

Business Cards.

First National Bank, OF CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

General Banking

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Without Change of Cars.

MEMPHIS, CLARKSVILLE AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

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GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO.,

COLUMBUS, GA.

A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION!

CASH CAPITAL, WITH SURPLUS, JAN. 1ST, \$417,850 61.

\$30,000 Bonds Deposited with State Comptroller, According to Law.

Insures Houses, Merchandise, Furniture, etc., against Loss or Damage by Fire.

JAMES F. BOZEMAN, Pres't.

D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

JAMES W. HUME, Agent, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ROBINSON YEATMAN, JOHN P. WHELAN, New Orleans, Nashville,

YEATMAN & WHEELS, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

Commission Merchants,

71 Carondelet St. 71 NEW ORLEANS.

The Reputation of Mr. Robinson Yeatman, as a Tobacco Merchant, and his experience of thirty years in New Orleans, should be an assurance of our ability to promote the interest of shippers. *Consignment Solicited.*

REFER

To First National Bank, Northern Bank of Tennessee, and business men of Clarksville, generally.

April 26, 1867-3m.

Tobacco Notice.

PLANTERS AGENT,

WILLIAM S. MCCLURE, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Office on corner of 3d and Madison streets, immediately between the Railroad Passenger Depot and the Court-house.

BUCK & McMULLEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND CLAIM AGENTS,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Office on Strawberry Alley.

HUMPHREYS & DANIEL, Attorneys at Law,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Office on Strawberry Alley.

MOORE'S HOTEL, Clarksville, Tenn.,

For the Chronicle.

WRIGHT'S MALE SCHOOL.

I was in Lafayette, Kentucky, on the 24th ult. Learning that there would be a grand exhibition at the Female Academy, I concluded to be a spectator; so I went around about 8 o'clock, p. m.

I found the room furnished and illuminated. The exercises opened with some of the sweetest strains of Piano music by Prof. Wheeler, who very rightly took charge of that department. Then followed a truly factious Chorus and Tableau. Nine young gentlemen were then introduced upon the platform, to contend with one another in declamation, for a fine prize Album, which the victor was to have the pleasure and honor of presenting to the lady of his choice.

In that oratorical battle the young combatants gave clear evidence of Demosthenian attention and application to the art of sublime speaking. They displayed skill which promises to them ultimate success under the training of such an instructor as the Rev. Samuel P. Wright.

Mr. Thomas F. Collins was the fortunate declaimer. By his request, Jas. McKenzie, Esq., presented the Album to a Miss Fraser. He accompanied the presentation with a short but most beautiful and appropriate speech.

The proceeds of the occasion, which were very respectable, as I was informed, are to be used for purchasing a library for the benefit of Mr. Wright's Male School. It is building up a most excellent school for the education of young men and boys. And Lafayette is certainly a fine locality for such an institution. It is in a healthy and productive country, adorned with a beautiful and attractive scenery. There are several churches in the town and a virtuous and good population.

Eight there should be one of the first colleges in the State of Kentucky.

Prof. Wright, perhaps will do as much as any man for the permanent establishment of it. His qualifications are ample. His energy and industry know no respite or languor. And these are the great secret of success in all enterprises. I wish him great success in his laudable undertaking, and ask for him the liberal patronage of all who love learning and its glorious results. Give him a fair trial. That is all that is necessary to secure perfect satisfaction.

GREEN P. JACKSON.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SEEDLIE TO GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MIL. DIST. CLARKSVILLE, Va., June 8, 1867.

To His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

Sir: I have received a communication from a number of citizens of Lee county, Va., complaining of the action of bodies of men in Tennessee, who have entered the State of Virginia and forcibly acted citizens of that State and carried them into Tennessee and imprisoned them for alleged offenses committed during the war. Among others are especially mentioned the names of E. E. Anderson, of Scott county, and M. Lawson, of Lee county, Va.

I respectfully request that steps may be taken to prevent the lawless acts complained of, and to restore to liberty persons who have been unlawfully arrested in Virginia and carried into Tennessee.

I have received from you requisitions for the rendition of several persons accused of committing crime in Tennessee during the war. Some of the parties claim that the acts of which they are accused were lawful acts of war, committed under recognized military authority, and that the necessary witnesses for the defence are men who were engaged in the same, or similar acts, and who would consequently be liable to arrest and imprisonment if they were to go into Tennessee as witnesses.

I have directed an investigation to be made in each of the cases referred to, and will act in accordance with the facts which may be developed.

In cases where men are indicted for crimes committed during the war, I will cause their arrest and rendition to the civil authorities of Tennessee upon your requisition. But when the acts charged are lawful acts of war, done under recognized military authority, it would not be proper for me to send a citizen of Virginia to Tennessee for trial.

I hope the views I have expressed will coincide with those entertained by yourself, and that you will be able to cooperate to secure justice and prevent the repetition of acts which tend to violence and disorder.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. SONNENFELT,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding District No. 1.

AN OY-TRAVELER TRAVELER.—They have out at Atlanta a hotel keeper named Thompson, who is considered rather sharp at a joke, but he sometimes meets his match, as the following story goes to prove.

A traveler called very late for his breakfast, and the usual way he prepared—Thompson found that the food was not quite up to the mark, making all sorts of apologies around the eater, who worked away in silence, not raising his head beyond the affirmative influence of his fork, or by any act even acknowledged the presence of mind.

This sulky demeanor rather vexed the landlord, who, changing the range of his battery, stuck his thumb in his arm-pit and said: "Now, mister, confound me if I ain't made all the apologies necessary, and more, too, considering the breakfast and who gets it; and I tell you, I have seen dirtier worse looking, and a devil of a sight sicker breakfast than this is several times."

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From the Nashville Gazette.

SELF DEFENSE, vs. PROSCRIPTION.

ERRATA GAZETTE: Having noticed several articles in the city papers relative to the patronage extended to the Radical tradesmen and mechanics in our city, by the Conservatives, I hope you will give me space to urge upon our friends the importance of this matter.

It is a fact too well settled for controversy, that at least four-fifths of the white population of the State of Tennessee were either in the Confederate army, sympathized with the rebellion, or are now opposed to the Radical party. This large majority of our people composed of almost the entire wealth, intelligence and refinement of the State, are to be "driven out of a miserable existence," deprived of the gratuity and boldest proscriptive laws of an American citizen, about the United States, and will be a set of interlopers, adventurers and blackguards, who through their own villainy and degradation, have obtained the possession of the State Government.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Lincoln, the people of the State of Tennessee, feeling that their rights as citizens were no longer safe in the hands of the United States Government, and seeing that another Congress would be formed upon their borders, the institutions of which were more in keeping with their own, very naturally and unanimously decided to cast their lot with the latter. Whether this course was right or wrong, it is not material to discuss.

We suffered our secession from the United States to the Confederate States of America, and adopted the "Stars and Bars" with as much unanimity and enthusiasm as if it had been our first choice, and with as much good will and determination as if we had been the instigators of the war; and were represented; upon every battle-field of any importance during the contest, and the headlines recording the names and States of the heroic heroes, speak but too plainly to show how we performed our duty to ourselves, our country and our God. The contest waged for four long and bloody years of carnage and destruction. Our wives and sisters and loved ones were insulted and driven from their homes. The most horrid crimes known to barbarism were heaped upon our defenseless women. Our oldest and most respectable citizens were incarcerated in dungeons and left to die in filth, with no solace, and no hope of relief.

Prof. Wright, perhaps will do as much as any man for the permanent establishment of it. His qualifications are ample. His energy and industry know no respite or languor. And these are the great secret of success in all enterprises. I wish him great success in his laudable undertaking, and ask for him the liberal patronage of all who love learning and its glorious results. Give him a fair trial. That is all that is necessary to secure perfect satisfaction.

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THERE ARE NO DEAD.

BY SIR R. D. LYTON.

There is no death! The stars go down To rise upon some fairer shore, And bright in Heaven a jeweled crown They shine forevermore.

There is no death! An angel form Walks over the earth with silent tread; He hears our best loved things away, And then we call them "dead."

Born into that bodying life, They leave us but to come again; With joy we breathe them at our feet, The same except in pain.

And ever near us though unseen, The dear immortal spirits tread; For all the boundless Universe Is life—there is no dead.

A TERRIBLE BEDELOW.

I looked at my neighbor with considerable curiosity. His face indicated a man of not only thirty years, a period at which men are still young; but his hair was as white as fresh-fallen snow. An old man seen on the heads of the oldest men, hair of such immaculate whiteness, I never saw before. He was in a car of the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, and was looking out of the window. Suddenly turning his head he caught me in the act of staring at him—a rudeness of which I was ashamed. I was about to say words of apology, when he hastily remarked: "Don't mention it, sir; I'm used to it."

The frankness of this observation pleased me, and in a very little time we were conversing on terms of familiar acquaintanceship; and before long he told me the whole story. "I was a soldier in the army of India," said he, and as if on the case with the soldier, I was a little too full of liquor. One day I got drunk and was shut up in the black-hole for it. I slumped down upon the floor of the dungeon, and I was not stirring until I was wakened by a man who was crawling across my right hand as it lay stretched out before my head on the floor. I knew at once what it was—a snake! Of course my first impulse was to draw away my hand; but knowing that if I did so the poisonous reptile would probably strike its fangs into me, I lay still, with my heart beating in my breast like a trip hammer. Of course my first impulse was to draw away my hand; but knowing that if I did so the poisonous reptile would probably strike its fangs into me, I lay still, with my heart beating in my breast like a trip hammer.

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WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THEM.

It will be recollected that an excitement was produced a few days since by the appearance of a work called the "Impending Crisis," written by one Hinton Rowland Helper. It was essentially abolition, counselling even the insurrection of the then slaves and the murder of their masters. Its spirit was so fierce as to be included as a seditious document by the National Executive Committee. John Sherman was defeated by the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, a few of what was called the North Americans declining to vote for the endorsement of such a course of conduct. Helper again appears as an author. We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, that he has written another book, "No. 10; or a Question for a Continent," he calls it. He favors now the abolition or extermination of all blacks, mulattoes and non-whites from the United States. The dedication reads as follows:

"To the most enlightened and progressive portion of the people of the New World, who have the far reaching foresight, and the manly patriotism to determine by their votes in the year 1868, sooner or later, that after the 4th of July, 1876, or at the very furthest, after the 1st of January, 1880, no black nor bi-colored man; no negro nor mulatto; no Chinaman nor copper colored man; no slave nor bi-colored individual of whatever