THE CHRONICLE

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

CLARKSVILLE - - FEB. 1, 1879.

TERMS: $2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THE STATE, THE RAILROADS AND THE BONDHOLDERS.

It has been a matter of some comment among our readers that we did not print Gov. Marks' inaugural message last week or any editorial comment upon it. Our reasons for not doing so were that this document places the whole question of the State debt in a position so novel that we were unwilling to publish the message unaccompanied by some commentary to make its bearings intelligible, and, to speak frankly, we were unprepared with our commentary. The matter as now stated moots some intricate and profound points in law which lie beyond our legal knowledge to elucidate, and moreover, since our last issue it has become manifest that these questions are all about to come into the Federal Courts in the course of a litigation unparalleled in magnitude by any this State has ever witnessed, with some of the greatest jurists in the United States as counsel on either side.

Under these circumstances it is unbefitting for any but professional men to give an opinion in the premises; and we limit ourselves to making as clear as we are able the positions of the parties to this litigation. These parties are, directly, the railroad companies to which the bonds of the State were issued and the holders of Tennessee bonds, and indirectly the people of Tennessee as committed to the transaction by their legislative and executive officers.

First, then, we will give a brief abstract of the Governor's message so far as it refers to the bonded debt of the State. He commences by stating the debt as it stood prior to the war as follows. First, bonds for which the State is directly liable:

Turnpike Bonds at 5 and 5¾ per cent	$1,227,556 66
Railroad Stock at 5 and 5¾ per cent	835,250 00
Bonds Loaned Bank of Tennessee at 6 per cent	1,000,000 00
Bonds for Hermitage at 6 per cent	48,000 00
Bonds for State Capitol at 6 per per cent	658,000 00
Total	$3,768,806 66

Second, bonds for which the State is indirectly liable, for bonds loaned to—

Agricultural Bureau at 6 per cent	$ 50,000 00
Turnpike and Plank Road Co's.	57,000 00
Railroad Companies	13,739,000 00
Total	$13,826,000 00
In all	$17,594,806 66

The Governor states that at the time (prior to 1861) the proceeds received by the State Government from its investments as above specified were considerably in excess of the interest it had to pay out to the annual amount of over $100,000. It, however, was subject to contingent liabilities as endorser of the bonds of certain railroad companies to the amount of $2,207,000 00.

He then details the conditions by which the State was secured from loss through this extension of her credit to railroad and other companies as follows:

1. That there was stock subscribed sufficient in amount and solvency to grade and bridge the whole road.
2. That a given number of miles were completed.
3. That there was no other lien upon the road.
4. That the bonds were to be exclusively applied to the purposes prescribed.
5. That the bonds were not to be sold for less than their par value.

He then shows how all these provisions were rendered futile by the crushing effects of the war which swept away and dried up all the resources relied upon as above for security to the State, and describes the position of the State at the close of the war as embarrassing to a frightful degree, but not desperate, contending that the insuperable difficulties were piled up upon her during the interval between 1865 and 1870 while she was ruled by others and in the interest of others than her own citizens.

The Governor now proceeds to detail the foul and barefaced frauds under which the post-bellum bonds were issued to solvent and insolvent railroads under various pretexts and at an enormous discount under which the depreciated post-war bonds were paid into the treasury by the solvent railroads in liquidation of their liabilities, etc., etc., and then follows

THE FUNDING PERIOD.

This may be considered as the transition state of our people during which they passed from a condition of military subjugation to one of local self-government. The State Government was indeed regained by the people in 1868, but that Government was subject to the overbearing influence of the Federal Government at Washington, in which the creatures of the carpet-bag period, such as Arnell and Horace Maynard, still held place as the *misrepresentatives* of Tennessee. These men were enabled to exercise a malignant influence over the State Legislature by holding over it the constant threat of abolishing the renascent local government and remanding the State to a military government.

Under duress of these threats, as the Governor contends, all the bonds extant under the seal of the State, whether legally or illegally issued including the interest which accrued on the ante-bellum bonds during the war were summed up in one indistinguishable mass and refunded by the issuance of new bonds for the aggregate amount. At this distance of time it is impossible either wholly to approve or wholly condemn this action of the State Legislature. The Governor, if we understand him, wholly condemns it; for ourselves, bearing in mind that the then Legislators acted under the miserable alternative of either complying with all demands of the creditors, just or unjust, or else passing under the durance of military rule, we find no stone to fling at them, but acquit them as acting under overpowering constraint. But this is not a question really at issue now; the true issue now advanced is that, in view of the *duress* under which the funding laws were enacted, these laws are invalid and ought to be reversed.

Apart from the impossibility of distinguishing which of these refunding bonds were issued for just and which for unjust debts, it must be remembered that the Southern people have submitted to much other unwelcome legislature under similar duress. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendment and, prior to that, even the abolition of slavery were enacted with the nominal concurrence of the South under duress. These measures were only nominally the act of the South, having been extorted from her by the same threat of continual military occupation. The duress, in short, under which both sets of measures were extorted was that under which the conquerors, throughout the world's history, have placed the conquered and, hard as it may be, has to be submitted unless we are prepared to reverse it all by the arbitration of another war. In the case of the abolition of slavery and the constitutional amendments we have become reconciled to the result and would not reverse the one nor repeal the other were we able, while many of our antagonists at this very moment, being disappointed in its results, would repeal the amendments if they could, and in that of the funded bonds we could not repeal it if we would.

We proceed with the message, and it is necessary to be brief. With this view we will give in the Governor's words the method he lays down for a practical disposal of the debt, and we give it in his own words to avoid the possibility of misconception, only premising that by the "State debt proper" he means exclusively that which was incurred for the Capitol and Hermitage. He says:

The obvious equities as to the State debt proper, are: First, the funded war interest ought to be expunged, and all other funded interest. Second, all payments upon the war interest ought to be credited upon the principal at their value at the time of their payment. Third, where funded at a greater rate of interest than the contract originally bore, the original rate ought to be restored. Fourth, where interest has been paid at a greater rate of interest than the original contract, the excess ought to be credited upon the principal at its then value. Fifth, as the debt at the time of its creation was payable in gold or silver, and as by Federal legislation the State has been deprived of the opportunity to pay in the cheaper metal, the State ought to be allowed the difference between the market value of gold and silver.

So much of the State debt proper as is owned by the Federal Government ought to be entirely rejected until it is willing to pay the State the money justly due her. The bonds loaned the Agricultural Bureau ought to be embraced in the settlement of the primary debt of the State. A settlement of this branch of the debt upon these principles of justice will be right and ought to command the approval of all.

The next branch of the public debt in order of merit is that of the ante-war bonds issued to insolvent railroads, turnpike and plank road companies. All the equities existing as to the State debt proper obtain as to this, and in addition the whole loss of the iron appropriated by the Federal Government upon which these bondholders had a lien, ought not in justice to be thrown upon the State, but as a matter of right those bondholders ought to have an assignment to them by the State of the claim, if they have confidence in the ability and willingness of the general government to pay a just debt.

In other words, the railroad debt is a matter between the State and the United States until the latter shall render subject to the law that which during the war she took from Tennessee by the sword. Those who have observed the conduct of the Federal Government from the close of the war to the present day in reference to such demands will be able to estimate how soon this is likely to be. We proceed:

As to that part of the debt comprising the bonds issued to solvent railroad companies, it is not probable any adjustment of it can be made until the question of lien is settled. If the decision is in favor of the roads, the adjustment will be with the bondholders, and if in favor of the bondholders, the adjustment will be with the companies.

As to that part of the debt embracing the post-war bonds, no part of it should be settled now, or hereafter, only in so far as the bonds were issued, sold and used in conformity to law.

The State is able to provide for the first branch of the debt when adjusted, and it ought to be done now. It is probable an investigation will disclose the ability of the State to provide for the second branch, and if so, it ought to be done, but no more ought to be attempted than can certainly be accomplished. Prudent and cautious steps will lead to satisfactory results, but if more is attempted than can certainly be accomplished, the result will necessarily be disastrous.

If an adjustment is made the coupons ought not to be made receivable for taxes. The demand for this condition implies a want of confidence in the integrity of the State, and ought for that reason to be rejected.

This last clause is tantamount to the provision that whatever adjustment we may agree on, we ought by no means to bind ourselves to execute it. However, any payment of coupons, whether by money or by receiving them for taxes, is so obviously remote that it is not worth while discussing that point.

On the whole, then, the Governor proposes an issue with both the Federal Governmen and the railroads before he consents to negotiate with the bondholders at all. This issue the Federal Government will, we believe, be only too willing to take up, and, we fear, will be contested by a solid North, East and West against a by no means solid South.

The issue with the railroads is one in which the bondholders have already anticipated the State. On the 25th ult. bills were filed on behalf of the bondholders by Ed. L. Andrews, attorney against all the solvent railroads of the State, claiming that they shall be placed in the hands of receivers that the bondholders may recover the past due interest secured (as the orator claims) by lien on the rolling stock, real property, earnings, etc., of the roads. It is claimed that these receivers shall retain possession to secure interest until the capital of the debt is due, and then the roads shall be sold off to liquidate it. In this suit Attorney Andrews is associated with Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, and the world-renowned New York lawyer, Charles O'Connor.

On the part of the railroads it is urged that they have settled all accounts with the State, which lifts the lien from their shoulders and leaves the State alone responsible for the debt.

Where the highest legal talent is employed in this tremendous suit (involving the amount of $12,000,000 to $18,000,000) it would be absurd presumption in us to say what are likely to be its bearings and results. If it be true that the railroad companies are released from their lien by having settled with the State, it is highly improbable that the eminent jurists who are managing the suit were ignorant of the fact when they commenced operations; and it has occurred to us that the purpose of the present suit is to obtain legal proof of that fact with a view to future action against the State.

Of one thing we have long been convinced, that the bondholders, being once convinced that there is no hope of compromise with the State Government or of recovering from the railroads, will leave no stone unturned to recover their debt from the State itself. Notwithstanding the immunities of State sovereignty and the sanctity of the Constitution (whatever there may be left of it), we have long been aware of grounds upon which the State Government itself as a contracting party can be brought into the Federal Courts. We decline to state these grounds at present, but shall watch the proposed litigation with anxiety and interest on this account. An immediate result of the suit, which is a consolation for many things, is that the debt is, at least for a while, taken out of the party politics of the State and remanded to the Federal Courts. This lets us out, being no lawyer.

THE BROWN MURDER CASE.

A peculiarly painful case is now under trial in our Criminal Court. Mr. P. F. Bellamy is indicted for murder in the first degree on the person of James Brown, colored. Whoever is the author of the crime, it was perpetrated about three miles beyond Wiley's Chapel, in District No. 9 of this county. The peculiarly distressing feature of the case is that, from the position taken by the counsel for the defense, it becomes manifest that the alternative of guilt lies between the defendant now at the bar and the gentleman who had been most active in promoting the prosecution, Mr. Keats, so that the acquittal of one will go far to inculpate the other, and in that case the defendant and principal witness against him will change places and Mr. Keats be placed on trial.

As the evidence has not as yet been nearly exhausted we are of course incompetent to form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of either, and even had we formed one it would be indefensible in us to give public expression to it. We will simply give, so far as we could understand it, the drift of the evidence so far as it had been given when we went to press.

The counsel for the prosecution were Messrs. Burney, Quarles, Daniel, Goodpasture and Rudolph; for the defense, Messrs. Lurton, Smith, Henry, Johnson, Scales and Rhodes, and it will be observed that the counsel on both sides combined the duties of attack and defense, Messrs. Burney, Quarles, etc., defending Keats while they prosecuted Bellamy, and Messrs. Lurton, Smith, etc., attacking Keats while they defended Bellamy. The two first and most important witnesses were Agnes Brown, colored, widow of the deceased, and Mr. Yates.

Agnes Brown's testimony showed as follows: She, as well as the other parties alluded to, all lived at or near the old Blooming Grove Furnace. She, the witness, lived in a cabin adjoining the largest building there, which had been the boarding house of the furnace. It contained five good-sized rooms. Mr. Keats had the control of this building and witness occupied under him, cooking for the hands employed at the furnace and for Mr. Keats also, who slept at the office of the still-house place. Dr. Bellamy, the defendant, lived on a hill about three hundred yards from the boarding-house, but had rented the boarding-house for the year following (1878, the murder having taken place Nov. 7, 1877). Dr. B. had several times tried to get the keys of the house before the termination of 1877, and had expressed some irritation at their not being given to him. On the morning of Nov. 7, 1877, deceased started to cut wood in the hollow two or three hundred yards distant from the house, but took some meal with him in a bag to carry to Dr. Bellamy's house and pay back meal he had borrowed of him before. He then went to work in the hollow. After he was gone witness saw Dr. and Mrs. Bellamy leave their house on two mules and ride in the direction of the hollow where Brown was working. A young colored boy, a nephew of Brown's, came in for some shirts about 8 or 9 o'clock, and soon left in the direction of where Brown was at work. Witness soon commenced cooking dinner, and when it was ready she rang the bell and called for her husband, but got no reply. After some time her daughter Minerva came in. Witness became alarmed, having heard pistol shots in the direction of the hollow at 8 or 9 o'clock, and, locking the house, proceeded with Minerva to look for her husband, and after some search Minerva saw the body burning up, as she said, and she, the witness, returned to the house, not being able to look at it.

On cross examination it was elicited that Dr. Bellamy had wanted the keys of the boarding-house, but witness had refused to give them up, on the ground that deceased could not fulfill his agreement to work for Mr. Keats if she did, and would so lose his year's wages. She said distinctly, however, that she knew of no ill blood between her husband and Dr. Bellamy. She also told a strange tale of something being put in the milk several times and of Keats refusing to drink it on account of the bad taste. She also said that she saw nothing of Keats between breakfast and night.

Mr. Keats knew deceased eight or ten years. He lived with me in 1877, working on the farm while his wife did cooking and washing and attended to the garden. The killing was done Nov. 7, 1877. Dr. B.'s house is about 200 yards from the big house (boarding-house). Dr. Bellamy told me shortly before that he had been for the keys. I told him he could not get them till Christmas. He wanted to move in and for me to have Brown at the still-house. I did not consent, as that would take Brown too far from his work. That was all said on the subject; no angry words. I had made arrangements with Dr. B to ride into Clarksville with him on the morning of the killing, but quite early that morning he came to me at the still-house, where I slept, gave me a drink of whiskey and said he could not go with me. I gave Brown orders about chopping wood in the hollow, and then rode to Clarksville. Sun was rising when I started. Came to the house of old man Bellamy (father of defendant) after riding about two miles. Old man came to the gate and handed me his watch to get mended at Cooke's. Arrived in Clarksville between 11 and 12 o'clock, the distance being about 18 miles. Got back about dark. Heard of murder about three miles before I got home. When I got home saw Dr. Bellamy. I said the man must have died of apoplexy. B. said no, he knew better, though he also said he had not seen the body. At the inquest before 'Squire Fredericks Dr. B. was asked to write out the verdict. He did so, but objected to writing the words "came to his death by the hands of persons unknown." The woman Agnes remained in the house till Friday following, and then moved out and Dr. B. moved in. (The killing was on Wednesday. Dr. B. said the day of the funeral he had fixed Brown and could now get the keys.

Cross examined by Judge Lurton: Bellamy had lived on the plantation three years with my consent. His house was not as convenient to live in as the boarding-house. He had had some plaistering done at the boarding-house before the killing. Bellamy's character was fair, but he was slow at payment. I was up when Bellamy came to my house on the day of the murder. The negroes were much excited about it when I returned from Clarksville. Don't know who they were, but Jessee Outlaw was one. (Other names were given which reporter could not hear.) Did not mention Bellamy's talk of fixing Brown for a year. Bellamy afterwards spoke of clearing me of the charge. I made a memorandum of the murder and of Bellamy's watch at the time, both occurring Nov. 7. I employed counsel to prosecute Bellamy; was in town two days while the case was before the Grand Jury. Never suggested to Harrison Ogburn or to other negroes to assassinate Bellamy. I first quarreled with Dr. B. a short time before the indictment was found. A little before that Dr. B., Cave Outlaw and another called my attention to the confession of negroes that I had employed them to assassinate Bellamy. Ransom Morrow, Sanford [some other names mentioned] were of the party. Among other things, Dr. B. told me on that occasion that I might put the case in court. Morrow said they would hold me responsible if anything were done to Dr. B.

[The defendant had a paper before him to which he seemed to refer. Judge Larton claimed that counsel had a right to see that paper. Keats said that though he had it out he had read nothing from it, not having his spectacles. The discussion was renewed in the afternoon but counsel waived the claim.]

Bellamy told me during the visit that he could clear me of the charge. There was a pistol in Bellamy's pocket. I never said to Sterling S. (name not distinguished) that I could have anybody's life taken.

Olive Ogburn, colored boy, alluded to by first witness and Miss Laura Welker was brought to prove that Dr. B. was seen near the place shortly after the murder. Much of their examination was taken up with details of locality unintelligible to this reporter in the absence of a chart.

It is apparently the theory of the prosecution that Bellamy murdered the man to get possession of his keys, that of the defence that Keats did it to avoid settling with the deceased for his years wages.

The evidence taken yesterday (Friday) could not be reported soon enough for this issue.

An Important Law Suit.

By far the heaviest litigation and most important suit in our Circuit Court at its present term, was the case of D. Weaver vs. the City of Clarksville. The amount involved, about five thousand dollars, and a new question of law, the construction of the "ten years statute" barring "actions on judgments," caused it to attract great interest from the public and the bar.

D. Weaver obtained judgment against the city in 1866 for bridge bonds. No process or motion was had upon this judgment until November 25, 1878, when execution was issued. It is said that there is much reason to believe that it has been satisfied. However that may be, the lapse of time was more than ten years, and the city by its attorneys, moved to quash the execution, urging that the statute precluded its issuance, without revival by scire facias. Judge Lurton, Judge Smith and Mr. Daniel represented D. Weaver, and Judge Rice and City Attorney Rhodes appeared for the city. The arguments of counsels, which were very comprehensive and exhaustive, occupied more than a day. Judge Stark sustained the motion and granted the execution, a victory for the city. The case goes to the Supreme Court. Much credit is due Mr. Rhodes for the attention and ability he devoted to the defense of the city.

SENATOR MAXEY says Texas will have at least 15 additional members of Congress after the next census. That is good news for the Democracy.

Echoes From Jordan Springs.

One almanac maker, as informed by two of our fellow citizens, has already anticipated the change necessary to be made in our calandar on the basis of a statement made by Maj. Davis in his Christmas speech at Oakwood. He gives eighty-one days to a certain month.

Mr. H. E. Bacon, of our sister town, Garrettsburg, has been dangerously ill for some time. His life has been despaired of. It seems that during the Christmas he fell on the ice and injured one of his legs, which, sometime after, was attacked by erysipelas and gangrene. Mr. Bacon is, perhaps, 65 years of age. He has been an honest, industrious merchant for more than a quarter of a century and had amassed a fine fortune. He had just completed one of the most tasteful residences in southern Kentucky. He will be missed in his community.

The Barbee Institute, a school for the co-education of boys and girls, will be opened at Jordan Springs on the 10th of February. The cerriculum of this school embraces a thorough English course and also some of the ancient and modern languages if desired. There will be, perhaps, fifty pupils at the beginning. Board can be had in good families at moderate rates.

Mr. Cooper, drummer for the mammoth Gracey House of Clarksville, was in town last Friday soliciting orders. He is a young man of pleasing address and bids fair to be a useful acquisition to the House.

A new blacksmith shop has recently been put up on the corner of F. L. Porter's store house lot, and Uncle Jack, I think, intends to make the welkin (anvil) ring.

The colored Baptists of Pleasant Hill have a new church building. The colored Methodists of the same place are preparing to build. They deserve credit for their energy and devotion. We give them our hand in every good and useful work.

Green Smith has another fine son, making the fifth from his house for enrolment at the Institute.

We have several neighbors that have recently moved into the community. How many I have not yet ascertained. We give them a hearty welcome.

Ed. Hewell, of the Rose Hill neighborhood, leads to Hymens' altar, on Tuesday, the fair Miss Bettie Moss, daughter of W. D. Moss of Christian county, Ky. The nuptials will be celebrated by the Rev. W. W. Brinsfield.

Well, Ed. I know you made a good Confed.'
Ere you thought your bonny bride to wed;
And though your years of weary labor then were loss,
I hail you happy, now, in bringing home your Moss.

Our agreeable bailiff, Mac. Smith, recently sustained a painful injury by an accidental cut of the foot. He is convalescing, and will soon be like Gen. Pope—"headquarters in the saddle.

Since that snow and ice left for parts unknown the farmers have been looking up their agricultural interests. They report quite favorably of the wheat, and are cutting wood preparatory to burning seed beds.

The late warm weather has discovered that the winter turnips have not been killed. We'll soon have greens and jowl, and then would you not like to rusticate for a while, ye who bestride the tripod?

GREENBACK.

January 27, 1879.

R. F. KEESEE. M. H. MALON.

KEESEE & MALON,

(Successors to Cornelius Mehigan.)

No. 61 Franklin St., - Clarksville, Tenn.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, Castings,

And Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work.

Having purchased the entire stock of this house and added largely to it, we solicit the continuation of the patronage heretofore extended the house, and a fair share of the public trade at the lowest market price.

Prompt and personal attention will be given to all orders for Job Work,

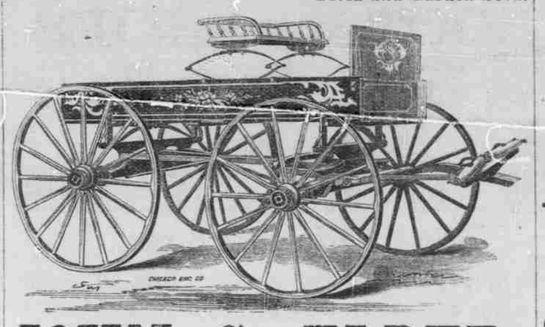
Guttering, Roofing, Galvanized-Iron Cornice Work and Slate Roofing.

Work guaranteed at the lowest rates. Give us a trial.

January 25, 1879-tf

NEW Agricultural AND Hardware HOUSE.

Studebaker Wagons,
Tennessee Wagons,
Milburn Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Buggies,
Field and Garden Seed.



JOHN S. ELDER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

Farm Machinery, Seed, Etc.,

Has Just Received

1 car load South Bend Chilled Plows,
1 car load Avery Plows,
1 car load Buggies, Phaetons and Barouches,
1 car load Studebaker Farm Wagons,
1 car load Milburn Farm Wagons,
1 lot Tennessee and Spring Wagons,
1 car load Clover and Timothy Seed,
1 car load Northern Seed Oats,
1 lot Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Herds Grass, etc.,
1 car load Cotton and Grass Rope,
3 cars good Timothy Hay,
500 Horse and Mule Collars,
500 pairs Traces,
40 Farm Bells, 50 boxes Axes.

Also now receiving a big stock of

Hardware, Iron Nails, Horse Shoes and Blacksmith Tools,

TOBACCO SCREWS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TREES,

Blind Bridles, Back Bands, Hames, Traces, &c.,

Stoves and Country Hollowware, Trot Lines, Stayings, &c.
Leathers, Calf Skins, Shoemaker Supplies, &c.
Clarksville and Avery Cast and Steel
Plows, Bars, Points, &c.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to cash buyers.

SALESMEN:

Ed. Turnley, J. H. Turnley, Martin Elder, John S. Elder, T. P. Burke,

February 1, 1879-tf

DORITY.
OLDHAM.
POINDEXTER.

Dority, Oldham & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS!

No. 30 Franklin St.,

Clarksville, - - Tenn.

The customers of this house may rely on getting full value for their money. Our stock is entirely fresh, and was bought for CASH.

Orders by mail will receive the most careful attention.

Respectfully,

DORITY, OLDHAM & CO.

October 26, 1878-tf

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Stoves, Tinware,

Sheet-Ironware,

House-Furnishing Goods,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Franklin Street, - - Clarksville, Tenn.

We are fully prepared to furnish all kinds of goods in our line as cheap as the cheapest, consisting of French, China, White Granite and C. C. Ware in every variety.

COOK STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
PLAIN AND ENAMELED GRATES,
WALLACE PATENT GRATE,
IRON MANTELS, ETC.
SOLID SILVER WARE,
PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
CROCKERY, ETC.

Also Chimnry Tops, Patent Flues, Drain Tile and Fire Brick. We are prepared to do Tin and Slate Roofing, Galvanized Iron Work, Guttering, etc., at bottom prices. We have many useful articles in the House-Furnishing line. Please call and see for yourselves.

Kincannon, Wood & Co.

N. B.—If you want to go to house-keeping we can fix you.

January 11, 1879—tf

Prepared for the FALL & WINTER TRADE.

Our stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE & FLOUR,

is now large and complete. Those wanting a real fine barrel of Northern Flour can be supplied with our

F. F. F. G.,

which we can guarantee to please anybody.

Walter McComb & Co.

November 30, 1878-tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Great Clearance Sale

—OF—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

LADIES' CLOAKS,

DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Etc.,

Phillip Lieber having made me his assignee for the benefit of his creditors, I will, from this day forward,

SELL AT COST FOR CASH

—At His—

TRADE PALACE,

Franklin Street, Clarksville,

The mammoth stock of goods in store, consisting of all kinds of Dry Goods, Carpeting, etc., a choice selection lately purchased in the east. Those wanting cheap goods of any kind will find this the place to buy them. Come early and get choice selections.

GUS REXINGER, Assignee.

January 18, 1879—4w.

Keesee & Northington

Have a choice selection of

New crop Louisiana Sugar & Molasses,

Choice Illinois Flour,

RIO AND OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEES,

NEW CANNED GOODS,

of every description, such as Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pineapples, Oysters, Corn, Deviled Ham, Corn Beef, Jellies, Condensed Milk.
Pickles, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Fire Crackers, etc., etc.

PURE OLD LINCOLN & ROBERTSON CO. WHISKIES

GIN, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

At Lowest Prices, Wholesale or Retail. no23-tf

R. H. WALKER. HERBERT O. HAMBAUGH.

R. H. WALKER & CO.,

TOBACCO SALESMEN

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

New Providence Warehouse, New Providence, Tenn.

All Tobacco will be insured while in store in our Warehouse until sold, at the expense of the owner, whether advanced on or not, unless we have written orders from the owner not to insure. nov9-6m

1852. 1878.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET.

Have now on exhibition a NEW stock of the most exquisite styles of

Fall Dress Goods.

Cashmeres, Shawls, Flannels,

Hamburgs, Underwear,

the latest Novelties in

CLOAKS:

A large stock of CUSTOM-MADE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of the best factories of such renown as Siegler Bros., Demlars, and others.

An immense stock of

Clothing and Hats, Boots and Shoes

UNDERWEAR, JEANS, SHIRTS,

for which we take measures to order and guarantee a good fit.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find our WHOLESALE Department complete, especially in pretty Prints, Boots and Shoes; Clothing, etc.
Buying exclusively for CASH, we are thus enabled to offer our goods at the LOWEST price.
We endeavor to give entire satisfaction, and invite the citizens of adjoining counties to give us an early call.
Two large Shade Trees before our double store.

Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

October 5, 1878. 11 and 12 Franklin Stree.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between M. V. Hatcher and R. F. Ferguson, under the name of M. V. Hatcher & Co., expires this day by limitation. All persons indebted to the firm will pay to M. V. Hatcher, and all debts owing by the firm (of which it is believed there are none) will be paid by the same. The business will be continued at the same stand (N. Y. Mills) by M. V. Hatcher. M. V. HATCHER, R. F. FERGUSON.

Feb. 1, 1879-tf

A Card.

Having sold my stock of stoves, tin, etc., to Keesee & Malon, who I have authorized to collect and settle the debts of the house, I would respectfully request those knowing themselves indebted to call and settle. I am very thankful to my friends and the people of Clarksville for their very liberal patronage, and hope they will continue to favor the new firm. Respectfully,

CORNELIUS MEHIGAN.

February 1, 1878-2t

P. J. YOUNG, Fashionable Tailor,

Having returned to Clarksville, offers his services to his old friends and all others who may wish good tailoring done. Also renovating and repairing done on short notice. Prices reasonable. Shop over V. L. Williams' boot and shoe store, next door to barber shop.

Feb. 1, 1879-1y

FREE TO ALL

Our Illustrated Priced Catalogue of Plants, Seeds, Trees, etc., with Colored Plate of New Plants, contains useful information, description, etc. Twenty-five greenhouses. We guarantee goods to be of first quality. Send three-cent stamp for postage. Address

NANZ & NEUNER
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Dealers wanted in every town.

Wanted.

A situation as Salesman in either a dry goods or grocery house. Ten years experience. The best of references given. Address, W. R. HUGHES, Jan. 25.-tf Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.