THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

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CLARKSVILLE, : : : MAY 9, 1874.

IT SEEMS to be the growing impression in the West and portions of the South, that the object of those who advocate a contraction of the currency is not an early return to a specie basis, but, by contraction, to make greenbacks as dear as gold. In other words, that it is a declaration of war by capital against labor. Believing this to be the spirit which animates monopolies and millionaries, labor will accept the challenge and narrow the contest to a sectional issue between New England on the one side, and the South and West on the other. The two latter have, at last learned their power when united and New England sees the hand writing on the wall. The true merits of the question will cut no figure in the matter and the struggle will be, on the part of concentrated capital, to keep labor poor and weak and on the part of the latter, to transfer the power of the East to the West and South and thus emanicapate labor from the tyranny of capital. We favor the earliest possible return to specie payment, but are not prepared to support the cry when raised as a pretext for strengthening the money rings of the east at the expense of the prosperity and liberties of the people.

THE colored Convention held in Nashville, took the broad ground that nothing will content the colored gentry, short of absolute social equality, and this they are resolved to have. As the gauntlet is thus thrown down, it may be well for the discordant elements of the opposition to cast about for a plan of harmonious action that will confront this colored and aggressive organization with a solid mass of white voters. The Legislature may find it necessary, in view of the Civil Rights bill, now before Congress, and the bold stand of the colored convention, to revise, if not repeal the common school law. Mixed schools, the whites ought not and will not support, and if the negroes of Tennessee make that issue, let them raise their own school fund. Their success in electing seven out of ten Congressmen, in the last election, seems to have emboldened them to make insulting demands, nor are the Independents guiltless of having encouraged them to make those demands. The darkies have defiantly presented their ultimation, we hope the whites, to a man, will have self-respect enough to meet it in a spirit of firmness and with an united action that must repel the aggressors upon their social and domestic relations.

THE currency question is by no means settled by Grant's veto, but is still the exciting topic in, and out of, Congress. The only obstacle to a satisfactory adjustment, is the want of honesty in the federal administration. There is no lack of sense, but it is of that selfish and knavish kind which repudiates the obligations of patriotism and morality and acts upon the single idea that party, and its leaders are every thing—the people and the country nothing. The system of banking by the government is a huge swindle, the whole object of which is to strengthen the Radical party by multiplying agents and concentrating the influence of money. Dispense with the banks and let the currency be issued directly from the Treasury. This will save to the people twenty-four millions paid to the banks, as a bonus. The people are responsible for the issues of all the banks—let the Treasury alone, be responsible to the people, instead of the eighteen hundred institutions chartered by the government to do what the Treasury can do and save all that is lost under the present system of expensive and complicated financiering. Do this, and remove the iniquitous embargo upon private banking and the country will be content.

THE Nashville Banner assures us that, however chaotic the opposition may be, the Radical party is equally as much disorganized. This then, would seem to give us an equal chance in the race, provided the attraction of affinity were equally strong in the broken elements of the two parties. But in the case of the Radicals, there is the "cohesive power of public plunder," the force of affiliation in a long series of iniquities and the pressure of party discipline, all tending to concentration. The opposition is amenable to neither of these forces, and if united, it must be by the sole and salutary influence of honest patriotism guided by an enlightened appreciation of the situation and the duty each one owes to his country. The motives which actuate Radicalism, are such as tend to unity of action, because no principle interferes, and free scope is given to the dominating selfishness of man's nature. Defeat, through division, would be more honorable than success won through the controlling force of base motives.

THE Union and American makes a favorable notice of the plan of Grange schools, as suggested by Dr. Outlaw. The Civil Rights Bill and the colored convention combine to give interest and importance to a system of education which will, in a great measure, substitute the Common Schools when the latter are rendered abortive by puritan intermeddling. If northern Radicals want the southern negroes educated, and are not satisfied with such provisions as Southern States are making for that object, let them furnish an educational fund, or take the negroes home and educate them there. The South will not be dictated to on this subject, but will abolish its whole Common School system to rid itself of annoyance by puritanical fools and knaves who will not abate their insulting demands so long as there remains an opening for farther aggressions upon our social and domestic rights and their relations to the colored race.

SO PLAIN has been made the legal status of the Arkansas contest for the governorship, that nothing short of a criminal intent can be imputed to Grant for the course he is pursuing in relation thereto. Another conflict of arms has been the result of his ignorance, or criminal indifference; two judges of the Supreme Court have been abducted on the eve of the session of that court—all because Grant either knows not his duty, or is too dishonest to discharge it.

THERE was a fuller meeting on Monday last, than was anticipated under the adverse circumstances of bad weather and political discouragements generally. The crowd was obviously a representative one, and all seemed predisposed to harmony and the enforcement of reform and economy in the administration of all offices, high and low, in order that official honesty may be made the rule instead of the exception, and that the rate of taxation may be reduced by means of a rigid economy. The resolutions however, speak for themselves and embody every idea that should be promulgated by a meeting of that character. Not the least interesting feature in the proceedings, were the well timed and able speeches of Cols. House and Bailey, and J. M. Quarles, of Nashville. We wish the whole county could have heard them, imbibed their conciliatory spirit and heeded their prudent counsels.

The recommendation of Col. House as the candidate for Congress from this District, will be endorsed by this county and we hope by ever county in the District, whether by separate action, or convention of the whole. The meeting erected an admirable platform of principles, but it depends upon the mass of the people whether they shall be reduced to practice, or rendered nugatory by the spirit of discord and the aspirations of selfish ambition. Read the proceedings.

THOSE who advocate the reduction of the rate of taxation to twenty cents on the hundred dollars, repel the charge that they favor repudiation. They must know however, that such will necessarily, be the practical working of that reduction. Then what is the color of the cat in the meal-tub? The whole secret of the movement is, that the cry of low taxes promises to be a cheap humbug in the hands of the demagogue who knows, when he is parading it before the people, that such reduction will be direct repudiation and will, therefore, never be made. If it can be made to subserve the purposes of the disorganizers, the humbug—not the State debt—will be repudiated. The game may win, but it will be at the cost of the people—deluded by demagogues.

THE Colyar caucus, in Nashville, last Monday night, developed the whole spirit and intent of that disorganizing movement. One speaker, Jessee K. Brown, of Shelby county, would vote for Brownlow rather than the present State officials, and prefered repudiation to the funding bill. These he vouches for, as the sentiments of the people of West Tennessee. Such men, conparatively harmless as Radicals, are very mischievons as spies in the Conservative camp, and the sooner they are made to assume their position the better for the State. We shall deny, until the contrary is proven, that Jessey is a representative of his division of the State.

A GRAVE and reverend Senator, who seems to have taken charge of Sumner's "Bill," says "the colored people now produced every year, about one hundred million dollars worth of cotton and should be vested with all rights." How much cotton would they raise without mules? Then how about the mules? Are they to be denied "al. rights," founded upon cotton raising. As a logical sequence, they ought to go halves with their colored co-laborers. Such is the nonsense which conceited Puritanism would palm off on the world as the quintessence of enlarged statesmanship and philanthropy.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has added one hundred thousand dollars to his first donation to the Vanderbilt University—which sum is to be expended exclusively upon the building. He seems to be aware of the fact that a magnificent building is an important preliminary to a magnificent institution of learning. Show, in such matters, sometimes goes a long way towards securing the substantial, and costly display may be a wise investment.

THE negroes who have been thrown out of employment by the overflow, refuse to work, on the plea that the government is going to feed them. This is characteristic of the negro everywhere and under all circumstances. Insure him against starving and you insure him against doing any manner of work.

A CALL has been issued for a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, on the 21st, inst. The result will be looked for with general interest, accompanied by an earnest desire that its deliberations may result in renewed harmony and a lasting success.

AN exchange informs us "that there are now 1,250,000 Grangers in the United States and they are increasing rapidly." The faster they grow, the slower they should go, for a movement of such magnitude may be self-destructive if not guided with caution and farseeing wisdom.

THE Colyar, or twenty cent, demonstration, in Nashville developed proceedings so contemptible, so foreign to the published programme of harmony and unity, that A. J. Blunty, declined to take a hand in the tableau though it is reported he was in the city for that express purpose.

THE Democratic Convention, which met at Murfreesboro last Monday was said to have been very harmonious. Jas. H. Jam son was nominated for Representative, and H. H. Norman for Floater.

THE Paducah Kentuckian says "Andy Johnson is courting the Grangers." We have not heard of his divorce from the Independents.

IT is suggestive to the whole country that, whilst $90,000 are enough for the starving victims of the overflow, $3,000,000 are too little for the 4th of July frolic in Philadelphia.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

NASHVILLE, May 4, 1874.—A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held in this city on Thursday, the 21st of May.

Every member of the Committee is earnestly requested to be present.

JOHN C. BURCH.
Chairman.

Two waiters in a Hearne (Texas) hotel got into a difficulty, and one stabbed the other with a fork, killing him.

THE MASS MEETING.

A Harmonious and Representative Meeting—State Credit.

Col. House for Congress.

According to a previous call, a mass meeting of the people of Montgomery county assembled at the court house in Clarksville, and organized by calling Thos. Ogburn, Esq., to the chair, and appointing M. E. Wilcox, Secretary.

It was moved, and carried, that a committee of one from each civil district in the county be appointed, by the chairman to draft and submit resolutions for the consideration of this meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed:

District No. 1, F. Ewing,
" " 2, R. F. Ferguson.
" " 3, Dr. E. R. Dabney.
" " 4, W. S. Mallory, Esq.
" " 5, Dr. N. Northington.
" " 6, C. P. Warfield.
" " 7, Berry Lyle.
" " 8, I. P. Howard.
" " 9, Dr. J. F. Outlaw.
" " 10, W. J. Sheron, Esq.
" " 11, W. H. Crouch.
" " 12, D. N. Kennedy.
" " 14, J. B. Taylor.
" " 15, Jacob Fritz.
" " 16, T. Batson, Esq.
" " 17, Nelson Jones.
" " 18, M. G. Gholson.
" " 19, R. H. McFall.
" " 20, Jesse Baggett.

While the committee were preparing their report, the meeting was most agreeably entertained by a well timed and forcible speech from Hon. Jno. F. House, upon the importance of thorough organization.

The speech was cut short by the appearance of the committee with their report, in the following words:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to make a united effort to secure the most competent and reliable men for office, that the laws may be executed impartially, and the burdens of taxation be distributed equally among all classes.

2. That the people of Montgomery county will require the most rigid economy in the administration of the offices of the State and will condemn any system of taxation that will bring to the Treasurer a larger sum of money than will be absolutely necessary to pay the expenses of government, and to preserve the credit of the State. But believing that sound policy and common honesty equally require, that the credit of the State shall be preserved by the payment of the interest upon the public debt, and unwilling to cast upon our children, the whole burthen of its payment, the people will condemn any revenue system that leaves the payment of the interest not provided for.

3. That taxation should be equal and uniform, and no one species of property be taxed higher than another.

4. That we recognize the equality, before the law, of all citizens, and that in the selection of candidates for office, capacity and honesty shall be the tests of merit, without regard to nationality or former political predilections.

5. That all efforts to array one race or class against another are odious to the genius of the American Government, destructive of public peace and prosperity, and subversive of Republican institutions.

6. That the agricultural and mechanical interests of our country are the foundation of its prosperity, and that wisdom and justice demand that these interests shall be protected against the exactions of monopolies, and should be fostered by judicious legislation.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Hon. R. F. Ferguson offered the following resolution, which was adopted *nem. con.*

Recognizing in the Hon. John F. House a man who combines with the character of incorruptible patriot and christian gentleman of unblemished character, the very highest order of ability as a statesman and a record without a stain, or exception, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Hon. John F. House is first choice of Montgomery county for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, and if nominated will receive the cordial and unanimous support of this county.

The meeting was then addressed by Col. J. E. Bailey and Hon. Jas. M. Quarles, who made able and pointed speeches in support of the principles embraced in the report and resolutions, with the decided approbation of the entire meeting.

Resolved, That all papers in the district be requested to copy the resolutions and proceedings.

THOS. OGBURN, Chairman.
EWING WILCOX, Sec'y.

Col. Leonard Declines.

My attention having been called to an article in the Tobacco Leaf of the 23th ult., calling upon me to become a candidate to represent Montgomery county in the Lower branch of the ensuing Legislature, in reply must say I fully appreciate the compliment. Having been a citizen of this county for over thirty-three years, and having passed through all her changes and vicissitudes, political and social, to say that I do not from my very heart feel grateful for this continued expression of confidence would be untrue. This being the third time I have been called upon through the public press to represent the people of Montgomery county. But, as fully as I appreciate the compliment, must as on former occasions—for sufficient reasons, decline the honor.

Most respectfully,
T. D. LEONARD.

THE Executive Committee met in this city last Thursday, and the following synopsis of their proceedings was furnished us by the Secretary:

The Superior Walking Cultivator, represented by L. R. Willis, of Pembroke, Ky., was recommended to all Patrons of Husbandry as a useful and labor-saving implement for the cultivation of corn, tobaccco, etc.

Liberal propositions from T. H. Jones & Co. were entertained and recommended.

Mark Rigell's Patent Insect Trap for extermination of tobacco flies was recommended as one of the necessities of the times, and all Patrons are recommended to use it. The committee, after an inspection of the trap, have proven their belief of its efficiency by engaging one each.

It was resolved by the committee that they enter heart and soul into the proposition made by Mr. Ball in reference to the manufactory for making his wrought iron wagon, considering his propositions, as published in the Tobacco Leaf, as fair as tho Patrons could ask, and the Executive, Business and Manufacturing Committees ask co-operation in establishing the proposed manufactory.

It was also suggested that all farmers and Patrons buy too much machinery as well as everything else, and economy is urged upon our brothers and sist rs.

W. B. RADFORD, Chm'n.
WILL. A. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

Meeting of Granges.

Wilson Grange, No. 248, will hold a meeting at Shoo Fly school house, on the north side of Cumberland river, about ten miles from this place, on the Palmyra road, next Saturday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the feasibility of establishing Grange schools throughout the county. Neighboring Granges have been invited to attend and participate in the meeting. Able speakers have been invited, and among others, Dr. J. M. Wright, of this city, Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, and Maj. T. F. Henry, of this county, will address the meeting. A barbecue will be prepared for all present and a large attendance is desired.

The movement is one of much importance, and if it can be successfully carried out will result in great advantange to each and every section in which it is adopted. All who feel an interest in the matter should attend the meeting on the 16th inst. The public are invited to attend.

General Conference Comittee.

The delegates from the Tennessee Conference at Louisville have been appointed on the following committees:

Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., is on the Committee on Episcopacy; Rev. R. P. Ransom, Itinerancy; Hon. T. M. N. Jones, Boundaries; Rev. F. E. Pitts, Committee on Missions; Hon. Chas. G. Smith, Sunday Schools; Rev. J. B. West, D. D., Education; Rev. A. L. P. Green, D. D., Books and Periodicals; Rev. John W. Hanner, D. D., Revisals; Rev. J. M. Sharpe, Finance.

A Card.

The managers of the entertainment recently given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, tender their hearty thanks to all who so kindly aided them in carrying out their programme, especially those who are members of other churches. They also thank those of our citizen, who by their presence, gave the assurance of the sympathy with them, in their effort they are making to aid in the erection of a new and tasteful church edifice, to be an ornament to our city.

WE copy the following from an article in the Louisville Daily Advocate, headed "Sketches of Members of the General Conference:"

Joseph B. West, D. D., was born in Morgan county, Alabama, November 29, 1824. He is one of the most brilliant preachers in the Tennessee Conference He is as witty as an Irishman, never being at a loss for a rejoinder. He is a very popular man, and is greatly beloved by all who know him. He was licensed to practice law in 1842, but feeling that he was called to preach he exchanged the bar for the pulpit. He joined the Tennessee Conference in 1844. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Andrew, at Nashville, in 1846, and Elder by Bishop Paine, at Clarksville, in 1848. He was first elected to the General Conference in 1862. (Not held.) He received D D. from Emory and Henry College in 1869. He was in the regular work until his health failed, in 1848, after which he held a supernumerary relation for several years, three of which were spent in Florida. For seven years he was President of the Clarksville Female Academy, and was unusually successful. Dr. West is a man of untiring energy and force of character He thoroughly investigates before deciding, and make a most useful member of a deliberative body. At present he has no regular work, being engaged in closing up business matters growing out of his connection with the Academy. He resides at Clarksville.

William Burr was born in Logan county, Kentucky, November 1, 1820. He entered the ministry when only nineteen years of age, having been licensed by John B. McFerrin, D. D., in 1839, at Shaw's Camp Ground, Tennessee. He was ordained Deacon at Clarksville, Tennessee, by Bishop Waugh, in 1841, and Elder by Bishop Soule, at Gallatin, 1843. He joined the Tennessee Conference in 1839, and was appointed to Limestone Circuit. He has traveled Limestone, Ashland, Spring Hill and Montgomery Circuits, and has filled seven stations, and traveled seven districts as Presiding Elder. For two years he was Missionary to the Army of the Tennessee, and was always busy among the sick, wounded, and dying. He was in the General Conferences of 1866 and 1870, and made a good working member. Mr. Burr is a preacher of the old style, thoroughly Wesleyan in his doctrines, never going off after strange and doubtful speculations. He is a safe man in and out of the pulpit, and makes hosts of ardent friends. The character of the man stands out in the following extract from a letter recently written to a personal friend: "I have traveled in all thirty-four years; have had in that time only one spell of sickness, and have been cheerful and happy in my work."

The Hon. Charles G. Smith is a steward of the Clarksville Church.—He is one of the Chancellors of the State. He is eminent in his noble profession. He is comparatively young, and we hope has many years before him to spend in the service of the State and of the Church, to which he is devotedly attached.

Grange Schools.

From the Union and American.

The Clarksville CHRONICLE publishes an address delivered before Wilson Grange No. 248, by Lecturer Jno. F. Outlaw, the burden of which is indicated by the following opening sentences:

"The subject I wish to present to your minds, is the importance of establishing a Grange School at this place, and every other Grange throughout our country. I mean by that, a system of schools endowed by the members for the educational benefit of our children and the agricultural advantage to the parent."

The Lecturer proceeds to elaborate the need for and advantages of such a school system, together with the ways and means of putting it into operation. The Grange addressed passed a resolution heartily endorsing the measure. This new field of labor for the Grange may be extensively cultivated in case Congress should respond to the demands of the Tennessee negroes by enacting the supplementary civil rights bill now pending. If the public system of schools must go under, the proposed Grange system is likely to prove a most valuable substitute for the country districts.

Rapid Increase of the Shipment of Iron from the South to the North.

CHATTANOOGA, May 1, 1874.—In your paper of Wednesday, reference is made to a shipment of "Georgia iron for Pittsburg." It is not a new thing to ship pig iron from the South to Pittsburgh. That was begun in 1829, when Woods, Yeatman & Co. shipped one hundred and fifty tons from Dover Furnace landing, Cumberland river, on the steamboat Thomas Yeatman.—But it is a new thing to ship boiler plate, as the Messrs. Hillman are doing, from the furnace rolling works to Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The shipments of iron from the South to the North and East have increased greatly since the war, because the iron made in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama is of superior quality, and is produced with much less cost.

GEO. T. LEWIS.

THE Rome City Mills, Indiana, were burned Monday. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

Address of Bishops—Review of the Labor of Four Years.

Education, Discipline, Missionary Interests, Houses of Worship.

Emphatic Disapproval of Dancing—Church Conferences.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—But little of general importance was done in the conference to-day, except the presentation of the address signed by all the Bishops. This address is very long and begins with congratulations on the peace and prosperity of the Church. On this point it says: "While the world is all astir with advancing thought, great enterprises and momentous events, social, political and eclesiastical, our preachers abide steadfast in Wesleyan theology, and our people give to truth a reverent welcome. There is no agitation as to the doctrine, or of discipline, to disturb the quiet of our Zion. This state of things is largely due to the broad liberality of our system, giving a full range to thought and expression, and thus removing provocation to dissent and resistance by the consciousness of recognized freedom. A general appeal is made for the spread of

MISSIONARY WORK,

domestic and foreign. As to the increase of church buildings, the address says: We are glad to report to you wonderful progress in

CHURCH BUILDING,

both as to number of houses, style of architecure and accommodations for comfort at all seasons. The consolidation of feeble societies has enlarged congregations, secured a more uniform administration of ordinances, given stability and permanent form to Sunday schools, and made the arrangement of circuit work more convenient and effective. Discussing

EDUCATION,

the address says: "We do not hesitate to avow that we regard the education of the young as one of the leading functions of the Church, and that she cannot abdicate in favor of State without infidelity to her trust and irreparable damage to the society. The relations of the children to the Church are all intensified by the antagonisms of modern science, and outcasting of all religious element from all schools, a system fostered by State legislation. It is not ours to dispute jurisdiction with Cæsar; but, fully persuaded that the salt of religious truth can alone preserve education from abuse and mischievous results, we feel that the responsibilities of the Church grow with the progress of society and the demands of the age. In the same connection the address continues: We anticipate in the near future a complete system of universities, colleges, district school academies, sustained by our people and manned by our own graduates, all thoroughly equipped, a rounded plan reaching from the lowest to the highest, safeguards of a Christian education to all the rising generation committed to our charge. As to the tendency of worldliness in the young, the address says the silence of the discipline in terms is a plea with some. Expunging the paragraph in which

DANCING

was specified as among things forbidden, has been construed by others into a relaxation of the law equivalent to license. We think the rule is plain, and we know the last general conference expressed itself strongly in condemnation of this evil. Nevertheless the pleas are made so that the Church is enfeebled in her remonstrance, and the preacher paralyzed in his pastoral government. Both parties look to you for relief. We hope you will be able to furnish it. You cannot make a new law, but you can enforce an old one. Appeal is made for more earnest observance of

FAMILY RELIGION.

On Church conferences the address says: "We regret to say the

CHURCH CONFERENCE

is a comparative failure. In stations generally they have done well, are very useful; in circuits, as a rule, they have been inefficient. The fault is commonly with the preacher, who does not like them and does not know how to hold them.

It seems to be a necessity, both to wise pastoral oversight and a distribution of service among members, and an effective use and application of resources of the church. It might be well to give the preacher in charge larger discretion as to the manner of holding them. So that in the absence of all pressing business they might be made strictly devotional. The address closes with a tribute to the two departed

BISHOPS, ANDREW AND EARLY.

A communication from Mayor Jackson was read, presenting the freedom of the city to the members of the Conference. The remainder of the session was occupied by reading of petitions from various Conferences.

AT the General Conference at Louisville, Bishop Paine read an address containing greetings from Great Britain, of which the following is an extract:

The address is quite lengthy, sending fraternal greetings, and reviewing the fact that the abolition of slavery removes the cause which has prevented the English church from before seeking inter-communion with the M. E. Church, South. It continues: It is to us a cause of thankfulness that nothing exists to prevent official intercourse between your General Conference and our own, and we pray that both churches and both countries may be firmly united within themselves by concord and to one another, by amity. We believe that you, with us, firmly hold the great Christian truths which we have both received in common, and that you are striving to spread living religion among your own people. For ourselves we trust that we have not ceased to "hold fast the form of sound words which has been handed down to us in the presence of subtle skepticism on the one hand, and increasingly audacious sacred atheism on the other. It is our duty, and we trust it is our endeavor, to "earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." Our country is being blessed at this time with unwonted visitations of the Divine Spirit. Slumbering churches have been aroused, apathy has been rebuked and we live in the expectation of yet better days.

The report gives the figures as to the increase of Methodism in Great Britain, and closes with prayer for the churches of this country.

THE TAX ON LAWYERS.—We suppose that the following, from the Memphis Appeal, is based upon good authority:

"A question much discussed and pending for some years past in the supreme court of this State, has at last been decided. Whether the decision has yet been formally announced from the bench we are not advised. If the opinion has not already been delivered it will be in a few days. Several years ago the legislature of the State, in order to strenghthen the revenue budget, imposed on lawyers a specific or privilege tax. The question against the vilidity of this tax was first made, or rather came under discussion before the court at Nashville, in this State.

* * * * * *

After mature deliberation the question has at last been decided in favor of the lawyers."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—At the late Convention in Knoxville, Bishop Quintard, among other changes, recommended that the State of Tennessee be divided into three bishoprics. The convention was very largely attended, and all the arrangements for it had been amply made. The next Convention will be held in Bolivar.

Col. Lucien M. Temple Breaks his Leg While Pulling on his Boot.

A very singular accident occurred to Col. Lucien M. Temple at his office on Deaderick Street, between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning. His brother had presented him with a fine pair of boots, which he decided to try on at once. Taking a seat in a chair, he succeeded in putting the left boot on without difficulty, but had much trouble in pulling on the right one. Bringing all his strength to bear upon it, he attempted to draw it on, when all of a sudden the bone of his right leg suddenly snapped in two near the thigh joint, and his limb fell limp to one side At the time of the strain, his leg was bearing heavily upon the chair. The sound produced by its breaking was so like the pulling off of a strap, that his friends were not aware of the accident until he slapped his hands down upon his leg and said: "Oh, I have broken my leg." His hip was also dislocated. Dr. Eve and son and Dr. Tubb were summoned at once, and it was thought advisable to remove him to his home in Edgefield before attempting to set the injured limb.

When the accident became generally known, much sympathy was expressed for Col. Temple. He had just recovered from a lingering illness, and resumed the practice of law. We sincerely hope that he may speedily recover.—*Nashville Banner, May 3.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—It is reported that the notorious burglars, Berten, Capt. Deville Petrie, and two others, have escaped from the penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

The steamer Exporter was discharging her cargo this morning, paying hands one dollar and a half per day. Two hundred longshoremen appeared on the scene requiring the hands to stop work or charge three dollars per day. A free fight ensued in which two men were wounded. The ring leaders were arrested. The men continued to work at the reduced rate.

California Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Warm, copious and widely distributed rains yesterday and to-day in this State, which will prove of vast benefit to the farmers. The wheat crop will be enormous.

FRANCIS HAMILTON, once a wealthy and prominent lawyer of New York, died the other day of actual want. His poor wife, once noted for her accomplishments, sat by his bedside holding his head, out of her mind and unable to give any account of her husband's death.

DIED.

In Cedar Hill, Tenn., April 29, 1874, of Asthma, WYLEY BLOUNT GOSSETT, of Robertson county, aged 67 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Near Collinsville, in this county, May 2, 1874, JACOB M. LAW, aged about 50 years.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

DR. WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS was born March 26th, 1848; died at the residence of his father E. L. Williams, Esq., of Montgomery county, Tenn., aged 26 years and 21 days. He was taken sick with Pneumonia while attending his second course of lectures in Philadelphia. Being advised by his physician to return home, he stood a satisfactory examination, graduated with honor to himself, obtained his diploma, came home and expected soon to set out upon a life of usefulness; but alas the seeds of mortality were too deeply seated. The disease with which he was first attacked culminated in that common destroyer, consumption, and on the morning of the 18th of April, 1874, in great peace and without a struggle he fell asleep in Jesus, leaving the savor of a good name behind him. Dr. Williams professed religion when quite a boy and joined the M. E. Church South, in which he lived in the enjoyment of the confidence of all who knew him. He was happily constituted, morally, intellectually and physically. From early life his conduct was marked by a nice sense of propriety and a rigid adherence to moral principle. His character was uniform, systematical and lovely. At school he was a favorite of his teachers and also of his fellow students. He commanded the esteem and friendship of all who knew him, and no man was ever more ardently beloved by parents, brothers and sisters. He was, indeed, a model young man, and possessed largely the elements of a model Mason. He suffered long and patiently and met the enemy with the courage and composure of a veteran soldier of the cross. A short time before he died, being advised by one of his attending physicians that he must soon die, he submissively exclaimed: "Thy will, not mine, be done." That one so endowed by nature and so well qualified by education and position for a large sphere of usefulness, one so armed and equipped for the battle of life, should thus suddenly be called from the stage of action in life's morning, is a mysterious Providence. But it is the work of Him Who sees the end from the beginning and Who cannot err. Let us, therefore, bow with humble submission to His will. He was the grandson of the Rev. G. W. Dye, who was for many years a member of the Tennessee Conference. He leaves a large circle of kindred and friends to mourn their loss. May they all meet at last in the home of the pure and the good.

At a meeting of the Fredonia Lodge of True and Accepted Masons, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the wisdom of His Providence to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, DR. WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS and whereas, we have lost a true friend, the Church a devoted christian, and our Lodge one of its most promising members,

Resolved, That we deeply lament his untimely death, but believing that the Judge of all the earth does right, we bow submissively to His will, with the fullest assurance that his end was peace, and that our loss is his infinite gain.

Resolved, That we emulate his virtues in our lives, cherish his memory and follow him as he followed his Savior so that our last words may be as his "Thy will, not mine, be done."

Resolved, That we tender our kindest sympathies to the family and relatives of the deceased; that a copy of these proceedings be furnished his family and also a copy to the Clarksville CHRONICLE, and also to the Nashville Christian Advocate for publication.

REV. I. B. WALTON,
REV. S. BREWER,
W. C. HUNTER,
Committee.

SUMMER LECTURES.

PROF. LEGARE will deliver a series of popular Lectures in the College Chapel, beginning Thursday, June 11th, on the following branches of Physical Science: Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, &c. To these will be added an account of the wonderful discoveries of Spectrum Analysis. One Lecture will be given each week, and the effort will be made to bring the most recent discoveries within the grasp of those who may never have devoted their time to the study of these branches. The extensive apparatus of the College will supply the means for interesting and valuable illustrations and experiments. In addition to the Lectures, views of the heavenly bodies will be given through the fine telescope in possession of the College.

Subscribers will please make known their names AT ONCE, so as to complete the number.

Tickets may be obtained at the Drug Store of Messrs. Owen & Moore. Single Tickets—for series of 10 Lectures—$2.00. Liberal reduction made on Family Tickets.

May 9, 1874-5w.

$5 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward to any one who will arrest my boy Israel, about fourteen years old, tolerably dark colored, well grown and sprightly, had on a cap when he left, who ran away from me on the 1st inst., and put him where I can get him. Address me, care John T. Richardson, Clarksville, Tenn.

JAMES MORRIS (Colored).

May. 9, 1874-tt.

NOTICE.

The undersigned committee, appointed by Woodlawn Grange, Woodlawn, Montgomery county, Tenn., will receive sealed bids for erecting a Hall over Woodlawn Church, 30x35 feet. Said Hall to be 8½ feet from floor to floor, dressed weatherboarding, one upper and one lower floor, one door and six windows. Said job to be done in a workmanlike manner, as soon as possible. All the lumber to be furnished by undertaker.

J. W. BARTEE,
JAS. DUBOIS, } Com.
J. C. GOLD,

May 9, 1874-2w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of Mrs. Henrietta L. Clardy, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle, and those having claims against the estate will file them with me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. M. CARLISLE, Adm'r.

May 9, 1874-4w.

Just Received.

A new lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, which I am offering at very LOW PRICES for Cash.

Reader, if you wish to buy a suit or a single garment, remember that I am prepared to offer you inducements, and you will do well to give my stock an examination before you buy. My Ready Made Clothing is bought for the cash, sold without extra expense, and I can afford to give you real bargains. Every man or boy who intends to buy Clothing should give me a call. Don't forget that Coulter's is the place to buy *Ready Made Clothing.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOLE that for SHIRTS or SHIRTINGS Coulter's is the best place to buy. He keeps the best styles, sells at wholesale prices in half-dozen lots, and can give bargains to all.

Check Muslin and Gauze Undershirts, Drawers, Neck Gear, Beautiful Handkerchiefs.

Bargains in Suspenders.

Bargains in Hats, and New Styles coming in. For Bargains or Goods, go to COULTER'S STORE.

Also received—a new supply of ZEIGLER SHOES, very pretty styles and prices LOW.

New style Kid and Pebble Goat Shoes, for Ladies and Misses, just received at B. F. Coulter's, made to order and offered at lower prices than the same grade were ever sold in Clarksville.

MEN'S NEW STYLE BOOTS, MEN'S NEW STYLE SHOES, Plain and Box Toes, at extremely low prices.

There is no doubt but Coulter's is the place to buy Boots and Shoes.—Men's Plow Shoes, Men's Kip Shoes, all at COULTER'S, at LOW PRICES.

Gentlemen who need WHITE VESTS are reminded that if they desire pretty styles, at the lowest prices, that Coulter's is the place to buy them.

Just received—New and Beautiful SUMMER COATS, in Linen, Gray and Black Alpacas; also Linen and Alpaca Dusters.

For Ready Made Clothing of any kind you will find it to your interest to give Coulter an opportunity to show you how anxious he is to sell.

Head-Quarters for Carpetings! fine assortment! prices down! down!! at Coulters.

Hemp Carpetings for SUMMER USE, very pretty, and cost but little.

Straw Mattings, different prices.

Oil Cloths for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c.

Oil Window Shades, Slat Shades, Cornices, Lace Curtains, Curtain Damasks, at LOW PRICES.

Ladies, if you want any of the above, and especially if you want a Pretty Carpet at a bargain price, be sure to visit Coulter's store.

Bargains in Dry Goods at B. F. Coulter's. Times are hard, money scarce. Spend your money where you can do the best. If you have not traded at Coulter's store, you ought to do so this season. He is selling goods at lower prices than for many years, and if you want to select from a splendid stock and get bargains, by all means give his store a trial.

Remember that he keeps Clothing.
Remember that he keeps Hats.
Remember that he deals largely in Boots and Shoes and can give Bargains in all.

For Bargains in Table Linens,
For Bargains in Towels,
For Bargains in Domestics,
For Bargains in Sheetings,
For Bargains in Bed Spreads,
For Bargains in Shoes,
For Bargains in Clothing,
For Bargains in Hats,
For Bargains in Carpetings,
Go all the time to

B. F. COULTER'S.

May 9, 1874-tf.

GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT!

—AND—

Social Gathering!

Last Entertainment Benefit C. H. and L. Co.

FRANKLIN HALL, JULY 16TH, 1874.

The Best Brass and String Bands in the State Engaged for the Occasion.

AN EVENING OF PLEASURE!

The C. H. and L. Boys, desiring to raise a sufficient sum to pay off the balance due and to become due on their building, have determined to give this last entertainment, and they propose to spare neither pains nor expense to make this the most enjoyable entertainment ever given in Clarksville.

The Stewards appointed for the maintenance of order will be gentlemen possessing the full confidence of the community, and every provision will be made for securing perfect decorum throughout the entertainment.

In order that the Hall may not be too much crowded they have decided to issue

ONLY 1200 TICKETS.

After the donation (which will be made out of the general fund) of $1,800 to the Hook and Ladder Company there will remain $1,800, which the donors will distribute among themselves according to the following simple plan: Each person donating $3 00 will be entitled to a ticket admitting gentleman and lady to the Concert, together with three coupons, each of which will entitle the holder to one-third of the gift awarded to the number printed on said coupons in the free distribution of cash gifts amounting to $1800 which will be distributed by a committee selected by the donors.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Cash	Gift	$500 00		$500 00
1	"	"	200 00		200 00
1	"	"	100 00		100 00
2	"	"	50 00	Each	100 00
4	"	"	25 00	"	100 00
6	"	"	20 00	"	120 00
11	"	"	10 00	"	110 00
24	"	"	5 00	"	120 00
150	"	"	3 00	"	450 00

GRAND TOTAL 200 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $1.800.

MANAGERS:

Gen. W. A. Quarles, Dr. W. T. McReynolds,
H. M. Doak, G. A. Ligon,
J. J. Crusman, Dr. D. F. Wright,
S. B. Stewart, J. S. Neblett.

It is believed that the names of the above gentlemen will be considered a full guarantee for the strict integrity of the proceedings.

For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

T. D. TOOMBS, F. G. WILLIAMS,
J. H. McPHAIL, J. C. MATTILL,
JNO. B. REYNOLDS, J. M. HOUSE,
JAS. T. KENNEDY, Committee.

May 2, 1874-2m.

FOX & SMITH,

Hardware Dealers

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Have now in store, For the Harvest of 1874, the following well known and reliable Machines, which they offer to the Farmers with perfect confidence. We have sold these Machines for the past five years, and their actual field-work will bear us out in what we may say of their excellence:

WOODS'

SELF RAKE REAPER,

which is the only reliable SELF RAKE now in use—Strong and Durable.

WOODS'

Iron Frame Mower

has no bolts to jar loose—is the lightest draft and easiest handled Mower now sold. As a DROPPER we can recommend the

THE CHICAGO

Pitt's Separators

are known from actual field test as