THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

J. S. NEBLETT. J. A. GRANT.

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Clarksville, Tenn.:

FRIDAY.....DEC. 18, 1868.

We publish to-day as much of the President's Message as we can find room for, and as much of it as is of general interest to the Southern reader. It is a scathing rebuke of Radical legislation, and the highest compliment to its force and truth is to be found in the angry and indecorous manner of its reception by both Houses of Congress. As a parting blow at Radicalism, it would fall with telling force upon any but a people blinded by ignorance and passion and controlled by designing knaves.

The hue and cry raised against the President upon the assumption that he favors repudiation, proves two facts: the one is the aptness of the Radicals for lying, and the other is their trepidation lest the people, when understanding how little the government realized for its bonds, by the gold standard, and that the bondholders have already received, in gold interest, more than they paid for the bonds, will demand that the debt be paid in kind, or be repudiated. When this is fairly understood and appreciated by the masses, with the additional fact that the laboring men pay tax upon all they own and all they consume, whilst the bondholder is exempt from taxation upon his thousands and millions in bonds, and the debt still increasing, the people will see that the debt must be paid in greenbacks or repudiated; or ruin must be the result. The President foresees this result, and because he would avert it by patriotic and wise legislation, the mercenary knaves who hold the reins of power pervert his honest and truthful admonitions into advocacy of the very evils against which he warns them. Nothing, in the future, is clearer to our mind than repudiation, unless it be averted by measures which have the sanction of justice and are demanded by the best interests of the country. Look at the facts as they will come to be understood by the people!

In the first place, the holders of bonds are a favored class, paying no tax upon their often ill-gotten wealth, whilst the laboring men pay upon all they are worth and then pay all that should be exacted from the favored class. In the second place, these favored few have their dues paid in gold, whilst the oppressed millions are forced to take depreciated paper in payment of any debt due them, even though the bond-holder be paid in gold. In the third place, the government received for a large amount of its bonds but forty cents in the dollar, yet is required to pay a dollar in gold for the forty cents, and gold interest on the dollar instead of on the forty cents actually received. In the fourth place, the enormous debt is as much the result of embezzlement by dishonest officials as of the actual expenditures necessary to the prosecution of the war, and, in the fifth place, in spite of the enormous sum derived from taxation since the war, the debt has gradually increased because of the wasteful extravagance of a sectional Congress, and the unrebuked thieving of irresponsible agents.—These are the facts that plead in favor of repudiation, and enlightened justice will, everywhere, recognize them as ample justification of a measure of redress prompted no less by the instinct of self-preservation than by the spirit of fair dealing between the government and the citizen. It is Congress, not the President, that is paving the way to repudiation, and that by acts more convincing than logic—by acts that will drive the people to choose between ruin and the repudiation of a debt nowhere sanctioned by the Constitution—a debt trebled by theft—a debt increasing through fraud and incompetency and from the payment of which the bloated wealth of the bondholder is exempt whilst the hard earnings of the laborer are mortgaged for generations to come, for the payment of his proportion as well as that of his exempted and favored neighbor.

THE Legislature has passed, through its first reading, a resolution calling a State Convention to retinker the Constitution. The bill provides that the vote be taken on the 22d of February, the tickets to be—convention or no convention—and if the vote be in favor of a convention, then the Governor shall convene the present Legislature which shall act as such convention. This is evidence of either gross stupidity or of unblushing knavery, the purpose of which is to give the present members another grab at the treasury in new characters. There is not a man in the State, desirous of an amended Constitution, who is willing to trust the work to the men under whose malignity and corruption the State is now suffering. We want no convention, already packed, and if we can not have a free election of delegates, the whole thing is a mockery and an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the State, and ought to be repudiated with scorn.

THE proceedings in Congress indicate no abatement of Radical hatred of the South and no change of purpose to pervert the Republic into an iron despotism. Their motto seems to be, everything for power and vengeance, nothing for liberty and country!

BEECHER is, at last, turning his battery upon the demoralization of the country—locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. He should have thought of this when he turned his pulpit into a political rostrum, when he preached war instead of peace, when he substituted the abominations of puritanism for christian morality, free-lovism for the sanctity of matrimony and elevated fast women as models of female purity.—That moral corruption should have followed the examples and teachings of such preachers as he, is the unavoidable sequence of cause and effect, and that he is now sensible of the dire results of New England doctrines upon the people of the North, only proves that he has ordinary discernment, without honesty enough to abandon the evil of his way. He is to-day the same reckless Radical that he was yesterday, and his attacks upon the villainy his party has engendered mere hypocritical cant and a reaching after cheap notoriety.

He sees, at last, that the forced and wrongful abolition of slavery is followed by evils infinitely greater than slavery itself, and has a faint perception of the fact that the commission of one great wrong is always followed by others. When wholesale robbery and murder are sanctioned and enjoined by a government, the result must be that the people thus trained will, in their individual capacity, stickle at no crime. The Radicals have thus been trained—the leaders are plethoric with stolen wealth, and the rank and file lack only the opportunity to grow rich by the same means.

THE letter of advice, from the Comptroller, to the Legislature, caused as much angry feeling in that body as the President's message did in the halls of Congress. The reason is obvious—the truth hurts wrong-doers, and conscience has a sting even for the most hardened culprit. Until detected, a thief is usually a quiet citizen, but tell him he is a thief and he is more indignant at the charge than if he were honest. The Tennessee Legislature and the National Congress, kindred in spirit and differing only as the greater and the lesser of the same thing, are filled with rage and mob spirit, because men in authority tell them what they are and the crimes they have committed against liberty and justice—the people and their most vital interests.

A "new rebellion," it appears, has been started at Bainbridge, Ga., where the ladies are said to have resolved to leave off Yankee goods, and wear homespun, which they will manufacture themselves.

We wish the patriotic spirit of those women could be infused into the men of the South. In that case, the ladies could quit the use of yankee goods without having to spin and weave their own apparel, and the South would present as no other country ever did.

CONGRESS is tinkering with the currency; the whisky tax; the Federal Constitution; matters in rebeldom, and everything else they know nothing about. But the proceedings are so fearfully mixed and so profusely scattered, that we can not find room for a third of it, and an abstract is not worth the labor.

THE insurrection in Spain is reported as having resulted in the surrender of the insurgents. We are curious to see whether the provisional government is base enough to follow the example of the Radicals in its treatment of Spanish citizens.

THE motion to quash the indictment against Mr. Davis has gone up to the Supreme Court, and we think it likely that Court will quash it.—The administration will be to blame if it fail to seize so good an opportunity to get rid of its elephant. It was never intended that Mr. Davis should be tried. Then why spin out a farce that has disgusted every patriot and made no capital for the managers?

IT is the boast of the Radicals that the election of Grant will bring peace to the South, in advance of his inauguration. Will they look at Arkansas and say what is the matter there? The rebels are quiet, but the Radical authorities and militia are on the rampage. Can not Grant, as chief in command, put a stop to these outrages? If he cannot, how is peace to be secured?

WE have received from the President a pamphlet copy of his late Annual Message, which we shall preserve as a pearl cast before the swine herded in the National Capitol.

AMONG the bills that have passed a second reading in the Senate, is one to abolish the office of Railroad Receiver, and another to exempt from taxation, for ten years, capitalists desiring to settle in the State. There is also something said about Kuklux, but we let that pass.

THE rumor is still afloat that Grant is going to have a Cabinet, and that he is going to have peace also. But opinions differ as to who will be the Cabinet, and as to the sort of peace he is resolved upon.

MORE BANKS.—A bill incorporating about half a dozen banks in different parts of the State passed its third and last reading in the Senate yesterday. Said institutions are now chartered, and when the capital stock is raised will be prepared to enter business. One bank is authorized to commence operations on a capital stock of one thousand dollars.—*Press and Times.*

Twenty-seven millions in coin will be taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department on the 1st of next month, to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881 and the five-twenties falling due at that time.

The following correspondence is published by request of the President and Managers of the Tennessee Orphan Asylum:

CLARKSVILLE, Dec. 2d, 1868.

Mrs. A. G. Munford, Treasurer, pro tem., Tennessee Orphan Asylum, Clarksville, Tenn.

DEAR MADAM: You will please accept the enclosed sum, ($25) contributed by the children of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the children under your care. The contributors desire to express their kind sympathy for the little ones who in the Providence of God have been left fatherless in the world, with their hope that your Institution may be crowned with that success its noble design so justly merits.

Very Respectfully,
JNO. W. FAXON,
Sec'y Presbyterian S. School.

CLARKSVILLE, Dec. 12th, 1868.

Mr. Jno. W. Faxon, Sec'y Presbyterian S. S.

MY DEAR SIR: Please say to the children of your school that their contribution of $25 00 has been received, and tender to them, in behalf of our Board of Managers and Orphan School, most heartfelt thanks for this token of their kind remembrance.—Coming as it does from children, it bears with it the sweet odor of loving charity.

The dear Savior, who knoweth all things, knoweth that they have thus remembered *His poor*, and sends to them words of encouragement and a message of love: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these ye did it unto me." "Ye shall not be without your reward." Ever, dear children, worship God by doing good.

"He who loves God as he should
Makes his heart's love understood
By good deeds."

Could you but see those sad faces of our dear orphans upturned to Heaven as they all, with one accord as if were, repeat that sweet prayer, "Our Father," you'd indeed feel that Jesus dwelt in the Orphan's Home, in the heart of every little one there, and that what you had done for them was done for Him. May God bless you, my dear sir, with all the officers, teachers and children of your school, is the prayer of

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. A. G. MUNFORD,
Treasurer pro tem.

COMPTROLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 11, 1868.—Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I brought with me into this office a firm determination to discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability. This determination I do not propose to relinquish, nor willfully to fail in the carrying of it out. These truths taken in connection with my duty under the law, to provide for the payment of the January interest imperatively demand, in justice to myself as well as to the interest of the State, that I should call the attention of the Legislature to the following statement:

It will be remembered that the act of September 5, abolishing the "Board of Finance, etc.," specially makes it the duty of the Comptroller "to provide for the payment of the interest accruing on the State debt." The Legislature will also remember that I favored the enactment of that law, and said that if the Comptroller's office was cut loose from the entanglements of a Board of Finance, the interest could be surely and easily paid.

In coming to this conclusion, I reasoned from what I supposed to be fixed facts: First, the resources of the State, which I understood, and secondly, the universal pledge, from the highest to the lowest, (as I understood it) that the State debt would not be increased, but that, on the contrary, a number of our roads would be sold for the bonds of the State, and the liabilities of the State thus lessened. Clothed with the authority conferred by the act above aluded to, and with assurances that no more bonds would be issued to railroads, etc., I went to New York, and, as Comptroller of the State, gave unqualified assurance from his Excellency the Governor, and the State Legislature, that the public debt would not be increased, but lessened. This statement was believed to be true, and, on the strength of it, I borrowed $400,000 at 6 per cent per annum, when money there was worth 7 per cent in gold on call.

Besides this, many parties in New York, through the influence of the friends of our State there, were influenced to invest heavily in our bonds, not for purposes of speculation, but permanently.

The condition of our credit in New York now must be inferred from the following, which I gave as it is:

Since the introduction of the bill proposing to increase the State debt nearly three millions of dollars, I have received dispatches and letters from parties who had advised investment in our bonds, severely censuring parties here for receiving them, and from others who, being advised by the friends of our State to invest, did so, asking "what to do with their bonds; and in answer to proposition to arrange for the payment of the January interest, I am informed that the negotiation of a loan is conditional and awaits the result of the proposition to increase the debt of our State, while some of the best friends the State has in New York, and those who have done us great service since July, 1860, write me positively that New York will carry our State no longer, if we increase our liabilities now by issuing more bonds to railroads."

This is the state of the case this morning, and in view of the near approach of the January interest, and being unwilling for the blame to be laid at my door, if our State credit goes by the board and our interest takes a downward tendency instead of steadily rising, I hasten to lay it before your honorable body.

And I close by remarking that a desire to defeat the passage of the omnibus bill does not call forth this communication, but a higher duty than that—the placing before the Legislature the facts, on the proper management of which depends, in my opinion, the salvation or the destruction of the credit of the State. Your obedient servant,

G. W. BRACKBURN,
Comptroller.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Moniteur of to-day publishes in an extra issue the following important intelligence from Marid:

The insurgents yielding to the terms set forth in a proclamation issued by General Cabillero surrendered yesterday and the people have given up their arms to the government. The troops now hold all quarters of the city.—Correspondencia of Marid says the Duke of Montpensier had previously made an offer of his personal services to the provisional government to assist in suppressing the revolt in Cadiz, and that this action on the part of the Duke was prompted by the belief that the insurrection was a movement instigated and conducted by the Carlist party.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The insurrection in Cadiz has terminated with the surrender of the insurgents. Many of them desired to deposit their arms at the American consulate's, instead of delivering them to the Government authorities; but Gen. Deroda refused to allow them to so dispose of their weapons, and held them to a strict compliance with the terms of his proclamation.

CADIZ, Dec. 14.—The insurrection here is at an end. The insurgents have given up their arms to the military officers, and the people generally are returning the arms which they had secreted at their homes. Perfect quiet now prevails, and there are no indications of the recent disturbances, except patrols of soldiers in the streets and military guards around the Hotel de Ville and other public buildings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Times says a scheme is on foot to have the tax on whisky again raised to two dollars, and Congress is being quietly secured in support of it.

The Times denies the reported story relative to the Alaska purchase money, and says $7,200,000 were sent from this city to Russia last August. The $5,000,000, referred to as having been sent from London, were in payment of the Russian railroad loans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Tribune editorally says: "We are advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is pretty certain to adjudge the legal-tender act unconstitutional.—We are told that there will probably be but one dissenter from the court's judgment."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Committee on Reconstruction this morning examined the Republican Committee from Mississippi, relative to the alleged frauds in that State at the late election. The Committee on Elections will this week take up the contested cases from Tennessee and Missouri.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Sturliff, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 1,500 majority.

WASHINTON, Dec. 14.—The President presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the operations of that bureau from its organization to the end of the present month. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from colored persons in Georgia, asking a remedy for outrages to which they had recently been exposed. Appropriately referred.

Mr. Sherman presented a memorial and address of members elected to the Legislature of Mississippi and others, alleging that the Constitution was adopted by a majority of registered voters in that State, and praying Congress to recognize it as the Constitution of Mississippi, and put in operation the State government under it. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Morgan introduced the following bill, to provide for the redemption in coin, of the United States notes and fractional currency:

Be it enacted, That hereafter there shall be no sales of gold belonging to the treasury, and that which may hereafter accrue over and above the amount required to pay the interest of the public debt and for other specific uses, specified by law, shall be reserved and set apart for the redemption of United States notes and fractional currency.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of July, 1871, the Treasurer of the United States shall pay in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and at such other points as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, all notes and fractional currency that be presented for redemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the national banks shall pay in coin such of their notes as may be presented for redemption, and shall, on and after the 1st day of July, 1870, reserve and hold in their vaults all the coin that may be received by them as interest on their stocks held by the government for the redemption of their stocks.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That until the 1st of January, 1872, at which time they are required to begin the redemption of their notes, the national banks shall keep and hold in their vaults the whole reserve of legal tender notes, as required by law, and on and after that time the reserve of legal tender notes as fast as withdrawn, shall be replaced with coin in like amount, and said banks shall thereafter be required to hold a reserve in coin to the like amount, and for the same purpose as now required by law, to be held in legal tender notes, provided that the Comptroller of the Currency may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, allow said banks to hold a portion of said reserve not exceeding two-fifths of the amount required by law, in the United States notes.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may cause so many of the United States notes as may be redeemed under the provisions of this act to be cancelled as may in his judgment be necessary to the proper limitatation of the currency, provided further, that all fractional currency that may be redeemed shall be cancelled.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of January, 1872, the United States notes shall cease to be a legal-tender in payment of debts, but shall be redeemable in payment of government dues as now provided by law.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to negotiate and sell bonds of the United States to be due in thirty years and redeemable by the government at its pleasure after ten years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., the principal and interest payable in gold on such an amount as may be necessary to carry into operation the provisions of the second section of this act.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—The omnibus railroad bill provides for the issuance of two million and a half of State bonds to certain railroads was defeated in the House to-day. By the decision of the majority no other measure increasing the State indebtedness can pass.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—In compliance with the demands of the Turkish ultimatum, the Greek Government is requested to disband its volunteer corps and forbid Grecian officials from participating in Cretan insurrection, and also permit the families of insurgents to return to Crete. Greece refuses these demands and looks upon them as offensive. The Turkish Minister is preparing to depart from Athens.

JEFF. DAVIS ON "BURIED JERUSALEM."

The London Evening Star of the 28th of November says: Mr. Jefferson Davis made a speech at Leamington on Wednesday on rising to second a vote of thanks to a gentleman who had lectured on "Buried Jerusalem" before the members of the Local Philosophical Society. Mr. Davis made various allusions to the Holy Land as the cradle, humanly speaking, of civilization as well as the Christian religion. Referring to the emolition of the Temple he observed that although all must regret the ruin of a structure so much connected with the early history of religion, yet we might be consoled by the belief that it was necessary that the temple should fall in order that the Star of Bethlehem might be seen of all men. He expressed his gratification at hearing from the lecturer (the Rev. Dr. Tristman) that the Palestine explorations had been inaugurated under the patronage of English women and executed by Englishmen. It was becoming a woman—for she was the last at the cross and the first at the sepulchre—to commence the explorations in confirmation of the great truths of Christianity. And it was well for Englishmen to undertake the work of exploration, for their blood was mingled with that of the Norsemen, with the Saxons, the teachers of the harmonious conglomeration of liberty and law, community and independence, individuality and self-will; and with the troubadour, the knightly soldier, represented in the Norman. These three elements combined in Englishmen, led to adventure, to love of truth, and gave the heart to do whatever the will might desire. The devine truths upon which our happiness here and hereafter was engrafted had been more and more established as science had trodden in the path of revelation. Such explorations as those which Dr. Tristam had narrated had revealed things not before fully comprehended, and shown that as they progressed truth would be more established, "for her years are eternal."

A Government of Rings.

The Government of the United States is no longer a Government.—It is simply a system of jobs managed by a series of rings. Formerly, the most dangerous of these was the whisky ring. Its vigor and potency was illustrated when the tax on whisky was reduced one-half and whisky advanced ten cents. That which tax-gatherers remitted to the manufacturers was used in controlling the elections.

The most dagerous ring, outside of that of Jay Cooke and the national banks, is the railroad ring. A member of this organization has recently boasted that he was drawing annually five per cent on five millions, and had never paid in one dollar. The government fell among thieves. They were enriched by public lands, enough to make kingdoms for several thousand German monarchs. Not content with this, our beneficent Government created, as it seems, for the sole use of rings, gave them bonds enough to iron and equip the road.—A light mortgage, fastened upon the imperial domain, given the ring by the Federal Government, furnishes all the money needed and fills the purses of the princely stockholders. This ring is on its first legs.

It will grow until it overshadows the continent. Not content with a road which makes millionaries of its builders in the very process of construction, this ring will buy up the travel and traffic between New York and San Francisco. Since their road is too far north to serve them through the whole year, this very ring will make the new Congress build for it another road from the Pacific, through Texas, connecting California with the Gulf States. Then the Union will be wholly at the mercy of the imperial railway ring. There will be no future contests between political parties. The recent Presidential election was determined by Belmont, the bondholders, and the railroad rings of New York. In fact, this is no long er a government of the people. For years past no one has imagined that perjury was a crime, or that the Constitution had validity. The tariff, national bank, railroad, telegraph and whisky rings constitute the thing once denominated the Union, which is termed, in derision of Federal law, the "nation." The "nation," therefore, is a mighty system of "rings," and they are grevliously at fault who imagine that it owes existence to the people or the States.

The Clarksville and Waynesboro Railroad.

The Board of Incorporators of the Clarksville and Waynesboro Railroad Company, met at the Capitol on the 10th inst inst.

The following persons were chosen from each county of the proposed route, to open books and solicit subscriptions:

Colonel J. J. Buck, of Clarksville; M. J. J. Cagle, of Dickson; Thomas J. Cypert, of Waynesboro, and J. N. Pucket, of Centerville.

Senator William A. Garner, of Lawrence, was authorized to solicit stock.

J. N. Pucket and J. J. Cagle were instructed to seek the passage, by the Legislature, of a chance in the charter of the Clarksville and Waynesboro Railroad Company, so that the road shall strike a point at or near Waynesboro; and also, authority for consolidating said company with the Ætna branch of the Northwestern Railroad, under the name of the Clarksville, Ætna and Waynesboro Railroad Company.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet here on the 24th proximo, at which time the members of Etna Branch of the Northwestern Railroad are requested to be present.—*Nash. Banner.*

Tennessee Press Association.

A meeting of the Tennessee Press Association is hereby called at Nashville, on the second Monday in January, 1869, at the office of the Union and American, at 12 o'clock M., upon business of importance. A full attendance is requested.

THOMAS BOYERS, President.
HUNTER NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Col. Stanley Mathews is named as Attorney General in Grant's cabinet.

"H. V. B.," Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following illustrations of the conduct of politians toward office-seekers:

A person who was cashiered during the war for participation in gigantic frauds has been here working earnestly for an important position, and to help him has strong letters from men whose name are known throughout the land, and known, too, for upright citizens. Another man, who himself is so illiterate that he does not venture to write his own private letters, has obtained the indorsement of the leading men in the Senate and in the House for an office, the proper management of which is a matter of consequence to every tax-payer in the country. A third man, whose irregularities as an officer have been exposed in the daily press, has urgent letters asking his appointment from men who have either filled Cabinet positions or had the opportunity of refusing them. One Western Senator, who could be named, has given five different persons letters recommending them for the same office; another Senator has extended his favors to three, and a Representative from Ohio has requested the same place for three of his friends.

The Situation in Tennessee.

The report of Comptroller Blackburn submitted to the Legislature yesterday shows that 1,585,083 acres of land were listed in 1868, more than were in 1867, and that the aggregate value of "other property" is less in 1868 than in 1867 by $32,153,070, and that the aggregate value of the real estate and personal property for the year 1888 is less than in 1867 by $17,304,193 35; also that more polls were listed in 1858 than in 1867 by 9130, and also that the State and school tax for 1868—in the aggregate—only exceeds that for 1867 $450,991 08, notwithstanding the fact that the tax was higher on property by 15 cents to the $100 worth.

A Printer in Luck.

Mr. Wm. McMahon, a young man engaged in the printing and lithographic establishment of Messrs. German & Bro., yesterday received a letter from his father, who has just arrived at Philadelphia, informing him of the pleasant fact that he has fallen heir to eight thousand pounds sterling, or $40,000 in gold, from an estate in England. The lucky typo "pulled up stakes" yesterday and left for Philadelphia, bidding a lasting farewell to the "art preservative."—*Louisville Democrat, 16th.*

General Stoneman has informed a Washington correspondent that he will expend the Virginia stay-law—which expires January 1st—so as to protect worthy debtors, widows and orphans.

Two old colored men, the body servants and carriage drivers of Thomas Jefferson, passed through Alexandria recently in the cars, on their way to Ohio, their present home.

SETTLE & EVERETT,

Wholesale and Retail

CONFECTIONERS!

—AND—

Family Grocers!

HARRISON & WALL'S NEW BUILDING,

Franklin Street,

CLARKSVILLE, - - TENN.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED at their new stand, a large and varied assortment of

Confectioneries, Toys, Fruits, and Family Groceries.

To an examination of which we invite the attention of the public generally.

Tobacco and Cigars.

We keep on hand the best quality and brands. Also a large assortment of

Brandies, Wines and Whiskey,

Of every variety.

BREAD, CAKES, Etc.

We have employed a most excellent workman, and will keep constantly on hand

Bread of Superior Quality,

Cakes of Every Description and Variety, Plain or Ornamented, in the finest style.

To which we invite the attention of the public generally. Families and parties supplied, at short notice, with everything needed. S. & E.

Dec. 18, 1868-tf

Floyd St. Planing Mill.

J. DICKSON BROWN & CO.

Floyd St., one Square North of Main.

WAREROOMS,

No. 12 West Main street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Mouldings, Architraves, Cornice, Base, Casings, Mantles, Store Doors, etc.

ALSO, PINE AND POPLAR SHINGLES, LATHS, FLOORING, and all kinds of Rough and Dressed PINE LUMBER.

Send for Price List.

Dec. 18, 1868-1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF BUTLER BRO'S & CO., Iron Manufacturers of Stewart county, Tenn., has been dissolved by consent, and the undersigned will settle the unfinished business. This Dec. 12, 1868.

DAVID THEOBALD.

Dec. 18, 1868-4t

FOR SALE OR RENT!

TWO DWELLING HOUSES AND TWO STORE HOUSES. Apply to

R. O. REESE.

Dec. 11, '68-2w

FOR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS BRICK RESIDENCE, in complete repair, with Ice, Carriage and Summer Houses, and all other necessary outbuildings, an excellent garden spot also attached, situated on Spring street.—Possession given immediately. Call on the undersigned for further particulars.

JOSHUA CORR, Ag't.

Dec. 4, '68-3t.

WANTED.—I want a man to take the Agency for Lloyd's great Double Revolving Maps of Europe and America, with the 4,000 county colored map of the United States on the back, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is 67x64 inches large, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers; cost $200,000 and three years' labor. Price $5, worth $50. A small capital will do to start with. Or a copy can be got for these great maps. Send for circular, terms, &c. Twenty new maps under way. J. T. LLOYD,

P. O. Box 1324 Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 27, '68-1m

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PRINTED

New Goods!

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING

—FOR—

Coulter, Hillman & Co.

We are offering Extra Inducements just now.

Call and see the Prettiest Calicoes in Clarksville.

Call and see the Cheapest Domestics in Clarksville.

Call and see the best Line of Plaid Linseys in Clarksville.

Call and see the Cheapest Flannels ever sold here.

A Prime Article of 4-4 Shaker Flannel ONLY 65 CENTS.

Best Assortment, Largest Variety and Cheapest Brown, Blue, Gray and Mixed Jeans ever Kept in this Market.

In Bed Blankets, we offer Special Bargains.

Beautiful Woolen Jackets, Nubias, Capes, Rigolits, Comforts, Just received.—Cheap.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF BALMORAL AND BOULEVARD SKIRTS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF HOOP SKIRTS.

Remember that a pretty, New Style Hoop Skirt can be found at 50 cents, also at 75 cents. These prices are acknowledged to be lower than any in the market. Call and supply yourselves with them and many other useful articles while the prices are so very low.

COULTER, HILLMAN & CO.

Where can I find the best stock of Ladies' Shawls, Cloaks and Furs? At COULTER, HILLMAN & CO.'S.

Where can I find the best supply of Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Stockings, Collars, etc.? At COULTER, HILLMAN & CO.'S.

Where can I find the cheapest Black Alpacas? At COULTER, HILLMAN & CO.'S.

Dress Goods in great variety at Low Prices.

New Shawls and Black Alpacas just received.

A large lot of goods just placed on our BARGAIN COUNTER, which will be sold, regardless of cost—many at half cost—all without a profit.

It is often the case that a Lady can get a Dress or a Child's Dress, or a remnant of desirable goods at a great bargain.

We shall spare no pains to make it to the interest of every one to visit our store.

In our stock, which is now full and complete, may be found many desirable goods for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Embroidered Slippers, for Ladies and Gentlemen, just received, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Furs, Brothe Shawls, Baby Jackets, Infants' Waists and Suits, and many other Nice goods, for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Any one wishing to purchase a nice Dress or Cloak for a Christmas Present, would do well to call on

COULTER, HILLMAN & CO

WE WISH TO AGAIN CALL THE attention of gentlemen to our very superior Black Beaver and Black French Cloths—also, Brown, Mulberry and Blue Cloths, single and double milled Black French Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres for Pants and Suits, Ready-made Shirts, Negligee Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Gloves, Socks, Very cheap Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, Paper Collars. Very superior Shirting Domestics.

We also offer the cheapest Black and Nutria Cassimere Hats to be found anywhere.

It costs you nothing to look. You may save very considerably by doing so.

Whenever any one wishes to purchase an article, we say give us a call before doing so. We can show you goods in a strong light, which is desirable. We never sell higher than any one else if we know it, (very often cheaper) so that every one is safe, to say the least, in trading with us.—We sell for cash only to all, and our prices are uniformly low.

COULTER, HILLMAN & CO.

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

Boots! Boots!! Boots!!!

Every man, woman and child who want Boots and Shoes will do well to look thro' our stock before buying. It embraces more good, serviceable goods than ever before.—There are hundreds of customers who are losing money because they will not take the trouble to look at our goods. We are so often told by persons that they regretted they had not called sooner. We are making new customers all the time, and there is every reason why we should make hundreds more. We keep the goods in great variety—we buy on better terms, because we pay cash for all our goods, and buy in large lots, thus having the advantage of the lowest prices. This is all reasonable, as every good business man well knows. We do not write these things simply to puff our goods. We want to acquaint the people with the advantages of getting their goods where they can find the best stocks at uniformly low prices—cheap to every one. One look at our Boots and Shoes will convince you. We are receiving weekly additions every week. Give us a call, and we will save money for you.

Respectfully,

Coulter, Hillman & Co.

December 18, 1868-tf

NEW GOODS

AT

COOKE'S!

IN RETURNING THANKS TO OUR friends and patrons, we would inform them that we have removed to our new and spacious store on Franklin street, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, where we have opened for their inspection the largest and most elegant stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering them.

Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Diamond, Opal, Pearl, Amethyst, Onyx, Sapphire, Garnet, Emerald, Moss, Agate, and all Gold Jewelry, in great variety. Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Pictures, Microscopes and Fancy Goods, all suitable for

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

We would call special attention to our assortment of

SPECTACLES,

which is very large, and embraces all kinds and prices, including the genuine Pebble. Satisfaction, in all cases, guaranteed.

We will take pleasure in showing our stock to all who may favor us with a call, and will offer them at our usually low prices.

N. B. Repairing in all its branches, as usual.

The Profits and Losses

—OF THE—

INSURANCE BUSINESS!

In the days when insurance was unknown, every man had to bear the whole of his own losses by fire or shipwreck. If he was poor, and his case appealed especially to the sympathies of his friends, a contribution might be made on his behalf to replace some portion of what had been taken from him; but this was nothing which he could certainly count upon. Like Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, all of his fortune might be swept away, and he rendered penniless in a single night. This happens even now, often, to those who are improvident enough not to insure their property. The hard earnings of years vanish before the flames or the waves, and leave their former possessors to begin life anew.

Insurance is a device whereby the effects of such calamities, instead of being concentrated upon single individuals, are divided up among many, and the burden thus borne by each is comparatively light. In its primitive form, it is an agreement between say a hundred men, that they will all equally contribute to make good the losses of any one of the number. If merchandise, ships or buildings belonging to one are destroyed, each of the other ninety-nine pays his one-hundredth part of their value, and thus the particular owner receives from his associates ninety-nine one-hundredths of his whole loss. The hundredth part of the amount, which he and all the rest pay, is called a PREMIUM. It is the price of a right to demand from others a contribution to replace the property destroyed, instead of being dependent upon their charity.

In practice, indeed, no such formal agreement is made. For the sake of economy and convenience, the business of insurance is carried on by a special class of men, or companies of men, who collect from each one of the insured his premium in advance, and out of the total thus collected pay to the losers the sums to which they are respectively entitled. Usually the men or companies fix the amount of the premiums at such rates as they think will meet all the losses likely to occur, and leave them a surplus as a reward for their own trouble. If they calculate aright in this respect, and no unusual loss occur, they make money. If they miscalculate, and unexpected losses have to be borne, they lose. For the safety of the insured in this latter contingency, a fund is usually provided, called a capital, out of which losses can be paid if necessary. But as a general thing, the amount of the premiums must equal or exceed the amount of the losses and expenses, or the business must stop.

There is an impression prevalent among some who have not become acquainted with the facts connected with the subject, that insurance is an extremely profitable business, and that the companies engaged in it receive a vast deal more money, in the shape of premiums, than they pay out for losses. Statistics, however, demonstrate that this idea is an incorrect one. In the three years, 1865, 1866 and 1867, the fire and marine companies of this State received in premiums $110,720,000, while they paid out for losses and expenses, $113,520,000. That is the aggregate insurance business for three years, of all those engaged in it in this State, resulted in a loss of $800,000. Some of the companies, to be sure, made money, but others had to draw upon their capitals, and the public actually gained $800,000 at their expense.

These considerations show that a great deal of skill and knowledge is requisite to so manage the insurance business as to make the premiums cover the losses and expenses. Careful estimates of the risk to which each particle of property insured is exposed, and of the likelihood of its being destroyed, must be made. All the circumstances under which accidents occur must be observed and studied, and inferences drawn from them. The average of losses in particular kinds of business must be noted, and premiums regulated accordingly. Even the personal character of those who apply for insurance must be taken into account, and allowance made for it. All this, and much more besides, is essential to the proper conduct of an insurance office—and without it, the business is sure to come to an unfortunate end.

Furthermore, it is apparent that not only must the men who attempt to carry on the business of insurance be competent to the task, but they must also have some other resources to meet their losses than merely the premiums they collect. With every precaution the losses will, as we have seen, sometimes exceed the premiums; and then, if there be no capital to fall back upon, those who hold policies are really not insured at all, and in case of a loss, fail of the relief they counted upon. Hence the necessity of some supervision of insurance companies to assure the public of their pecuniary ability, and to protect them from such bogus concerns as those which lately flourished in Jersey City—mere traps to catch premiums, without any expectation on the part of their managers of paying losses.—[New York Sun.

GET YOUR

Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Policies of

C. H. JONES,

General Insurance Agent, Clarksville, Tenn. If you do, in the day of calamity you will not regret it.