THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

One of the strongest arguments against the degrading doctrine that man is nothing else but a more highly developed and more delicately constituted animal is his susceptibility of improvement, material, mental and moral. He has not only reason, freedom of will, self-consciousness, religion, language, science and art, but also cherishes the desire and feels the necessity of constant improvement. The animal, on the contrary, has no progress, and remains forever on the same stage. We do not deny that also animals have an art. We are often astonished at the wonderful skill, the artistic and aesthetic taste of birds and certain insects, especially the bee, ant and spider, so that we naturally ask "Who taught them architecture and mathematics?" But these arts as applied and practiced by the animals, are not the result of free will, long and patient study and ingenious application, but the product of an inflexible and immutable instinct implanted by the Ruler of the Universe for the purpose of preserving and protecting both the individual and the species to which it belongs. A bee will now and forever build her cells in a hexagonal form, exactly on the same plan as in the times of Solomon. If instead of being compelled to follow that impulse blindly and involuntarily, it were endowed with free will, it would doubtless make such changes as certain conditions, circumstances or considerations would suggest or require, calculated to further its comfort and welfare. But we may peruse a thousand volumes of natural history, nowhere do we find examples or proofs of animal progress or culture, while a record of all the ideas, inventions and discoveries of mankind would fill countless volumes. Man has a civilization—a very comprehensive and important word, by which we understand development in its widest sense, scientific, artistic, literary, educational, religious, political, agricultural, industrial, commercial, etc.

The practical application of natural, mathematical and mechanical sciences may be considered the grandest human triumph. Kepler, the immortal founder of modern astronomy, already believed in the existence of another planet between Mars and Jupiter, although he had no instruments to discover it. The proportionate distance of the other planets from the sun filled the learned with such confidence that towards the close of the last century a society of astronomers was organized, the object of whom was, to use their own words, "to force that planet from the realms of analogy into the regions of sense." Not long after, the Italian astronomer Piazzi, in Palermo, discovered the first planetoid, called Ceres, on New Year's night, 1801. In the next year, Pallas was discovered; in 1804, Juno, and in 1807, Vesta. Then a pause intervened until 1845 when several more were discovered. On the first of January, 1873, the number of planetoids amounted to about 135; now we have at least thirty more. The disturbances in the revolution of Uranus led to the assumption that there must be another planet beyond. The celebrated French astronomer Leverrier, in 1845, even designated the place in the heavens where it might be found, and in September of the same year it was discovered but one degree from the assumed location. Isaac Newton, the discoverer of the law of gravitation, basing his assertion on the rotary motion of the earth, predicted that the latter and the other planets are flattened at the poles before the experimental demonstration of the fact. As all bodies which have a great refractive power are highly inflammable, and the diamond possessing the greatest refractive power of all known bodies, he likewise predicted that it would be ultimately found susceptible of fusion and volatilization, which has since become an indisputable fact. Astronomers nowadays not only calculate the distance, diameter, rotation and revolution of planets, but also their absolute and specific weight; and by means of spectrum analysis they even determine the nature of their component elements. With their powerful telescopes they explore the planetary and stellar world for billions and billions of miles. Prof. Madler in the university of Dorpat, Russia, has, from the careful observation of more than 800 fixed stars, proven that also the solar system revolves around a common center, which is the Alcyone in the group of the Pleiades. Kant, the penetrating Konigsberg philosopher, in his "General Theory of the Heavens," published in 1755, twenty-four years before the French Revolution, was the first to advance a theory of the origin and development of planets. Laplace, the eminent French contemporary, in his work "Mechanique Celeste," expounded it further, and Gruson proved its correctness mathematically. Although that theory is still assailed and combated by some, it nevertheless agrees with all the facts and phenomena in astronomy, geology and paleontology.

Robert Fulton, the builder of the first steamboat, saw, in 1809, the product of his inventive genius steam proudly, although yet slowly, up the Hudson river. Now every navigable river, every lake, and every bay teems with crafts of all conceivable forms and dimensions. On the Hudson, the Mississippi and its tributaries there are boats which look like floating palaces. The Mississippi river was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541, rediscovered by the Frenchmen Joliet and Marquette in June, 1673, and Lasalle first went down to its very mouth. Now it is one of the great commercial routes, extending like a gigantic artery, with its multitudinous and multifarious ramifications into the broad territorial expanse—from the cloud-encircled Alleghanies to the snow-capped Rocky Mountains. Some of the largest boats can carry 5,000 bales of cotton besides sundry freight. All the oceans and seas are navigated by numerous steamers and sailing vessels. Look at that staunch craft! How it is carried forward on the broad, heaving bosom of the ocean! The latter is no longer considered an obstacle, but a grand international route, a connecting link between different nations. The *Great Eastern*, the largest steamer in the world, is over 600 feet long, and has accommodation for several thousand persons. New York, which consisted of but a few huts in 162., when it was bought from the Indians by the Dutch for the nominal sum of $24, is now the largest city and the most important seaport on the Western Continent. What a tremendous difference! In 1613 Henry Hudson entered New York Bay on a clumsy, old-fashioned vessel, but now thousands of crafts from the modest and frail skiff to the strong and proud ocean-steamers ply on those waters. A suspension bridge of the boldest conception across the East river will soon be finished, connecting the two sister cities New York and Brooklyn, and a tunnel under Hudson river is to be built to bring New York and Jersey City in closer contact. That tunnel will be made large enough for two railroad tracks and illuminated with gas. The rocks at Hell Gate in the East river, obstructing navigation, have been partly blasted out, and thus the route to Europe will be shortened from one to two hundred miles. Not only powerful steamers, to carry man and the products of peace and prosperity, have been constructed, but also formidable iron-clads and gun-boats, to strike terror, spread destruction and belch forth death. The "Invincible" and "Devastation" of the English navy, "Dandolo" and "Duilio" of the Italian, and "Peter the Great" of the Russian navy, with iron plates 12-15 inches thickness, are the strongest men-of-war, built on the latest and most improved style. Man circumnavigates now the whole globe; he even penetrates to the icy terrors of the arctic regions. By means of the moon and stars, the compass and sea-clock, which does not vary one second in a complete circumnavigation, he determines the direction, the latitude and longitude of his station.

The first railroad in England was built in 1828, between Liverpool and Manchester; the first railroad in the United States, from Baltimore to Washington, in 1831. Now there are more than 50,000 miles of finished railroads in this free country; Illinois alone has 5-6,000 miles. In about seven days we can go from New York City, on the Atlantic, to San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean, which was first discovered by the Spanish adventurer Nunez de Balbo' in 1513. Two other transcontinental railroads, the Northern and Southern Pacific, are in progress of construction. In South America there is also a Pacific railroad proceeding from Callao, in Peru, crossing the Andes at an elevation of about 15,000 feet, and terminating at Oroya, a village situated at the place where the Amazon river emerges from the mountains, winds its course eastward and becomes navigable, thus affording uninterrupted connection between the two oceans. In Europe, four of the boldest and most finished specimens of railroad engineering are those iron tracks which cross the Alps, and connect the Northern and Western Europe with Italy, namely, the Brenner and Sommering R. R. in Austria, the Gotthard R. R. in Switzerland, and the Mont Cenis R. R. in France. The tunnel through the Mont Cenis is about 48,000 feet long, and the one through the Gotthard, when completed, will have nearly the same length. French and English capitalists are just now building a tunnel under the Strait of Dover 21 miles long, while about 10 years ago they intended to erect a floating tunnel in the form of huge iron tubes. Engineers are discussing the feasibility of bringing Europe and Africa in closer contact by building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar. The summits of Mount Washington in New Hampshire (over 6,000 feet high) and Rigi in Switzerland (5,000 feet high) are reached by railroads starting from their very base on an inclined plane according to Mr. Marsh's plan.

The telegraph is another wonder. Prof. Morse, following in the track of the Swedish naturalist Oersted, the discoverer of electro-magnetism and author of "Genius of Nature," established, but poorly supported by the Federal government, the first telegraph line in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington, in 1844. The first dispatch sent was the announcement of the nomination of Mr. Knox as President, the convention having been held in Baltimore. Gigantic efforts were made in 1856-58 to lay a transatlantic cable, but twice they failed, until finally in 1866, through the untiring exertions of Cyrus Field, the Atlantic Ocean was successfully spanned by a telegraph wire. President Johnson sent the first greeting to Queen Victoria, brother Jonathan thus congratulating John Bull on the important event. Now there are at least three submarine cables from North America to Europe, one from Rio Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal; another from Florida to Cuba, and from here to Mexico. A few months ago English papers announced the plan of erecting a telegraph line from Egypt across the African continent to Cape Colony. As soon as a submarine cable is laid in the Pacific Ocean or in one of its natural divisions, for instance from Alaska to Siberia by way of Behring's Strait (35 miles wide), then the circuit will be complete, and the earth encircled by a continuous electric girdle. Just think of the velocity of electricity, 280,000 miles a second, so that it will make the circuit of the earth (25,000 miles) ten or eleven times in one second. The telegraph not only serves to receive and transmit messages, but satisfactory experiments recently made by Prof. Elisha Gray in Steinway Hall in New York, in presence of a large and expectant audience, established the possibility, beyond a shade of doubt, of transmitting sounds through electric wires. The pianist Boscovitz, performing in a room of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Philadelphia, telegraphed to New York, a distance of about one hundred miles, songs and opera pieces such as "Home, Sweet Home," "You'll Remember Me," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Carnival of Venice," "Yankee Doodle," etc. They all were heard by the astonished audience in New York, although not with the same distinctness. The *telephone* then, as this apparatu for conveying sounds has been named, is now no longer regarded as an idle invention of a speculative brain or diseased imagination, but a stern reality which, sooner or later, is destined to bring about an important revolution. The symphonies of Beethoven, the operas of Mozart, Donizetti and Verdi, the oratorios of Handel and Mendelssohn, the seductive waltzes of Chopin and Strauss, will once be heard thousands of miles from the place where they are performed. But this is not all yet. Even charts and maps may be telegraphed. At least, if I am not mistaken, the meteorological reports and charts of the United States signal service are transmitted in this way from the central station in Washington. Last winter French journals contained the bewildering statement that the police authorities in Paris sent, by telegraph, a portrait of a notorious criminal to the police in Lyons for the purpose of securing the speedy apprehension of the offender. Electricity, therefore, is not only a swift and faithful carrier of messages, but also of musical productions and photographic pictures.

All imaginable attempts and efforts are made to increase and improve the ways and means of local, national and international communication and rapid transit of passengers and merchandise. Time and distance loose their significance, and almost dwindle down to nothing. The Suez canal, the memorable work of Lesseps, has brought the progressive Occident and the wonderful Orient closer together. A proposed canal across the Isthmus of Central America, whether by way of Panama, through Nicaragua or Tehuantepec in Mexico, will establish a more intimate connection between the Old and the New World, and shorten the route from Liverpool to San Francisco by 8-10,000. In 1857, if I remember rightly (I am all the time quoting from memory only), the Harlem Sea in Holland, covering an area of several thousand square miles, was, by means of several huge suction pumps, completely depleted of its water, and converted into fertile land. Even the Sahara in Africa, the most extensive desert in the world, might, according to the rather bold speculations of French scientists, be converted into productive land. In 1842, a large crowd assembled at the Round Down Cliffs in England, to watch the issue of a grand blasting. Many thousand pounds of explosive material were deposited in the rock and ignited by a galvanic battery. In a a moment, rocks of millions of centweights were hurled into the foaming sea. The blasting operations at Hell Gate, near New York City, conducted by General Newton, and in part successfully finished last winter, are still fresh in everybody's memory. Dynamite and other blasting material, together 50,000 pounds, were ignited by a simple touch of a key in the galvanic battery, and Hell Gate was burst open without causing the much-dreaded shocks and convulsions of earth and water.

The present tendency of the restless mind is to reduce time and space to mere empty conceptions, and to pave the way for the establishment of universal brotherhood among all nations. Go to a vast seaport, for instance New York, Liverpool, Marseilles, Genoa, Alexandria, Hamburg, etc.; look at that dense forest of masts carrying flags of all possible colors; and examine attentively those motley groups of strange mariners. What a checkered conglomeration of heterogeneous elements! What a curious cosmopolitan medley of nations, and what a Babylonian confusion of languages! All races, from the restless, conquering Caucasian to the benighted Ethiopian, the dreamy Chinese, the crafty Malay and the sturdy Indian; all complexions, ranging through all possible shades and grades, from the fair and ruddy of the Germans and Scandinavians to the dark and brown of the Latin and Greek nations, the olive of Mongolians, the dusky of Abyssinians, the jet black of negroes and the copper or cinnamon color of the American Indian; all languages, from the flexible and nervous Germanic dialects to the sprightly French, the sonorous and mellifluous Italian and Spanish, the dignified Greek, the poetical Arabic, the musical Malay, to the monosyllabic Chinese; all religions, from the numerous Christian denominations to the fanatic Mohammedans, the austere Brahmins, the superstitious Buddhists and the ignorant and wretched fetish-worshipper of Africa; and all forms of government, from the republican institutions of the United States, of Central and South America, of France and Switzerland, to the limited monarchies of England, Germany, Belgium, Spain, etc., the absolute empires of Russia and Turkey, the despotic governments of Persia and China, the patriarchal and pastoral condition of Arabian, Tartar and Indian tribes, are represented. Man penetrates the bowels of the earth, plunges into the blue depths of the ocean, and ascends into the regions of air and ether. Searching for useful and precious metals, he burrows holes and sinks shafts into the earth, working like Cyclops in the fast recesses of the Plutonian realm, and wresting the coveted treasures from the subterranean goblins. Nadair, in a diving apparatus illuminated by electric light, descended into the ocean to portray submarine landscapes, and Gustave Le Gray, mounting into the aerial regions, took a photographic birds-eye view of the earth. Man builds railroads under, upon and above the ground (at least this may be said of New York city); he crosses rivers and valleys on bridges, trestles and viaducts. He subdues all the powers of nature to contribute to his comfort and prosperity. Steam, light, heat, sound, magnetism and electricity are subservient to him. The success of aerial navigation, although many consider it as an insolvable problem like the "perpetuum mobile" or the "quadrature of the circle," is only a question of time; nay, even flying-machines are among the problems to be solved. In our days, when the idea of humanity, the principle of nationality and the solidarity of nations, when the centralization of political power, the contentration of capital, the consolidation of industrial enterprises and the cooperation of skilled labor, form a favorite and inexhaustible source of animated discussion, the motto is "forward." What a difference between the bright and glorious times of Pericles and Augustus and the middle of the nineteenth century! How astonished would Plato and Ariotottle be, if they could be recalled to life! Would not the eloquent Cicero, the divine Virgil and the ambitious Cæsar, in reviewing all the modern improvements, machines and implements, ask with blank amazement "*quis hæc omnia invenit et excogitavit?*" There is no telling how far mankind will be advanced in about 500-1,000 years. Perhaps they will then smile or mock at us, and view us from the same standpoint and in the same light as we look now, with a mixture of pity, scorn and contempt, upon the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. Many of our theories will then be considered antiquated, many dogmas regarded as effete, and many systems looked upon as moss-grown; and they will throw them overboard as worm-eaten furniture, crowd them down into the shadowy kingdom of fiction and superstition, or relegate them to the lumber room. Human genius is restless, and shrinks back before no difficulties, no obstacles, were they as lofty as pyramids or as high as mountains. Nothing can stem its onward course. As the condor, that large Peruvian bird, in its bold flight, soars up to the giddy and snowy crests of the Andes Mountains, so man aspires heavward. All the intrigues of misanthropists, the terrors and tortures of persecution, the strongholds of despotism and bulwarks of tyranny, cannot arrest the human mind.—Dictatorial decrees and imperial edicts will not prevail against it. Ignorance and superstition, bigotry and fanaticism are powerless. Even if all the enemies of mankind would make an alliance, offensive and defensive, if all the evil spirits would form a conspiracy, or even the infernal powers would enter into a covenant, genius could at most be restrained temporarily, but not be muzzled or manacled forever. The Titans in classical mythology who piled mountains upon mountains, Mount Oeta upon Mount Ossa, in order to storm Olympus, the heavenly mansion of the august and mighty Jupiter, are an appropriate and beautiful symbol of man's world-conquering, nature-subduing impetuosity. We have not the remotest idea of idealizing and idolizing mortal man or to incite to self-adulation, self-admiration and self-adoration, but we simply wish to enter an earnest protest against the ridiculous theory that, as the Materialists say, man is not more than an animal, and against the absurd assertion that, as the Pantheists say, nature herself is God. The first is not possible because man is immensely superior to animal, and the second is untenable because man makes nature subservient to him.

PROF. L. LAVALLETTE.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

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DEVOTION ENCAMPMENT No. 5 Independent Champions of the Red Cross, meets the 1st and 3d Friday nights in each month at the Knights of Pithia's Hall.

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A distinguished physician of New York says:

"It is astonishing how universally Dr. Tutt's Pills are used. In my daily rounds, I hear of them not only among the poor, but their virtues are heralded from the mansions of the wealthy and refined. Knowing the inventor from his long connection with the medical profession, I have great confidence in their merits, and of late have often prescribed them with the happiest results in cases where I desired to make a decided impression on the liver."

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative & purifying tonic*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate, thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular & healthy evacuations are produced

The rapidity with which

PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH,

While under the influence of these Pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, and chronic constipation.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

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WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

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TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. *Aug. 3, 1875.*

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sirs For ten years I have been a martyr to dyspepsia, constipation, and piles, and had well nigh exhausted the materia medica for relief from this living death, when, by accident, your Pills were brought to my notice. I began their use, and the first dose gave me such relief that I continued to take them. I am now a well man, have a good appetite, can digest well, the piles have disappeared, and I have gained forty pounds in solid flesh. I would not be without them for their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. STRATSON.

They are perfectly harmless, can be taken by young or old without restraint of diet or occupation.

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Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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We have just received a large and varied assortment of new material, consisting of Type, Inks, Cards, Cap, Letter, Note and Bill Head Papers. Our assortment of

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for Cards, Circulars, etc., embraces the latest and most approved styles. The inks are the best and of various colors. In the choice lot of papers and cards may be found

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Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 1st day of February, 1875, by David Dick, to secure the judgment of $600 and interest now due to G. M. Pardue, and directing the payment of $500 and interest due to John W. Hale, secured by a prior mortgage, I will, on the

19th day of May, 1877,

at the Court House in Clarksville, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, a tract of land lying in District No. 2 of Montgomery county, bounded as follows:

Begins at a stake corner to B. Hackney's tract, runs South 1° E 7 West 218 poles; then North 89° West 75 poles to an old stump; then North 58 poles to a poplar; then North 88½° West 15½ poles to a rock; then South 1½° W 40 poles to a stone; then North 89° West 74 poles to a stone; then North 1° East 33 poles to a stake; then East 9 poles to a stake; then North 1½° East 165½ poles to an ash; then North 185½—187½ poles to the beginning.

TERMS—Cash sufficient to pay the defendant's debts and interest and the costs of executing the trust, the remainder on a credit of one and two years. For the deferred payments a lien will be retained. No redemption.

J. E. BAILEY, Trustee.

April 21, 1877-4w

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

I have this day, April 18, 1877, suggested the insolvency of H. P. Dorris, deceased. All creditors are notified to file their claims, duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the County Court, on or before October 18, 1877, or be forever barred.

WM. H. DORRIS, Administrator.

apr21-4w

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March 3, 1877.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT — TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

Red River, at Palestine, March 31, April 1.
Springfield, —— April 7, 8.
Montgomery, at Williams', April 14, 15.
Saline, at Rose Valley, April 21, 22.
Asbury, at Port Royal, April 28, 29.
Cheatham, at Walton's, April 28, 29.
Cedar Hill, at Salem, May 5, 6.
Blooming Grove, at Mt. Pleasant, May 19, 20.
Clarksville, —— May 26, 27.
Providence and Bethel, at Providence, June 2, 3.
Barton's Creek, at Coleman's, June 9, 10.
Palmyra, at Ebinezer, June 16, 17.
Dickson, —— 23, 24.
Antioch, at Collinsville, June 30, July 1.

The District Conference at Charlotte May 11-13.

Rev. T. J. Duncan will preach the opening sermon Thursday evening before. Bishop Keener will preside. W. BURR.

"COME TO STAY!"

M. L. JOSLIN, Ag't,

Saddle and HARNESS MAKER!

"COME TO STAY," and never tire of competition. He has on hand a very large stock of

HARNESS, SADDLES & BRIDLES

Of his own manufacture.

Blankets, Whips, Hames, Chains

and everything in the Harness line at **Wholesale and Retail Prices** to compete with anybody's OLD FASHION WORK. His work is manufactured of the BEST MATERIAL and guaranteed in every particular. Saddles at $3 00. Bridles at 50c. Back Bands (leather) 45c. Girths at 25c. Collars at 65c. Saddle Blankets at 45c. Old Army Hames at 15c.

I have engaged Mr. J. D. TRIMBLE as Salesman.

febl7-tf M. L. JOSLIN, Agent.

NEW SADDLERY HOUSE.

Opposite J. J. Crusman's,

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Will manufacture

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips,

and everything that belongs to a first-class

Saddlery House.

HARNESS!

Both single and double, from $10 00 to $100 00. Saddles from $2 50 to $40 00, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House we will sell for less than they can be had this side of the Ohio river Come and examine our goods as well as prices before you purchase elsewhere.

Father will attend to all manufacturing of the house,

E. R. GLASCOCK.

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Mch 11, 76-tf

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Very respectfully,

W. KLEEMANN.

June 3, 1876-tf.

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I keep constantly on hand the celebrated Fleming Coal, also a supply of Pittsburgh Coal, which I will sell at the market prices. Office at T. P. Burke's agricultural house.

CHAS. R. KELLOGG.

Feb3,1877-3m

DR. D. F. WRIGHT,

Having accepted a position in the office of the CHRONICLE, wishes to state that he will still practice in his profession, and that when not at his own office may be sought at that of the CHRONICLE.

May 6, 1876-tf.

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May 6, 1876-tf.

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Oct 14, 1876-1y.

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Feb. 27, 75-tf.

W. A. QUARLES W. M. DANIEL

QUARLES & DANIEL

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Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.

April 27, 1872-tf

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MUNFORD & MUNFORD,

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Jan. 8 1876-tf

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June 15 '72-tf.

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Feb5-3m

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