

During the last week or two, a letter has been going the rounds of the press in Tennessee, written by Postmaster General Key to his brother at Chattanooga. The occasion of writing it seems to have consisted in the complaints of some one that officers were not given to Southern men so fast as was inferred to be the intention of the administration.

Very little is going on in Southern appointments. I presume the President is feeling his way, and is not likely to be liberal toward the Southern people as he dare.

He then goes on to speak of the violent opposition of the Black and Wendell Phillips faction to the President's Southern policy; and then proceeds: "The Democrats have a majority in the House, and this fact may give an opposition majority in the Senate. To give the President the power to carry out his Southern policy is important that he has a majority in both houses favorable to his administration."

He then proceeds to show that his having this majority can be either secured or prevented by the Southern Democrats; the Senate he says cannot be relied upon for a majority on account of the defection of the Blaine faction unless the Democratic Senators from Southern States side with him; and, if they should not and if a Northern Democrat like Hamilton or Sawyer should be elected Speaker in the lower house "he will be compelled to use his official patronage in such a way as to give him strength in his own party."

The letter closes as follows: "The President is firm and determined in his Southern policy. He will give him the support necessary to carry it out. In my opinion the best method of the Democratic party in the South to protect itself and to secure the preservation of the Union is to declare in favor of Mr. Hayes' administration, and to support him, but to oppose, upon all occasions, his Southern policy. If the President's Southern policy fails, the Southern Democratic party will be to blame for it; the people will know it and hold it responsible."

Never in all the annals of political profligacy have we seen such a barefaced proposal of wholesale bribery, of buying political deserters by the wholesale at the price of office. It would be to little purpose we suppose to insist upon the glaring inconsistency of all this with the professions made in the platform of the Republican party and repeated ad nauseam by Stanley Matthews and other agents of the President. All these said that the Federal patronage was no longer to be used as a reward for political subservience, and we here see it openly avowed as the President's purpose to use it first, if possible, to buy Democratic representatives and senators; if not, to secure recalcitrant Radicals.

It must be admitted that the present Postmaster-General, is a most fitting agent for dirty work like this. He has shown himself to be a man in whom office overrules all other considerations, it has influenced him to turn his back upon all previous political associates, to accept his position under the most humiliating conditions that could be imagined, that his patronage shall be distributed by a nominal subordinate but real superior, under the instructions of the very head and chief centre of the extreme Radical section of the Republican party, Oliver P. Morton, and now it imposes on him the service of bribery agent-in-chief for Southern politicians.

Thank God, Southern Democrats are not such as he, or such as he would have them. Office is not without them the first consideration, they have higher purposes such as he probably never opened his mind to conceive of; they look to a restoration of the Southern people to its original equality with those of the rest of the nation and not to the distribution of official patronage, and in their name we bid Mr. Key to keep his patronage and dump it as he will with it, doing nothing but rather than to offer it as a bribe for Southern recruits. We don't want it here and can do very well without it; Bexinger is a very good Postmaster and a clever gentleman, and Dr. Green collects Federal taxes quite as humanely as any one else would be likely to do, considering the necessary painfulness of the operation, and it is much more sensible to let our ideas to sit all left in their hands than to see a crowd of Democratic dead-beats gapping for the sops and off-scourings of the Federal swill-tub, which are to be their reward for desertion—and if this were all, we might dismiss Mr. Key and his bribery and corruption, but something further is held out, which we shall now consider.

It is intimated now, and we are not a bit surprised, that the Southern Democrats to accept these terms, these bribes, may lead to an abandonment by the President of his Southern policy and this threat is evidently expected to be influential with those Southern Democrats who may be a little above the consideration of a sop in the pan.

This makes it necessary for us to consider, what is the President's Southern policy? The answer is simple; so far as it goes it is simply the Democratic policy, diametrically opposed to every principle for which the Republican party has contended ever since the war. It is a Democratic policy and it is forced upon him by the Democratic party. It was forced upon him by the fact, known to no one so well as to Mr. Hayes, that the Democratic party is in a majority; that that majority elected not him but Mr. Tilden to the Presidency, and that though by an unprincipled piece of jugglery he was able to wrest the Presidency from its lawfully elected candidate, that same jugglery had no power to set aside the will of the people as regards the military dictatorship in the South; that not only the Democratic majority but a large portion of the Republican minority was unalterably opposed to a continuance of that state of affairs, and Mr. Hayes set it aside simply because he had no power to carry out any other policy; in plain English because he could not help it. Away then with the empty threat of abandoning that policy. He can't go back on it for the same reason that he could not help adopting it—the reason that he is so helplessly dependent upon the Democratic party, which is going to ensure the true carrying out of that policy not by any suicidal policy as giving up the organization of the House to the Republicans, not by electing Garfield Speaker, save the mark, but by securing the full control of one if not both houses of the next Congress, and, having done that, defying him to go back on his Southern policy, which we again repeat is not his policy, but that of the Democratic party, which will be carried out by the Democratic party under its own organization.

The Presidency, and that though by an unprincipled piece of jugglery he was able to wrest the Presidency from its lawfully elected candidate, that same jugglery had no power to set aside the will of the people as regards the military dictatorship in the South; that not only the Democratic majority but a large portion of the Republican minority was unalterably opposed to a continuance of that state of affairs, and Mr. Hayes set it aside simply because he had no power to carry out any other policy; in plain English because he could not help it. Away then with the empty threat of abandoning that policy. He can't go back on it for the same reason that he could not help adopting it—the reason that he is so helplessly dependent upon the Democratic party, which is going to ensure the true carrying out of that policy not by any suicidal policy as giving up the organization of the House to the Republicans, not by electing Garfield Speaker, save the mark, but by securing the full control of one if not both houses of the next Congress, and, having done that, defying him to go back on his Southern policy, which we again repeat is not his policy, but that of the Democratic party, which will be carried out by the Democratic party under its own organization.

Readers, however, need not take our statement to this effect. Senator Morton of Indiana, is indisputable authority for our proposition, for his is the testimony of an unwilling witness. He is no friend either of the Democratic party or of Mr. Hayes, yet he says that the attempt to sustain any longer the carpet-bag rule in Louisiana "would have set up futile and the failure disastrous." He speaks of the Packard and Chamberlain governments as "existing only in name, surrounded by enemies, living only from day to day, by the presence and protection of the United States troops." He shows that the Republican party itself would not have sustained any such a reactionary policy. He says: "Five Republican Senators voted against setting Kellogg, thus refusing to recognize the Packard government, a number of Republican Senators, sufficient when added to the Democratic members to constitute a majority, have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State government in Louisiana since 1873." Enough; by all evidence the President's Southern policy is simply a Democratic policy forced on him by the whole nation; he cannot abandon it for the same reason as he could not decline adopting it; the Democratic party owes him nothing for it except the making careful provision for carrying it out, which it can do better by retaining that predominance of power which first forced this policy on a Republican administration; all that needs to be done is to let the Southern Democratic party will be to blame for it; the people will know it and hold it responsible."

One word more of counsel to the President, and we give it in perfect sincerity. If he has any propositions he desires to communicate to Southern gentlemen, he will do well to select some other channel for the purpose than Mr. Postmaster-General Key. Since his letter quoted above, he has come to be looked upon here as simply an agent of corruption; as a man who having given up his own convictions to his desire for office is bent upon urging the same motives upon other Southern men to pursue the same course, and it brings a Southern man into suspicion to be seen in conference with him. Send Garfield therefore, send Butler, send any one rather than Key, an associate at once corrupt and the agent of corruption.

But after all, send whom he may he need not hope for the aid of Southern men in the scheme for organizing the House in the interest of the Radical party; what he calls his Southern policy is really a Democratic policy and is safest in Democratic hands.

WHO IS THE GUILTY ONE? The Louisville Commercial still give its attention occasionally to Tennessee affairs, and the under pretext of dealing with the question of reputation, while the Democratic party furiously overthunders of Tennessee. We are unfortunately in possession of a copy of that paper, which was handed to us by a friend, but this substantially was the state of things described as existing in Tennessee. The Democratic party is represented as universally steeped in the heresy of repudiation, a few faithful only holding aloof, from the general defection; these latter are represented as likely to form a coalition with the Republican party in Tennessee (which is unanimously sound on the matter of State credit) and thus form a new party which is to redeem the State from the slough of corruption into which it must otherwise fall, pay the debt, rule the State and live forever happy afterwards.

Now if all this had been stated in plainness, the notorious falsehood of all its allegations would have been too glaring to need a reply, but these assertions are not addressed to Tennesseeans, or intended to influence them, they are simply designed to produce an effect outside of the State, and to throw obliquely on the Democracy in general by producing the impression that repudiation is a Democratic measure opposed by the Republican party who are alone the champions of financial integrity.

In the interest then of the Democratic party in general, we denounce the whole as a tissue of misrepresentation, without enquiring whether it is the result of wilful falsehood or an ignorance almost equally disgraceful in one, who undertakes to give correct information to his readers.

Down to the date of the State convention of last summer, we admit that the Republican party in Tennessee had, at least in its public manifestations, been the advocate of strict integrity in paying the State debt. So had the Democratic party—but in the conventions of 1876, while the Democratic party renewed its declarations in favor of State credit, the Republican party refused to do so—under the pretext at the time that refusal, was that such a de-

claration was unnecessary, as the principles of the party were sufficiently known without it—the real reason was soon shown to be a very different one.

All is quiet so far on the Danube except the sinking of another Turkish gunboat which seems to demonstrate that, in a contest between torpedoes and gunboats, the former have the advantage.

In the Trans-caucasian country the proceedings are more active, at our last accounts the Russians had taken Ardahan, the attack on which had been employing their centre column, and the centre had advanced upon Olti on the direct route to Erzeroum—the conjectures of military correspondents are that a simultaneous attack is to be made on both wings of the Turkish army at Erzeroum, one by the Russian wing from Bayazid, the other by its right wing from some point near the Black Sea. It is also stated that the Turks are fortifying a point to the rear of Erzeroum showing a purpose of retreating from that important position.

These are the statements and conjectures of correspondents, who derive their information from Russian sources. On the other hand from Turkish sources we are informed that Ardahan has been recaptured by the Turks, that the Caucasians pass in the rear of the Russians are all occupied by the Turkish army and that Circassians, Tartars and other tribes in the rear and left flank of the Russian army are in revolt.

To us the Russian army seems in a very hazardous position. The farther they advance into that very difficult country the more difficult to secure their communications—they leave Batoum and Kars, powerful fortresses in their rear and must have detached large forces to mask them, under all these circumstances it seems safer for the Turks to retreat than for Russians to advance; to the Russians a single reverse would be fatal and necessitate a surrender of the whole army or a disastrous retreat to the rear. A very difficult country occupied by hostile forces, which would be tantamount to a virtual destruction of that army.

On the other hand the Turkish army could sustain reverse after reverse without serious danger, as their line of retreat is through a friendly country occupied with their fortifications and well supplied by the magazines at Trebizond and Sinope on the Black sea, which is their base of supplies.

The mode of attack at Erzeroum suggested above seems a very hazardous one—the idea seems to be to deplete the centre of the Russian army for the purpose of strengthening the two wings, which are to advance from widely distant stations separated by impracticable mountain ranges. If there is a Napoleon or a Stonewall Jackson at Erzeroum this mode of attack would seem to furnish an opportunity to him which he would embrace with eagerness, that of attacking the two wings successively in detail with superior forces and thus at once inflicting irremediable disaster. But we shall see in the difficulty of getting reliable accounts it is best to be prepared for any event—all we can do at present is that, taking the facts as we see them, the Russian success is by no means the foregone conclusion, which journals like the New York Herald would represent it.

WE cut the following from the Jackson Sun. It is very difficult to say whether private morals are more influenced by public delinquency or vice versa; but we are not a little skeptical about the men whose political conduct has been dishonest, but who claim a character for strict integrity in private life.

As the result of the teachings of such men as Isaac H. Hawkins and John H. Sawyer, about one-half of those who owe debts and own a little property, that might be reached by law, are seeking around for some means of defrauding their creditors. We are not acquainted with any of these men, but we might as well say what they do, even if they preserve their private honor, they are not to be commended for the course of dishonesty and praising honesty is an incongruous thing, and it has been said by the law. The man who advocates others in morality can't be much better in his heart than his teaching.

The May-day Sunday School Picnic that I was at. A new church has been erected near a place vulgarly known as "Mare Lick"; it is not called Mare Lick, but Browns Church, for Rev. Sterling Brewer. George W. Stack, Esq., is superintendent of a Sunday school established at that place. A good superintendent is he, full of wisdom and well qualified. The 19th day of May was devoted to the children. The people directly and indirectly interested, and people who cared for none of these things, met with the school and made the day very interesting, and the assemblage was larger than any other day. There was a long plank table, and upon it was spread in rich profusion every variety of eatables, from barbecue to pickles. There was every variety of eater from the dog up to the old man and old woman. Babies were there with their nurses, easy people with their spring wagons, and right-minded people with wagons and springs. Young men were there with their sweethearts, young men with their young wives, and, perhaps, the finest lady in the world, and also young men hunting these things. The woods were filled with horses and mules with side-saddles and two-sided saddles on their backs, and there were people there that came not on horse or mule, or wagon without springs, or wagons with springs, or buggies. They came in great companies and they left there were men there who alone their wives at home (the rascals!), and women who left their husbands at home (which thing takes place only now and then). Doctors were there, preachers were there, and the school teacher would have been there if he had not acted the goose and gone fishing. Well, what I want to say is that there were a great many people full of fun, full of joy, full of good humor, full of peace, full of sadness, full of earnestness, full of faith and full of themselves. There was much friendly greeting and happiness was in every face.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE EAST.

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were recited, and a class was catechized, which repeated the Lord's Prayer and the Apostle's Creed. A great deal was said and done by the scholars in the short space of twenty minutes. Our speeches were delivered by brothers Turner, Craig and Stack. Brother Craig's speech will long be remembered for its beauty and the good lessons evolved. Everybody went home well pleased and will, no doubt, be glad to have another just like it next year. The writer is impressed that George W. Stack, as to Sunday Schools, is an ordinary man, and desires to be at his next grand "do." Long live his Sunday School.

W. A. TURNER.

Tennessee Press Association.

It has already been stated that Miss NERTIE P. HOBSON of Texas, as poetess laureate of the Tennessee Press Association, has accepted an appointment to deliver an original poem before the Association, when it meets in Clarksville on the 21st. We are now in receipt of a communication from Dr. White the Secretary of the Association, informing us that this lady has since her appointment become the consort of Major Brighthouse, and that accompanied by her husband she expects to arrive in Clarksville about 19th inst.

We are in the receipt of letters from several members of the Association in West Tennessee, announcing their intention of being present, and enquiring what arrangements have been made for transportation, etc. of members. We can only answer at present, that we are in communication with the committee of arrangements at Nashville, who have that matter assigned to them, and will next week be able to publish in this journal a complete statement of all that concerns the meeting. As to the hospitable entertainment of delegates in Clarksville, we are already anxious to say that our citizens are one and all eager to make all who may arrive their cherished and honored guests. Those who expect to honor us will oblige us by Dr. D. F. Wright, Secretary of the committee of arrangements, Clarksville, Tenn.

DR. BAIRD'S CASE.

Action of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

New Orleans Picayune, May 31. The special order, the report of the Committee on Publication, was taken up. Rev. Dr. Welch obtained the floor, and said the entire difficulty arose from over-confidence placed in the Secretary of the Executive Committee. He believed that books should be, as they always have been, published by contract. In regard to the committee, he said: "I never have, nor can I find in my heart to say anything in disparagement of the noble men on that committee. They are doing a noble work; they have done great things towards advancing the cause of our church and are entitled to the gratitude of this General Assembly." In answer to Col. Billups, he said that the clause respecting the sale of the Publishing House was framed to read, "to be sold, unless the requisite funds are in a certain time obtained to liquidate the debt, to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debt." It will be worth in good times \$50,000, a sum largely in excess of the debt now hanging over the committee.

Rev. Dr. Hoge moved that a committee of three of the best business men in the assembly be appointed to go to Richmond and investigate the accounts of the Executive Committee on Publication. He stated that the motion on account of the general ignorance regarding the state of the accounts of the committee.

Mr. Kennedy next occupied the floor, speaking at great length in opposition to the committee. He did not censure the members of the Executive Committee, except for their negligence in investigating the actions of the Secretary of the committee, to whom everything had been referred. He said that the committee had dealt leniently with him, and throw the mantle of charity over his misconduct, and that declaration of duty, which he had been guilty. He felt satisfied that this would be done. He did not reproach the Secretary of the Executive Committee. They are all men of probity and the highest standing both in the Church and in the society. He regretted that previous assemblies had not appointed a committee of investigation to inquire into the proceedings of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact state of affairs, and see how much money was expended.

The debate was continued by several members of the Assembly, and the report was finally adopted.

A SAD DEATH.—Miss Sophie Henderson, only daughter of ex-Gov. J. W. Henderson, and the heroine of the late adventure of herself and father when lost in the woods, died in Houston on the 11th ult. Referring to her a correspondent of the Galveston News says: "This young lady was a fair representative of the beauty and intelligence of the city of Houston, and was the idol of a large and select circle of admiring friends. The sad sequel to a romantic occurrence now remains to be told. The young lady was hunting for her father, who had been lost in the forest for two days without food brought on an attack of brain fever, which she expired yesterday morning at 7 o'clock."

Tennessee and New York.

Governor Robinson this afternoon received the following telegram from Governor Porter of Tennessee: "The completion of the line of the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company to this point is another link that binds the South to the great Empire State of the Union, and secures cheap telegraphy to the public, for which we thank the capitalists of the Empire State. The completion of Governor Robinson was as follows: "The State of New York rejoices at any new bond of union between the South and the North, and wishes that it may bring your people added prosperity and convenience."—Albany Cr. N. Y. Tribune.

A GREAT RUSH. Mrs. Rosenfield is in daily receipt of the handmiest and most fashionable goods ever brought to this city, consisting of imported Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, French Flowers, etc.; also the latest styles in Neck-Ties, Fishes, Lace Hibs, etc. A select assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, 2 and 4-button Gloves of all descriptions, and all of the new shades. A great variety of new styles of Fans, from 5 cents to \$5. The shades of trimmings are entirely new, in Silks, Ribbons and Flowers. Numerous other novelties that you will have to see to appreciate. I will keep constantly during the season replenishing my stock with all the novelties in the millinery and fancy goods line. Prices are decidedly lower this spring than heretofore. I buy my goods directly from importers. Dressmaking done in the most fashionable manner on short notice.

Very respectfully, Mrs. W. ROSENFELD.

April 14, 1877-4f

Why Is It?

that you suffer with Corns, when fifty cents will buy a remedy guaranteed to cure? Remember, no cure no pay. For sale by mch25-4f OWEN & MOORE.

Broadhurst's Institute.

To my Patrons and Friends: Please visit my school and hear the recitations of my classes, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. ROBT. A. G. BROADHURST. April 28, 1877-4f

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, May 31, 1877.

R. D. Mosley et al., Complainants, vs. C. E. L. McCaskey et al., Defendants.

(It appearing from affidavit filed in this case, that the Defendants, E. R. Spritzer and wife Eliza Jane Spritzer, and E. J. Hyman and wife Eudora Hyman, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to wit, on the first Monday in July next, 1877, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to the facts set forth in the bill, and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.) A Copy—P. O. G. JOHNSON, C. & M. C. G. SHER, Sol' for Compt. June 2, 1877 4f pfr. 5c.

Executor's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of W. B. R. D. Mosley et al., are notified to make payment; and all having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated. JAS. L. GLENN, Executor. June 2, 1877-4f

1847. 1877.

Jno. F. Coutts & Son, UNDERTAKERS!

METALIC AND WOOD CASKETS AND BURIAL CASES, THE CLAY CASKET.

Cool and Healthy. REFRIGERATOR!

JNO. F. COUTTS & SON. May 2, 1877-4f

GRANGE

Warehouse Association,

Tobacco and General Commission Merchants,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

T. HERNDON, Superintendent.

J. H. SMITH, T. M. ATKINS, Inspectors.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Tobacco.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—W. F. Taylor, Pres't; W. W. Gill, Vice-Pres't; T. M. Atkins, Sec'y; R. Y. Johnson, B. W. Usary; E. B. Ross, T. M. Barker, J. E. Washington, G. W. Lewis, M. P. Bailey, G. F. Givins, R. H. Ogden. June 6-6m

ALEX. B. HARRISON IKE H. SHELBY.

HARRISON & SHELBY,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

GRACEY HOUSE,

COR. SECOND AND COMMERCE STS., CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

SAMPLING AND SELLING TOBACCO.

March 10-3m

Millinery Bazar. Having now received our recent Spring purchases, consisting of all the new novelties now in vogue in the Eastern cities and Paris, we take pleasure in informing our patrons that we are now amply prepared to trim and make in the latest styles the most costly trousseaus, and will compete with other cities in elegance of fit, neatness in trimming or in price. Call and examine our beautiful selections and we will endeavor to please. Respectfully, MRS. HODGSON & MCGUIRE.

Ice Cream Down.

\$1 50 per gallon. 75 cents per half gallon. 40 cents per quart. 10 cents per plate. 75 cents per gallon for freezing cream. LIGON & ELY.

SALES

To Close Business

I have determined (D. V.) to remove to California as soon as possible, and shall close out our entire stock of

Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Trunks,

And in fact everything in our large stock at

COST AND LESS THAN COST

FOR CASH.

THESE GOODS

MUST BE SOLD,

And will be sold at COST OR LESS THAN COST in all cases, but only for the

CASH!

This is a good opportunity to obtain choice selections and desirable goods much

Below Their Value!

And as higher prices are likely to result this fall, now is the time to lay in your supplies for the summer and fall. My

RESIDENCE, FURNITURE

Carriage and Horses,

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC SALE

within two or three months, unless sooner disposed of privately. Delicate notice of the date of sale will be given hereafter.

B. F. COULTER.

Clarksville, May 12, 1877.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

SRPING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

We are now ready and have in store a very large assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS! Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, &c., &c.

We will sell all leading brands in Bleached and Brown Domestic at New York factory prices, such as Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutter, etc., etc. Best Calicoes, choice styles, always on hand. Our Ready-Made Clothing Department is immense. We keep a very large stock in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, and can fit anybody.

Suits from \$4 00 up to \$50 00!

We keep an extra assortment of fine Cloth Coats, fine Black Silk and White Vests, and Black Doeskin Pants, for wedding purposes. Also a large stock in Piece Goods, Black Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades and Jeans. Our Gents' Furnishing Goods is complete. We have Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts by the dozen. Gents' Linen Collars; an extra large assortment in half hose. Ladies' Fancy Neckties, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Fishes, Ladies' Lace Fishes, Ruchings. We have a very large stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, which we bought at a late bankrupt sale in New York, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. We also have a large assortment in Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, all shades, colors and sizes. We offer to the trade a Black Kid Glove for ladies for the exceedingly low price of 50 cents. An immense stock of White Goods, Victoria and Bishop Lawn, Jackonets and Swiss, very low. A fine assortment in Silk Parasols. Our own make in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Goat and Kid, always on hand. Buying for several of my houses in very large quantities for cash exclusively, I can sell cheaper than any other house this side of Cincinnati. Give me a