louis Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

Princeton, Ind., May 4.—The railroad accident of which I dispatched you last night has proved to be of a more serious nature than at first supposed. An excursion train left this place at 7 o'clock last night on the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis railroad for Mt. Carmel, Ill., to attend a concert. There being no turning table at this place, it was necessary to back the train. Henry T. Gaines, conductor, was standing on the back part of the train, to signal if necessary.

A number of cows ran suddenly on the track in front of the train. The signal was given, but before the train could be stopped, the cars were plunged over an embankment eight feet, standing at the foot bottom upward.—The passengers were thrown violently upon their heads, the seats falling upon them. The stoves and a safe were turned over and great confusion ensued. The cries of the wounded and calls for friends were lamentable in the extreme. As the train went over, Conductor Haines leaped from the platform into a ditch containining water four feet deep. He at once went to the rescue of the passengers, and by breaking the glass in the doors succeeded in extricating them. No one was killed, but several of the wounded may die. There were about seventy-five persons on the train.

The Memphis Appeal says: "The appointment of Col. John C. Burch, so long known for his practical good sense, prudence and solid ability, as editor-in-chief of the Nashville Union and American, to the State controllership, will be approved everywhere. Gov. Brown could not have selected a citizen of Tennessee more admirably well fitted for the place, or one who will discharge its functions with a greater degree of prudence, watchful care and sound discretion."

Serious Accident.—We regret to hear that Thos. W. McNeilly, of Farmington, met with an accident on last Monday, the 28th, by which he broke his right leg—both bones broken just above the ankle. Mr. McNeilly is principal of the school at Farmington, and was exercising by jumping.—*Mayfield Democrat.*

The balance in the Treasury on the 26th of April was: Currency, $1,883,399; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits $28,690,000; coin $77,193,468, including coin certificates $2,622,684. Legal tenders outstanding $359,942,286.

The Chicopee Mills, Springfield Massachusetts, were burned Monday. Eight hundred operatives were thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $750,000. The fire was caused by the accidental over-turning of a lamp.

Death of Chief Justice Chase.

New York, May 7.—Chief Justice Chase died at ten o'clock this morning, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, on west Twenty-third street. He was stricken with paralysis at eight o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and remained unconscious until death. He failed to recognise friends. He arrived from Washington Saturday evening, and was apparently well until yesterday.

The heavy frost which fell throughout this section on Saturday morning, the 26th of April, played sad havoc among the garden vegetables. The fruit crop is seriously damaged—the frost having killed peaches, apples and the smaller fruits alike. The frost has entailed an immense loss upon our county—the apple crop being almost totally destroyed, which was a source of considerable revenue to this mountain country.—*McMinnville New Era.*

Sudden Death of Minster Orr.

St. Petersburg, May 5, via London, May 6, 5 A. M.—Hon. James L. Orr, Embassador of the United States, died in this city to-night of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill from cold for some time, but his death was wholly unexpected.

Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey, Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Virginia, and author of the well known McGuffey's school books, died on the 5th inst., in Charlottesville, Va., after a long illness.

The damage by frost on the 26th was wide-spread and not confined to our own State. The crops, vegetables and fruits in nearly all sections were more or less injured.

DR. C. W. GREENFIELD

Will devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine. He may be found at his office, in Alwell's building, corner First and Franklin streets, during the day, and at his residence on Seventh street, at night.
May 10, '73-1m.

HOW CAN I LEAVE THEE.

An erroneous impression prevails that I am about to give up th Photographic business in this city. The object of these few lines is to inform the public generally that the above impression is premature, and that I will coutinue to hover around for many a year, Providence permitting.

I take pleasure in informing the public that I have secured the services of Mr. Harry C. Norman, who for many years has had charge of the leading Gallery of Louisville. Mr. Norman besides being a thorough Photographer and fully up to the times in every improvement in that department, is also an educated Colorist. The ladies can now have their cards richly colored without additional charge should they desire it.

In conclusion, my arrangements are now completed to make the finest and cheapest work ever made in this city.

Yours truly,
W. A. McGill.
May 3, 1873-4w.

WANTED.

Two white servants—a cook and house girl—advertiser lives 2½ miles from the city. Wages liberal. Apply at this office for particulars.
May 3, '73-tf.

$25 Reward in the State, or $50 Out of the State.

I will give the above reward for one Ed. Wallace, the murderer of Thaddeus Welker. The said Wallace to be confined in jail so that I can get him, or delivered to me. Said Wallace is about 18 or 19 years old, heavy set, dark complexion, blue eyes and upper front tooth out.
WM. WELKER.
May 3, 1873-4w.°

STRAYED.

From my farm, in the 3rd district of Stewart county, on the road from Lafayette to Dover, on Thursday, April 17, a bay mare, blind in the right eye, 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years old. Any information of her whereabouts may be sent to me at Lafayette, Ky., or to Jas. T. Moore, of Clarksville, Tenn.
R. B. LISENBY.
May 3, 1872-4w.°

H. FRECH,

FRANKLIN STREET,

(OLD STAND)

CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE,

—Dealer in—

FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL

—And—

Garden Implements!

Groceries,
Nails,
Leather,
Etc., Etc.

FERTILIZERS:

Guano, Gypsum or Land Plaster, Patapsco and Super-Phosphate.

PLOWS, HOES, CHAINS, ETC.,

in any quantity,

—At the—

LOWEST CASH PRICES.
May 3, 1873-tf.

RAWLS AND RAMEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CROCERIES!

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

AND

PURE LIQUORS,

FRANKLIN STREET,

THIRD DOOR EAST FROM FIRST ST.,

CLARKSVILLE. - TENNESSEE.

The Best Grade of

ROBERTSON COUNTY

WHISKEY!

in large quantities, at the lowest rates,

N. O. Sugar and Molasses

GOLDEN SYRUP,

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, Prime Rio Coffee, Teas, Factory Cheese, Oysters, Soda, Pepper, Yeast Powder, New Hominy, Carolina Rice and a well assorted stock of other goods.

RAWLS & RAMEY.
March 8, '73-tf.

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!

Now is the Time for Bargains at

The Cheap Cash Store!

Having removed to the store formerly occupied by Captain Valliant, I am prepared to furnish at lowest rates a FRESH AND NEW STOCK of

CHOICE GOODS!

Consisting partly of

Ready--Made Clothing!

For Men and Boy's,

FULL SUITS!

COATS,

of every description,

PANTALOONS, VESTS,

all of the latest fashions and custom-made. A nice line of Summer Suits, Duck, Luster, Alpaca and Linen Coats, Marseilles Vests,

FINE BLACK BROADCLOTH

Coats and Vests!

FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,

Boys' and Youths' Clothing!

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Have in store the

NATIONAL PERFECT FITTING SHIRT,

Which for Elegance and Durability is hard to beat,

CHEVIOT and LINEN SHIRTS,

An Extensive Assortment of

UNDERWEAR

In Gauze, Nainsook, Merino, Etc. Fine Jeans and Drilling Drawers.

Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.

All kinds of Neck Wear, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas.

HOSIERY,

The Balbrigan Half Hose, British and Lisle Thread Socks, bleached and unbleached.

HATS,

Latest Styles of Hats, of different colors,

Old Gentlemen's Hats, Boys' Hats, and Straw Hats.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

In endless variety, from a cornfield Brogan to a fine custom made Bismark Gaiter. I have pegged and sewed work, and the quality is not surpassed in this market. I will keep everything pertaining to Gentlemen's wear, and will make it my endeavor to sell goods at prices which will satisfy the closest buyers.

Thankful to my friends for past patronage, I hope by strict attention to my business to continue to deserve their good will.

L. Froehlich

Remember the removal to Capt. Valliant's Old Stand, GREEN FRONT.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

Cheap Cash Store!

Having fitted up the store room formerly occupied by Captain Valliant, I am ready to wait on all my old customers and as many new ones as may favor me with a call, and I have special bargains to offer to the

LADIES!

My stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes consists of

FINE SERGE, KID CALF, AND MOROCCO---ALL STYLES.

Come and look at them and you will be sure to buy. I keep

THE GYPSY, SENSATION, FOXED,

and other new styles of Shoes in Ladies' and Misses' sizes.

SLIPPERS, BUSKINS, OLD LADIES' SHOES, INFANT'S SHOES, SERVANT'S SHOES.

HOSIERY--REAL BALBRIGANS

and other good and durable qualities for Ladies, Misses and Children. A large assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS & NOTIONS,

which will be sold cheaper than ever.

Ladies going out shopping will find it to their interest to examine my goods before purchasing as I have a few specialties which I can sell lower than anybody. A small stock of

DRESS GOODS,

TO BE SOLD AT AND BELOW COST.

To my country friends: When you come to town be sure to call at the CHEAP CASH STORE before making your purchases.
Remember the GREEN FRONT.

L. Froehlich.

May 3, 1873.

GET THE BEST

FROM

R. S. MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

The Buckeye

REAPER & MOWER COMBINED

Is before the world as a standing challenge on the following points:

1st. It is pre-eminently a better mower than any other.

2nd. It contains better principles, and more of them than any other.

3rd. It is a lighter running machine, of its capacity, than any other.

4th. It is cheaper, on account of its durability, than any other.

5th. It is easier managed by the driver than any other.

6th. It is better made in all respects than any other.

7th. It has more opposition because of its excellence than any other.

We keep on hand a large lot of repairs for the BUCKEYE MACHINE.

RUSSELL & CO.'S

SEPARATOR

We also have the sale of the well known and reliable

RUSSELL & CO.'S SEPARATORS,

Steel Tooth and Old Wood

Revolving Hay Rakes,

and many other things which you will find you will want by calling to see us before you buy.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

ROB'T S. MOORE & CO.,
No. 16 Franklin Street,
April 26, 1873-2m. Clarksville, Tenn.

For the Following Goods

CALL AT

B. F. COULTER'S

Piano Covers, Table Covers, Table Oil Cloths, Table Damasks, Best Irish Linens, Pillow Case Cotton, Furniture Coverings, Best Bed Tickings, Cheapest Marseillese Quilts, Cheapest Toilet Soaps, Best Bleach Alpacas, Prettiest Linen Dress Goods, the Prettiest and Finest line of White Dress Goods yet offered, Oil Paintings, Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.

For Corsets at low prices, call at B. F. Coulter's.

For the prettiest Calicos, go to Coulter's.

For Towels, and Napkins, go to Coulter's.

All the new style Collars, Collarettes, Lace Sleeves, Fancy White Trimmings, are to be found at Coulter's.

For SHOES, don't fail to go to Coulter's.

Bargains in Domestics.

CARPETING, CURTAIN DAMASKS,

Oil Cloths for floors, halls, washstands. When you want any of the above, don't forget to look at my stock. As sure as times are hard, it is to your advantage to look often and thoroughly at B. F. Coulter's DRY GOODS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETING.

Strange! Very Strange!

That though so many hundreds of people have given their testimony in favor of the superiority of the stocks kept by B. F. Coulter, yet there are others who do not avail themselves of the great advantages he is continually offering. He is constantly selling some articles at COST, and often less than cost, and always offering bargains of some kind. A familiar and thorough acquaintance with his stock is valuable to any customer. Reader, don't let anything keep you from buying your supplies where you have the best stock to select from.—Take for instance, Black Cloths and Cassimers and Suitings. How many men are real judges? Very few.—Then if you want to get the full value of your money, go where the best stocks are kept. The goods sold by B. F. Coulter have been fully tested. He has dealt in them for years and knows they will give satisfaction. In addition to the superiortly of the goods, he is offering them at very reduced rates this season.

Gentlemen, don't forget that Coulter has a very superior line of LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, warranted to fit, and at as LOW PRICES as they can be bought in any market. When you want READY-MADE CLOTHING, go to B. F. COULTER'S.

ATTENTION IS CALLED

To the choice Black Alpacas and Mohairs; also to the beautiful COLORED ALPACAS offered this spring at very reasonable prices.

IRON GRENADINES

warranted pure silk and wool. It is well known that very many of the Iron Grenadines offered are mixed with cotton and sized to make them appear heavy. It is poor economy to buy the IMITATIONS. They soon change color, and when the first damp spell comes they lose much of their weighty appearance. Buy the best. Don't be deceived. Coulter keeps the best and purest in the market. They have been tested and pronounced genuine and the purest blacks

BLACK SILKS

are often needed, and it is always best to get a good article. Very few persons are judges. Many persons think the heavier they are the better. This is a mistake. If you want to see those made of the best staple and the richest blacks, all at LOW prices, go to Coulter's.

For Sun Umbrellas, Shades, New Style Parasols, Fans, at the lowest prices, and a choice line of Lace Collars and Linen Collars, Sleeves, and the best stock of Hosiery, be sure to visit the popular store.

B. F. COULTER.

MILLINERY!

MRS. HODGSON

—AND—

MISS MAGUIRE

Are now in receipt of their large and attractive stock of

SPRING and SUMMER

Millinery Goods, also a choice selection of Point D'Applique laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Gimpaire Laces, Passementerie, Fringes, Buttons, etc. A great variety of Scarfs, Ties, Fichues and Sashes. A good assortment of Kid Gloves, Fans, Parasols and other novelties of the season.

HUMAN HAIR!

Switches, Braids, Puffs and curls, the best stock in the city.

We have a nice selection of Spring and Summer Suits, made up in the

LATEST STYLE!

Also a full line of Ladies' Underwear, good styles and well made.

We return many thanks to a generous public for its patronage and hope to merit the same in the future.

Respectfully,
HODGSON & MAGUIRE.
April 12, '73-tf

"FRESH AND FINE."

We can again say to the public that we are receiving a large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

We have taken great pains to procure the best materials and workmanship, and in regard to style, beauty and durability of fabric, our present stock is indeed desirable and stands "excelsior" in the market.

We have for the approaching season

A LARGE AND SPENDID ASSORTMENT

of fine and varied materials not heretofore kept in Clarksville.

Our stock of staple and fashionable

HATS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

is well replenished and fuller than usual. Respectfully soliciting your frequent calls and patronage.

PITMAN & LEWIS,
Opposite Court House.
April 28, '73-tf.

FILLEY'S FAMOUS

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Are doing more and BETTER COOKING Doing it QUICKER and CHEAPER Than any Stove of same cost

ARE ALWAYS LOW-PRICED, RELIABLE And Operate Perfectly.

Will do your COOKING CHEAP AND EASY, QUICK & CLEAN.

ALWAYS WARRANTED, AND SOLD BY

Kincannon, Wood & Co.,
March 22, '73-3m. Clarksville, Tenn.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

Rx

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for **Fever and Ague.** Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure; for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of **Fever and Ague** from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.