

THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

CLARKSVILLE : : : JUNE 9, 1877.

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COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

This is our annual Academic number from which politics is as much as possible excluded, and the commencement celebrations of our two education institutions made the leading topic of our columns. So Blaine may rave and Butler may sneer, and Secretary Thompson may search with his dark lantern for the "new party," which refuses to become visible to the naked eye. Key may honeyfuddle and intrigue among his former political comrades, repudiation may lift its brazen form; Omar and Sultan may defy each other, Cosack and Bashi Bazonk may slay and be slain, all unimproved of us. We take our stand among the boys, and the rhetorical efforts of University and Academy shall be of more account with us than the wrothy war of Gladstone and D'Israeli.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Girardeau preached the customary sermon on the occasion of conferring diplomas on the graduating class of this institution. He opened his subject by stating the universal recognition throughout the Scriptures of the connection between sin and suffering. To demonstrate this he referred to the Dispensation of Innocence and the covenant at the fall; to the Noachic, Abrahamic, Mosaic and Prophetic dispensations, and above all that dispensation of grace in which they all culminate, which was manifested in the person of Jesus Christ. Throughout this history of Divine intervention in man's destinies he called special attention to the fact that the connection between sin and suffering was recognized as two fold, as punitive or retributive on the one hand and remedial or disciplinary on the other.

He represented as the tendency of modern thought contemplate the latter or remedial purpose of suffering, to the exclusion of the idea of retribution; this tendency he spoke of as withdrawing men's minds in a ruinous degree from the contemplation and recognition of the present life as the subject of moral government, and the very ably combated the principle, introduced by Paley into theology and by Jeremy Bentham into moral and political philosophy known as the "greatest happiness principle." He showed that the view which recognized God as a being whose one only attribute was more benevolence, and his scheme of providential government as contemplating nothing but the extension of as much happiness as possible to all, and limited to the production of well being in this life, as being derogatory to the divine nature and irreconcilable to the plainest facts in revelation and the observed course of nature—and he touched the critical point of this error when he said that it consisted in the non-recognition of moral evil as a fact in the world, and its extripation and the moral and spiritual elevation of the race as more truly the great purpose of God's government than anything which can be adequately described as the principle of the maximum of happiness. But he rose to the sublimest point of Christian teaching when he recognized the atoning sacrifice of the cross as the fulfillment of retributive justice, and at the same time the great remedial agency for the cure of moral evil.

We cannot follow him here, still less when he proceeded with his eloquent application of the subject by touchingly exhorting his hearers to secure an interest in this sacrifice which has drawn on one the bolts of retributive justice by which all must otherwise have perished. We will only say that we were reminded of the pulpit efforts of the great divines of the seventeenth century, such as Hall and Taylor, South and Baxter. These men, when they preached, first laid down some profound moral and spiritual principle which they established by an argument constructed with materials which only profound learning and various experience could supply, and then, this foundation laid, commended the subject to the consciences and emotional nature of their hearers with an eloquence which only burning zeal and melting love could sustain. Such was the preaching of the 17th century and we gladly welcome in Dr. Girardeau's sermon a return to that exalted standard. May we hear many more such.

EXERCISES OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The youthful orators of the Washington Irving and Stewart Societies had their innings on Tuesday evening. We are uttering no routine compliment, when we say that the rhetorical efforts of the speakers were very far above the ordinary average.

After prayer by the Rev. G. W. Doggs, the first on the stage was Mr. W. M. Cox. The title of his essay was "The man end unto himself." At first we feared that the speaker intended to defend the new party which exploded doctrine of Paley that morality is nothing but a refined and

enlightened selfishness. This, however, was not his scope, his leading idea was, not the greatest happiness either to self or the human race, but the highest development of all the faculties which distinguish man from the lower animals. He started with the postulate that man alone of all created beings, starts in life with a predetermined plan, in this respect more than any other showing himself to be made in God's image, since the universe, which is God's work shows evidence in every feature of a predetermined plan. He then spoke of the pursuits of wealth, fame, power as exercising and developing in their degree the highest human faculties, and then went on with the development of the social affections by studying the welfare of the whole race. As each of these in succession was touched upon he demonstrated that in every one the immediate object of pursuit failed even if obtained, to satisfy the aspirations with which the pursuit was initiated, while, in the presence of death the test of all things, all of them failed into nothingness; so that the moral and mental faculties developed in the effort, the formation of the character and the elevation of humanity in its entirety was the only object which even in this life did not turn out a failure. But now followed his main point reserved with sound rhetorical discretion, that even this development if ended in death was a failure since just as it culminated at its zenith point, it became inoperative and was lost in nothingness. The inference of course was immortality. We have given more than ordinary space to this remarkable essay because we consider it a very unusual achievement for a young man just completing his education; the broad scope of the thoughts, their logical structure, the rhetorical vesture in which they were clothed, the voice, manner and gesture, all combined to raise this effort far above the level of ordinary college exercises—let us say, however, that the treatment of the subject did not quite receive the impression produced by the title of the address. While we readily concur in the conclusion that the greatest value of all human efforts consists in their reflex influence on the character, yet we cannot admit that, where this effort upon the conscious object of the efforts, the most exalted character is the result—devotion to great works for the world's sake, constitutes the heroic character in perfection, and produces the most ennobling influence in the individual character exactly in proportion as its effects in that direction are least present to the consciousness of the individual.

We have much less space to spare for the other essays though every one of them was highly creditable to its author.

MR. C. H. CHAMBERLAIN: "Night Thoughts from the stars." The scope of this address is best expressed in the quotation from Seneca near the commencement of it. "He who has seen nothing of adversity knows but half of what the world can teach." It was occupied with the important uses of adversity in developing powers which would otherwise remain latent, and he demonstrated in the persons of Homer, Washington, Franklin and Lee, that the struggle with almost insurmountable difficulties, the bearing up against overwhelming disaster, and a patient fortitude under inevitable defeat, were the stern teachers which invested these illustrious men with immortal greatness. The treatment of the subject was rhetorical rather than logical, and some of the thoughts were beautifully expressed; a less lavish expenditure however, of rhetorical decoration at the commencement of the speech, would have given us think, greater effect to it as a whole; the due economy of ornament is one of the last achievements of the accomplished orator.

MR. J. W. GREEN: "The New South." An acquaintance with recent political history and a range of thought as addressed to political subjects, were manifested in quite an unusual degree in this effort. The causes of the stupendous convulsion which presented the South in social and political ruin twelve years ago, were analyzed with clear and searching insight; some space was then devoted to manly sorrow for the death of so much that had been great and good and conducive to the nation's prosperity, and then the main subject was entered upon, namely, the recent resurrection of the South; her reviving industry, the kindling of religious zeal, the promotion of intellectual discipline by the many educational institutions now at work, and especially by the prevalence of that natural sound sense, which disdains whining and weeping over the past, and bids itself to manly effort with a prophetic glance to the future. Judging by this effort, Mr. Green is one of the few young men whom we would counsel to direct his thoughts to political affairs.

MR. A. S. CALDWELL: "Public Opinion." The speaker devoted the early part of his speech to an estimate of the value of public opinion, and showed that it was to be appreciated according to the principle on which it was based, in other words, it was set down as valuable or worthless according as it was based upon a conviction or a prejudice. He then proceeded to discuss the question how far public opinion ought to be guided and influenced by the press and the pulpit, and while he inculcated a judicious regard for it exercised with discrimination, he also enjoined great care lest independence of character should be sacrificed to it. Much philosophical thought had evidently been given to the subject, and the result was clearly and gracefully expressed. In the delivery we would offer one counsel to the speaker, and that is to be content with the natural tone and pitch of his voice which is good when he allows it to be heard; but he generally spoke in an assumed tone which sometimes gave the impression of a painful effort. On the whole these exercises give us most hopeful anticipations regarding the graduating class of 1878.

At the conclusion of these speeches, the graduating members of the societies were called up and presented with what are called the "Society Diplomas." These are testimonials of their departing with

the good wishes and high esteem of their fellow students. The ceremony of presenting them was performed by the Rev. T. A. Ely, and he prefaced it with a peculiarly genial and sympathetic address, in which he showed himself capable of entering thoroughly into all the feelings and aspirations of student life. We have never seen an audience better conducted or more thoroughly en rapport with the speakers, and they were dismissed in an excellent humor by President Shearer.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. PROCTOR KNOTT TO THE TWO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

After prayer by the Rev. R. K. Brown, this eminent statesman and orator was introduced to the audience in a tone of graceful pleasantry by the Hon. G. A. Henry. He commenced his address in a most unassuming manner, premising that he was addressing students, and should make it his exclusive purpose to offer them such encouragement as he was able now they were preparing to enter upon life's conflict, and suggest to them such principles of action as he believed to be the condition of success. We wish it distinctly understood that the abstract we are now about to attempt is not to be taken in any degree representing the character of the address; its great merit was the wealth of illustration poured over the whole field of investigation and derived from all sources of literature, art and science; and these gathered treasures of thought issued forth in such rapid succession and such uberant abundance that only a stenographer could do justice to their richness.

Not having that accomplishment we are compelled to limit ourselves to a statement of his leading topics in their due order, leaving the rest to the recollection of his hearers. He began by assuming a noble ambition in the breasts of his hearers, a yearning for the esteem of their fellow men; he contended that, without this universally implanted principle of action, man would sink to the level of brute beasts, whose whole plan of life was limited to accumulating the means of subsistence. And of its existence he had no doubt as this was omnipresent as a constituent of humanity. Ambition, he contended, and love of fame was the inspiration of the soldier, the poet, the statesman, and the philosopher, neither prince nor peasant were without it, and unless it stimulated the art of the sculptor and the painter we should lack the breathing marble and the glowing canvass. The student would slumber over his midnight lamp and the artisan work heedlessly and negligently at his slightest work; the very pick-pocket he said was stimulated to skill in his calling by the admiration of his fellow-thieves. Nor was this passion for men's esteem limited by death; the sculptured tomb-stone and the rhymed epitaph were witnesses of its survival.

He inferred that the author of our being would never have implanted this universal principle without also providing the facilities for carrying it out; and he seriously warned his young hearers against relying on anything but the culture of these faculties for its gratification; the ambition which was content with flattery could never rise above the vulgar herd.

To encourage this self-culture, he remarked that the difference between the mental powers of different individuals was much less than was generally supposed, and that varying degrees of culture and exertion had much more to do with the unequal success achieved than any difference in original endowment. The greatest mathematician did not probably devote more intellectual vigor to his last and most abstruse calculations that he had given in his childhood to the mastery of the four fundamental rules of arithmetic.

He now mentioned the two leading obstacles to success, these being the contempt for routine and detail cherished by some, the dread of failure which oppresses others. De-mosthenes, Cicero, Clay and Webster he said all recorded the indefatigable labor by which they attained their excellence; and even the immortal works of Shakespeare were not the result of momentary inspiration, but the increased insight into human nature manifested in later works, shows that his supremacy in literature due to a life long observation of human character and motive, Newton's favorite expression again in describing his mental efforts is that it was all done by "intending his mind."

He then warned his hearers against mental dissipation, against weakening the force of the mind's efforts by diffusing them on too wide a surface and distracting the attention by directing it to a multiplicity of subjects. CONCENTRATION was the faculty he recommended. At the same time he did not advise that this rule should be carried out to the exclusion of all collateral topics; the mind once thoroughly engaged on one department of thought will find that all others are capable of throwing light upon it—law for instance is illuminated by the study of history and political philosophy, and medicine by the whole range of the physical sciences, and both by metaphysics; he only demurred that the leading pursuit should never be lost sight of and all else be made subordinate. That the jack of all trades is master of none, Non omnia possumus omnes.

Self-reliance was the next quality enjoined. This topic was illustrated by a passage in the life of Michael Angelo, how, when he undertook the decoration of the Sistine chapel, all the artists in Italy were placed under his direction—how he found

none of them competent to carry out his ideas—how he turned them out and locked the door and went to work by himself—ground his colors, plied his own brush and spatula and by his own unaided efforts produced what has for centuries been a magazine of art from which artists of every age and school have ever since been drawing their inspiration. He then reminded them that public utility is the condition of public esteem—that even in military affairs those great chief captains alone secured the gratitude of posterity whose battles were fought to secure freedom and constitutional rights for nations. Such men were Leonidas, Miltiades, Themistocles and Epaminondas, in Grecian History and in our own days in much more transcendent degree the heroic and immaculate Robert E. Lee.

Decision of character was then enforced and precipitate commencement without due preparation deprecated—patience in preparation was inculcated by the observation that the growth of plants and animals brought about by the constant accretion of minute particles. Correct habits of thought, and that accurate scrutiny of new ideas before their adoption which depends upon the principle that "incertitudo is the condition of precise knowledge."

They were finally instructed that the harvest of knowledge and mental attainment is far from being yet reaped in full, that every recent discovery points to a boundless ocean beyond it, that to mention no other, the great political problem of the day awaits its solution by the rising generation, which is the restoration of our old system of government if it may be, the construction of a new one on its ruins if not. But one science embraces the whole field of human effort, the discharge of duty to God, to ourselves and to our fellow men.

THURSDAY JUNE 7TH, THE EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND CONFERRING OF DIPLOMAS. Franklin Hall was filled to overflowing by 10 A. M. and the exercises commenced before 11. MR. D. D. ATCHISON: "The Eve of the Reformation." We have long known that history was Mr. Atchison's favorite study, and that, for a student of his age, he was peculiarly well informed on historical subjects. His address evinced that he had not only read much but reflected to good purpose upon these subjects. The delineations of characters of the historical personages of the sixteenth century were forcible and graphic, and his estimate of the causes, moral and political, which led to that great revolution of opinion of which he was treating were singularly just and clear. Without any trick of rhetorical ornament the language in which these ideas were expressed, was appropriate and well chosen, and it was delivered with that combination of modesty and self-possession which is specially attractive in a young speaker.

MR. W. Y. DAVIS: "Poetry." Mr. Davis defined poetry as the delineation of characters, and brought to light in its happiest mood; he proclaimed it as moving man to the highest joy of which his nature is capable except that which pervades it when it receives the message of peace from Heaven. He represented that all the fine arts are subservient to poetry, that Terpancer found no use for the music which he invented except to give fire and force to his sweetest strains, and that sculpture was then most worthily employed when it embodied in the living marble the conceptions of the poet's art.

In attempting a history of poetry he placed the inspired songs of the Hebrew scriptures as the oldest (in this perhaps further research would have shown that he erred, and that Hindoo and Persian brims had sung before the harp of David was strung); then the Greek, Latin, and in modern times, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe and Schiller.

At the close he appealed to the unwritten poetry that exists in every soul, the ideal of youth being prophetic of the future, that of age an elegiac musing on the past. MR. J. B. FERGUSON: "Progress and Reaction." Mr. Ferguson is the son of a peculiarly intellectual family, and this effort of his shows him no degenerated offspring of such a race. His subject may be said to have been an account of the various casualties, attendant upon the progress of enlightenment of the human race, and he specially demonstrated the disasters resulting from two great errors; the one was the bigoted adherence to established opinions which is always ready to resist and resist all new ideas which can not be made to square themselves with the dogmas established in former ages; this error he pointed out as the fatal source of martyrdoms to religion as well as to science—the second error was the unwise attempt to force to their practical conclusions new ideas for which the community was not duly prepared, and which perhaps had not yet been studied with sufficient precision to be as yet reduced to practice. All this was richly illustrated by historical allusions and constituted on the whole a highly creditable effort of mind.

MR. J. T. PLUNKETT: "Geology." Mr. Plunkett has long been recognized as the leader of the University. In this his last effort in Clarksville he was stimulated to untoward effort by the very vigorous competition of his juniors, and we can only give him his due praise by saying that he surpassed himself, and that implied that he far outstripped all his competitors—he was victor in a field where his competitors were heroes.

The great extent to which these notices have been carried makes it impossible to give an analysis of his admirable address, which was as well delivered as it was composed; but we were glad to find that he placed the heroes of self-sacrifice far above those endeavored to sacrifice the human race to the elevation of themselves; and that, as an eternal exemplar of the only greatness which was at once complete and unspotted, he pointed to Jesus of Nazareth—the ideal of all heroes and martyrs. Mr. Plunkett will, we be-

lieve, soon exercise his great gifts in a higher cause than any other which man can embrace, and we earnestly hope for him a series of those bloodless victories which the Christian minister gains with God's help over mind and spiritual evil.

JOSEPH R. WEST: "Superstition." Religion based on a principle of terror rather than love was the essayist's definition of the common forms of superstition, those which have produced the most memorable effects in the history of nations. He quoted the bloody rites and ferocious government of the Druids; the savage wars and relentless persecutions of the middle ages, all incited by the more malignant forms of superstition to which even princes and rulers were compelled to submit; and then pointed out how with advancing civilization not only did the religious ideas of the place of superstition, but superstition itself assumed less and less malignant forms. One of the instances of superstition was the dogged resistance to the introduction of Christianity offered by the Aztecs in Mexico to Cortez; in this case we could have wished that the speaker had balanced his narrative by a counter statement of the horrible barbarity of Cortez himself, and his companions in his missionary efforts—witch-burnings come in for their share of notice. And his peroration eloquently described the fading away of all these baleful terrors upon the healing dawn of true religion.

R. A. WEBB: "Death." Valdeitzogy. Mr. Webb made that portion of his address which related to his chosen subject brief and gave his main attention to the office of valediction imposed upon him by his success in standing first upon the examination lists.

He spoke of Truth which was the natural object of human intellect; though, he said, was as essential to man's immaterial nature as the functions of respiration and circulation to the physical structure, and truth was as needful to it as the air of heaven is to the lungs. His delivery of this portion of his address was most interesting to have ever heard. His voice, countenance and manner all evinced a highly sensitive nature, and no one who listened to him could doubt that all he said came straight from the heart. His farewell words addressed respectively to the hospitable people of Clarksville, to the students he was to leave behind him, to those whose course was completed at the same time with his, and to the College faculty, fell on sympathetic hearts and all were moved with sentiments of esteem for the speaker and regret for his departure.

After the delivery of the diplomas to the above gentlemen a few parting words were addressed to them by the Rev. J. L. Girardeau. He said that he knew of but two qualifications he possessed for his duty—those of sympathy with youth and the experience of advanced life. Not to multiply words, he desired to impress upon them one counsel only: to seek and shake hands with truth wherever they might meet it. In the eager pursuit of knowledge, he exhorted them to bring to light in its happiest mood; he proclaimed it as moving man to the highest joy of which his nature is capable except that which pervades it when it receives the message of peace from Heaven. He represented that all the fine arts are subservient to poetry, that Terpancer found no use for the music which he invented except to give fire and force to his sweetest strains, and that sculpture was then most worthily employed when it embodied in the living marble the conceptions of the poet's art.

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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.

HARRISON & SHELBY, GENERAL Commission Merchants, GRACEY HOUSE, COR. SECOND AND COMMERCE STS., CLARKSVILLE, TENN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SAMPLING AND SELLING TOBACCO. March 3m

MISS CORA SADLER: "Be a hero in the strife." A spirited exhortation, what we could hear of it, but the only was much debilitated. She claimed that woman, though in a more restricted sphere than man, had ample opportunities for heroism. MISS M. O'BRYAN: "Earth's battle fields." Entirely inaudible. MISS MARGIE NOLIN: "Foot prints of Time." A picturesque description of ancient ruins; fulfillment of prophecy was touched upon. MISS SUSIE DORTCH: An interesting history of the Clarksville Academy well delivered. MISS SALLIE ANDERSON: "Life a reality, not a dream." A share of the realities of life was claimed for women.

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some starving unfortunates for whom their aid is invoked; they are at first disposed to ridicule the applicants and reject their prayer, but at the intercession of Laila, are aided and encouraged and admitted to a share of their simple banquet. In the next scene Laila, who has strayed off from her comrades, is lost in the woods and while praying for aid in her perils, is accented by a choir of fairies who in the disguise of beggars, had experienced the charity of Laila in the first scene; these at first beg her to join their company and live with them, but she prefers a return to her own people which she makes known in the touching melody of "Home sweet home." They then consent to lead her to her companions. The third and last scene is the reunion. Laila's companions are grieving for her loss, when the fairies restore her to them, and the choral rejoicings and the crowning of the heroine by the fairy queen close the opera. All this was expressed in simple but graceful poetry set to expressive melodies. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Baskett, for her excellent singing and graceful acting in the character of the heroine, but especially for her careful and successful training of the youthful choir who co-operated with her, whose fresh young voices and child like graces, fell like the dew drops of a summer morning in the hearts of those who listened.

GRADUATING CEREMONIES. President Plummer, while he has just closed a session highly successful in all respects but one, has been most unfortunate as regards the closing ceremonies of the Academy. Just when the labors of the session were nearly concluded he was visited by an epidemic of measles, not at all malignant in character, but just severe enough to prevent several of the graduates and musical proficient from participating in the closing exercises. Two of the graduates rose from their bed of sickness to read their graduating essays, and a third was prevented from being present at the commencement at all. Under these circumstances, a detailed description of the essays, etc., is perhaps better withheld; some of them were entirely inaudible through the physical debility of the readers, and we can only say that those which we did hear were of a character to make us the more regret the loss of the others. Among those which we heard we will briefly specify the following: MISS CORA SADLER: "Be a hero in the strife." A spirited exhortation, what we could hear of it, but the only was much debilitated. She claimed that woman, though in a more restricted sphere than man, had ample opportunities for heroism.

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companions and her teachers, reached all ears and touched all hearts. The exercises closed with the delivery of the diplomas, and with a solemn, though genial and affectionate address to the graduating class from the Rev. Principal, Dr. J. R. Plummer. Some inconvenience resulted from heavy rain at the time of dispersal. It was most good-humoredly borne, indeed we saw some young gentlemen who seemed quite willing to be detained all night in the excellent company into which they had fallen.

What St. Louis Physician Saw. "Golden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In diphtheria, typhoid fever and every depressing disease, its use will be attended with success; we believe it to be a most valuable medicine." DR. S. L. & J. C. NIDDELL, L. CH. ROBINSON, M. D., W. M. JOHNSON, M. D., W. G. MOORE, M. D., J. H. LEE, M. D., G. F. COPE, M. D., R. A. VAUGHAN, M. D. McCAULEY & Co., Agents. Jan 27-17

The Oliver Chilled Plow. Fox & Smith, Sole Agents for Montgomery county, have sold a large number of these Plows, and in every instance they have proven to be the best Plow in the world. Farmers would do well to go and buy them for their Spring ploughing. Prices reduced. This firm also sell the Avery and Clarksville Steel and Cast Plovers and Points. Jan 27-17

LOUIS MICHEL is in receipt of a pure lot of Robertson and Lincoln County Whiskies. These goods are of his own selection, and warranted chemically pure. March 17-17

Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. C. HARRISON, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and those indebted to said estate must come forward and make payment, or they will find their claims in the hands of an officer. Adm'r of J. C. HARRISON dec'd. June 9, 1874-17

1847. 1877. Jno. F. Couts & Son, UNDERTAKERS! The undersigned have been engaged in the undertaking business for many years, and are at present supplied with a large stock of METALIC AND WOOD CASKETS AND BURIAL CASES, Cool and Healthy. REFRIGERATOR!

J. H. SMITH, T. M. ATKINS, Inspectors. Liberal Cash Advances Made on Tobacco.

HARRISON & SHELBY, GENERAL Commission Merchants, GRACEY HOUSE, COR. SECOND AND COMMERCE STS., CLARKSVILLE, TENN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SAMPLING AND SELLING TOBACCO. March 3m

MISS CORA SADLER: "Be a hero in the strife." A spirited exhortation, what we could hear of it, but the only was much debilitated. She claimed that woman, though in a more restricted sphere than man, had ample opportunities for heroism.

MISS M. O'BRYAN: "Earth's battle fields." Entirely inaudible. MISS MARGIE NOLIN: "Foot prints of Time." A picturesque description of ancient ruins; fulfillment of prophecy was touched upon. MISS SUSIE DORTCH: An interesting history of the Clarksville Academy well delivered. MISS SALLIE ANDERSON: "Life a reality, not a dream." A share of the realities of life was claimed for women.

MISS MILDRED GARDNER: "Past, present and future." Inaudible. MISS LOU ATKINS: "Power of music." Essay not delivered on account of sickness. MISS L. POINDEXTER: "Choose." The necessity of early deciding one's destiny in life, and carrying it out with decision. MISS MOLLIE REYNOLDS: "Valedictory." This young lady also had been suffering from sickness, and had barely attained the stage of convalescence; but the warmth and tenderness of her farewell to her

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, Wamsutta, 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, Jaconets 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 call, in all I ask, and I assure the citizens of Clarksville, Montgomery and adjoining counties that I will do what I say. Don't forget the place—Lieber's Trade Palace—and call before buying elsewhere. New Goods received daily per express.

SALESMEN: ALEX. WEILL, GUN. HARRISON, C. W. ABELL, JULIAN LEON. Very Respectfully, PHILIP LIEBER, April 14, 1877. A. B. Harrison's Old Stand.

J. J. CRUSMAN

IS NOW RECEIVING

NEW STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Deville Ham,

Deville Turkey,

Deville Tongue,

Deville Chicken,

WHITE HEATH PEACHES,

BARTLETT PEARS,

YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN,

TOMATOES,

PINE APPLES, SAUCES,

PICKLES,

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,

OLD JAVA COFFEE,

FINE TEAS,