THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

CLARKSVILLE, : : JAN. 3, 1874.

COUNTY FINANCES.

We are indebted to the County Court Clerk, for the following statement, showing the difference in the amount of taxable property of the county, for the years 1872 and 1873:

In 1872	$4,939,575
In 1873	$5,716,205
Increase in 1873	$776,630

This difference cannot be charged to increased value, but is due solely to the much abused assessment law—the searching character of which has brought to light taxable property heretofore unreported to the assessors.—Be it remembered, however, that this increase of taxable values, has relation only to the past year, and however beneficial it may be in the future, as a means of financial relief, it must be left out of view, as a possible agency in averting the embarrassment growing out of the circumstances of the past. We all remember, and still feel, the ravages of the war—the ruined fortunes and prostrated business.—And these, followed by an infamous system of reconstruction, studiously designed to demoralize labor, and to throw every possible obstacle in the way of recuperation, are sufficient to account for subsequent financial embarrassment, and that confusion of monetary affairs which cost Dr. Cobb so much patient toil to bring into anything like intelligible shape. In addition to these causes of diminished revenue and its tardy collection, Judge Tyler, in his late report, informs us that, in consequence of the war, the taxable property of the county was "reduced from $10,720,795 in 1860, to $3,389,716 in 1866." A county heavily in debt before, and at the close of the war, could hardly be expected to meet principal and interest, or either, in defiance of the pressure brought to bear upon her by such accumulated disadvantages—property destroyed, labor worse than worthless, debt growing and revenue decreasing.

Still, as is strongly intimated, matters might be wearing a brighter aspect but for official neglect or incompetence. But who are the delinquent officials? The report says:

"The County Court had but to levy a tax sufficient to keep down the interest and to establish a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity, and the collectors had but to collect and pay over this tax as required by law, and all would have been well.

That the County Court has not failed to levy a sufficient tax from the end of the war to the present time, can be easily shown."

The inference is, that the County Court is exempt from all blame and, therefore, the fault is that of the collectors. Whilst it is far from our purpose to become the defender of either party to this financial muddle, we are still desirous that neither shall be excluded from the benefits of whatever palliating circumstances may attend the inquiry. We have already pointed out the leading facts which made it difficult to collect the tax that was levied, and offer them in palliation of any real, or seeming dereliction of duty, on the part of the collectors.—The report says, "the County Court had but to levy a tax," but we think this one act falls far short of its duties and responsibilities. Who selects the collectors? Who approves their bonds? Who is required to proceed against principals and sureties in case those bonds are forfeited, and whose duty is it to review those bonds from time to time, and see that they are sufficient to protect the county against loss, in the event that the principals prove delinquents?

But the publication of the fact, that the tax levied is sufficient, if paid in, to redeem the funding bonds and provide a sinking fund to meet the obligations of the county as they fall due, ought to prove a valuable lesson to both collectors and taxpayers—teaching the former the importance of prompt collection, and the latter, the duty they owe to the county, that their taxes be paid cheerfully and at the earliest moment. The past is beyond recall. Then let us resolve to improve the future. Crimination and recrimination can only breed ill-will, and charitably conceding that none of us have done our whole duty, let us charge all our troubles to the war and profit by the lessons adversity has taught us.

Governments, at best, are an expensive luxury, but the viciousness of mankind makes them a necessary evil. But under a government like ours, if the people, for whom it was instituted, and by whom it was intended to be controlled, are too ignorant to appreciate its blessings, or too careless to guard their rights and privileges, or are reckless of the consequences that must follow their own omissions and commissions, power will pass from theirs, into the hands of a few, and corrupt misrule and oppression supply the place of a wise and effective administration of the laws. In our history, this point of deterioration is fairly reached, and the remedy for existing and prospective evils is not to be found in the inquiry—who is to blame? We are all to blame—no man's skirts are clear, and instead of trying to saddle the blame upon this, or that man's shoulders—upon the living or the dead, let us resolve that the wrongs of the past shall be righted in the future; let us resolve to guard our rights by placing no man in any office, who is not honest and capable, and trust not even such an one upon the faith of a straw bond. Let us resolve to pay our taxes promptly, and with the least cost for collection, and to hold the County Court and all other officials to a rigid account. No farmer can prosper who entrusts his business to incompetent agents; neither can a people be prosperous who commit the same error in selecting officials.

THE Nashville Banner says "the Republican party is fast going to the dogs." We would like to know when it quit the dogs, so as to make a return to them possible.

JUDGE BUSTEED has resigned to evade trial and exposure. We hope a similar dodge will not be permitted to the more infamous Durrell of Louisiana.

WHILST it is generally conceded that the difficulty between this country and Spain, is definitely settled, so far as the Virginius is concerned, yet there are those who seek to revive it, by insisting that this government should demand indemnity for the damage done to the widows and orphans of the murdered crew. The Virginius was clearly a pirate ship manned by pirates, and that is a new feature in international law, which authorizes this government to demand of Spain the restoration of a pirate ship and crew, and to exact besides a penalty for disposing of both in conformity with international usage. They ceased to be American citizens the moment they entered upon a piratical expedition, and this government owed them neither protection, nor sympathy, and acted the fool from beginning to end, of the whole affair. The Virginius was the lawful prize of the Spanish government, and it was sheer bullying in the administration, together with the survivors of the crew—it was taking a cowardly advantage of a weaker power, already embroiled with internal dissension to an extent which made it madness to resist the arrogant and unlawful demands of a powerful government seeking a pretext of war, and acquisition of territory.

THERE seems to be quite a mania for new Constitutions. Pennsylvania has just adopted one; Ohio is at work upon one; Kentucky is actively agitating a similar movement, and in Tennessee there is a growing sentiment in favor of remodeling her organic law. Experience has demonstrated that constitutions, however perfect, are inadequate to secure good governments, in the absence of high intelligence guided by stern devotion to liberty, justice and truth. A constitution embodying the fundamental ideas of free government and containing positive restrictions against the exercise of powers dangerous to liberty, is organic law enough; all the rest must depend upon the honesty and capability of those whom the people may select to make and execute the laws. The wisest provisions of the federal constitution were but cobwebs against the march of corrupt incompetency, and the constitutions of the States stayed not, for a moment, the progress of usurpation. And why were these barriers so weak and inefficient? Because the people lacked the patriotism, honesty and intelligence to stand behind them and beat back the lawless invaders of their dearest rights. Marine charts are invaluable to the competent sailor, to the incompetent, they are unintelligible and useless. So it is with political charts. To the virtuous statesman, they are sacred guides; to corrupt politicians, they are but playthings, and thus will it ever be until the people are educated up to a just appreciation of free institutions, and indoctrinated with virtue enough to defend them.

THE appointment of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain, is received with as much satisfaction, by the public, as Sickles withdrawal is by the Spaniards. Grant, for once, has given very general satisfaction. Anxious to loom up as the central figure of the country he has taken especial care, heretofore, to appoint no man who could tower above him both intellectually and morally. He has appointed many of superior minds, to his, but being morally molded on his own model, their intellectual superiority was a very small feather in their caps. In the appointment of Cushing, he seems to evince a desire to elevate the character of the government abroad, but caring not how low he sinks it by appointments at home.

WE regret that we failed to see Col. John S. Kerr, when he visited our office, on Wednesday last. The Colonel is prominently brought forward, in West Tennessee, as the prospective candidate for Governor. His recommendations are of the highest order, for integrity and ability, and to these may be added his locality. For one, we care nothing for this last consideration; what we want is an honest man, with intelligence enough to appreciate the wants of the State, and firmness enough to stand by its interests, regardless of cliques and combinations. Our information is, that Col. Kerr is just such a man, and should he be selected as the standard-bearer of the conservative element, we shall support him to the best of our ability.

WE publish a communication on the subject of the Convention of the Army of Tennessee, to be held in Nashville, on the 22d of February, and endorse all that the writer says of the importance of a faithful history of its participation in the great struggle. From northern writers we cannot expect justice, if for no other reason than because the barbarity of the northern army cannot be palliated except by representing southern soldiers as being equally mean and brutal. For the compilation of such a history, Col. Dupree, of Memphis, has been indicated to us as the man.

Now that the troublesome Virginius rests in eight fathoms of water, another pretext for war with Spain is removed. Though it may be argued, that the property in question is definitely disposed of, the question of right is still an open one, and by no means bars the claim of Spain to indemnity for the wrongs invited by her weakness.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS is not yet Chief Justice, and many think that the damaging charges preferred against him will defeat his confirmation. On the contrary every additional charge strengthens his chances, by placing him more in the line of Radical promotion and exciting the President's warmest sympathy for him, as a bird of the same feather.

THE railroad strike, north of the Ohio, is said to be in a fair way of settlement. A strike is the poorest expedient ever tried by labor to get justice. Time and money are both thrown away by those to whom both are invaluable, and the community suffers unjustly, at the hands of indiscreet persons whose highest interest lies in the undisturbed course of business and trade.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has backed down from his demand for additional taxation. Perhaps this will induce the coffee-ring to loosen its hold upon the present supply.

For the Chronicle.

Reunion of the Army of Tennessee.

Shall the Southern soldier have a history? A most important question we think, and one in which every Southerner should feel a vital interest. Since the close of the late war, histories have multiplied and abounded, but they are Federal histories, and emenate from Northern brains, and we affirm that no Northern man can do justice to the Southern soldier. It "goes against nature," and cannot be expected of him. His motive may be good, and he may desire to award strict justice to both sides but despite himself, his sectional feeling will "crop out," and when his history(?) comes before the world, the Southern soldier finds himself designated as one of a mob of raw, undisciplined savages scouring his country like a Camanche Indian, preying upon his friends, and flying ignominiously whenever a Federal soldier appeared. It is time this gross injustice were ended—high time that a Southern pen should take up the story and tell it truthfully. Many plans for the accomplishment of this object have been suggested, and found impracticable. It is now proposed that the soldiers and officers of the army of Tennessee shall meet in convention at Nashville, on the 22d of February, and shall form themselves into a responsible organization for the attainment of this result. They shall consult, and devise means for having this work done speedily and well, and they hope, in as short a time as practicable, to be able to present to the world, a truthful, authentic history of the Army of Tennessee. It is a work that every Tennesseean would surely prize, and preserve as an honorable legacy for generations to come. The members of the convention will select as their historian a man of talent, possessing varied literary, ability and good taste, who shall be able, not only to give us a truthful and reliable history, but a book that shall be full of interest, and reflect honor upon Southern literature. It is of the utmost importance that this work should be done as speedily as possible. Southern soldiers are dying daily, important papers are being lost, and important incidents fading from memory. All the Confederate Generals from Tennessee, and many from other States, will be in attendance at this convention. We hope every Confederate soldier in the State will attend, and will feel it a most important duty to do all in his power to rescue his name and that of his State from injustice, and the cause for which he risked all, and lost all, from oblivion. M.

HOW TO GROW AND SELL TOBACCO.

We take the following interesting extract, on the question of the cultivation and sale of Tobacco, from the New York Tobacco Leaf:

There are such a variety of circumstances, local and individual, affecting the sale of tobacco that only general views may be expressed. If a planter wants to realize the full value of his tobacco, then we say to him never draw upon it, but retain control of it and take the choice of markets and agents. As a general thing the sooner this crop can be put in market in safe order the better. The planter is not bound to sell, but can better hold for a rise, with his crop ready for sale at a day's notice. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the planters of Virginia and North Carolina by failing to order and prize tobacco early before it is injured in the barns; for no crop is so difficult to keep sound and good as tobacco, and none deteriorates faster for want of proper attention. Early sales are generally best.

Sales of tobacco are conducted very differently in some of our markets from the custom that prevailed a few years ago. In some markets planters are not allowed to sell their own tobacco, but are taxed one-half of one per cent. to pay the revenue tax of the middle men, but from which the producer is exempt. Grant that a Tobacco Exchange is a necessity in some markets, and then for the privilege of selling therein tax each hogshead and package sold and let the planter sell it himself, if he chooses. The half per cent. paid to commission merchants will pay for the privilege and leave a surplus behind. But the middle man in becoming the planter's agent excludes him from 'change and makes him pay a tax for the privilege of selling on 'change, that the planter is not required by law to pay. The middle men have got this matter as it now stands in their own hands, and planters need look for no reform or even hope for it from their agents, the commission merchants. We must, ourselves, work out this reform. After matured deliberation we commend that a Planters' Tobacco Exchange be established in each of our large tobacco markets, where the regulations of the trade forbid the planter selling his own tobacco in person, unless at the discretion of the board he is admitted a member of their organization. If the council gives this measure the imprimature of its sanction, there will not be wanting good men to take this enterprise in hand and conduct it successfully and to the satisfaction of the tobacco planters. We recommend that resolutions of inquiry be passed by the Legislature inquiring whether the amended law passed at the last session requiring that the proprietors of every such warehouse where tobacco is inspected by law, "shall keep free of charge to the planter, an open policy of insurance upon their respective warehouses, sufficient to cover every loss by fire which any planter having tobacco stored therein may sustain," has been fully complied with; whether charges by commission merchants of insurance against the planter is not an infraction of the law, and what further legislation is necessary to protect the planter from all unjust and illegal charges. The establishment of Planters' Exchanges where the rights and interest of the planter are consulted and respected, and the direction placed on each package of tobacco by the planter himself, to be sent to the warehouse of his own choice, will do much to remedy the evils of which we complain."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Postoffice Department is now engaged in preparing a statement to be submitted to the Senate, showing the operations of the department since the abolition of the franking privilege. The Postmaster General, in sending in this statement, will take the occasion to give additional reasons against the proposed restoration of the franking privilege. He says that a fair judgment of the amount saved by the exclusion of free matter from the mails can not yet be formed. Prior to the end of the local fiscal year, the railroads carried the mails in bulk, charging a stated gross amount per quarter or per year. By the law of the last session, fixing anew the rates for transporting the mails, it was prescribed that the amount of payment should be determined by the weight of the mails. The Postmaster General says that if the franking privilege was again to be restored, even in a modified form, the tons of free matter going through the mails would then have to be paid for at so much per pound.

OUR farming friends report the wheat crop as looking very fine. We hope it may get no back set and give us a good yield, as we are rather partial to biscuit and the like.—*McKenzie Times Dec. 27.*

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Famous Filibuster Sunk Near Cape Fear Last Friday.

Her Topmasts Visited, Sticking Out of Eight Fathoms Water.

The Crew Safely Taken Off and Brought to New York by the Ossipee.

Fry and His Men Originally Sentenced to be Hanged to the Yard-arm.

Statement by a Survivor.

FIRST INTELLIGENCE OF THE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—When the United States Steamer Ossipee was boarded, soon after her arrival here, the absence of the Steamer Virginius, which vessel the former was commissioned to bring into port, was explained, and the startling intelligence communicated that the Virginius, which had been all along in a leaky condition, had, when off Cape Fear, and in sight of land, in spite of all the efforts of the crew aboard her, settled and gone to the bottom. The Times further adds that the officer of the deck of the Ossipee said he had strict orders not to communicate with anybody in relation to the circumstances attending the foundering of the Virginius. He would not even give the date of the occurence or the place where it happened. He, however, made no attempt to deny the accuracy of the report as to the foundering of the ship.

FOUNDERED OFF CAPE FEAR.

The captain of the revenue cutter Grant, who boarded the Ossipee, is reported as saying that the captain of the latter vessel informed him that the Virginius had been lost off Cape Fear. Although no official announcements have been made of the loss of the Virginius, no one doubts the truth of the statement. A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., reports a sunken vessel, supposed to be the Virginius, nine miles south of the main bar.

THE SURVIVORS IN NEW YORK.

After the landing at the yard last evening of the surviving members of the passengers and crew of the steamer Virginius, they marched in irregular line to Fulton Ferry, taking the boat there to New York, and thence proceeding to the Cuban restaurant in Pine street, where they were hospitably entertained. They were clad in the navy uniform of the United States, and marched briskly through the streets, showing no signs of their recent sufferings. When transferred to the tug-boat from the steamer Juniata, which carried them to this port from Santiago, they gave rousing cheers for their several benefactors, leading off with three for the commander of the British steamer Niobe, to whom they feel indebted for the preservation of their lives.

VISIT TO THE VIRGINIUS.

A steam tug subsequently visited the spot, her officers concurring in the opinion that the sunken vessel was undoubtedly a square-rigged steamship. A pork barrel was floating above the wreck, attached to it by a twelve-inch hawser, the hawser having been evidently used as a tow-rope. The pilots at Bald Head, at the mouth of the river, state that Friday last they observed, near the spot where the vessel lies, a large steamship in tow of a full rigged ship. The above facts, taken in connection with the telegram that the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, had spoken the Virginius in tow off Cape Romain on the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., renders it tolerably certain that the sunken ship is the world-renowned Cuban fillibuster vessel Virginius. A pilot boat from Smithville visited the spot Sunday evening, and the men who were on her fully agree in the opinion that she is a steamship. Only a few feet of her mainmast is visible above water. It is thought that when she was abandoned the pork barrel was placed as a buoy to mark the spot where she went down.

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HASWELL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Lieutenant Commander Haswell, of the Ossipee, made the following statement to-day concerning the loss of the Virginius:

The Ossipee left the Tortugas with the Virginius in tow on the morning of the 19th inst. They had fair weather until the afternoon of Saturday, the following day, when a gale sprang up. They continued to have bad weather, and the Virginius signaled that she was leaking badly. Capt. Watters therefore determined to shape his course for Charleston, S. C.; but as they got in smoother water the Virginius behaved better, and the water was kept out of her fire-room. On the morning of Christmas day, however, the severe weather having continued, the Virginius was again leaking badly as ever, and the vessels put into Frying-pan shoals, about ten miles south of Cape Fear light, where smoother water could be obtained.

SINKING OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Here the vessels came to anchor, Captain Watters hoping that the Virginius would ride out the gale. Before daylight the next morning (Friday) Commander Woodnow signaled with lights that the Virginius was leaking rapidly, with fires out and pumps stopped, and that the crew wished to be taken off. Boats were lowered from the Ossipee at daylight, and by 7 o'clock A. M., all on board the Virginius were transferred to the former vessel. As a heavy sea was running, the work of removing the crew was one of much danger and difficulty; and, therefore, no lives were risked in endeavoring to save their personal effects or any other property on the Virginius. The hawser of the Virginius was out, and a buoy attached to mark her position in case she sank out of sight. The Ossipee remained at anchor during the day; and at a quarter past 4 P. M., the Virginius, which had been gradually settling, went to the bottom. She sank in eight fathoms water, and her top-masts remained above the surface. The Ossipee then resumed her voyage to this port.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

The released captives of the Virginius remain at the Cuban Restaurant on Pine street, and the scene there this morning was one of great enthusiasm. Resolutions were adopted, giving thanks to Capt. Braine, of the Juniata, for his kindness, and expressing sympathy with him in the loss of his son. The ex-captives also resolved to attend the funeral of the child.

DISPATCH FROM THE OSSIPEE COMMANDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon received a dispatch from the commander of the Ossipee, announcing that the Virginius sunk on the night of the 26th, off Wilmington.

STATEMENT BY LIEUT. WOODNOW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Lieut. David C. Woodnow, who was in command of the Virginius at the time of her sinking, says in his official report that when he took command on the 17th, at the Dry Tortugas, the vessel had water in all her compartments. Stores were received on board, and a working party from the Ossipee coaled the ship all night.

Next morning they stopped coaling and put the hands at work pumping and bailing, the water having gained two feet during the night. At 8 A. M. the water was up to the grate bars in both the fire rooms. The forward compartment had a depth of four feet, and the after compartment two feet six inches. The water at 4 P. M. was so much reduced that the fires were started in the boilers. Capt. Whiting expressed himself satisfied that the Virginius was in a fit condition to start north, and about two o'clock she went to sea in tow of the Ossipee. As long as the sea was smooth, everything progressed favorably; but a storm arising the vessel leaked so badly that they had to plug up the timber heads in the forward bulkheads to keep the fire-rooms clear. On the 22d threw overboard the port lower anchor and all the heavy weights in the hold, and shifted the coal to lighten her forward. On the afternoon of the 22d there was from eight to ten feet water in the forward compartments. The men were worn out, the bunks drenched, and there was no place to sleep. Under these circumstances, Woodnow advised the commander of the Ossipee not to go further north, but to take the Virginius into Charleston, where there was a dock. On the 24th the boilers were in such a wretched condition that it was impossible to carry more than five pounds of steam. At 5 A. M. on the 26th, the water gained so fast as to put out the fires, and Woodnow signaled the Ossipee to take the crew off the Virginius immediately. At this time the forward compartment was full of water up to within a foot and a half of the spar deck. There was five feet of water in the hold, and the water was over the grate bars in the fire-rooms. The after compartment was dry. The sea was very rough, and it was blowing a gale.

When the boat from the Ossipee came under the Virginius bow, the landsmen were put in first. It took five trips to take all the officers and men off the sinking vessel. At 4:17 P. M. the Virginius sank bows first in eight fathoms water, the cross-trees above water. For four days men in the fire room worked in water up to their knees, and at the time they left the ship they were nearly exhausted.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

Grangers are organizing a tannery in Chariton County, Mo.

Ray County has 800,000 pounds of tobacco awaiting sale.

The National Grange meets in St. Louis on the first Wednesday in February next.

Elder John A. Brooks, of Audrain County, is making speeches to the grangers.

The grangers of Grundy County are preparing to build a mill, to make flour for all the farmers in the county.

The grangers of Mercer County have appointed Peter Cain their agent for shipping live stock, and P. Stacy, grain agent.

Wm. McClean, of Johnson County, recently sold forty-five hogs that weighed, in the aggregate, 18,020 pounds, an average of 400 4-9.

Michael Guyer, of Plattsburg, lately sold eighteen head of hogs averaging fourteen months old, that in the aggregate weighed 5,850 pounds.

John Jackson, Esq., a Texas cattle-raiser, is feeding this winter in Missouri 11,000 head of cattle. Following these cattle he has 700 stock hogs.

James Callaway, of Audrain County, claims "the horns" on cattle sales, having not long since sold 59 head, averaging 1,753½ pounds, for $6,225.

Some tolerably fair cotton, in small quantities, was raised in Newton County last year. Some negro families raised enough to manufacture all their own clothing.

The Cassville Democrat says the order of Patrons of Husbandry is taking deep root in that country; and the farmers evidently mean business from the manner in which they are organizing.

A car load of Texas cows sold in Kansas City, a few days ago, at 80c. per 100 pounds. They averaged 600 pounds per head. They were shipped from Independence, Kansas, and sold for just enough to pay freight.

REV. J. B. McFerrin writes to the Nashville Banner: 'I have been solicited, from time to time by many friends, to write a history of the work of grace in the 'Army of Tennessee,' with accompanying incidents, during the progress of the late war between the United States and the Confederate States.' I have gained the consent of my mind, after much hesitation, to comply with the urgent request of those who feel an interest in such a production. To make the work as complete as possible I ask my friends and especially all the chaplains and missionaries who were in the service, to give me such items as they may judge will be interesting to the Christian public. Incidents, anecdotes and facts will be gladly received. Let all communications state in whose command and in what division of the army the writer served."

Tennessee's Credit Abroad.

Dr. William Morrow returned here yesterday from New York. He says that money matters are easy in Gotham, and that were it not for the fact of the shipment of a vast amount of cotton, currency would be had at a very small per cent. The New Yorkers had great faith in the ability of Tennesssee to cancel her indebtedness. He sees no reason why Tennessee bonds should not rule higher in the market. The July interest would certainly be paid.—*Nash. Banner.*

WE notice that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. John S. Kerr, is referred to in the journals of the State as a probable candidate for Governor of Tennessee. We have nothing to do with politics, but it affords us pleasure to express our high opinion, not only of the abilities of Col. Kerr, but of his excellent character. A gentleman of great moral and social worth, and of invincible integrity, we esteem him as one of the pillars and ornaments of our city, and well worthy of the confidence of the State. We have long known Col. Kerr as a man of large intellectual capacity and elevated social position, whose excellences of character qualify him for any civil station to which he might be called by the people. If moral purity, indomitable energy, and intellectual gifts are requisite in the chair of State, we are quite sure that Col. Kerr is one of the right men, and too few there are for that chair.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

MRS. GUBBINS says her husband is like a tallow candle; he always smokes when he goes out.

SOUTHERN

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

S. E. RAMEY & CO., Prop's,

Corner Franklin and Second Streets, on Rink Corner,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

BILL OF PRICES:

Horse and Buggy per day	$4 00
Spring Wagon, 2 Horses per day	6 00
Saddle Horse per day	2 00
Board of Horse per day	80
Single Feed	50
To Hay	20

HACKS FURNISHED AT ALL TIMES.

Jan. 3, 1874-3m.

SAM. BROCKMAN'S

Carriage, Buggy and WAGON DEPOSITORY!

Having purchased the interest of E. S. Bringhurst in the Buggy, Carriage and Wagon business, rented the Repository on Second street, between Franklin Hall and Gracey Warehouse, I will continue to furnish all who may wish anything in my line Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, on as reasonable terms as any western or southern dealer. Come and see me. Send me all your orders. SAM. BROCKMAN.

Jan. 3, 1873-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

Having qualified this day as Administrator of the estate of Isaac Peterson, dec'd., this is to give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward at once and settle; and those having claims against said estate to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. This the 23d day of Dec. 73.

I. P. HOWARD, Adm'r.

Jan. 3, 1874-4w *.

In Chancery at Clarksville---State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, December 31, 1874.

Thos. F. Pettus, Compl't, vs. W. I. Barbee, et als, Def'ts.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendants, W. I. Barbee, M. P. Riggins and wife Francis, Melville V. Cherry, Charles F. Cherry, Margaret B. Cherry, J. W. Lackey and wife Sallie C., Beverly Clark and wife Quintilla, M. J. Mart and wife W. J. Mart, C. C. Trabue, T. G. Latimer and wife Sallie, Barbara W. Trabue, John E., Eddie and Lizzie Turner, Robert and Lizzie Foster, Arabella Stewart, T. W. Mason, M. G. Long and wife Mattie, and Emma Mart are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the February Rules, to be held in the office of the Clerk and Master, at Clarksville, on the first Monday in February next, 1874, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville CHRONICLE.

A copy—ATTEST:

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M.
By W. A. FORNES, Deputy.

BAILEY & LURTON, Sol'rs for Compl't.

Jan. 3, '74-4w. pf $8 00.

DISSOLUTION!

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Herndon, Gold, Brunty & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, James Brunty, retiring from the business.

T. HERNDON,
L. T. GOLD,
JAS. BRUNTY,
W. C. HESTER.

Trices' Landing, Dec. 20, 1873-4w.

REGULAR NASHVILLE AND PADUCAH PACKET,

ADA HEILMAN,

JNO. E. MASSENGALE, Master.

Passes Clarksville for Nashville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M. Passes for Paducah every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. P. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.

Dec. 20, 1873-1m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

On the second Tuesday in January, 1874, an election will be held at First National Bank of Clarksville, for five Directors for said Bank to serve twelve months. By order of the Board.

W. P. HUME, Cashier.

Dec. 13, 1873-2w

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1874.

200 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at 25 Cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

HARRISON & SHELBY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GRACEY HOUSE,

CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SAMPLING AND SELLING LEAF TOBACCO.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Tobacco.

☞ We INSURE all Planters' Tobacco Sixty Days. No Charge to Planters. ☜

Jan. 3, 1874-tf.

DRY GOODS!

---AT---

Greatly Reduced Prices!

We have this day marked down our entire stock at prices that will defy competition and will for the next

SIXTY DAYS

OFFER THE

GREATEST BARGAINS

ever offered in this place.

DRESS GOODS!

all grades very cheap for

CASH!

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CLOAKS,

at astonishingly low prices!

CASSIMERES AND SHEETINGS,

Lower than ever!

BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS,

CHEAP!

CARPETS!

all grades at panic prices!

Shoes, Boots, Hats, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Shirts and Drawers full stock always on hand and as low as can be had in any market. We respectfully invite you to call and examine for yourselves.

Yours truly,

HARRISON, MASSIE & CO.

Jan. 3, '74-tf.

EVERY FAMILY BUYS **Jeans.** It is always in demand. Don't fail to look at COULTER'S Stock, replenished for the THIRD time this season. If you want good goods at low prices, you cannot do better than to go direct to

COULTER'S

For Blankets, go to the same place.

For Pretty and Good *Plaid Linseys*, you should certainly go to COULTER'S, as well as for all kind of Domestic Goods. He has the best stock of Heavy, Yard-wide Sheetings offered by him in years. Don't buy till you look.

Every Lady likes to have a SARATOGA TRUNK, whether she travels or not. It is as useful, or more so, than a wardrobe. *COULTER* has just received a New Supply and will sell at very reasonable prices. New Zinc Trunks for ladies and men. Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas and Traveling Bags. All persons in search of the above are respectfully requested to call and examine

COULTER'S

New Stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

Bought at Reduced Prices.

New Bleached Domestics, New Sea Island Domestics, New Canton Flannels, New Wool Flannels, New Bed Blankets, New Shawls, all sizes, New and Very Pretty Scarfs, New lot of Clothing, New lot of Overcoats, New lot of Gloves, New lot of Hats and Caps, New lot of Men's and Ladies' Underwear, and at very Attractive Prices. New lot Men's Shawls, and other New Goods, for December and January sales, all at

Coulter's.

NEW BLACK ALPACAS.

COULTER always in the lead in these useful goods. If you want an Alpaca Dress, by all means go to *COULTERS*, or if you want a Black Dress of any kind such as Bombazine, Canton or Crepe Cloth, or any of the New Style Goods, be sure to look at COULTER'S stock.

In Linen Goods, such as Irish Linens, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, &c., you can be suited at COULTER'S both in goods and prices.

Whatever you may want don't forget to try

COULTER.

Can't Resist the Pressure.

Have Yielded at Last, and Down Go The Prices.

Reader, do you want anything in the Dry Goods line of business, if you do, you can save a part of your greenbacks by making your purchases at *COULTER'S.* Go anyhow and take a look at his "Bargains," "Job Lots," so called. Perhaps you may find just the article you need less than you expected to pay. Make up your mind to trade at *COULTER'S* next year. You will not regret it at the close thereof.

Some of the Bargains at

COULTER'S

are in Men's CALF BOOTS, a Good Calf Boot only $4.50.

Some of the Bargains are in Cassimere and Scotch Suitings, also in Pant Patterns.

Some of the Bargains are in Men's Gloves and Gauntlets, Men's and Boys' Suspenders, Men's Undershirts and Drawers Men's Linen Bosom Shirts, Men's and Boys Hats and Caps, Men's and Boys' Collars and Ties.

Don't forget the

BOOTS.

Look, Look at COULTER'S before you buy. Bargains in Boots, mind you.

Note One Thing.

COULTER never says he has the "Largest" Stock of "Clothing" in Clarksville, for he has not, but he DOES say he can offer special inducements to buyers.

He does say that any man wishing to buy Ready-made Clothing, will find it to his advantage to examine his stock.

He does say that his Clothing is well made, gotten up in good Style, and will give satisfaction.

He does say that he can afford to sell at Low Prices.

No Extra Expense attending this addition to his business. Call then at

Coulter's

for Clothing.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Goods are Low when they are offered at Half Price, if they are Useful. Goods are Low if offered at Less than Cost of production, if you Need them. If you do not need them they are not Low at any price. I do not wish any one to be misled by my advertisement. I know I am giving Genuine Bargains in many lines of goods. In Every Branch of my Business I am selling as Low as any one Can or Will Sell, therefore you are safe in giving my House the preference and have the Decided Advantage of Selecting from the Best General Stock in this Section.

COULTER.

TIMES ARE HARD

—BUT—

Carpets are Cheaper.

What can you buy that will give more real comfort than one of COULTER'S

Bargain Carpets?

For Instance, a Brussels at $1 25, or an All Wool worth $1 25, for 80 cents. Or, if you are especially economical, one of those pretty 35 cents. Hemp Carpets that you can now buy at 25 cents. Go to COULTER'S if you want Carpets or Oil Cloths. No one will likely sell at a greater loss than he is now suffering in Carpets.

Many Persons need Scrubbing. Especially those who put off the Cleaning Process till the close of the year.

Coulter

is Selling the Greatest Bargain in

TOILET SOAP

ever offered in Clarksville. If you doubt, call and see it.

A nice assortment of

BRUSHES, COMBS

AND

FANCY NOTIONS.

BARGAINS IN

Ladies Handkerchiefs

NEW STYLE NEEDLE CASES.

NEW LOT OF LARGE BUTTON MOLDS

For CORSETS and WOOLEN HOSE, NUBIAS, NECK TIES, LACE and LINNEN COLLARS, go to

COULTER'S

Nov. 13, 1873-tf.

Have you seen the New Calicoes at

Coulter's?

They are Very Pretty, and those Cretonnes are very pretty and certainly very LOW at the REDUCED PRICE. Go and see them.

Every Lady who desires to get a chance at the Bargain Counters should go without delay. Three Long Counters filled with Goods at the GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The truth is it is unfortunate to have so many Goods, and now is the time to make your purchases, for he is **Compelled** to Sacrifice on his Goods. Go anyhow and look.

Farmer's Boots and Shoes Working Men's Boots and Shoes, Kip Boots and Brogans, Women's Calf and Kip Shoes, Boys' Boots and Shoes and a General Shoe Stock, all at Prices to suit. Men's and Women's Arctic Shoes, Rubber Shoes and Sandals, Buffalo Overshoes. Extra Bargains in Men's Calf Boots. Extra Bargains in Men's Kip Boots.

Zeigler's Best Shoes always in Stock. **Burt's Extra Button Bal's** on hand. White Kid Slippers, Cloth Shoes, in all grades. When you want Shoes or Boots try

COULTER.

The next article to which your attention is especially invited are the **New Flannels** just received, and which will suit any one afflicted with Rheumatism, or who suffers on account of cold. These are **Twilled Flannels,** in Gray and White, and perhaps Cheaper than the same discriptions can usually be bought. Splendid Shaker Flannels on hand in ALL WOOL, and Domet, Gauze Flannels for Infants, Plaid Flannels for Sacks and Dresses; Opera Flannels in all Colors, and a Full Stock of Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels, all at

COULTER'S

"Have you Overcoats Mr. Coulter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you sell at a Bargain?"

"Yes, sir. Please look them." And COULTER show a very Attractive Stock of **Overcoats** Different Styles in prices from $6.00 to $30.00. Also pretty Light Weight or Fall Overcoats; New Style Cape Overcoats at $10.00 and $12.00. Very desirable and LOW ENOUGH to suit any one. Also a splendid line of GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS, at BARGAIN PRICES. They were bought low and will be sold in the same way—call and see.

You can find at COULTER'S Piano and Table Covers, Turkey Red Damasks, Knitting Cotton, Knitting Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarns, — Bags, — Work Baskets, Window Cornices, Table Oil Cloths, Oil Window Shades, Rustic Window Shades, New Style Window Shades, Very Durable, easily put up and easily worked, Curtain Damasks, Velvet and Brussel Rugs, Door Mats, Straw Matting, and other useful goods.