The Chronicle.

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

NEBLETT & GRANT,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

R. W. THOMAS,.....EDITOR.

Clarksville, Tenn.:

FRIDAY, MAY.....18, 1866.

NOT THE TRUE POLICY.

We regret to see a disposition on the part of some Southern journals, to treat every disturbance, riot, or murder to which the negro is a party, in a tone which seems to deprecate the wrath of the Radicals, and to imply an earnest desire to mollify the effect which these occurrences may have upon that vindictive party. Experience ought to have taught us that the South can do and say nothing squinting at propitiation, that will mitigate their malignity, or soften the bed of thorns prepared for us. The question is, not how much of the threatened evil we can avert, but how much the Radicals may have the power to inflict. So far as they are concerned, our destiny is fixed, in prospective, and our security against the grossest wrongs of political bondage, depends upon the power of the President, the co-operation of the Conservatives of the North and our own prudent, dignified and manly course. To merit justice, is one step towards securing it. To avert oppression, we must teach tyrants that we have the virtues and spirit of men worthy to be free—a suppliant attitude provokes violence and wrong at the hands of the wicked and cowardly. It is with these, the South has now to deal, and every act intended to propitiate—every word which seems to beg for mercy, will serve only to bring upon us a deeper degradation, and stronger outpouring of wrath and wrong. For the good it may do, we might as well earnestly protest that we had nothing to do with the Deering murder, or the exclusion of negroes from Northern theatres and churches, as to put in a plea of not guilty of the riots at Memphis and Norfolk.

The crimes and misdemeanors perpetrated in the South, should be spoken of, and dealt with, as purely domestic concerns, and with reference only to their legal and moral bearings—certainly not with an eye to their influence upon the conduct of the radical despots at Washington. When a penalty has been incurred, by a violation of State laws, let it be inflicted without regard to the color; let the facts be fairly given, for the sake of truth and justice, but let us not even seem to enquire what effect they may have upon Sumner and Stevens. They act upon the presumption, that the negro can do no wrong; let us act upon the conviction that the Radicals can do no right, and, if possible, let us forget that such monsters were ever spawned upon earth. They may have the power to inflict still greater wrongs upon the South than those already foreshadowed; but, since no humility, however degrading, can avert, and no whining entreaty mitigate them, let us not compromise dignity and honor by shaping an act, or qualifying word, with a view to the effect of either upon the policy of such malignant wretches.

The people of the South know their duty to themselves, to the government and to the negro, and intend to discharge that duty faithfully, not as a bid for a place in the Union, but simply because it is due to plighted faith, to political justice, to enlightened interest and instinctive honor. And if it be the purpose of the Radicals to crush such a people down to the level of the negro, or to raise the negro above them, it is a very grave mistake. And if the South is to be insulted and wronged until it consents to such a degradation, the experiment will be interrupted by the advent of the millenium, or the day of judgment. No amount of persecution can so far humble the proud spirit of the Southern people as to make them accept conditions so humiliating; nor can they be so far degraded as to endure, from a negro, insults which they will not tolerate in a white man. If negroes, of their own accord, or at the instigation of low whites, get up riots for purposes of robbery and murder, they will be shot down, and if they insult white men, on the street, they will be knocked down. This is a social law of the South—an instinct of the brave which can neither be confined in Bureaus nor eradicated by bayonets. And in suppressing negro riots, and resenting negro insults, few will stop to inquire what Sumner and Stevens may think of it. This social law of the South is enforced without respect to color, as Sumner may have learned from Brooks, and Stevens may learn, by application to some of the sable kin of his orange-colored wife.

The people of the South are willing to extend to the negro the fullest protection to life, liberty and property, but equal political and social privileges, he can no more enjoy here than in the midst of his aristocratic Northern friends. The God of nature never made him the equal of the white man, nor will he ever be so recognized, even, by the knaves who caused rivers of blood to be shed in support of a wild theory, which they are unwilling to reduce to practice, except as a scourge to a people whom they have long hated, and now hate the more, the more they wrong them. Oh, no! negroes can never be the social equals of aristocratic radicals, but they must be made the equals of a Southern race as far above the radical New England Yankees in all that is generous, brave and noble, as decent negroes are above the radicals of Tennessee. Shall we dishonor ourselves by humble appeals to the justice and humanity of such fiends incarnate? When a negro is knocked down, for unprovoked impudence, or is shot, or hung for savage crimes, shall we make haste to inform them that we ex-rebels didn't do it, or did it under peculiar circumstances of self-defense? For one, we answer, no!—The negro must be taught to behave himself—a lesson he would soon learn, but for the wicked counsel of debased Northerners, who hang around them, either for gain, or to inculcate hostility to their former owners, or to educate them as radical voters, or to get up riots as capital for Congressional speculation in Southern rights.

THE SERPENT TIGHTENING HIS COIL.—The Legislature, having succeeded in disfranchising nineteen-twentieths of the State, now call upon the President to furnish them five thousand muskets. These of course, are intended to be used as the means of enforcing obedience to the despotic decrees of that august body which embraces more ignorance, low vice, sordid ambition and meanness generally, than were ever before concentrated under one roof. We hope the President will inform them that Gen. Thomas has as many muskets as are needed in Tennessee, at present, and that it is bad policy to place fire-arms in the hands of mischievous fools.

THE NEW STATE.—Rumors from Washington indicate that the Radical Congress will aid the secessionists of East Tennessee in the consumation of their scheme for a division of the State. They want two more radical Senators, and Maynard to give them the strength to impeach the President. Let 'em rip! They are seeking their own ruin, and the day is not distant when that glorious work will be accomplished. There is a lion in their path.

TO BE TESTED.—We learn, from the Nashville Dispatch, that Charles S Cameron, of Memphis, has resolved to test the constitutionality of the franchise law. With this view, he is a candidate for Attorney General and proclaims that the election will be held on the 24th. If elected, Mr. C. will claim a relation to the Courts which can only be settled by a decision involving the legality of the act.

A NEW PENITENTIARY.—Thad. Stevens said, in a late speech, that hell is the Penitentiary which the people of the South deserve. If appointments, in that tropical region, are suggested by affinity—by similarity in feeling and purpose, old Thad. will be the keeper of that Penitentiary.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It seems that the blood-hounds of East Tennessee have been turned loose, by their keepers, in Nashville, upon the conservative Union men, and are chasing them beyond the limits of the State. They will not vote the Radical ticket, and exile or assassination is the penalty.

IN CHARACTER.—One Broomall, a member of Congress, in a late speech, likens A. H. Stephens to the Deering murderer. The brute does not know a gentleman when he sees him, therefore his slanders are unintentional compliments.

MARTIAL LAW.—An order from the Secretary of War, to Gen. Terry, announces that the peace proclamation puts an end to Martial Law in Virginia. Do not all the Southern States stand similarly affected by the peace proclamation? If not—why not?

WOULDN'T GO TO HEAVEN!—The McMinnville Enterprise says Brownlow wouldn't go to Heaven if the democratic party were there. There is a better reason than that for his not going there—he ain't fittin.'

From the Louisville Journal.

PRENTICE ON BROWNLOW AGAIN.

Old Gov. Brownlow, after keeping the filthy hole in his face shut for weeks, comes out with another attack upon us in his Knoxville Whig, which has ever been a disgrace to Knoxville, to Tennessee, to civilization, and to uncivilization. He never had mind enough to keep his body from rotting—consequently he has always been a mass of putrification; he has never had sufficient common sense to last him over night, so that he wakes up a miserable fool every morning; and this last effort of his in his Whig is the poorest, the feeblest, the jejunest, the most contemptible that we have seen even from *him*. It doesn't rise even to the low level of invective. There is no more talent in the writing than in the scrachings of a dung-hill. It is a mere concatenation of vulgar epithets and lies—vile lies for which there is not so much as the thin and shadowy ghost of a pretext. It is the simple raving of a broken-down, infuriated, and weak old man or no-man—so weak, that, like the lean dog we read of, he has to lean against a fence to do his barking. All the little atom of sense he ever had—if he ever had an atom—has gone to the grave before him—but not much before him it is to be hoped for mankind's sake. He has no right to be still haunting "the glimpses of the moon." He is a loathsome fistula of the body politic. He is a mangy old dog—a disgrace to his own fleas. He is a foul bubble floating on the surface of a cess-pool.

We (the senior editor of the Journal) shall give very few words to answering the charges made by this wretched old being against us. A thousand such creatures could not put us seriously upon the defensive. He talks about our furnishing during the war mules, corn, guns, and pistols in pursuance of large contracts with the Federal Government. We didn't furnish a mule or a grain of corn or any other article in all the war, and we had no interest in common with anybody that did. If we sold a few guns and pistols, it was our own business as much as publishing the Knoxville Whig is Brownlow's; we didn't have, or ask, or want the Government's consent. We sold to individuals under a Louisville license, just as the other newspaper offices in the city did, and only to *loyal* individuals. We owe nothing to the Government for favors during the war. We didn't make a farthing out of the Government; on the contrary, we suffered to the amount of thousands by its seizing our private property in Nashville, for the defense of that city, under promise of payment—and never paying a dime.

This poor old devil undertakes to hold *us* responsible for what is charged against Mr. Henderson, the owner of a minor interest in our paper, who is on trial at Nashville for alleged frauds as a mule contractor during the war. If the old wretch were not worse than a beast, or two beasts, (he should be cut up into a dozen), he would not assume Mr. Henderson's guilt before it is proved. We have assurances from high sources that Mr. Henderson is certain to be honorably acquitted, and we have not a doubt of it.—We have ever considered him and do consider him a gentleman of strict integrity; and the only witness against him in the Nashville trial is an infernal swindler and scoundrel by his own sworn confession. But, be that as it may, we are not responsible and the Louisville Journal is not responsible for Mr. Henderson's business transactions.—His business has at all times been outside of the Journal office. There is not a man in Louisville who has had less to do than he with the management of this paper, or even of its business affairs. He has never sought to have anything whatever to do with its management. If the old span of Sin at Nashville has the slightest evidence, amounting to even the thousandth part of the shadow of a suspicion, that we have at any time been involved in the matters charged against Mr. Henderson, let him bring it forth. And if he has *no* evidence, not even the most infinitesimal—as he *has not*—let the people of Tennessee decide for themselves what sort of a Governor (oh shame! that the title must be used.) they are cursed with. *He* has no scruples as to what charges he makes against men; he always invents the very worst and most infamous he can, and makes *them*. That is his only rule. He has no more regard for truth than the common father of himself and sin. He breeds lies as Satan's wives or concubines breed imps, or as flies breed maggots. If he didn't fill the atmosphere around him with lies he couldn't breathe it; he would die like a rat in an exhausted receiver. Lies are his meat, his drink, his lodging, his transportation, his whiskey, his snuff, and his tobacco. If we had the slightest occasion to prove our incorruptibility in opposition to the imputations we could do it by showing that we repeatedly declined during the war to be the richest man in Kentucky. But who has ever heard or ever will hear of that amboninable old scoundrel's resisting a temptation!

Brownlow has ever been a traitor and talked as a traitor and written as a traitor except when he hoped that he could make a political or pecuniary speculation by an affectation of loyalty. As long ago as 1856 he said in a book:

I take my stand with the friends of the institution of slavery in the South. Connected with this question, I will go as far as the next—even to *dying in the last ditch*.

After the breaking out of the rebellion he assumed for a time to be loyal and got into a rebel prison. As soon as he got out he published a number of his paper violently denouncing any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to put down the rebellion. He taintingly told the North that they would have quite as much as they could do to take care of themselves without interfering with the South—that they had better look at home. His paper contained several articles, all of the same character. And here we will state another fact in regard to him which we are authorized to state. He determined to advocate the election of a rebel to represent the Knoxville district in the rebel Congress.—He had an editorial article ready in type, when Judge C. F. Trigg and John Williamson, Esq. labored with him for hours to prevent his paper from taking the secession side. We can refer to Judge Trigg, United States Judge of Tennssee, for the truth of this statement. The Judge subsequently alluded to the matter in a spech at Memphis, saying, that, if *he* hadn't been as good a Union man as he was, Brownlow wouldn't have been as good a Union man as he was. But Brownlow concluded that it was for his interest to affect Unionism, and so he *has* affected it.

It is pretty extensively believed in Nashville that Brownlow is insane. We don't believe it. Insanity has been defined to be "the entanglement of thoughts," but he hasn't thoughts enough to make a tangle—'Tis a pity for him that he *isn't* insane, for it would be the only excuse, utter mental imbecility excepted, for the disgrace he is inflicting upon the State in which he dwells. He calls himself a man of God. He professes to be a messenger of "peace and good will to men." He holds himself up or out as a saint ordained and anointed to establish the spirit of Christianity among mankind.—But he has ever promoted strifes and fights and bloodshed in neighborhoods. He has been a pest, an itch, a leprosy, a yellow plague in every community. He has distilled venom like a human cohun upas. His tongue has ever been "set on fire of hell," his heart being the hell to kindle the wagging member. Belzebub's tail is forever coiled like a snake around the old miscreant's neck.—There has never been any more religion or decency in his sermons or his prayers or his exortations or his talk at death beds, than in the yellings of hyenas, the cursings of pirates, or the objurations of harlots. He has desecrated the house of God as much by his blasphemies as if he had stolen the sacramental vessels or used them in treating his congregation to apple-jack. It is a wonder that in his pulpit he has never been transfixed by the forked arrows of God's vengeance. He professes to guide them to heaven, and curses them to hell. He would go for universal damnation, provided he could be exempted himself. In his black robes and white cravat, he might remind one of a black snake with a white streak around his neck.

What an infinitely miserable old man this must be. He never did a generous or kind thing in his life. He was ever meditating the gratification of his malice. He has ever been seeking to steal upon his unsuspecting neighbors like a hungry cat upon a bird.—Every man has a deadly antipathy to him.—They say there are people who have such an antipathy to black cats that they instinctively know if one is within a hundred yards of them in the darkest night, and we are sure that decent people would recognize his proximity at twice that distance. He can have no heathful slumber—only convulsions. The whole of the beautiful world—sky, earth and sea—must be as black as Erebus to his eyes. Every sound must be to his ears like a wail or shriek of the damned. Every drop of rain must hiss upon his burning head. Every breeze must seem to him a blasting sirocco—every morsel of food a dose of infernal brimstone. The poor old wretch must feel terrible remorse. He must feel as if his ribs were red-hot gridirons, broiling his entrails. If every malignant and accursed lie he has told were a coal of fire upon his body, he would writhe and twist under a taller mountain of flame than ever the old Titans did. His heart is as black as ten thousand devils. He sees behind him only the mounds over the graves of buried victims, and before—only the Dead Sea. Heaven, earth, and even hell abhor him; though the latter somehow manages to gulp him. His very face looks like that of a dead man, who, mistaking a boy's tooting-horn for Gabriel's trumpet, has got up for judgment before his time. His evil passions have killed out every semblance of human nature in his features, if there ever was such a semblance there.

People of Tennessee! to your Governor!

"With one hand clenched to batter noses
While 'tother scrawls 'bout Paul and Moses.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Last night about 12 o'clock the Maria Denning, lying at the Algiers wharf for repairs, was found in flames. She burned to the water's edge, got loose from her fastenings, and floated down the river—fortunately without colliding with any other craft.

The fire had communicated to the B. J. Adams, lying alongside. The cabin was burned; the balance was saved. No freight on either steamer.

Thomas Parker, Master of the Maria Denning, was asleep in his berth when the fire broke out; made his way through the flames, but died this morning from his injuries. Several others were badly burnt.

The fire probably was the result of an accident.

The Red River country is in danger of being overflowed. The crops from Shreveport down will probably prove a failure.

There are no hopes of repairing the levees. Nine parishes are expected to be submerged.

River on a stand, and seven inches below high water mark. Business on the levee improving.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—There were three fire alarms last night. At 12 o'clock, on New Levee street, up town, an old brick building, where early in the evening there had been a fandango, burned down. Four negro women, one white woman, and one negro boy were found burned to death. The proprietor is missing. Rumor says twelve persons were burned to death. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At the same time a fire broke out on Royal street, originating in the third story of Marvin's photographic galery and spreading to next house. The third story of both houses were destroyed and the second stories badly damaged.

At 4 o'clock a fire broke out again on Royal street, but was soon quelled. The firemen acted nobly.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The last installment of documents relative to Mexico makes between 500 and 600 pages.

It appears from the mass of correspondence that on the 6th of January M. Romero sent documents to Mr. Seward showing in the first place that the assassination of General Ortega was an accomplished fact, the assassins being, however, encouraged by the French to conceal it. Moreover, it was premeditated and executed by orders from Mexico, or by command of the French General-in-Chief of the invading army, or by the French agent in that city, on whom they try to lay the responsibility of their conduct.

He adds that the assassins have not had the manliness to assume the responsibility, but have tried to conceal it or impose the guilt of it upon a traitor.

A communication dated February 20th, transmitted to Mr. Seward, adds to the documents, in order to keep the United States Government informed of the conduct of the invaders of Mexico.

He says, I now call your attention to the inconsistency of Maximilian in treating the National forces as beligerents, after once having denied them that right.

The French agent of Maximillian, after having denied all rights of beligerents to the soldiers of the Republic, whom he published as bands in his decree of the 3d of October, and executed without trial in conformity to his decree, though they belong to organized forces, now negotiates a formal exchange of prisoners with General Rivas, whom he styles "General," and flatters with courteous language for his humanity and kindness to French prisoners.

To say the least, this signifies an acknowledgment of the rights of belligerents. To the forces of the Republican army, the evident object of this inconsistency is to gain the release of the French.

Seward replies, March 3, 1866: "Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of January 5, February 22, March 20, April 10 and 18, with the enclosures which relate to the decree issued October 3, 1865, by the so-called Emperor of Mexico; and in which the penalty of death is declared against all Mexicans found in arms and defending the integrity of their country against the forcible intervention of France in this Republic.

You further inform me that this penalty has actually been visited on Major General Jose Morilla Ortega and part of his companions in arms, recently made prisoners by the French.

It is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that the Government of the United States deeply regrets the untimely fate which has overtaken those brave champions of the cause of liberty and republican institutions in Mexico, and fully deprecates the practice of a system of warfare so little in conformity with the usages of war.

I beg to state that the subject will receive the attention to which it it is entitled from this Government.

[Signed] W. H. SEWARD.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The works of the Marine Dock Company, in South Carondelet, seven miles below this city, together with the steamer Jeannie Deans on the ways, were burned last night. Loss on Machinery and buildings of Dock Company, $60,000; no insurance. The steamer was valued at $60,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Gloomy cotton reports throughout the Southwest. The tornados made fearful havoc with all the crops.

Mayor Monroe was inaugurated with interesting ceremonies. The President's generous reception of Mayor Monroe is pleasing to the people. His pleasant reception by all the Mayors North and West is gratifying and created good feeling.

The delegates to the Episcopal Convention Wednesday, are arriving. Dr. Mahan is the favorite candidate for Bishop.

The people of Texas are contributing for the family of Albert Sidney Johnson, who are in want in California.

Mexican advices confirm the death of Ex-Gov. Allen, of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Dr. Gwynn has been released from Fort Jackson, and will be here in the morning.

Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Leblond, of Ohio, have been appointed a special committee to visit Memphis and investigate the recent riot there.

NEW YORK, May 14.—General Santa Anna was expected to arrive in this city to-day, but he did not appear up to 5 P. M. It is stated that he will not come here till to-morrow afternoon, when he will make the necessary arrangements for a mass meeting in favor of the Mexican Republic.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Mexican Republicans in Washington fear Santa Anna's return of Secretary Seward's visits indicates on his return to Mexico he may replace Maximilian by the nominal Republican Government guaranteeing the French debt.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15—Cotton stiffer; sales 1,500 bales middling at 33a34c. To-day's receipts, 360 bales. Exports, 985 bales. Stock on hand, 157,360 bales. Corn 5c dearer. Hay $22.50. Pork $33.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Gold opened at 130½ and closed at 130¼.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Gold 130¼.
CINCINNATI, May 15. | Gold 129½.

COLORADO—VETO—.—The President this afternoon returned the Colorado bill to the Senate with his objections. He does not consider the establishment in Colorado at present necessary for the welfare of the people there. The population is small; some estimate it as low as 25,000, while the advocates of the bill reckon the number at 35,000 to 40,000.

It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens desire or are anxious for change of territorial government. The principal objection is that the admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Union, appears to him to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. Instead of increasing, Colorado has diminished in population.

The President says caution should be exercised in the admission of new States, especially as eleven of the States are now without representation, and all should be consulted as to who shall become members of the Union.

LETTER LIST.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 14th day of May, 1866.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *Advertised Letters*, give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising.

If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, in cities and large towns, may be secured by observing the following rules:

"1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post-office and State.

"2. Head letters with the writer's post-office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 irty days when written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the elope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual pre paid rate of postage, payable whenthe letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES LIST.

Allen miss Mary A	Long Eliza Col
Bacon miss Fannie	Manson mrs Etha B
Bakin miss F 2	Mason miss Dee
Beaumont mrs N	McFall miss Ella
Bennett miss A D	Morrisson miss J L
Brown mrs Vina	Murry mrs Mary H
Bristow miss Ellen	O'Neal mrs Wm
Burress miss Mollie	Pearson mrs Elizabeth
Buck miss E D	Peterson mrs M
Crotzer mrs Joe	Phillips Susan A
Daniel mrs Sallie O	Pruett miss Mary
Ellis miss Jennie	Prophet millie Col
Hart mrs Nannie E	Rister miss Ellen
Haar mrs J T	Ryan mrs W J
Harvey mrs Joe	Smith Miss mollie S
Hancock mrs Mollie	Stacker miss Mary E
Hill miss Amanda	Stephens mrs M C
Hooper mrs Isannette	Taylor miss Victoria D
Hughes miss Ellen	Taylor miss Homa
Jett mrs Eliabeth	Watkins miss Lou J 2
Knot miss Julia	Whitfield miss Sallie C
Littell miss Mattie A	

GENTLEMENS LIST.

Abernathy J J	James Jas L
Actwaid mr	Jamison J W
Allen Wm T	Jenkins Jno D
Allen Sam	Johnson Dr Wm F
Allen Squire	Killebrew J B 2
Allen A J	Klingenschmidt Mr
Anderson Scott	Kuneing Dorral
Allensworth Wm	Leach P P
Barnes George	Lee James
Bardy N K	Lewis E C
Barksdale T W	Lowery & Farmer
Barnes Robt E	Mannon John
Bell Henry M	McCombs Green
Bennett James	Metcalf C I
Beasley Sam	Merriwether W D Jr
Bibb L	Merriwether W D
Bradshaw J D	Merriwether Chas N
Bristow Wesley	Merriwether Yancy
Cardin Wm H	Miller B F
Carter Jno M	Moss W D
Cooper & Bro Messrs	Montgomery R C
Cross J M	Musselman Geo W
Cramp Joshua Col	Nolin Rev Jno M
Daniel Fletcher	Northington Dr N L
Davis Nelson	Owens Jno
Dismukes T T	Pegram D E
Dixon Adam	Poor Zack
Duckett Isaac	Powers R C
Duncan Solmon & Co	Reason Dosson
Dycus Z	Richardson Richard
Evans James R	Rhineheart John
Fentress Wyley B	Ritt B F
Foor mr	Rives Henry 2
Gardner Jno T	Roberts John
Gipson E M	Rudolph Mapheas
Gould A P 2	Russell Lorey
Grant Jas Z	Shepherd H S
Greenhill H W	Smith O C
Grimes Daniel	Smith George
Gunn A col	Smith James
Gupton E J	Smith Moses
Gupton Searcy	Smith Robt A
Haggie A	Smith R J
Hatcher C	Steele E H
Henly Thomas	Stigger George
Herring Ben	Sub Saddler
Hickman J L	Valzimmer C
Hogle Dr L D	Wall Pat
Holeanus M	Westfall mr A G
Hutchinson Jno L	Whitlock Erasmus
Jackson Len	Whitfield L S

May 18th. GUY W. WINES, P. M.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by T. B. Lowe, on the 9th inst. living near Clarksville, one iron grey horse; right eye out; has been branded U. S. and condemned, with a mark, I. G.; shod all round; scout fifteen hands high; 8 or 9 years old. Appraised at $50.

C. FAXON, J. P.

May 18, 1866-3w*

STRAYED.

A GRAY horse; 6 years old; 15½ hands high, with a Government mark. Any one bringing said horse to the Chronicle Office will be suitably rewarded.

May 18, 1866-1w*

TOBACCO.

TRICK'S LANDING, Tenn.,
May 9th, 1866.

Sales by Richard Crenshaw & Co., of 44 Hhds. of Tobacco, as follows:

$8 05, 13 10, 10 80, 5 90, 4 60, 13 95, 13 00, 4 85, 14 55, 10 00, 12 50, 14 00, 5 00, 13 85, 6 90, 3 35, 8 95, 4 60, 6 10, 10 90, 13 25, 11 80, 9 00, 12 70, 13 25, 9 00, 3 25, 9 00, 12 85, 13 85, 11 50, 15 45, 4 00, 12 00, 4 00, 8 80, 11 85, 14 00, 4 50, 13 45, 10 75, 4 40, 7 80, 8 00.

WEDNESDAY, May 16th, 80 Hhhds. as follows:

13 hdds, at 10 25; 1 at 4 35, 6 30, 9 20, 13 05, 13 65, 6 35, 13 85, 13 40, 16 25, 11 50, 18 85, 4 70, 8 00, 16 25, 9 85, 8 55, 4 30, 8 70, 7 10, 11 80, 3 55, 12 50, 7 55, 11 10, 11 00, 13 40, 7 25, 10 50, 11 00, 4 40, 16 50, 4 80, 6 35, 13 00, 14 15, 4 60, 13 25, 8 00, 4 50, 10 60, 6 00, 4 50, 3 90, 15 00, 3 50, 7 05, 10 05, 7 85, 430, 15 00, 13 70, 5 35, 11 50, 15 25, 17 00, 8 30, 8 45, 3 50, 14 95, 11 00, 14 95, 8 80, 9 15, 11 00, 11 00.

RED RIVER LANDING, Tenn.
May 17, 1866.

Sales by SMITH & TURNLEY, of 71 hhds. Tobacco, at the following prices:

$20 00, 20 00, 20 00, 18 00, 17 60, 17 50, 17 10, 16 50, 16 50, 16 50, 16 35, 16 30, 16 25, 16 20, 16 10, 15 40, 15 10, 14 85, 14 80, 14 75, 14 70, 14 50, 13 75, 13 55, 13 05, 13 05, 13 00, 12 75, 12 50, 12 50, 12 50, 12 50, 12 30, 12 10, 12 00, 11 85, 11 50, 11 15, 10 80, 10 10, 10 00, 10 00, 10 00, 9 80, 9 70, 9 30, 9 20, 8 35, 8 15, 7 80, 7 55, 7 25, 6 25, 6 00, 5 95, 5 80, 5 80, 5 00, 5 00, 4 85, 4 85, 4 75, 0 70, 4 70, 4 60, 4 50, 4 50, 4 50, 4 40, 4 15, 4 00.

Rejections of bids on 7 hdds.

VALLIANT & LANDER

HAVE just received a fresh supply of

Summer Goods

In their line, to which they invite the attention of the public.

LADIES' CITY MADE ENGLISH LASTING GAITERS.

LADIES' KID, GOAT, MOROCCO AND CALF SHOES, all kinds.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S LASTING BALMORALS,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, GOAT AND CALF SHOES,

GENTS' BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MENS' AND BOYS' SUMMER HATS, In every variety,

HOSIERY, GLOVES and other

FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which we will sell at Eastern prices

May 18, '66-1m. V & L.

W. M. TANDY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer!

FRANKLIN STREET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HAVING PROCURED THE WELL known Grocery stand, formerly occupied by Lewis & Glass, and known as the "House Stand," would respectfully inform the trade that he will keep a

General Stock of Groceries,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We call the special attention of Merchants to our stock of Staples which we are determined to sell at such profits as will make it to their interest to give us a call before going farther North.

We will give special attention to all consignments entrusted to our care.

Feb 2, '66-tf W. M. TANDY.

TENNESSEE IRON.

HAVING secured the sole agency for the sale of

Tennessee Charcoal Iron,

I am prepared to fill orders for all sizes of the above Iron, at manufacturer's prices. I also have Hillman & Bros' Iron, which we will sell at Pittsburg Iron Prices in this market, which will be found superior to Pittsburg Iron in quality. Liberal discounts will be given to dealers.

May 18, 1866-tf. W. M. TANDY.

UNCURRENT MONEY,

Compound Interest Notes,

And all kinds of Government Bonds wanted.

Gold and Silver

Bought and sold. Drafts on

ENGLAND,
IRELAND,
FRANCE,

And all parts of GERMANY, sold in sums to suit. Send for PRICE LISTS of all

Southern Bank Notes.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WING, TOBEY & CO., Bankers,
Corner Union and Cherry streets,
Opposite Bank of Tennessee.

May 18, 1866-1m. Nashville, Tenn.

SPURRIER HOUSE,

"FORMERLY PLANTER'S HOTEL."

SIXTH STREET, NEAR MAIN,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I WOULD take this method of informing my friends and the traveling community generally, that I have taken the superintendence of this house, and it shall be my aim to keep a First Class House; having twelve years experience in the hotel business, I believe I can give general satisfaction.

E. SPURRIER, Superintendent.

Formerly of Clarksville, Tenn. and recently of Cave City, Ky.

Fare $3 per day.

W. B. SPURRIER, Prop'r,

May 18, 1865-4w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Directors and all the Stockholders of the Montgomery County Agricultural and Mechanical Association are respectfully requested to meet at the Fair Grounds on the 31st inst., (it being on the same day of the Ladies' grand Tournament for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum), as business of importance will be presented for their consideration. GEO. H. WARFIELD,

May 18, 1866-2w. President.

Insolvent Notice.

ALL those having claims against the estate of John Williams, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same with the Clerk of Stewart county, State of Tennessee, on or before the 23d day of August, 1866, legally authenticated, in order that the same may be liquidated and discharged in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee relative to insolvent estates. This the 23d day of April, 1866.

G. W. MILES, Administrator.

May 18, 1866-4w—pr. fee $2.50.

Insolvent Notice.

THE INSOLVENCY of the estate of S. M. ROBERTS, deceased, having been on the 7th day of May suggested in the county court of Cheatham county, all persons having claims against said estate, are notified to file them with the clerk of said court, within the time prescribed by law.

SMITH BATSON, Adm'r.

May 18, 1866-4w*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,700 ACRES, LYING ON THE Tennessee river, in Stewart County, Tenn. Some 250 acres in cultivation prior to the war, the balance in timber, several hundred acres of which is covered with

Pine suitable for Sawing into Lumber FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The dwelling is built of Pine, with five rooms on the first floor. The farm is of best bottom land. Strong indications of Oil on the premises. This land can be bought, at paying rates, for the thing much needed.

Apply to J. E. RICE,
Ap 27, '66-4t* Clarksville, Tenn.

DR. HUTCHINSON

IS AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL, IN Clarksville, where he can be consulted for all forms of

CHRONIC DISEASES,

SUCH AS

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, and All Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Skin, Throat and Lungs, Dysentery, Cholera, &c.

His treatment of Diseases of Females has been preeminently successful. Best of references given. Consultation, free.

May 4, 1866-tf

Cholera! Cholera!

AS THE SUMMER IS APPROACHING, and the Cholera threatens to add its ravages to the many diseases incident to the season, it becomes the duty of every person to have on hand, ready for use,

A GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY!

Among the many remedies

KAUFMAN'S

CELEBRATED

ANTI-CHOLERA BITTERS!

stands pre-eminent; having been recommended by the best medical authorities, as a certain remedy in all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Incipient stages of Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

KAUFMAN & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sole Proprietors.

For sale by FINLEY & STEWART, Clarksville, Tenn., and druggists generally.

May 11, 1866-3m

WATER COOLERS AND ICE CREAM FREEZERS!

A good assortment at FOX & SMITH'S.

May 11.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAIN CRADLES AND BLADES, GRASS BLADES AND SNATHS, Wholesale and retail, at

May 11-1m. FOX & SMITH'S.

WAGON AND BUGGY TIMBERS! AT CINCINNATI PRICES, WITH THE freight added, at

May 11-1m FOX & SMITH'S.

ATTENTION!

To Business Men.

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods For Sale!

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO change my business, I will offer my entire stock of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions,

With privilege of stand which I now occupy.

The stock is all fresh, and bought at low figures.

This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in business, with a good stock, a good stand, and a good run of custom.

Come and Examine.

Yours respectfully,

A. L. WHITAKER.

April 27-tf

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP!

OLD POST OFFICE STAND,

Clarksville,.....Tennessee.

WE HAVE FACILITIES FOR DOING neat and substantial work, and can assure our patrons that we will fill orders as as reasonable prices as the times will admit. Repairing done neatly at short notice.

W. R. BUCK & BRO.

April 13, '66-tf

To the Citizens of Clarksville.

SHEPHERD & STOUT,

ON FRANKLIN STREET,

UNDER FOWLER'S HALL.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTern markets, a large supply of

GROCERIES,

which we offer to the citizens of Clarksville, at a GREAT REDUCTION in prices.

We have a large supply of choice brands of Wines and Cigars, which we offer at superior inducements.

The highest cash price paid for country produce. Call at

SHEPHERD & STOUT'S,

March 23-ly FRANKLIN STREET.

ROACH & WILLIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS!

Franklin Street, near the Square,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGest stock of Groceries opened in this city since the war. We are prepared to sell goods as CHEAP as they can be bought in Louisville, and very nearly as low as they can be had in Baltimore. We are working *pro bono publico*, and only wish to make a comfortable support for ourselves and families; and, if possible, do something for SIM ROGERS and SANDY DICK, who are with us ready to wait on our customers. We have on hand a large supply of

SUGAR,
COFFEE,
SALT,
COAL OIL,

Whiskey, Meal, Bran,

And every article needed by Farmers and Housekeepers. In a word, we have everything from a Water-Bucket to a Hogshead of Sugar and at prices within the reach of all.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL.

☞ We will deliver goods anywhere in the city, FREE OF CHARGE

Jan 26, '66-tf

WITH THE

COMPLIMENTS of the SEASON!

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR numerous friends and customers to the inspection of our

New Spring Stock,

where they can find the ELEGANT combind with the USEFUL. As we started later than usual, it so happened that our BUYER arrived in NEW YORK at a time when goods had fallen to such low prices in comparison with those before the war, and as facts speak louder than words, we would ask you to call and examine our stock, which consists of the latest styles of

Lawns, Organdies, Mozambiques, Challies, Silk Basques, Dress Silks, Trail Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Jaconets, Swiss Embroideries, Hosiery, and a great many Notions,

Too numerous to mention—in fact everything a ladies eye will delight to feast upon. The most complete assortment of custom-made

Mens' and Boys' Clothing!

Hats, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, etc