

THE FIRST GEN FOR THE TWENTY CENTERS.

Andrew Johnson spoke his piece to the people of Nashville last week. As a matter of course, it is characteristic—that is, it is a medley of political truths and ad captivum claptrap. We agree with him, that the system of national banks ought to be abolished and the twenty-four millions saved which the people pay to those financial vultures, without an equivalent. But we do not agree with him that payment of interest on the State debt should be suspended. This is partial repudiation, sugar-coated with the plea of hard times and without a showing of ultimate relief—the bonded interest, we presume, will draw interest for the time it is over due, and it is surely wiser financing to pay interest on the principal than to pay interest on both principal and interest. Nor can we see anything but demagoguery in raising the cry of hard times and heavy taxation, as if Tennessee were an exceptional case. Hard times and heavy taxes are epidemics outside of monopolies and money centers, and there are States which pay higher taxes than this—both northern and southern.

The State tax for 1870, was, we believe, twenty-cents on the hundred dollars, but so insufficient was it, to meet the demands of the State, that the rate was increased to sixty cents for 1871. A subsequent Legislature reduced it from the last named figure to forty cents, and under this rate, arrangements have been made to meet the interest on the State debt, and surely the people can well afford to pay forty cents now, as sixty, three years ago. The honest statesman, like the honest man in private life, will not like the honor of his State to convert repudiation, but by rigid economy and increased efforts meet the obligations incurred. The State debt is the joint debt of all its citizens, and as honest men will submit to severe trials and privations to maintain individual credit, the people, as a whole, should do the same thing to maintain their credit as a community. Believing that forty cents is as low a rate of taxation as will meet the interest and the current expenses of the State government, it ought not to be reduced, and the people should seek relief by enforcing a rigid economy; by abolishing every office which is not indispensable; by a full assessment of all property at a fair value, and by subjecting to taxation the large amount which is now exempt under the pretense of promoting benevolent objects.

Nine out of ten of those who are prominent twenty-centers and anti-funders, have axes to grind, and are trying to wheedle the people into turning the stone, by a sham cry of low taxes, which they profess to believe does not mean repudiation, but, as Mr. Johnson has it, is only a partial suspension of the bonded interest. How much honor and ultimate profit will the State gain by suspending the payment of interest and lowering the rate of taxation? Nothing of either. On the contrary, there will be a heavy loss of credit and a large increase of indebtedness—that is, pressing that principal and interest are both to be ultimately paid. If not, repudiate at once, and save the entire amount of principal and interest, as well as what may be lost by a partial payment of interest.

We agree with Mr. Johnson in his recommendation of harmony among the conservative men of all parties, and forgetting however, that he is for harmony, provided all agree with, and will elevate him to some coveted position—otherwise he stands ready, as in the last general election, to erect the standard of revolt and invite the Radicals to enjoy the victory he will have won for them. His twaddle about bringing the government nearer to the people, we cannot appreciate until he explains by what process a thing can be bought nearest to itself—the people being, theoretically, the government, they are as close to it as they can get. He partially explains however, by saying it can be done by giving to the people the right to elect the President and United States Senators. They do both already, and the particular mode is less objectionable in order to effect the change. Besides, centralization has gone far enough without altering the Constitution of the only federal body designed to represent the sovereignty of the States. If Mr. Johnson is opposed to States rights, he is inconsistent in this recommendation, but we can't go with him.

The only way to elevate public life is to induce the educated, the experienced and the patriotic to come forward and accept positions of high responsibility, as all such are which involve the enactment and enforcement of laws. Those best qualified to serve the people stand aloof whilst the ignorant, the ambitious and the too often dishonest, press forward and receive the support of those who are as glib to vote, as these voted for are unfit for the positions they seek. The people are responsible for the ills which result from this state of things. The men they often elect degrade the offices until there is no honor attached to them. This makes competent men shrink from positions that have ceased to confer honor and never paid for. To correct this state of things, the people ought to demand the services of the best men, and give the gold should-er to the aspirants of those who are not only incompetent but who look upon office as a soft place made for those who seek to shirk labor as unworthy of one who fancies he can live by his wits, or rather by outwitting a people as indifferent to their own welfare and the dignity of the government, as are the officers to whom they so recklessly entrust both. The fault and its correction rest with the people.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas, has reversed its own decision, and declared Brooks to be Governor. For the same amount of compensation the Legislature will do the same thing, and Baxter and the people subjected to a lawless usurpation and the ills that have always followed Radical out-let.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

Grant's veto amounts to a declaration that he is a candidate for a third term. That he wants a third term, none will deny who know him, but the connection between that wish and the veto, we do not perceive. All the indications point to popular approval against a prolonged domination of eastern capital over the interests of the people of every section, and it seems strange that a man, of even ordinary sense, should seek popularity by taking sides with corrupt capital against a navy. With sufficient to sink a navy, it is an insult to the good sense of the country to suppose that Radicalism can elect the next President, whether Grant or one of his staff. If he were granted or imperial hours, the time has passed when a coup d'etat could have been a success. The people are beginning to appreciate the contrast between an iron despotism, with all its corrupt appliances, and the blessings of honest government as enjoyed before New England fanaticism blinded and then betrayed its countless victims. The crown was tendered to Grant, but he had not the grace to seize his opportunity—now it is too late.

Should there be, as is now intimated, a convention of the South and West, at St. Louis, next fall, to consider the true policy of those sections for the promotion of their best interests, we think the East will "hear something drop." The South is beginning to be aware of its blind folly in working for New England and paying its own expenses, and the West is beginning to realize that its interests are, commercially, more nearly allied to those of the South than of the East. This being an incontrovertible fact, none can fail to see the influences which such a conference must exert over the future of the whole country.

The appropriate committee is said to have prepared a bill to lay before Congress, authorizing the man who raises tobacco to sell a hundred dollars worth of it to persons who are not middle men. What a kind and paternal government that is, which grants the producer the high privilege of selling a small portion of what his labor produces to whom he pleases! The Grangers will not long be contented with this niggardly concession, for they are resolved to make trade as free as the air they breathe, and official corruption as rare as official virtue is now.

The latest dispatches from Washington and Little Rock indicate that the question of who is to be governor has been virtually decided in favor of Baxter. A quorum of the Legislature had assembled at Little Rock and have shown their intention to recognize Baxter by notifying him of their meeting and being ready to proceed to business. It is believed their first business will be to call upon the President for troops to sustain the regular State government and suppress the insurrection by Brooks.

At a recent meeting of the people of Humphreys county, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas was put forward as the choice of that county for Governor, and our former countyman, Mitchell Trotter for Senator from that District. Mr. Thomas, with his accustomed disinterested patriotism, said he would neither seek nor refuse a nomination. The resolutions favor the convention system and are sound upon the issues of the day.

The bill appropriating three millions of dollars to defray the cost of a 4th of July barbecue to come off in Philadelphia, two years hence, has been defeated. A wholesome fear of the people is gradually correcting the extravagant corruption of their Radical masters.

DISPATCHES from Washington state that Representative Willing, of New York city, has given proofs of insanity which have led to his arrest. His friends who have charge of him say that the disability is only temporary.

EDITORS CHRONICLE—As the time approaches for candidates to announce themselves for the Legislature, and as we know of no one better qualified to represent the people of Montgomery than W. S. Mallory, Esq., we would be glad to see him announce himself as a candidate for the position, and will promise him the hearty support of the No. 4, 7, 8 and 9.

We give below the report of the committee appointed to examine the report of G. D. Bailey, Circuit Court Clerk. Mr. Bailey is one of the best clerks our Circuit Court has ever had, and every one will concur in the compliment paid to him by the committee in their report:

To the Hon. James E. Rice, Judge of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Tenn.

The undersigned committee appointed to examine the report of G. D. Bailey, Clerk of the Circuit Court, respectfully report that they have carefully compared the report and the books, accounts, and find them correct in every particular. We congratulate the Court and the people upon having a clerk of such marked ability and integrity.

A. H. MURFORD, WM. M. DANIEL.

UNITED FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Editors CHRONICLE: The world is excited now on the temperance question, and the excitement has reached the community of Brewer's Chapel (or Mar Lee). It is not a woman's crusade, but women are connected with it, and they pray not at saloons but they are opposed to them. It is a movement in the form of organization, and it proposes to make war on all intoxicating liquors. It would make, if possible, all drunkards sober beings as well as industrious and happy, and it proposes to educate public opinion and reform the views of all intemperate minded State Representatives, Senators, Governors and Presidents, until the government will protect its people against the demon of intemperance. The authors of the movement, reflecting the spirit of the times, are tired of drunken fathers, brothers and sons, and tired of all crime in the world resulting from whiskey.

Friday, the 8th day of April, was a busy day, and by request the writer visited the Chapel to hear what was said and to see what was done. Busy as this season was, the new church was full. There was music, both instrumental and vocal, by Mr. Atkins and others, and prayer by Rev. A. B. Coke. Then the Rev. Mr. Plasters, a well-known Baptist minister, made an elegant speech, the nature of which was to the intent that nothing could ever be done effectively for the temperance cause without the aid of law-making power, and that the people must be aware of its blind folly in working for New England and paying its own expenses, and the West is beginning to realize that its interests are, commercially, more nearly allied to those of the South than of the East. This being an incontrovertible fact, none can fail to see the influences which such a conference must exert over the future of the whole country.

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A. H. MURFORD, WM. M. DANIEL.

DEVASTATED LOUISIANA.

Approximate Estimate of the Loss Caused by the Overflow of the Mississippi Valley.

From the New Orleans Times.

Predicating our estimates on the best lights now before us, the loss, direct and indirect, to the people of this State must largely exceed TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

When the flood shall have entirely passed away, and absolute facts are ascertained, the estimate stated may be largely increased, but cannot be diminished, and it will be impossible to determine what the individual suffering has been.

The area now under water is variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 acres. The estimates of damage must include the labor previously expended in the crops, the loss of fences, cattle, mules, poultry, and every variety and kind of chattel property; houses, damaged machinery, stores of food and clothing, loss of prospective crops, also prospective damages for a season of unemployed time until the sufferers can again find remunerative employment, the time, labor and expense of restoring the wasted lands, and the loss of habitations. Involved in all these estimates is a population fairly estimated at ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND.

Without considering the large commercial interests of New Orleans, which are not only for the present year, but until these damages can be repaired. We have desired to be reasonable in these calculations and to find them in that way only will they have any value in the public mind. Suppose we begin with the loss of the COTTON CROP.

In making these estimates concerning cotton, we consider the entire production of the State, Arkansas and Mississippi. Should the flood subside by the middle of the present month, there would be time to obtain some reliable statistics. It is well known that late planting of cotton is never safe for any yield, and can not be counted on under the most favorable circumstances. Should the overflow continue longer than the 15th instant, the loss will be largely enhanced, and exceed 300,000 bales.

THE SUGAR LOSS.

The loss in this commodity is almost total and absolute, not only for the present year, but will attend that industry for two more years besides the present. Cane can not be brought to maturity in Arkansas and Mississippi, and its restoration will only be accomplished gradually. It will be fair to count in the loss not only for the present year, but for the next year, the loss of succeeding years. The loss on this year's crop is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 hogsheads, but we are persuaded that the correct figures, 30,000 hogshead, is within the margin of certainty. That would be \$3,000,000. Next year, 20,000 hogsheads, \$2,000,000. The next year, 10,000 hogsheads, or \$1,000,000. The sugar loss then, directly and contingently, must be set down at \$6,000,000.

THE RICE CROP.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Courier-Journal of the 11th inst., written by Law, the Clarksville correspondent of that paper:

The county convention which met here on the 4th adopted, unanimously, the plan of action throughout the State, resolving to sustain at all hazards the credit of the State. Col. John E. House, one of our foremost lawyers and well known throughout the State as an orator in every sense of the word, was, without a dissenting voice, mentioned as the choice of this county for every position. We need scarcely mention to you that the world in most things, especially in the case of free government and their whole, retail and job-tail stock-jobbing schemes and contracts.

When such men as House, Tennessee, and Beck, of Kentucky, stand together on a warm track after Radicalism, it is hard to tell which will come in first at the death. It behooves the people of the State in the coming election to put their best men forward for every position. It is earnestly hoped that Col. J. E. Bailey, of this city, can be prevailed upon to allow his name to be offered for the Legislature. His legal talents, his reasoning powers, and most excellent financial abilities mark him as the man to fight against Andrew Johnson and Congress from their efforts to beat down taxation, can see no further than Andy's little \$30,000 lately in the hands of Jay Cooke, but no invested man here could see her than among his own people. With twenty years' experience in politics, representing Andy Johnson and Wm. Goddard's Brownlow, Jerusalem! how old the State is afflicted.

Rev. Samuel Ringgold, for many years pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church of this city, has tendered his resignation to his diocese. He has not pastor throughout this diocese has been more earnest in his work, more attentive to the wants of his congregation, or more general in his ministrations to the poor, sick and needy wherever found. Two or three mission churches or chapels in this neighborhood have been erected through his liberality, and the membership of the church has been largely added to while under his care. He will leave many friends here in every denomination, and his departure from our midst, while his works and their influence will continue to live through generations yet unborn.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, will deliver the annual address to the literary societies of Stewart College at the June commencement.

Agreements Between the Attorneys and Agents of Baxter and Brooks at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is agreed, this 9th day of May, 1874, at Washington, District of Columbia, that the undersigned respective attorneys and agents of Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants for the office of governor of the State of Arkansas, that, in view of the conflicting parties, and a division of sentiment among the people of the State, the said legislature of the State shall be called by said Brooks and Baxter to meet at an extra session the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock noon, at the usual place of meeting in the state-house—such to put separate call out forthwith for the purpose, and the legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hindrance from either of the said parties or their adherents.

That they shall receive and entertain a communication from Brooks, setting forth the facts and allegations set forth by Brooks; that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks; and that such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State, and that each party shall have a full and fair hearing, upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer. The legislature shall determine, in the manner provided by law, which of the contestants received at the November election, 1872, a majority of the legal votes, and declare the result, and the parties shall abide by that action. Brooks and Baxter shall each relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining only as many as each may think necessary as a body-guard at Little Rock, not exceeding one company. All warlike demonstrations are to forthwith cease, and both parties are to keep absolute peace and refrain from any act of violence to each other, or their adherents, till the contest is finally decided by the legislature, or the national government has taken action thereon, and until the determination by the general assembly as to who was legally elected governor, in the contest to be made before that body by Joseph Brooks.

The question as to which of the contestants has the legal right to exercise the functions of the office of governor of the State of Arkansas, shall be determined by the President of the United States, and the determination by the President shall be final to him by the respective contestants, and that the legislature shall receive from each claimant of office such communication as either may send to it till the contest for the office is finally decided by the general assembly.

East and West Join Hands.

DISPATCHES from Memphis state that the levee break at Appomattox plantation opposite Friar's Point on the morning of the 12th. Abiast accounts the crevasse was about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and the water spreading rapidly. The crevasse at Miller's, on the Mississippi side, was six hundred yards wide and the water three feet deep in the streets of Friar's Point. Families and merchants are moving out of the town. The whole country back of the place is being rapidly inundated.

ANDREW JOHNSON has been invited by the City Council of Memphis to address the people of that city on the questions of the day. He has accepted the invitation, and will speak this evening.

CAPT. V. W. VALLANT has had some very fine strawberries on the market—the first of the season. We learn from him that the yield from his vines will be small this season.

THE GRANGERS TO THE RESCUE.

OFFICE EX. COM. STATE GRANGE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN., May 8, 1874.

Mrs. Parlee Haskell, wife of the late eminent Gen. W. T. Haskell, the present Librarian of the State at Nashville, has recently elected a member of the Historical Society in that city. In this connection, we may add that the remains of her eloquent and distinguished husband are interred in the city cemetery at this place, with not even a stone to mark his resting place. This ought not to be. The survivors of the Mexican war, in which Gen. Haskell took so prominent a part, ought to be better themselves and see that a fitting tribute commemorating the virtues of this statesman, citizen and soldier should be erected.—Jackson Courier-Herald.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows of a celebrated place in Colorado (Canada) called Echo Park: "When a gun is discharged, total silence follows the report for a moment; then with startling suddenness the echo is heard, sounding at a great distance—five miles to the south—thence it comes back in separate and distinct reverberation, as if leaping from glen to glen. Louder and quicker grows the sound, and apparently direct opposite where a full volume of sound is returned; then once more the echo is heard, like the snapping of a cap, far to the eastward."

THE names of 871 convicts are now registered upon the penitentiary books. The highest number yet reached was 881. It may be safely calculated that there will be 1,000 by January 1, 1875.

Now that the word "hymeneal" is so commonly used in reference to weddings, it is suggested that hitherto should be headed "ceremonial and death diemeneal."

RAOULD BAXTER are members of and few-holders in the same Methodist church in Little Rock. It would be interesting to hear them relate respective experiences in class-meeting after "this crucial war is over."

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 PEOPLE 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 Under-shirts, Drawers, Neck Gear, Beautiful Handkerchiefs. 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 Kid Shoes, Men's 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.

Head-Quarters for Carpets! fine assortment! prices down! down! at Coulter's. Hemp Carpets 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.

Woods' SELF RAKE REAPER, which is the only reliable SELF RAKE now in use—strong and durable.

Woods' Iron Frame Mower, has no bolt to jar loose—is the lightest and most perfect mower now made. As a DROPPER you can recommend the

Improved Excelsior Reaper, with a first class machine in every respect. It cuts six feet wide—well made and strong.

THE CHICAGO, New Providence, Tenn. J. H. PETTUS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC. At the old stand of Pettus & Bro., No. 187-188.

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!

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 \$1,200 which will be distributed 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 each gift amounting to \$1800 which will be distributed by a committee selected by the donors.

LIST OF GIFTS:

Table with 4 columns: Quantity, Description, Price per unit, Total Price. Includes items like Cash Gift \$500.00, Zeigler Shoes, etc.

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. Crawford, Dr. D. F. Wright, S. B. Sturman, J. S. Blount.

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.

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DISSOLUTION! The firm of Pettus & Son was dissolved on the 15th inst. by mutual consent. J. H. PETTUS & CO. J. H. PETTUS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC. At the old stand of Pettus & Bro., No. 187-188.