

In all these papers we have been as practical as possible; our views have been grounded on these two practical questions: What sort of boys have we to deal with, and what sort of men do we want to make of them; and in our last paper we considered the most important class of all, the average Tennessee boy who finds him in the country; and so important did we consider him to be that we were unable to conclude it in one paper. We had advanced this far, that he was to understand thoroughly his own language and have a complete acquaintance with the history of his own country and so much of that of other nations as might be practicable, and especially, as part of the history of the United States, he was to know by heart the United States Constitution. So far the education proposed is one equally applicable to all citizens of the United States; it will be modified by the application of some specialities appropriate to the boys of Tennessee. We have to consider not only what we want to make of these boys but what we want them to make of the good old State.

In investigating this question we take for our text a sentence of Prof. Huxley's, which we have quoted before in this paper and what can never be too much brought to our attention. Speaking of the boundless agricultural and mineral resources of the State which had been brought to notice by the savans of Nashville, he said: "All these things, gentlemen, are worth to you exactly so much as you have the knowledge and industry to make of them." There in a nut shell is the key to our idea of education for young Tennesseans. We want them trained to make the most of all these things; not to scratch a little surface of the soil, ruining it as far as possible and then, having raked a few dollars from it, to abandon it and rush to Texas or California or Kansas and begin the same thing there, but to stay in Tennessee and find in and beneath her soil the El Dorado that knowledge and industry may make of it. We are personally in possession of letters from more than one of our Tennessee boys who have gone to Texas and are growing to get back here again.

Consisting, then, that we are providing education for Tennessee country boys who mean to stay in Tennessee, we commence without further preface.

Arithmetic.—We want our young Tennessee to be thorough arithmeticians and, as far as may be, to have some knowledge of algebra, which is only a generalization of arithmetic. But a good deal of time is generally wasted in arithmetic, and to avoid this we hope that our teachers will bear in mind what the arithmetic is for.

It is for two purposes—to teach the boys to keep accounts and to qualify them for studying with precision the elements of science, shortly to be discussed. If he learns nothing else, he must learn to keep accounts; no farmer can be really prosperous unless he keeps accurate accounts clearly made out and regularly posted so that he can always tell what he is making or losing, how this thing pays, what expenses are incurred, etc., etc. All this he needs just as much as the merchant does; he is in fact a merchant, though his stock in trade is different from that of the city merchant. And while on this head we had better say that his wife, if she is to be a helpmate for him, should be a good accountant too. All the household economies must have their formal record under proper heads of Dr. and Cr. And to give time for this to be done thoroughly, as well as for other uses to which arithmetic has to be applied, we want the school arithmetics to be thoroughly weeded of an immense quantity of trash that will never be of any practical use—Tare and Tret, Alligation, etc., etc. Let them be ruthlessly cut out, and as soon as he can add, subtract, multiply and divide Federal money, let him learn some simple system of book-keeping and then go on to vulgar and decimal fractions and the square and cubic root.

One word, too, about the examples for practice which are given so abundantly. Hundreds of these can be solved in three lines by a simple equation in algebra that are almost insoluble by arithmetical rules; and we believe that a simple equation in algebra up to quadratic equations will be a gain rather than a loss of time.

Geometry.—For boys of such a class geometry is made much too abstract a subject. Geometrical ideas in the concrete can be readily communicated at any age; the logic of geometry should follow long after. No age at which a child can be taught anything is too early for the acquisition of geometrical conceptions, and it is conceptions and not demonstrations which are demanded at that age on all subjects. Give them triangles, squares, parallelograms, regular polygons and circles, cut out of old cigar boxes (and, oh, may they never learn any other use of cigar boxes). Let them break them into new ones for themselves. Give them cubes and spheres and their sections in the block; and when you come to books let descriptive geometry precede descriptive, and let every boy have his rules and compass and construct his figures for himself. And here a little rough carpentry would come in admirably; a boy who has tried to make a box for himself ever so roughly knows better what a right angle is and what is the use of knowing it than if he had been working over Legendre for six months. Here is a test: We have taken

many a college boy who had gone through several books of Legendre, chiefly by rote, and drawn on a scale an acute angle, contained by two long lines and an obtuse angle by short ones, and asked them which was the greater angle—we believe three out of five would answer the acute angle.

Physics.—Under this head are usually taught two entirely distinct things—mechanics and the forces of nature. We think them better separated, and would like to see a short, simple, practical work on the principles of equilibrium and motion of bodies, including the mechanical powers, such as lever, wheel and axle, pulley, etc., with simple apparatus; all this to be illustrated with very simple apparatus, and to constitute a subject by itself. Then we would have the forces of nature, as heat, light, electricity and chemical affinity, all taught as a part of chemistry. But now comes our great difficulty. Unquestionably chemistry should be an indispensable part of education in an agricultural community, but at the same time we have never seen a case where a practical knowledge of chemistry was acquired by boys at school. Is it impossible to do so? We are unwilling to believe it without an intelligent attempt to do so, and we are strongly of the opinion that the intelligent attempt has not yet been made. We have of late taken the trouble to look over half a dozen of the best practical chemistry books and are fully satisfied that an essential preliminary to teaching practical chemistry in schools will be to burn the whole lot of them and start fresh; they all (physics and chemistry both) adopt the principle of commencing with the abstract and proceeding from that to the concrete, the very opposite to the obvious way in which we practically become acquainted with external nature. We begin with observing things as we find them and by noticing their essential characteristics, the changes to which they are liable under given circumstances, we gradually infer certain principles or laws to which they are subject. On this principle we propose to dispense with all the crude metaphysics the boy encounters at the threshold of science about the properties of matter, and leave the definition of them till he has become familiar with them as facts. Again, school chemistries always give us the elementary substances first and then proceed to combine them in compounds. We don't see with them in nature. No uncombined element occurs in nature; we don't get oxygen or hydrogen, calcium or aluminum in the elementary condition in nature. Let us take what nature furnishes us, and proceed from the known to the unknown, from the familiar to the abstruse. Here is how we would introduce the subject of chemistry to a class of boys of average intelligence in an agricultural community.

We would first present to such a class three specimens of soil just as they might be brought in from the fields—a stiff clay soil, a light sandy soil, and one in which limestone predominated. They should at once be furnished with the physical qualities of the two former soils. Let an equal quantity of each be shaken up in a glass vial with water and point out how much more rapidly the light soil separates and settles, the clay specimen remaining turbid for a longer time. Then reverse the experiments and, putting an equal quantity of each into a funnel, pour water through them and show how much slower the water passes through the stiff soil than the light soil. This done, repeat the experiment on pure clay and pure sand and show how the above phenomena are more strongly marked than, and make them understand that the characteristics of stiff and light soils depend upon the predominance of clay or sand in them. Especially make them repeat these experiments for themselves. Then take your limestone soil, and shaking up, as before, a little of it in water, show its effervescence when muriatic acid is added, and when the liquid becomes clear add to it some phosphoric acid so as to precipitate the lime, and explain to them the presence of carbonate of lime as accounting for the characteristics of limestone soils. Now present to them pure specimens of alumina in clay prepared for pottery; silica in the form of quartz and carbonate of lime in that of marble or chalk, or both of them, and they will understand that they have all the essential constituents of the different soils; and you have done your first lecture.

You have yet resolved nothing into its elements, and you have not been in a hurry to do so, either; it will not be long before they will understand that these constituents are combinations of the elements, aluminum, silicon and calcium with oxygen; but before you tell them that, give them some idea what oxygen is. For this purpose explain that the productiveness of soils depends upon the action of air and water upon them, and giving the simplest experiments in the analysis of these two substances, separate their elements of hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, demonstrating the characteristics of each. Insulate some of the carbonic acid developed in yesterday's experiment, and familiarize them with the simplest combination of the four elements they have had to deal with, namely, water, ammonia and carbonic acid—these are your second lecture; and in the third the general relations of a metal (the red oxide of mercury is best) should be performed in presence of the class, and they should be taught to recognize in the gaseous result the characters of the same gas they had become familiar with as oxygen.

Of course we can go no further in this paper; we only desired to illustrate our principle of proceeding from the known to the unknown, from the familiar to the remote in all methods of teaching young scholars, and above all things we would say that at from eighteen to twenty-one many boys acquire a passion for metaphysics which again subsides in after life, but at fifteen and sixteen metaphysics pass over the youthful mind like drops of water over a ducks back. Take now as an abstract of all we have said on

education that the natural and only practicable order is to cultivate first, perception; secondly, conception; lastly, reflection.

THE WEST TENNESSEE WHIG.

In welcoming this new paper to our exchange list we feel called upon to go a little outside of the ordinary rut of prinary compliment customary with special recognition.

The editor, Mr. W. W. Gates, has been recognized for many years as doing honor to the press of Tennessee by the ability and strict integrity with which he has fulfilled his editorial responsibilities, and now stands before the public as the senior editor of Tennessee—first in years and second to none in merit.

We the more regret that in his inaugural address he assumes a position which cannot but issue in failure. He announces that he expects to affiliate neither with the Republican nor the Democratic party, but to pursue the line of policy known as the old Whig principles. Not long ago we went over the list of old issues which defined the controversy between Whig and Democrat in former days, and pointed out that there was not one of them which could come up at this time in such practical form as to bring the old party to a contest on their old battlegrounds, so that our contemporary will not even have that essential condition of a political controversy—an antagonist to keep him going. Avowing ourselves, as we do not shrink from doing, as an old Democrat, we here declare that there is no issue which should be brought up at this time in such practical form as to bring the old party to a contest on their old battlegrounds, so that our contemporary will not even have that essential condition of a political controversy—an antagonist to keep him going.

His mistake is in supposing that what is now called the Democratic party is in any sense what was known as the Democratic party of ante-bellum times; the issues are different, the men are different, and their positions are different, and we always considered it unfortunate that the old name was retained; we preferred that of Conservative. But one can't go to war with a name; your artillery can't touch it and it can't fire back. Let us, then, contemplate facts and not names; and we ask while looking steadily at these facts, does any one think it yet safe for a Southern man to sycery from a compact line of opposition to the Republican party? Let us grant that Mr. Hayes in his withdrawing Federal interference from the politics of Louisiana and Florida has done well; let us hope that he really intends what he says about Civil Service reform. But Mr. Hayes is not the Republican party, and it is becoming more and more evident every day that the cannot be contented with a compromise; he shows more decided symptoms every day of surrendering at discretion to the most Radical section of it—witness his handling over the Custom House at New Orleans to the basest of the knaves who have controlled that State to its ruin for years; witness his sudden hesitancy in carrying out his own rules of Civil Service in the case of Mr. Cornell in New York; witness his underhand violations of his own rule in secretly intriguing for and against candidates in Ohio.

But our contemporary protests that it is not his intention to aid either the Republican or the Democratic party. With much deference we maintain that if he touches any of the issues before the people, he cannot avoid helping one and hindering the other. He can, it is true, abstain from modern issues and write about those which are buried and forgotten, but a political party can never be long quiet; on that line we have seen already that such a line of policy renders future failure a certainty. We say more, and we say it with regret, it has already issued in failure. The same editor has attempted such a paper twice since the war—at Jackson, immediately after the war, and at Henderson, more recently, and neither papers are now in existence. We mention these things with no inclination to bring up painful reminiscences, but with sorrow that contemporary and future editors should be so unwisely and unnecessarily possess themselves of the waste in futile efforts at a scheme which contains within it the seeds of inevitable failure; we would see him buckling on his armor for contests in which prizes can be won, and not tilting with lance in rest against wind-mills which may hurt but cannot be hurt themselves. Is there no hope that so able an editor may consider his ground and fight a good fight for practical objects and purposes, turning aside from visionary phantoms that are neither trustworthy as allies nor worth a struggle as antagonists?

OUR STATE DEBT.

A New Proposition.

The following letter is from a correspondent of the Nashville American in New York. We are always ready to present the subject of our State debt in every light in which it can be contemplated, but we must plainly state that this mode of settlement does not meet our favor for the following reasons:

First.—It does not settle the debt at all. It leaves it all due, interest and capital, and all the interest being taken on the aggregate of the capital and interest over-due, we see no greater likelihood of our people paying it in Congress than they would in the old days.

Second.—It is compound interest. We have compounded the debt once, and this a proposition to compound it again; no individual, no business concern, no State can pay compound interest on its debts without bankruptcy.

Third.—The tendency to repudiation would be increased rather than diminished. Those who are in favor of repudiating the debt as it stands would be more eager to do so, and have a better excuse for doing so with the compounded debt than they have now.

Fourth.—It would be shifting on to the shoulders of a future generation a burden which is emphatically our own to shoulder.

Fifth.—We have already a tangible proposition before us which is

very fair and liberal to commute the debt at sixty per cent. of its face value, and no scheme ought now to be entertained which will call the attention of our people from that proposition which ought to be accepted at once.

In one of the speeches delivered by Gov. Warren at New York, he is reported to have said: "We shall pay off the Tennessee debt." This, Mr. Editor, has encouraged the payment of her debt in full, the rescue of her credit, and the preservation and perpetuation of her good name and honor. It is believed by parties here, who are in possession of her bonds, that the State would offer to pay fifty or one hundred per cent. of the face value of the bonds in payment of the bonds they now hold, and that the State would be obliged to pay fifty or one hundred per cent. of the face value of the bonds in payment of the bonds they now hold, and that the State would be obliged to pay fifty or one hundred per cent. of the face value of the bonds in payment of the bonds they now hold.

Next we proceeded to the preparatory schools on Main street, where the little toddlers are cared for with a motherly solicitude by Mrs. Shackelford and Miss Lovell. Here only here there are some vacancies; about twenty-eight desks remain to be filled. The children seemed happy and observed excellent order, and this is the best criterion of success in schools for small children.

We have given the facts, and have not space or time left for comments upon them; we will only say that the public schools are doing more for the city than the city has done for them. One thing more, however, we must add, and that is that the improved order and system observable in these schools speaks highly for the value of constant inspection, and no functionary in this city earns his reward more thoroughly or better directed work than Mr. Inspector Brooks.

Death of George W. Hampton.

George W. Hampton died on the 9th of September, 1877, of typhoid fever at the old Hampton family residence, in this county, in the 61st year of his age. His father was a Virginian and moved to Tennessee as early as 1800, and settled at what is now known as Hampton's Spring, in this county, on the line of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad. His mother was of a fine old Scotch family by the name of Stuart, which had the blood in its veins of the royal line of the Stuarts of Scotland. I have often heard of her from the friends of correct information that she was an admirable woman and a worthy scion of one of the most remarkable families we ever had in this part of the State. The writer of this notice had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with two of her brothers, William and Noland Stuart, who very early in life emigrated to Mississippi, where they made large fortunes and grew to be men of wide social influence. The blood of the Hampton family was in the veins of George W. Hampton, who has been for years the sole male representative of two of the most noted and remarkable families in this county.

John Hampton, the father of him whose death we deplore, was an elegant young Virginia gentleman who had just removed from Virginia and located at Hampton's Spring, in this county, when he wooed and won the heart and hand of the accomplished Miss Stuart, they had two children, George W. Hampton and his sister Catherine, who survives him and is the beloved and honored wife of Mr. John T. Johnson, of this county. George W. Hampton left a wife and several children to inherit his name and fortune.

In early life he was educated at the school of Mr. Jno. D. Tyler, a famous nursery at that day where many got their growth and strength. When he left school he studied law in the office of Maj. G. A. Henry, in Clarksville, but never came to the bar as a practitioner of his profession, being fonder of literature and agriculture than the practice of the law. He liked it as a science and was thoroughly imbued with the principles of common law and equity, and especially with the constitutional law of his own country. In politics he was a Whig of the school of Clay and Webster and had a wonderful admiration of them, which lifted him far above the practices and associations of demagogues. Though he had the qualifications of a statesman he was never an office-hunter; was too independent to court the smiles of the people, and was never a candidate for their votes. He did accept the office of Magistrate in his Civil District and was for several years before and at the time of his death a Justice of the Peace, and regularly attended the sessions of the County Court of Montgomery county, of which he was a valuable member. George W. Hampton was a man of fine talents and possessed a large fund of sound political information, as any man would be apt to possess who read constantly and attentively Niles' Register and the old National Intelligencer and followed the lead and studied the speeches of Henry Clay, of Kentucky and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Socially he was kind and obliging, but on principle was as firm as a rock and would find quarrel in a straw when honor was at stake. He had the lion-hearted courage of his chivalric namesake and relative, the present Governor of South Carolina. Though his bearing to the world at large was decidedly forbidding, he was kind and charitable to the poor and dependent. A large crowd of his neighbors, white and black, were present at his funeral and burial at or near his family residence. All were deeply moved, and one colored man spoke the sentiments of all his class when he said, "There goes a kind-hearted, good man who the poor will miss and we colored people have lost our all."

The letter carriers of our city, are meeting with favor with their petition to Congress for an increase of pay, which they are circulating among our citizens for signatures. They have over 2,000 names, and are sending daily, in the basement of the colored Methodist Church, on Franklin street. The first impression we received was that, in regard to space, light, ventilation and all other qualities that constitute a good school-room, the colored children are much better off than the white, and it is all to the credit of their own race; the room is granted rent-free by the

congregation who use the church. The same excellent order and discipline were here observable as elsewhere. We did not witness any teaching here, as singing was in order when we arrived. Two or three spirited songs were given out and boys and girls joined in them with ruff and main. When young Cuffee goes in for singing, he means business, and when he turned off those tunes he made the roof ring and the windows shake. He never a half note out of tune, and if it was a little rough (which it was) we would have been glad to see as much animation infused into some of the white schools.

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Burning a Faithless Wife at the Stake.

About three weeks ago an Indian killed his wife, Mary, through the blandishments of an Indian named Jim, with whom she eloped, taking some of his household goods. The Indian, who had killed her, raised such a commotion among the white people that they determined to burn her at the stake. The Indian, who had killed her, raised such a commotion among the white people that they determined to burn her at the stake. The Indian, who had killed her, raised such a commotion among the white people that they determined to burn her at the stake.

"DEN SUPPOSES."

"You Oter Give Dem All Up an' Jes Trus' in de Lord."

Those who are so anxious about the future as to be unhappy in the present are less likely to be poor colored women. Her name was Nancy, and she earned a moderate living by washing. She was, however, always happy. One day one of those anxious Christians who are constantly "taking thought" about the future, said to her: "Ah, Nancy, it is well enough to be happy now, but I should think your thoughts of your future would be better. Suppose, for instance, that you should be sick and unable to work; or suppose that your present employers should move away, and no one else gives you anything to do; or suppose—"

"Stop!" cried Nancy, "I never suppose. De Lord is my Shepherd, and I take de Lord for my guide. And, honey," she added to her gloomy friend, "it's all dem suppose as is makin' you so miserable. You oter give dem all up an' jes' trus' in de Lord."

Funeral of Admiral Semmes.

In the city the tributes of respect were everywhere to be seen. From the consular offices, from the boats, from the shipping in port, dropped the flags at half-mast. Every half hour from sun-rise to sundown the cannon's boom echoed over the mourning city. Many stores and places of business were closed. The cotton exchange and the board of trade closed their doors. The court-house was draped in mourning. Also very noticeable was the display at the northwest corner of Eighth and Commerce, the whole front was draped in mourning, and a miniature Alabama attracted every one's observation.—*Mobile Register.*

The Nashville American says: "Col. T. R. Shearon has placed half a dozen ears of corn in the office of Commissioner Hickey, which are probably the largest yet brought to Nashville. They were grown on James Everett's farm, in Hoosier Valley, Ohio county, within one mile of Union City, and adjoining the farm of Secretary of State James B. Hays. The grain, which weighs between fourteen and fifteen pounds. They were selected at random in a field which will produce, Col. Shearon says, 100 bushels to the acre."

The Turkish Minister furnishes the following information concerning the marriage of Osman Pasha: "In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish Legation has the honor to inform the press that the Marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parentage."

J. D. C. ATKINS, by invitation of the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio, will deliver speeches in that State in October next, while en route to Washington City. His appointments will be Cincinnati, Cleveland and probably Columbus.

He is very popular of the political friends of the present administration of brilliant Democratic victories in the future.

An old letter has been found among the files of the War Department, from Major Sumner, father of the late Senator Charles Sumner, asking that his son Charles, then a lad of fifteen, be appointed to a military cadetship at West Point. His parents had destined him for a classical course of study, but the lad preferred military life.

The Howard family of Paris, Ky., are tall. The father is six feet four inches; the mother six feet one-half inch; their six sons range from six feet three to six feet seven and a half inches; and their daughters from six feet two to six feet three inches. At least these are the figures given by the Kentuckian.

W. H. H. DAVENPORT, one of the noted Davenport brothers, whose name is so familiarly used to excite such astonishment, died, recently, in Sidney, Australia. A blood vessel in his throat was severed before his death, but he was recovering from the effects, when a second vessel struck, with a fatal result.

The Governors in Gotham.

During the Governors' excursion down New York Bay, Tuesday, Gov. Porter was called upon for a speech, and said:

I am glad to meet here to-day the solid men of New York for the first time since the late war. Tennessee, as old as New Jersey, has brought no inconsiderable wealth into the Union. Her latitude and her elevation enable her to produce everything which is grown from Mississippi to Canada. This year she has raised 200,000 bales of cotton, 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The value of her sons brought California and some of the territories represented here today into the Union, and after the Mexican war she boasted the title of the Volunteer State, which their bravery had won for her. It is no secret, we are tired of war [applause] and what we want is peace. What we desire most is to develop our resources, until we are known as the most industrial State. [Applause.] In the centennial year we turned our backs upon the States and embarked in our new career. That career has been rendered possible by the policy inaugurated by our President, and which we are so proud to have adopted. Under that policy South Carolina and Louisiana are permitted to remain in the Union, and with us to seek that prosperity which was impossible to Tennessee and which she did not desire while the Civil States were languishing under the heel of military espionage. I rejoice that the time has come when a Southern Governor and an ex-Confederate can stand side by side here as your guest, because you do not demand that we shall come as suppliants in abasement, but as representatives of States equal to your own State.

Davidson County Tax Valuation.

The following is a statement of the tax valuation of Davidson county: Number of acres, 311,708; value, \$6,962,730; number of town lots, 11,121; value, \$12,110,340; value of all other property, \$3,390,780; total valuation, \$22,473,850. The total valuation for 1876 was \$25,031,446; decrease, \$2,557,596, or a fraction of over 10 per cent. decrease.

The Washington Star, which is a sort of Administration hand-organ, grinds out a doleful tune after this fashion: The managers of the Republican party may not see it, or like the boy passing a graveyard, they may be whistling to keep their courage up, but at present all indications are that Ohio will go Democratic this fall by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. It is possible that the Republican party may set in before the election comes off, and that the Republicans may be able to hold the State by a slight majority; but in any event it is settled that Mr. Matthews can not be re-elected to the Senate.

An Old Coin.

Mr. Charles Stone of this city has brought us a Mexican silver piece, which is probably the oldest coin in Lebanon. It is what, in old times, was called a "cut," and being a quarter segment of the original coin, and bears the date 1778. It is an interesting relic of the good old Democratic days of hard money, and has been in Mr. Stone's possession for twenty years.—*Lebanon Herald.*

GEN. JOE. HOOKER has written a brief sketch of his career and services of the late Gen. Braxton Bragg, in which he indulges in some very severe criticisms of Gen. Rosecrank while commanding the Army of the Cumberland.

Desirable Property FOR SALE In the City of Clarksville.

The F. O. ANDERSON PLACE on Seventh street; has 9 or 10 rooms, nice shade trees, good garden and all necessary outbuildings; home almost good as new. Terms of sale low.

THE GEORGE VALLIANT PLACE on the corner of Union and Seventh streets; 7 rooms, good outbuildings, large lot. The place formerly belonging to Mrs. E. E. Jones, now in the hands of the late owner's estate, convenient to schools and good location.

I have several other places located on Main street, and in the city, and get you homes in a good way, among other things, where you can always have good health and good society.

SAM. JOHNSON, Agent.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at my residence, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1877, all of my farming utensils, Reapers, Mower & Separator.

Also a fine lot of Park Hogs, some fine Milch Cows and Calves, a very fine Brood Mare and Colt, two young Horses, two good Mares, one or two fine young Cows, and other articles too numerous to mention.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO.

September 8, 1877.

Valuable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Having purchased from Mr. Thos. Herndon a tract of about three acres, containing 10000 and a large basement, collar under the lot, and all necessary outbuildings, consisting of a good Frame House, with two rooms for servants, a large Ice House, a good House and Stable, one Horse Carriage House, Coal House, Poultry House, Lumber House and a well, and a fine well, and a fine lot of stock water in the stable lot. The place contains

26 Acres of Rich Land,

in all good state of cultivation, embracing 20000 feet square, and containing 10000 and a large basement, collar under the lot, and all necessary outbuildings, consisting of a good Frame House, with two rooms for servants, a large Ice House, a good House and Stable, one Horse Carriage House, Coal House, Poultry House, Lumber House and a well, and a fine well, and a fine lot of stock water in the stable lot. The place contains

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