

THE CHRONICLE.

R. W. THOMAS, Editor. J. A. GRANT, Publisher.

CLARKSVILLE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1857.

Office, over Wm. H. Bryarly's Store.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publisher.

Advertisements must be handed in the day before publication, or they will be left over.

WANTED.

Immediately, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply at this Office.

On account of sickness, in the family of our Publisher, we were unable to procure a Carrier to distribute the Chronicle last week to the Patrons in town.

We have a new Carrier this week; any omissions may thus be accounted for.

G. A. Ligon & Co. are constantly receiving varied assortments of Confectionaries. This is a substantial, clever firm, and purchasers may rely upon getting fresh and genuine articles.

Don't fail to read the new advertisements.

Richard Roberts offers a fine tract of land for sale. See advertisement in another column.

We have received the February No. of the Tennessee Farmer and Mechanic, and find it filled with a variety of interesting matter. We will publish the Prospectus soon.

The February number of the Parlor Visitor presents a great variety, and is creditable to the Editors and Publishers.

"Golden Chop" is the title of the finest article of Green Tea, only rare specimens of which have hitherto been imported into this country. It is remarkable for strength and delicacy of flavor, being the first picked from the tea plant, and is now being regularly imported by the Pekin Tea Company. The lovers of good Tea will find this article at the Drug Store of Thomas & Bro.

Congress has appointed a committee, of its members, to quit their business and go and inform Buck and Brock that they are elected President and Vice President of the United States. If they are such fools as not to know the fact, they had better be kept in ignorance of it; if they do know, it is sheer flummery to be sending members of Congress to tell them what they already know. All the parties will feel like fools when they meet.

"Inspector," the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, says that Gov. Johnson has been in Washington trying to secure a Cabinet appointment for his friend, A. V. Brown. We think this is very probable, but doubt very much, whether Andy was influenced by motive of friendship. It is well known that he is spoken of as an aspiring to a seat in the Senate, and that A. V. Brown has friends who wish to secure for him a seat in the same body. If then, the latter can be promoted to a place in the Cabinet, there is one rival out of Andy's way. And should Gen. Harris be nominated for Governor, Gov. Johnson has a still fairer chance for the Senate, should the legislature be democratic.

We do not deny that friendship had much to do with Gov. Johnson's efforts in behalf of A. V. Brown, but it was friendship for himself.

The Richmond Enquirer seems indignant at the "indecent intrigue and impertinent interference" of politicians in the formation of the new Cabinet. He thinks such conduct would be barely excusable if it were dictated by love of country, but can find no such excuse in the ravenous greed for spoils, which is the sole cause of so much solicitude on the subject.

We would dislike to be a member of a party whose corrupt conduct we had thus to arraign before the public—indeed we would belong to no such party, however much it professed to advocate our own principles. Without integrity and patriotism, the purest political creed is but a humbug—with integrity and patriotism, error will be corrected as soon as discovered and right principles ultimately prevail. Honesty is the thing most needed, now, in the administration of the government; and this quality the Enquirer denies to the leaders of its party.

Simonton, who was sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to answer the Corruption Committee, is said to be going at large, only attended by an officer, and living comfortably at the expense of the government. Such, if it be true, is a miserable farce, and serves only to throw contempt upon the House. That sort of punishment encourages witnesses to be untruthful, and must result in defeating the ends of justice.

OUR RAILROAD, ITS PRESENT PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

Have become, among these latter days of Irish immigration, and calls upon stock and constables—among the many other appalling adjuncts of practical railroad building—a subject of considerable interest in our community. No report from the Board has come out since the last annual election of Directors—and since their election the matter has, for the first time since the inauguration of the enterprise assumed a promising practical attitude. In the absence of any official report, we gather the outlines of the enterprise from its obliging officers—and would lay them before the public with the earliest wish that it may again wake to hearty practical sympathy with the greatest enterprise that has, or can, ever engage the attention of this community.

The number of laborers now upon the line, amount to about 300. The forces are constantly augmenting 25 miles of road are now under contract, reaching from Yellow Creek to a point within five miles of the Ky. State line—this short section of five miles has not yet been put to contract for the reason that the work is light—and may be finished upon short notice.

It has been deemed advisable to push the heaviest sections—not devoting the means prematurely to any part of the work.

The entire division of 30 miles may be easily finished during this year, if the means can be commanded by pay contractors.

Depending, as yet, upon private subscriptions, the Board have experienced considerable difficulty in providing for the estimates occurring monthly—and for this reason, together with their failure, to this moment, to negotiate any of the securities—the forces have been ordered to be graduated for a time.

No road in the country has better basis of means—yet the dernier resort of sacrificing the securities has not yet been adopted, and it is hoped that the Board may soon realize upon them a satisfactory approximation to their real value.

The bonds of the county of Montgomery and the city of Clarksville have been advertised for sale in this place—yet we are surprised that our capitalists have not, as yet, displayed their usual sagacity in the adoption of this safest and most lucrative investment ever offered their cupidity—no doubt can be raised as to their safety—yet nothing is more common than a sale of State securities at 90 to 100 cents—yielding at least 6 or 7 per cent per annum—while our county and city bonds go begging at 75 cents, no doubt at rates upon which the purchaser may realize with equal certainty 8 per cent upon his investment.

Having the further alternate advantage of converting them into stock in the Railroad if ever, after its completion, they may find it to their interest to do so—having also the advantage of semi-annual payments of interest, together with the usual premium of New York exchange.

We do think that if it be necessary to offer these domestic securities for sale—our domestic capitalist should reap the profits of the transaction. With the co-operation of even a majority of our people this road may be built without spending one dollar out of the county, and the county will be advanced in wealth to triple—yes even ten times the amount of the investment. Yet with the lukewarm and in many instances, the jealous and distrustful attention it receives at some hands—with, here and there the downright and defiant opposition it receives at others—its friends labor painfully up through appalling difficulties—and with little spirit and less effect discharge the generous and unthankful offices of public benefactors. No mind, rightly reading the records of commercial and agricultural advancement, where railroads have been built—or rightly estimating the importance of this road to our county—the vastness and magnitude of the enterprise can for one moment doubt that Clarksville, when this road is built to its contemplated and certain connexions, will be on the line of one of the mightiest and most crowded thoroughfares south of the Ohio river—yes, even west of the Alleghany Mountains, and that Clarksville and our county will swell under its magic spell to opulence and importance not dreamed of in our most utopian imaginings. Railroads are never humbug—the problem is now solved—it is now as easy to work out the results of railroad operations as to solve the simplest problem in Euclid. While the problem of their speedy construction is only a matter of dollars and cents—and in the hands of a liberal and enlightened community is easily and speedily solved by the exercise of a sound and liberal economy. Then we say let us ground our arms of opposition and meet upon common ground and act generously and wisely.

We are authorized to announce Gen. JAS. M. QUARLES of Montgomery as a Candidate for Congress—in this district. Subject to the ratification of a District Convention. Patriot, Banner and other papers please copy until the Convention.

Congress has passed a bill, authorizing Minnesota to form a State Constitution, preparatory to becoming a member of the Confederacy. Away goes the balance of power in the Senate, and the struggle for its maintenance being over, what will be the next scheme of southern democracy for the preservation of our institutions? The only safety for the Union, lies in a strict adherence to the Federal Constitution and an honest administration of the laws. But the radical and corrupt practices of democracy have so debauched public morals that the Constitution has become a mere abstract idea, and an honest administration of the government, an old fogey absurdity. Then if the Union and the rights of the South cannot be preserved through the integrity of our public men, there is but one other plan that promises to be successful, as a defense of the South, and that is, to manufacture every thing for our own consumption, that will pay, and do our own importing business.

Years ago, we urged upon the South the policy of making itself independent of the North, as the best means of securing its prosperity and preserving the friendship of the North. Appeals to interest will make knaves act honestly, and it is the only hold we have upon them, that will exact justice at their hands. But knaves, unfortunately, are not a scarce commodity at the South, and in their scramble for the pence in Uncle Sam's pocket, they have sacrificed the best interests of their own section, and endangered the Union and the security of southern institutions. Now, they must recuperate the most energies of the country, or fall back upon the policy above indicated, or prepare for a dissolution of the Union.

To make public men honest, party lines must be sundered and the spoils must cease to be held out as the reward of political knavery; office seekers must be thrust aside, and offices made to seek those who are worthy to fill them; and editors who willfully mislead the people, must be starved into retirement, or honest dealing. This done, the balance of power is a secondary consideration; but if it be not done, the only hope for the South is in entire independence of the North.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: "Give Virginia schools and factories, railroads and telegraph, gypsum and guano and she will become great community—the greatest of the whole sisterhood." We grant that all the things are greatly needed in the Old Dominion, but she will never get them under locofoco rule, nor would they profit her much, even if given, unless the gift would ensure the eradication of locofocoism; that political cancer which is eating into her vitals.

The Missouri Democrat has taken the lead in the emancipation movement in Missouri. When northern democrats go for adding Southern States to the free, it is time to quit bawling that they are peculiar guardians of Southern rights—Democracy is a foundation—a degenerate humbug, as the country will, on day, be convinced—especially the South.

The Union American cops the article from the Jeffersonian, arguing that the last Grand Jury was Kne Nothing and had indicted a large number of democrats for bettison on the election, and suffering the Americans to escape. The Union & American in addition charges that the same things were done at the Robertson court.

It has always seemed very strange, to us, that papers professing to disseminate truth, for the public good, or, with the slightest provocation, an unwholesome semblance of justice, put forth statements reflecting upon the character of honorable men. With the Grand Jury, we have no acquaintance—or rather we do not know who composed it; whether the majority were Americans, all were democrats, we are satisfied that they were not a party so base—perjure themselves in the face of the whole community—of the charge amounts to nothing less than that of perjury.

The Union & American having copied and added to the effect, there is no telling to what extent it will be circulated, that the Grand Jury of Montgomery county violated the solemn obligations of an oath, and for the fulfil purpose of screening the members a political party from the penalty of law. And what adds to the gross injustice of such a charge is the fact, that its return rarely meets the eye of those who have been misled by the accusation. For and mis-respect demand that a false charge shall be promptly withdrawn by so who make it, but neither honor nor respect prompts many journalists to an act of simple justice.

Two years ago, the Governors of all the States, but two, were democrats; and now are but two democratic Governors in the free States. So much for a party that has always boasted that it alone, the power to preserve the Union.

We publish, to-day, old Buck's letter in behalf of Forney's election to the Senate. It is rather late to produce it, but we desire to preserve it as an evidence of executive interference with the freedom of elections. Even democratic editors were startled by the management that such a letter had been written, and stoutly denied it; but since they no longer deny, we presume they will justify it.

The National American Council will hold its next annual meeting in Louisville, on the third Wednesday in June.

It is rumored that Gen. Houston will probably be the candidate for Governor of Texas, and St. Gen. Henderson will be his opponent. We would like to see that race run.

THE BEAUTIES OF DEMOCRACY.—The following is a list of the recently elected Democratic Central Committee of New York, which we clip from the N. Y. Courier. Do we not want a little more Americanism?

- Patrick Welch, John McDaniel, Patrick Coyle, John McClave, Patrick Dougher, John D. McGregor, Patrick Garick, J. W. McKeeve, Patrick Gallagher, W. H. McKerron, Patrick Burns, Thos. McSpendon, Patrick McElrath, John CoConnel, Patrick Maters, Henry McDonald, Patrick G. Mahy, Thomas Byrnes, Michael Murr, Francis Donnelly, Michael Burr, James Fitzgibbons, Michael Gouling, Daniel Mahen, Michael Hay, James Sheridan, Michael Ansbury, Thos. Fitzgerald, James Moony, Wm. Cleary, Michael Hal, Martin Gilmartin, Michael Sigh, Isiah Rynders, Michael Depho, Bernard Kelley, Hugh O'Neil, Maurice Harrigan, Charles O'Conner, John Sannell, John O'Tole, James J. Redly, Thomas (Richly), Edward Ryan, A. J. Merty, James Carley, John M. Uity, Matthew Daly, Norman McLeod, James Kehoe, F. McNeil, Richard Dougherty, Dennis McCarthy, Bernard Reilly, B. H. Cullough, Hugh Moony, Thom McManus, John Darrah, Wm. McConkey, Dennis F. Rool.

A few well known politicians, and two or three Germans complete the list.

From the Republican Banner.] CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 11, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A communication to the Patriot of the 2d inst, dated at Springfield, and signed "Robertson," claims the attention of every one who feels any interest in the Congressional nomination to be made by the American party of this district. The writer appears as the special advocate of the renomination of Gen. Zollicoffer, and pleads a rule of action high, if adopted by our nominating Conventions, will, in all probability, exclude every one, except Gen. Zollicoffer, from the honor of a seat in Congress, from our district, so long as he may live. Robertson says:

"It has been the practice in this State, and, indeed, in all the Southern States, when a gentleman has been once elected to represent a district in which his party have a majority, which can be regarded as certain and reliable, to retain him until he has served a sufficient number of terms to make him an experienced parliamentarian, and a most efficient member, or, at least until he signifies his intention to retire." Well, that is certainly generous to an incumbent, and the rule may carry, in its operation upon the character of a representative, all the excellence Robertson claims for it, but I opine there are but few, out of Congress, who will subscribe to its adoption. "Until he becomes an experienced parliamentarian, and most efficient member, or, at least, until he signifies his intention to retire!" That, Sir, is certainly, a new rule to me. Under it, as before intimated, our representation would be, virtually, confined to one man during the period of his natural life, for we would scarcely desire to remove one because he had become "an experienced parliamentarian, and an efficient member," and we would, in all human probability never have an opportunity to do so, because he had not "signified his intention to retire!" This rule might be tolerable under circumstances entirely different from those under which Robertson proposes its operation.—In a closely contested district, where our victory was owing more to the personal popularity, hard labor, and superior ability of our candidate than to any "certain and reliable majority we might have," where, in a doubtful conflict, he had, by his own prowess, won the honors, it would perhaps be just to let one man wear them as long as he could win them; but, not so, Sir, when our majority is such that there is no doubt as to the election of whomsoever we may nominate.

Where our majority is such, the question with us is not whom can we elect? but, whom shall we elect? It then becomes our duty not to invest with political distinction, for life, any one individual, to the exclusion of all others, but to reward, with our honors, the services of as many worthy men as we can, consistently with our interests, and the accomplishment of the high purposes we have in view. Let every faithful, patriotic, laborer in the great cause of Americanising America share equally if he desire them such honors as we can bestow. I am sure, Sir, that this plan carries with it more of justice than Robertson's, and it may, certainly, be adopted now, without any damage to our interests, or ends.

There are in our district, several gentlemen who have been spoken of, in connection with our Congressional nomination, and to either of whom, it would no doubt be a gratifying evidence of our approval and confidence. Among these I will take the liberty to mention Gen. James M. Quarles of this county, both because he is the decided choice of this section, and because, too, he is mentioned by

Robertson as a probable candidate for the nomination.

He is known throughout the district as one eminently worthy of that distinction, and one who would bring honor both upon his district and himself as a member of Congress. While we fully acknowledge Gen. Zollicoffer's faithful and efficient services, as our representative, none of us who know Gen. Quarles can for a moment fear that our interests would suffer, in any respect, by substituting the latter for the former. General Quarles is an active, industrious gentleman; thoroughly posted in political matters; an eloquent speaker and an able debater; one who shrinks from no duty and fears not to do anything, that is right. I feel assured in saying that while he would seem to obstruct any claim he may have on our party, upon any individual, or body of men, yet, if our banner shall be placed in his hands he will bear it proudly and gallantly; and this district, I firmly believe, would roll up for him a larger majority than it has ever yet given for any man.

Suppose then, Sir, that, under this belief, his friends should propose him for the nomination. Would it be just for the convention to vote that, because Gen. Zollicoffer, whom we have now twice elected to Congress, has not "signified any intention to retire," Mr. Quarles must stand aside, and let him be nominated a third time? Would it be fair to Gen. Quarles, or to any other gentleman whose name may go before the Convention? I think not; and yet, unless I entirely misapprehend Robertson, such is the end of his policy.

As regards Gen. Zollicoffer I have no complaint to offer, but on the contrary take pleasure in adding my humble voice to the common sentiment that he has discharged his duty well, and done all he could for his district and his party; but, that the fact that he has served four sessions in Congress, and has not yet "signified his intention to retire," should give him superior claims to any one else equally capable, before a nominating convention is simply ridiculous.

Gen. Zollicoffer did great and efficient service for the Old Whig party in '52, and as I have always understood his first nomination and election were desired by him mainly, if not altogether, as an endorsement of his course in the heated and angry political contest of that year. That endorsement was accorded him with unanimity that must have been highly gratifying. During his first term in Congress "vexed questions" came up for settlement and upon some of them his course differed with that of some others of the Tennessee delegation, and we again understood that a second nomination and election would be gratifying to Gen. Zollicoffer as an endorsement of his course in the previous Congress. That too was freely and willingly accorded in his second election; and now, when there is nothing else to endorse, Robertson would have, in electing Gen. Zollicoffer a third time, to endorse his doctrine that when a gentleman has been once elected to Congress he ought to be kept there, "at least, till he signifies his intention to retire!" I think however, Sir, that that "paper" will have to rest on the merits of the "maker" alone.

I really think that justice and fairness require that in our approaching convention the nomination for Congress should be given to some other gentleman than Gen. Zollicoffer, and, with all due regard to the merits of other gentlemen, who have been named in connection with it, I believe that Gen. Quarles has superior claims to it. Montgomery county is now entitled to furnish the representative, and when she can offer for it such a gallant son as Gen. Quarles her claim should be regarded. Davidson has furnished the representative every since this district was formed, and should now yield that honor to Montgomery. We are next to her in commercial importance in our political majority, and I believe in population.

I feel confident that our other sister counties will gladly second our claim when we present for their suffrage one whom they all know to be so worthy of the high position, one who wherever he goes makes by his high hearted scorn of wrong, and love of right; his irresistible argument on the stump, and his matchless qualities in the "camp" hundreds of friends for his cause and no enemies for himself! SUBMARINE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn that Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, our present able and efficient representative in Congress, has determined to be a candidate for re-election.—Nash. Banner.

BUCHANAN'S FORNEY LETTER. It turns out to be true that Buchanan did write a letter in favor of the election of Forney. Here it is: WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

My Dear Sir,—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania Senator at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you as a valued friend on the pending Senatorial election. I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this, or any other subject. When asked, I have always said I preferred Col. Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act towards myself for any person in or out of the Legislature to support him. At the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Bucklew and Wright. From the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented you my views, so that, if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value. From your friend, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Henry S. Mott, Esq.

DOVER, Feb. 9, 1857. Editors of the Nashville Patriot.—The friends of the American Party must not disagree in selecting their candidates.—To avoid this they should be frank. Nor should motives be impugned; but each should allow another to have acted upon some proper ground, and from a patriotic intent.

A writer under the signature of "a citizen of Robertson" supposes that no person should be brought forward as a candidate to succeed Gen. Zollicoffer in Congress, till the General should decline a nomination. Now the principle upon which the writer proceeds is not admissible. It is claiming a life estate in the office. It might be discourteous to push forward another, the incumbent having demitted himself well, as is with pleasure conceded to Gen. Zollicoffer. Yet should it turn out that the General, about the time of his last election, left a distinct impression upon the minds of many of his friends, that he would not desire a re-election, which impression has not been removed by him, and in consequence his friends have turned to solicit another to become a candidate in his place, would not be discourteous. The General knows of course how this is.

CITIZEN OF STEWART.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW. New York, Feb. 13.

The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, on the 3d inst, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening. She brings \$1,100,000 specie.

The principal consignees are Drexel & Co., \$250,000; William Hoge, \$100,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$100,000; Wells, Fargo, & Co., \$175,000; Thomas Watson, \$100,000.

She connected with the Golden Gate, which brought down upwards of a million and a half. Messrs. Broderick and Gwynn were among the passengers.

The Frigate Independence is at Panama. The Captain of the Sierra Nevada reports that he saw Walker, at Rivas on 17th of January, and that the allies had not taken Virgin Bay, as reported, nor made any attempt upon San Juan del Sur. Walker had an effective force of 1,200 men, strongly fortified at Rivas.

Walker had not heard of the capture of his steamers up to the 17th. Vaparaíso dates are to the 1st of January, Callao to the 11th, and Australia to the 10th of Nov.

Business at Valparaiso was dull. The Joh Adams was still there. Capt. Cuterrell arrived at Panama, and came in the George Law.

The revolution in Peru is progressing. The insurgent fleet entered the Harbor at Callao on the 31st of Dec. They had a slight skirmish with the forts and government steamer, in which several foreign vessels, including the American bark Arenta was injured. The English steamer Tribune and French frigate interferred for the protection of foreigners.

The French sympathizers with the insurgents were arrested, having in their possession important papers and an intercepted letter from Vivanco to his wife, said to implicate the British and American Minister in the revolution. The revolutionists had taken possession of Chisla Island.

The English steamer Bolivia, from Panama, was boarded on the 10th of January, off Callao, by the revolutionary steamer Tambo, and an attempt made to take possession of the mails.

Another unsuccessful attempt at revolution had been made in Bolivia. Advice from Australia are unimportant. The harvest prospects were good, and flour was dull at \$22 7/8 ton. There is nothing of importance from Aspinwall.

The Governor's message recommends the passage of an act to legalize the State debt, and a bill has been introduced into the Legislature for that purpose.

Several shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout the State, and several buildings had been shattered in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

A Gandara party attacked the government troops at Sonora on the 23d November, and were repulsed with a loss of eight men.

A force was being raised at San Francisco for a filibustering expedition to Sonora.

The mining news is favorable. Business dull. The receipts of merchandise were very large. Coal had declined to \$12@12 5/8 for the best anthracite. One thousand boxes of adamantine candles sold at 23@26c. Money tight. No sales of State bonds. The State Treasurer had deposited money with the Pacific Express Company for the payment of the State interest due in July, but the Attorney General had obtained an injunction restraining payment.

Advices from Panama are to the 3d. The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived there on the 21st ult, and departed in a few days for San Francisco.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. Friday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. Senate.—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, gave notice of his intentions to introduce a bill providing for a just and fair distribution of the public lands among all the States, according to their respective population.

TOBACCO MARKET. TRICK'S LANDING, Feb. 11, 1857. Oldham, Pettus & Co. sold 48 hds. as follows: 19 hds. frosted at \$6 75, 7 00, 6 65, 6 30, 6 05, 6 35, 6 05, 6 30, 7 50, 7 25, 6 00, 6 50, 6 80, 6 80, 6 00, 7 00, 7 65, 5 75, 6 20, 9 hds. refused, 8 35, 8 35, 9 00, 8 55, 9 30, 10 80, 10 50, 11 95, 9 00, 20 hds. admitted, 14 35, 16 25, 14 35, 14 05, 15 30, 15 00, 13 05, 15 00, 13 50, 14 00, 15 00, 15 55, 16 25, 15 30, 10 00, 13 15, 14 95, 15 90, 16 05, 15 00. Demand good for all grades.

February 18, 1857. Oldham, Pettus & Co. sold 67 hds. as follows: 23 hds. frosted, at \$6 80, 6 55, 6 50, 6 30, 6 65, 6 15, 6 30, 6 55, 6 40, 7 40, 6 05, 6 40, 6 00, 6 00, 6 55, 7 15, 6 05, 6 20, 6 40, 6 09, 7 15, 6 75, 7 05, 10 refused, at 9 05, 10 10, 10 60, 8 45, 8 30, 9 25, 9 05, 8 10, 9 25, 9 75, 34 admitted, at 11 15, 15 75, 15 55, 15 15, 15 55, 12 00, 12 15, 15 10, 15 40, 15 35, 15 25, 14 50, 14 90, 14 60, 15 50, 14 60, 14 15, 14 80, 45 00, 16 05, 16 05, 15 00, 15 60, 14 75, 13 95, 14 25, 15 00, 15 00, 14 55, 15 10, 14 55, 15 10, 15 00, 15 00, 15 00.

CLARKSVILLE Feb. 10th, 1857. Sales of 41 hds tobacco by C. H. Smith as follows, 14 80, 11 50, 14 35, 15 95, 15 90, 15 80, 13 25, 13 40, 14 50, 15 95, 15 20, 15 85, 15 70, 15 95, 13 30, 9 95, 6 25, 6 85, 6 80, 7 25, 9 80, 9 20, 6 45, 6 45, 8 10, 6 25, 6 10, 7 80, 6 30, 7 60, 6 25, 6 45, 7 15, 6 30, 6 40, 6 55, the most of the above tobacco was lugs and frosted.

Valuable Land FOR SALE! This land is situated on the waters of McAdoo Creek, 10 miles East of Clarksville, and 1 1/2 miles from Paradise Hill and Clarksville turnpike, and contains 278 acres, about 100 acres cleared, the balance well timbered and watered. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwellings and all necessary outbuildings. There are also lands adjoining this for sale. For terms &c., apply to RICHARD ROBERTS, or JOHN ROBERTS, Feb 29, '57-4w

TO MERCHANTS. Kirkman & Ellis, Exclusive Wholesale Dealers and Importers of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. HAVING concluded some time since to discontinue the Retail department of our business, we are now prepared with a largely increased stock, and an extensive variety, to offer indiscriminately Merchants going East, (as well as those coming here to make purchases) equal to any house in the Eastern cities. For our terms will be liberal, to prompt and solvent men, and we will take Feathers, Glass, Beeswax and Wool, at the highest market prices. Retail customers will please take notice that we cannot hereafter supply them with any goods in our line. KIRKMAN & ELLIS, Nashville, Feb 29, '57-1m

LAW NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a partnership, in the Practice of the Law, and will give strict attention to any business confided to us in the line of our profession. G. A. BENSLEY, J. O. SHANKS, J. O. THOMAS, F. H. BERRY, Clarksville, Feb. 20, 1857-4f

MULES FOR SALE. O. W. & BEN HERRING have about twenty first class Mules, which they sell on good terms. Business wishing to buy should call early as the demand is active, and the supply limited. Feb 29, '57

FINE TEAS, FINE TEAS. We have just received a very superior article of Green and Black tea, consisting of Golden Chops—a Green tea, Imperial tea, Silver leaf Hyson, young Hyson, No. 1 Fine Ultra, a leaf tea, (very fine.) These are very fine teas and we solicit the attention of tea drinkers. For sale cheap for cash only. Feb 29, '57 THOMAS & BRO.

CUMBERLAND ALMANACS. Just received and for sale by THOMAS & BRO. Feb 29, '57

Prather, Smith & Co. 455 Main St. Louisville, Ky. Manufacturers and Dealers in Hardware, Iron, and Steel Goods. ARE prepared, as usual, for the S. R. L. N. T. R. A. D. E. with a complete assortment of all the different qualities and styles of Goods in their line, as cheap as can be purchased in any market. Feb 29, '57-3w

SPRING IMPORTATIONS! Morgan & Co. No. 49, Public Square, NASHVILLE. WE are now receiving and opening our usual Spring purchases, which will be ready for inspection by the 15th inst, and at which time we will display a more complete assortment of Dry Goods than we have ever done at any season heretofore. Our stock will embrace all the latest styles of Domestic & Foreign Staple & Fancy Goods, and to it will be added all the novelties, as they appear in the Eastern cities. In addition to the large and generally assorted stocks we have on hand in the habit of keeping, we have added to the styles and grades of Ready-made Clothing, which shall be pleased to exhibit our assortment to our old friends and the trade generally, as we feel confident that from our long experience and the advantages we possess, we are able to offer inducements to all. MORGAN & CO. Nashville, Feb 29, '57-4f

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT CLARKSVILLE. Robert M. Fortson and others, Devisors of Richard Fortson, vs. John M. Durrett and wife, A. D. Johnson and wife, and others. It appearing to my satisfaction from the affidavit of the petitioner's agent, that John M. Durrett and wife Frances A. D. Johnson and wife Elizabeth, James H. Johnson, Maria Louisa Johnson, John Wiggins and wife Frances C. Henry Johnson, Lucy Johnson, Harrison Johnson, Holman Johnson, and Wm. B. Johnson, defendants in this case, are inhabitants and residents of another State, it is ordered that publication be made of this writ in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the town of Clarksville, for said defendant to app ear at the Court Court to be held at the Court House in Clarksville on the 1st Monday in May, 1857, to plead answer, or demurrer, or petition, or it will be taken for confessed. CHAS. BAILEY, Circuit Clerk of Montgomery Co. Feb 29, 1857.