FROM CASEYVILLE, KY.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I am no commercial tourist, *alias* drummer, for a bonanza mining company, representing the superior advantage which the consolidated "Flat Lick" gulch offers, nor yet am I the agent of the great "Sleepy Hollow" vein; only a farmer's boy, who now and then, when the "crap" is up, takes a turn at the dusty diamond biz. Suffice it to add, as a prelude, that my object in writing is to attract attention to a section of your sister State, to aid in opening and developing a country whose agricultural capacity is unsurpassed; whose great beds of mineral wealth, undeveloped coal fields, offer most tempting advantages to enterprising energy.

Caseyville, occupying a position on the Ohio river similar to that of Clarksville on the L. & N. R. R., viz, a way station, is in the extreme southwestern end of Union county. This point, together with Shotwell's "tip," a mile above, is the landing place for the immense coal fields, covering a large area of country bordering on Tradewater, a sloth of a stream which, serpent-like, winds its way through this vast field of mineral wealth. A bill was introduced before the equally slothful Legislature at its last session, looking to the improvement of this river by locks, dams, etc.; but, like any other bill before that body conducive to the public good, it went the way of Ward's ducks. Lay on, Emmet L., of the C. J., till they cry, enough. It was on its banks that Tennessee's Clay, the Hon. John Bell, in the good old *ante bellum* days, successfully conducted what in its incipiency portended a revolution in the coal trade of the lower Ohio and the entire Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, building up rapidly under the able management of Mr. Bell. At the commencement of the "late unpleasantness" the great coal kings of Pittsburgh had learned to dread this their infant rival, which, assuming gigantic proportions, was successfully competing for the trade above alluded to, which was theirs by natural advantage. The war and the death of Mr. Bell struck a fatal blow to this enterprise, and mines that then reverberated with the song of the merry digger, keeping time to the measured thud of the pick, or ever and anon the boom of the exploding shot, as it tore down nature's great substrata of wealth, are now the hiding places for the owl and the bat. Soon after the war a company was formed by the miners who had been engaged in the old Bell mines, but, like all stock co-operations, too many wanted a "finger in the pie," and it died the victim of mismanagement.

We now come to Shotwell's, the most extensively worked mines in this section, running out 10,000 bushels of coal per day, and giving employment to from 150 to 200 diggers. Decoren, a mining town some two miles back from the river and near the entry of the works, is rapidly building up and is a perfect beauty of a place. Since the advent of the Murphy movement the neat, attractive appearance which its now quiet citizens present is a speech all potent in behalf of temperance. These mines are under the superintendence of Dr. Kelsy, a gentleman of taste and culture, who, sober himself, has had much to do in the moral improvement of his employes. We find here represented every nationality, every class, save the flat-nosed nigger, as the company refuses to give employment to this class of laborers. The miners are paid three cents per bushel for digging, after the coal is screened. The nut coal is a clear gain to the company; it nets on sale a sufficient amount to defray outside expenses. The lump is loaded on barges at the tip for 65 cents per bushel. Outsiders believe the company to be making money, and its prospects are exceedingly bright. Dr. Kelsy has the good will and hearty support of the entire community in the prosecution of his enterprise. A rough estimate would place the amount invested in these operations at least as high as half a million dollars. Lamb's, Long's and Casey's mines are smaller undertakings, just above Caseyville, and, in addition, almost every hillside crops out with a superior article of coal, every ridge is a bed of wealth; the veins are from three to five feet thick, with a fine clay bottom and slate roof, both of which can be worked to pay. A strange thing about these mines is the regularity of the dip, all of them dipping about three inches to the yard, thus giving, when properly worked, a natural drainage, and water is the great enemy that mining has to contend with.

In conclusion, we have a territory here that, in point of mineral wealth, vies with the most extensive coal fields in the world. Commencing on the Ohio at Caseyville it follows Tradewater through three counties, and extending to Eastington, in Hopkins county, its hidden treasures are seemingly fabulous.

Now for our agricultural advantages. Wide flats, some extending for miles, when properly drained become the meadow green which would give pasturage to a thousand cattle. Corn and its accompanying hog crop is the great money resource, though wheat is extensively cultivated and the yield large and remunerative. The growing crop is seriously affected by the rust. The crop of tobacco for 1877, a large part of which is still in the hands of the farmers, was truly immense. Would it not pay the enterprising warehousemen of your city to make an effort to control its sale? The factors throughout the county are only paying about an average of $4 for leaf and $2 for lugs and 50 cents for trash. The farmer never prizes, but sells loose. The crop for 1878 will be light, as the acreage "put out" will be very small. From the foregoing you can glean some idea of our resources. Now, it is with you good people of Montgomery to open up a southern outlet for this great undeveloped country. The Empire, Clarksville & Nashville Railroad, running through to Shawneetown, offers the opportunity. Will you, with a tie of iron, bind together the iron hillside and the coal field and, with Clarksville as a common center, add another industry to your manifold energies, and when Clarksville, Phœnix-like, comes forth from her ashes, may this direct line of communication with the great North-west pour out her raw material to be utilized by the skilled hands of her artizans.

Now, Messrs. Editors, hoping that the fire of the 13th of April may be but a clearance of light wood, and that the solid masonry of New Clarksville may add new beauty, new life to your enterprising city, I am, most respectfully,

JNO. A. HOLMES.

Caseyville, Union county, Ky., May 20, 1878.

"That Pewter Quarter."

MR. EDITOR:—I am not accustomed to reporting, neither do I make a practice of telling "yarns out of school;" but I feel duty bound to report to our estimable friend, "Asbury," who was the donor of that "pewter quarter" over which he is endeavor to have a little fun. There was a collection being taken up at Grant's Chapel for the purpose of aiding the *grand* missionary cause, and there was a young man (whom I will call J. B. D.) in the congregation, and being of a generous disposition of course felt himself under obligations to lend a helping hand. So soon as the "hat" started he commenced hunting for his purse and after a while drew out a quarter which he turned over and over, as if he thought it very valuable and with which he hated to part. But in the meantime the hat passed by J. B. D. and there he was with his quarter and no way of getting it into the hat. Just at this time a good humored mischievous young fellow, whom I shall term J. H. R., noticing J. B. D's trouble motioned to him to pass his quarter over and he would drop it into the hat for him. To this the unfortunate young man very readily consented, and behold when he come to examine his money he discovered, to his great astonishment, that he had given away a keep-sake which had been kept in the family as a precious relic for many years. However, it is gone from him and "Asbury" says he has a bullet made out of it with which the donor could kill a squirrel provided he will bring up a "genuine quarter."

J. H. R. desires "Asbury to know that he put the pewter quarter in the hat as an accommodation to J. B. D. He also thinks "Asbury" will do a poor business shooting bullets made of pewter as they are calculated to ruin the gun and damage the the missionary cause.

GENUINE COIN.

May 22, 1878.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Its History as Told By the Venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce

The growth of the Methodist Church in America will be more strikingly presented by considering what she has accomplished during the life of one man. Dr. Lovick Pierce, now attending the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Atlanta, as a delegate from the South Georgia Conference, was born in the same year the Methodist Church in America was organized. The first conference convened in Baltimore on Christmas Day, 1791. Out of eighty-three traveling preachers in America at that time, sixty were present, representing 14,986 members. By a unanimous vote, that conference elected Dr. Coke and Mr. Ashbury to be their Bishops and with equal unanimity declared for a separate ecclesiastical organization called the Methodist Episcopal Church. The second General Conference was held in Baltimore, November 1792. At that time the membership had increased to 65,980. From this time forward to the present General Conferences have been held quadrennially.

The fifteenth General Conference brings the history to 1844, a memorable era in the annals of the church. The conference met in new York on the 1st of May. It was composed of 180 delegates, representing 33 annual conferences, 4,282 preachers and 1,117,353 members. This was the last General Conference of United M. E. Church. The chism of slavery was introduced and embittered the counsels. On account of a resolution passed at this conference deposing Bishop Andrew from Episcopal functions because of his connection with slavery—though it was shown that he did not own slaves, but that they were the property of his wife—fifty-one delegates from thirteen annual conferences petitioned for a separate ecclesiastical organization. A resolution was offered authorizing the conference in the slaveholding States, if they found it necessary, to form "a distinct ecclesiastical connection." A second resolution authorized ministers of every grade in the M. E. Church to remain in that church, or, without blame, to attach themselves, to the Church South. The resolution providing for a distinct ecclesiastical organization passed by a vote of 147 to 15.

The first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Petersburg, Va., May, 1846. There were eighty-seven delegates present representing sixteen annual conferences and 458,499 members.

The last conference of the M. E. Church, South, before the war was held at Nashville, Tenn. There were then 655,777 members. During the war the church was greatly depleted. The regular work of the ministry was to a considerable extent suspended, and almost the whole colored membership was lost. The first General Conference after the war was held at New Orleans, in May, 1866. The church membership was then reported at 505,101. The quadrennial report that followed was 571,241, and the next 676,600. At the conference now in session at Atlanta the aggregate membership is about 750,000. These figures will show that the Church South has experienced a more rapid growth since the war than at any previous period of its history.

Since the division of the church, in 1844, the M. E. Church (which means both branches, North and South), has strengthened and increased rapidly, the entire number of Methodists in the United States being about 3,000,000.

Almost the entire history of the Methodist Church in America has passed under the personal observation of Dr. Lovick Pierce. This venerable father in Israel is now in the 94th year of his age. He is a wonderful example of long preserved vigor both of mind and body. He still stands erect as most men of 60 years; able to preach once a week and his sermons are clear and forcible, full of thought and religious unction.

Dr. Pierce was appointed by the Church, South, after a division in 1844, to bear fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the M. E. Church in 1848. The M. E. Church at that time refused to receive the messenger or to enter into fraternal relations with the Church South. Since the war, fraternity has been established between the two Methodist Churches. Dr. Pierce again represented the Church South in the fraternal delegation. Nearly thirty years before, when his fraternal message was rejected by the General Conference of the M. E. Church, he had said in the presence of that conference, "This overture for fraternity has been voluntarily made upon the part of the M. E. Church South, and having been rejected, it is final so far as the Church South is concerned. If fraternity is established between us in the future you must take the initiatory step." He had the pleasure of seeing this step taken and fraternity between the two churches at length firmly established.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

Refusal of the House Republicans to Declare Hayes' Title Unassailable.

Washington Special to New York Herald.

The Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Hale, lifted their hands against the Presidential title, this afternoon. The Potter resolution was put through last Friday as a matter of party discipline, but against the judgment of many Democrats, who are dissatisfied that it does not explicitly deny the intention to attack the Presidential title. This dissatisfaction made itself public to-day in resolutions introduced by Mr. Carter Harrison, of Illinois, in these words:

Whereas, A select committee of this House has been appointed to inquire into certain frauds alleged to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana in November, 1876, in connection with returns of votes for Electors for President and Vice-President; and,

Whereas, It is charged that frauds of a like character were committed at the Same time in the States of Oregon and South Carolina; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be and it is hereby empowered to inquire into the same, if, in its opinion, testimony thereon of a substantial character shall be presented to it; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and it having been declared that R. B. Hayes had received the highest number of votes for President, and William A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for Vice-President, it is not now in the power of Congress, nor is it the purpose of this House, through said investigation, to annul or attempt to annul the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in the premises.

Mr. Harrison asked their consideration as a privileged question to which, of course, they were entitled as germane to the Potter resolution, and the Republicans, who have made such an ado about the Potter resolution signifying a revolutionary attack on the Presidential title, had now the opportunity, if they were sincere, to vote for Mr. Harrison's amendment, and thus definitely settle this matter. The Republican leaders anxiously consulted for awhile, and then told their people not to vote, and the result of this was that, though ten Republicaps did vote, there was once more no quorum, and Mr. Harrison's sensible resolution was denied admission and was thus defeated by the Republicans. This at any rate closes their mouths. If some Democrats meditate an attack on the Presidential title, the mass of the Republican side have clearly announced that they freely consent to this design. Their own act to-day shows a far more revolutionary intent than anything the Democrats have so far done.

The vote was very significant. In the first place, of the Potter committee, only one member, Mr. Blackburn, voted against Mr. Harrison's resolutions. All the others, except three absent, voted for Mr. Harrison, and consequently voted that it is not now in the power of Congress, nor is it the purpose of this House, through said investigation, to annul or attempt to annul the action of the Forty-fourth Congress in settling the Presidency.

Seventy-one Democrats voted in favor of Mr. Harrison's resolution, and therefore against reopening the Presidential question, and only fifty voted against Mr. Harrison and presumably in favor of reopening the Presidency, though Mr. Mills, of Texas, who voted "nay" to-day, was understood the other day to stand with Mr. Harrison. Of the fifty who, by this record, appear to favor an attack on the Presidential title, eleven Democrats and two Republicans are from Northern States, the remaining thirty-nine are Southern men, and six are from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, two from Texas, two from Missouri, three from Mississippi, one each from West Virginia, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, three from Arkansas, seven from Alabama and six from Georgia.

Of the seventy-one who voted with Mr. Harrison, and therefore against reopening the Presidential title, only ten are Republicans. Of the sixty-one Democrats twenty-four are Northern and thirty-seven Southern men; of the Northern men five are from New York, five from Illinois, three each from Pennsylvania and Ohio, the remainder being scattering; of the Southern men, there were four from each of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, seven from North Carolina, three from Texas, one each from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and West Virginia, two from Kentucky. The House was by no means full, only one member from Louisiana voting at all, and other delegations being thinly represented.

ACCORDING to the Ellijay (Ga.) Courier, when the judge read the sentence of death to Kate Southron in the Supreme Court of Pickens county, a very affecting scene was witnessed. It says: "While his Honor read the sentence of death, reciting the duties of the Sheriff and fixing Friday, the 21st day of June next, for her execution, his manly frame shook with the solemnities of that black day, and be it said in honor to his name, and to his Christian character, that almost involuntarily burst from his lips the words, 'May the Lord God of Israel have mercy on your soul.' The effect was like magic. The court and jury, the counsel for the State and for the defense, the old, young and middle-aged, composing a large audience, found relief by uttering in their hearts that prayer, and mingling together their tears."

WASHINGTON special to the Cincinnati Enquirer: While many Democrats doubted the political wisdom of demanding the Presidential investigation, there is almost a general unanimity that, inasmuch as the attempt has been made to order one, it will not do for the party to recede from its present position. The Southern men think that before Potter offered his resolution he should have had a caucus called, and had an expression of opinion concerning the advisability of offering it. They say that he took snap judgement upon them, and while they would stand by him, there would have been more perfect harmony had he consulted more fully his party colleagues.

Mr. Edison is equal to the emergency. He has invented an ingenious arrangement of magnets connected with the telephone, which is to be placed over the family cradle. When the baby cries the current, acting upon the magnets, sets in motion a lever, which rocks the cradle briskly until the sounds cease.

BENNETT AND MAY.

A Statement Reflecting Very Creditably Upon Bennett's Conduct in the Celebrated Encounter.

The N. Y. Times prints the true story of the Bennett-May duel, given on the authority of George Wilkes, editor of the Spirit of the Times, who received it from Dr. Phelps, the surgeon on the occasion. The story is entirely creditable to Bennett. Dr. Phelps says that it was plain on the morning of the affair that Bennett was there to fight. Both parties had their own pistols. Bennett's were new, with all the latest improvements. May's were very old, and as it afterwards turned out, hard upon the trigger. The one that Bennett got was so at least. The party took their places, and the word was given to fire. The directions were after the word "fire" and not after the word "three." Almost instantly upon the word "fire," May shot. "One, two, three," followed, and Bennett, who pulled at his trigger with the best will in the world, did not succeed in getting his weapon off. He was baffled by the stiffness of the lock. It was an exciting moment. No one who looked at his eye, as it bore straight across the angry wound his opponent had inflicted upon his face a few days before, could doubt what Bennett intended to do, but the pistol exhausted the "one, two, three," by its reluctance and dropped harmlessly by his side. His second interposed, and claimed that as Bennet had suffered his risk and disadvantage, through no fault of his own, he was entitled to a return shot at May. The claim, being according to rule, was allowed, and May took his place empty handed before Bennett's pistol. The disk of the weapon covered him as the word was given, but Bennett's face changed as he saw his opponent at his mercy. And before the signal words were counted out, he had forgiven him and fired in the air. This terminated the proceedings. As the party left the ground, Bennett said to the sergeon: "Well Dr. do you think I did right?" "I should have been sorry to have killed any man at my mercy," was the answer. "But," glancing at the shining, fresh scar across Bennett's nose; "but with such a pistol hand as yours I should have been terribly tempted to wing him." "At any rate," said Mr. Wilkes, "his conduct was generous, and his opponents should have been glad to take any responsibility of prosecution, if that is what governed them, to save him from being defamed and branded as a coward. The gift of life was worth certainly as much as that." It may be added that Bennett still wears the red mark left by the scar on his nose.

"More Copy."

Printers' Circular.

In the sanctum, cold and dreary, sat the writer weak and weary, pond'ring o'er a memorandum book of items used before—(book of scrawling heads-notes rather; items taking days to gather them in cold and wintry weather, using up much time and leather)—pondered we these items o'er. While we conned them, slowly rocking, through our mind queer ideas flocking, came a quick and nervous knocking at the sanctum door. "Sure that must be Jinks," we muttered, "Jinks that's knocking at our sanctum door; Jinks the everlasting bore." Ah! well do we remind us, in the walls which then confined us, the exchanges lay behind and before us, and around us, all scattered o'er the floor. Thought we: "Jinks wants to borrow some newspapers till to-morrow, and 'twill be relief from sorrow to get rid of Jenks, the bore." Still the visitor kept knocking, knocking louder than before.

And the scattered pile of papers, cut some rather curious capers, being lifted by the breezes coming through another door: and we wished (the wish is evil for one deemed always civil) that Jinks was at the devil, to stay there evermore; there to find his level—Jinks, the everlasting bore!

Bracing up our patience firmer, then without another murmer, "Mr. Jinks," said we, "your pardon, your forgiveness we implore. But the fact is, we were reading of some curious proceeding, and thus it was, unheeding your loud rapping there before—" Here he opened wide the door. But phancy now our phecklinks—for it wasnt Jinks the bore—Jinks, nameless evermore.

But the form that stood before us caused a trembling to come o'er us, and memory brought us back again to days of yore; days when items were in plenty, and where'er the writer went he picked up items by the score. 'Twas the form of our "devil," in attitude uncivil; and he thrust his head within the open door, with "The foreman's out of copy, sir, and he says he wants some more!"

Now, this "local" had already walked about till nearly dead; he had sauntered through the city till his feet were very sore; walked through the street called Evans, and in the by-ways running off into portions of the city, both, public and obscure; had examined stores and cellar, and had questioned every feller whom he met from door to door, if anything was stirring, anything occurring not published heretofore; and had met with no success; he would rather kinder guess he felt a little wicked at the ugly little bore, with his message from the foreman that he wanted something more.

"Now it's time you was departing, you scamp!" cried we upstarting; "get you back into the office, office where you were before; or the words that you have spoken, will get your bones all broken" (and we seized a cudgel oaken that was lying on the floor), "take your hands out of your pockets, and leave the sanctum door; tell the foreman there's no copy, you ugly little bore." Quoth our devil: "Send him more!"

And our devil, never sitting, still is flitting, still is flitting, back and forth upon the landing just outside the sanctum door. Tears adown his cheeks are streaming, a strange light from his eyes is beaming, and his voice is heard still screaming, "Sir, the foreman wants some more."

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned in the neighborhood of Lewis' branch last week, by some suspicious circumstances, which gave rise to the belief that a murder had been committed in that locality. Evidences of a struggle and a large pool of blood were found in the road; the clothing of the suspected party was very bloody, and his explanations of the cause were conflicting. No person was missing in the neighborhood, nor did a thorough search find any corpse or further evidence. The suspected party was arrested on Saturday night and held until Sunday evening, but the search on Sunday having failed to elicit any further proof he was released from custody. Various opinions are expressed as to the matter, some firmly believing a murder was committed, while others think there is nothing in it. The entire affair, to say the least of it, is rather peculiar. —*Houston County Review, May* 18.

MRS. FRENCHMAN, of Gasconade county, Mo., while planting corn, placed a basket containing $70 in greenbacks by the side of the field. A calf retired the greenbacks by swallowing them. It was immediately butchered, and the fragements recovered from the stomach were repently received at the United States Treasury, Being found all right a check was returned for the full amount.

Methodist Finances.

The following paragraph is a part of the address of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, to the General Conference, now in session at Atlanta, Georgia:

Our preachers have, for the most part, been more liberally supported during the past four years than at any former period. In many instances, however, their support has been utterly inadequate and shamefully irregular. The deficiency in these instances has been unquestionably due, in the main, to the want of competent stewards, and of rigorous fidelity on the part of the Quarterly Conference, and not to the want of additional legislation. Our fiscal plan is, in our judgment, a model of practical skill, elaborated by the best minds of the Church from a long series of experiments and observations. All that is necessary to its effectiveness is the conscientious and systematic execution of its details. Its scriptural authority, its principle of general but voluntary assessment, its required reports, and the regular review of them by Quarterly and Annual Conferences, render it equally pervasive, uniform and specific in its operations; while it leaves ample margin for the exercise of Christian liberality in providing for the temporal wants of those who "give themselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word." As ministers of the gospel are required to devote themselves wholly to their work; as "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" as the Lord will take account of his stewards; and as the full measure of cheerful labor is needed by the church, the adequate support of every grade of our itinerant preachers, and furnishing them with comfortable homes, is a sacred and paramount duty, and is essentially necessary to our itinerant system.

River News.

The New Orleans Times of a recent date publishes the following:

How sad it is to look back through the dim vista of seventy-five years gone glimmering, and see that Lord Palmerson was the very first clerk of a flat boat in 1803. The business between this city and Nashville, via river, will never be revived. The disastrous explosion of the David White in 1867, and the killing of Dr. H. B. Shaw, her master and owner, forever ended the experiment of running a through boat between the two cities. The fine boats that once flourished in that trade have long since disappeared, their officers are nearly all dead, and but few of our readers will remember the following named captains who have made their last voyage, stood their last watch, and now sleep in a haven of eternal repose: S. W. Barner, Joseph Miller, T. P. Minor, Simon Bradford, Sharp Baldwin, M. S. Pitcher, Thos. B. Eastland, Tom Gilbert, Joseph Irwin, Jacob Hunter, I. H. Newell, M. D., J. P. H. Brooks, Thos. Bellsnyder, Chas. S. Peterson, Jesse Johnson, Wm. Durett, Lije Wood, Nat. F. Drew R. L. Desmukes, John Couch, H. G. McComas and J. White Fowler.

Dr. Pierce, the Nestor of the General Conference, was born March 24, 1785. He is therefore in his ninety-fourth year, and not in his *ninety-fifth* year, as has been stated in the papers. He is, of course, quite feeble; but he is nearly always in his place on the platform, usually near the Bishop's chair, frequently standing by the Secretary, bending forward to hear all that is said. The venerable patriarch is the observed of all observers.—*Nashville Advocate.*

IN another column will be found a call upon Richard Ledbetter, Esq., to become a candidate for Representative from this and Montgomery counties. It is signed by a great many of the best men of his section of the county, and should he be the nominee of the Democratic party we would heartily support him, of course we would not support any one without he received the nomination, should a convention be held. —*Dover Courier.*

The Laboratory of the System.

The stomach is the laboratory of the system, in which certain mysterious processes are constantly going on. These result in the production of that wonderful vivifying agent the blood, which in a state of health rushes laden with the elements of vitality to the remotest parts of the system. But when the stomach is semi-paralized by dyspepsia, blood manufacture is carried on imperfectly, the circulation grows thin and sluggish, and the system suffers in consequence. Morover, indigestion reacts upon the liver and bowels, rendering the first sluggish and the latter constipated. The brain also suffers by sympathy, and sick headaches, sleeplessness and nervous symptoms are engendered. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms this state of things, gives permanent tone and regularity to the stomach and is associate organs, the bowels and liver, and ensures complete nourishment and increased vigor of the system. It is the most popular as well as the most efficient anti-dyspeptic and tonic in America.

Family Grocery.

I am for the present, until I can do better, located on the corner of First and Commerce streets, where I will keep a general assortment of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, and will sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. You need have no fears of coming in and examining my stock, as I want it distinctly understood that I keep no tipling house; the strongest drinks I can give you will be cider, lemonade and apple vinegar.

M. MATTILL.

P. S.—I will take Country Produce in exchange for Groceries. Come and give me a t i.

May 25, 1878-3m*

Hecla Coal.

Having secured the Agency for Hecla Coal, I can furnish a very superior article of Kentucky Coal, clean of slate, iron and stone. Try it. I guarantee it as represented.

By car load (side track) 13c
By car load (delivered) 14c
By 100 bush. " 14c
By wagon load " 15c

This is not Black Creek Coal sold by us last season.

Office at Alwell's feed store. I am also agent for the improved Howe Scales.

B. F. Poston, Ag't.

May 2, 1878-tf.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, } May 14, 1878.

Albert White, col., Complainant, vs. Margaret White, col., Defendant.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendant, Margaret White, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that she enter her appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in July next, 1878, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to her and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville CHRONICLE.

POLK G. JOHNSON, Clerk and Master.

QUARLES & DANIEL, Sol'rs for Comp'ts.

May 18, 1878-4tpr$5 00

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, } May 16, 1878.

P. G. Johnson, Receiver, Complainant, vs. Clinton Poindexter, colored, Defendant.

It appearing from the Sheriff's return of the process issued in this cause that the Defendant, Clinton Poindexter is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the first Monday in July next, 1878, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville CHRONICLE.

POLK G. JOHNSON, Clerk and Master.

QUARLES & DANIEL, Sol'rs for Comp't.

May 18, 1878-4tpr$5 00.

TARPLEY, PARRISH & CO.
House, Sign & Ornamental
PAINTERS!
Paper Hanging a Specialty.
All jobs neatly executed, and orders promptly filled. Shop on Commerce street.
April 20, 1878-tf

STORE-HOUSES FOR SALE.
Hillman Block on Franklin St.

C. G. Smith, Admr., vs. G. W. Hillman et al.

Pursuant to decree in this cause at the February term, 1878, of the Montgomery Chancery Court, I will sell publicly to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, June 15th, 1878,

on the street in front of Jno. F. Couts' furniture store, the three store-houses on Franklin street, in Clarksville, known as the Hillman Block, running through to Strawberry alley, all three-stories high, and now occupied by Jno. F. Couts, C. L. Cooke and Owen & Moore.

These houses are now rented for $2,100, and the purchaser will be entitled to the rents from the date of confirmation of sale. These are good houses, in good locality, and good repair, and parties wishing to purchase for their own use or as an investment cannot find more desirable property in the city.

TERMS—Five per cent. cash on each house, balance on one and two years' time with interest. Notes with good security required and a lien retained. No redemption.

The purchasers will be required to keep the property insured for the benefit of C. G. Smith, Admr., until the purchase money is paid, and the policies deposited with me.

POLK G. JOHNSON, C. & M. and Commissioner.

May 11, 1878-tdsprf-12 30

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.
Of London and Edinburg,
commends itself to all thoughtful property-holders for reliability and promptness to meet its losses.

A great fire occurred in Clarksville, April 15, 1878, destroying a vast amount of property. This company had eight stock policies and one building policy upon the burnt property, covering $13,963 80. The fire occurred on Saturday night and Sunday morning, and on Monday morning the adjuster was promptly in the city, and by Saturday night every loss was satisfactorily adjusted and paid, notwithstanding the inability of some of the insured to show their losses by books and papers.

All people should be on the safe side by being insured in a prompt, reliable company. Property not worth insuring is not worth having. Apply to

SAM. JOHNSON, Agent,
May 11, 1878-3m Clarksville, Tenn.

Jno. L. Smith,
ARCHITECT,
Office over McClure's Temple of Music, Union street,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
REFERENCES.
Polk G. Johnson, Jno. W. Faxon, Chas. W. Tyler, G. E. Cooke, Sam'l Rexinger, Polk Prince.
May 11, 1878-tf

Broadhurst INSTITUTE
Embraces four departments, affording educational facilities for pupils of all ages and degrees of advancement: Primary, Preparatory, Intermediate, Collegiate. The faculty will be increased at any time without the least delay to meet the demands of patrons. Vocal and Instrumental Music will be made a specialty. Best of references will be given. None but good students will be retained in the Institute. Apply by letter or otherwise.
Robt. Aug. Broadhurst.
January 12, 1878-tf

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of G. C. Halliburton, dec'd, all persons having claims against his estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and those owing the same are required to come forward and make payment. By will S. B. Nichols is authorized to close out the dry goods store, and receive and receipt for the same.
H. R. ROGERS, Administrator.
May 11, 1878-3t

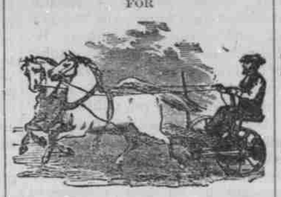
1848. 1878.
SADDLES AND HARNESS.
OLD RELIABLE, TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED.
Having passed through the ordeal and emerged from the ruins of the great fire, I am now located on the west side of the Public Square, adjoining the bank building, where I will continue to keep a general assortment of
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Trunks, &c.,
made of the best material, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.
To my friends and the public generally I return my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and trust I shall receive a continuance of the same.
Respectfully,
JOHN YOUNG.
P. S.—I desire to return my grateful acknowledgments to one and all for kind assistance rendered me on the night of the fire. JOHN YOUNG.
April 27, 1878-3m

HENRY FRECH
Farm and Garden Implements,
FRESH AND PURE
Buest Garden Seed,
New Crop Turnip Seed,
German Millet,
Missouri Millet,
Hungarian Grass Seed.
CHAMPION REAPERS and MOWERS
For Sale at Cost and Carriage.
Corn Shellers,
Cutting Boxes,
Wheat Fans, Leather,
Salt, Lime, Cement,
Rope, Twine, etc., etc.
Tobacco Fertilizers,
Super Phosphate,
Guano and
Flour of Raw Bone.
April 27, 1878, tf

THE HOWE Sewing Machines
Are warranted for five years, and sell as low as any.
Office at JOHN RICK'S,
PUBLIC SQUARE,
Next door to the Postoffice, Clarksville, Tenn.
F. W. Bostelmann,
April 27, 1878-tf AGENT.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MAGISTRATES blanks of every description for sale at this office.

JOHN S. ELDER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
HARDWARE, IRON,
Agricultural Implements, &c
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
HEADQUARTRES
FOR

BUCKEYE
New Light Mower,
New Mower Combined,
New Table Self-Rake Reaper.
New Dropper Reaper.
Sweepstake Separators!
With Steam and Horse Power.
Bellville Vibrator!
Picker and grain saver, something new.
THE BEST THRASHER MADE.
Be sure to call and see it before you buy. With steam or horse power.
Thomas' Riding Hay Rake,
Advance Riding Hay Rake,
Revolving Hay Rake.
STUDEBAKER FARM WAGON.
Will run lighter, last longer, and is warranted for two years.
Avery's Steel and Cast Plows, Points, etc.
Clarksville Steel and Cast Plows, Points, etc., etc.
Meikel's Steel and Cast Plows, can work either cast or steel points.
South Bend Chill Plows, etc.
Diamond Iron Chill Plows, etc.
Iron Double Shovel Plows, all kinds and make.
Superior Grain Drills, with and without fertilizing attachment.
Hocking Valley Corn Shellers.
Farm, Bells, Baby Buggies, Webster's new Amalgam Pens, Whips of all kinds, Tools of all kinds, Locks, Hinges, Nails, Builder's Hardware of all kinds, Gum Belting, Packing, Leather, etc.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as you will be walted on politely by
ED. TURNLEY, J. S. ELDER,
FRED NAYLOR, J. H. TURNLEY.
March 2, 1878-tf

ECLIPSE
LIVERY, FEED
And Sale Stable.

I have just received a number of good Saddle and Harness Horses, also several new Buggies, and am prepared to furnish the public with something neat and nice. I also do a general sale business. Call and examine my stock
C. S. DANIEL & BRO.
August 4 1877-tf

MONTGOMERY
WOOLEN MILLS
We are manufacturing a superior line of goods for the custom trade, and will pay the highest market price for wool in cash or exchange for goods. Correspondence solicited. Address,
MCCAULEY, PEACHER & CO.,
April 13, 1878-tf Peacher's Mills, Tenn.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required, we will start you $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

HOME ENTERPRISE!
Mrs. Isabella Driscol,
Agent for Madame DEMOREST'S SPRING PATTERNS and Le Roy's Improved Common-sense Shirt Patterns, and is prepared to cut and manufacture both
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Underwear,
of every description. Gentlemen's Shirts cut and made to order, of the best Wamsutta Muslin, for $1 15. CHILDRENS' WHITE BONNETS, various sizes. A large assortment of beautiful EMBROIDERIES, at the very lowest prices. EDGINGS, RIBBONS and NOTIONS kept constantly on hand.
Calico, Linen, Batist, White Suits,
in fact, suits made of all washing fabrics. I give my personal attention to the manufacture of every article offered for sale. My employes are all young ladies residing in the city, and take a personal interest in their own handiwork. I respectfully ask the ladies to call and examine my goods before purchasing.
MRS. ISABELLA DRISCOL.
March 23, 1878-tf.

$3200 A YEAR. How to Make it. Something New for Agents. Address COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

Otis E. Davidson,

Public Square, next door to John Rick.
GUNSMITH!
BELL HANGER,
And general repairer of Money Safes, Vaults, Jail Locks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Trunks, Keys, Canes, &c., &c. Hotel and Steamboat Bell Enunciators and Telephones put up. Guns stocked to order, Saws dressed, Knives and Scissors ground and repaired with dispatch. By permission I give as reference the following named gentlemen for whom I have hung bells: Hon. John F. Reagan, Walter Drane, Wm. M. Daniel, Thos. Munford, Judge Tyler, Samuel Hodgson, Col. P. G. Johnson, Bryce Stewart, Dr. Beauimont, Messrs. Bloch, Rev. Robt. A. Bradhurst, John W. Faxon, and others. Those who patronize me will enjoy the blessings of good, substantial work at moderate prices.
Respectfully, OTIS E. DAVIDSON.
April 6, 1878-1y

REGULAR
CAIRO & NASHVILLE PACKETS.
Steamer C. W. ANDERSON, J. D. Crouch, Master, E. W. Marshall, Clerk, leaves Clarksville for Cairo every WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M.; leaves Clarksville for Nashville every SUNDAY at 9 P. M.
Steamer EDDYVILLE, Wm. Harmond, Master, Roland White, Clerk, leaves Clarksville for Cairo every FRIDAY at 7 A. M. For Nashville every TUESDAY at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. P. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.
Feb. 23, 1878-4m
STEAMER
MATT GRACEY
Will leave for Ashland City and Mouth of Harper every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. For Cumberland Iron works and North X Creek every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M. GRACEY & BRO., Agents.
Februar 9, 1878.

FOX & SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, IRON,
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Clarksville, Tenn.,
Have for the Season
WALTER A. WOODS'
Self-Binding Reaper,
a perfect machine, cutting and binding grain better than can be done in any other way. The Old Reliable
SELF-RAKE REAPER,
a machine that does better work and lasts longer than any Self Rake Reaper made.
TWO WHEEL
Iron Mower,
CHICAGO PITTS
Separators and Horse Powers,
AMES & MANSFIELD
Port