The Clarksville Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, *Editor.*
J. S. NEBLETT, J. A. GRANT, *Publishers.*

CLARKSVILLE:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1857.

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

☞ All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publishers.

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

☞ *Communications must be handed in by noon on Thursday, or they will be left over.*

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING?

There can be no successful denial of the assertion, that the test of good government is the stable prosperity of the people and their progressive improvement in morality and intelligence. It matters not how perfect may be the theory of the government, if its administration does not reduce that theory to practice the ends contemplated by its authors cannot be attained. And as even a despotism may be made tolerable by a wise ruler, so the freest government may become an intolerable despotism of a corrupt majority over an enlightened minority.

With the best form of government yet devised by man, what is the present condition of the American people? Possessing unequalled energy, and blest with an extent, and fertility of soil, and a variety of climate unknown to any other people, they have made rapid progress in physical devolopement—pressing forward agriculture, manufactures and commerce with unparalled success. But, amost periodically, revulsions occur, attended by wide-spread monetary troubles, wrecking the fortunes of the rich and aggravating the oppressions of the poor. Is this to be ascribed to a defect in the theory of the government? Certainly not. Then what is the cause? It is the mal-administration of partizan knaves, elevated to power by corrupt, or partizan fools. This is the plain english of the whole matter, and he who sets out in search of any other solution, goes on a fool's errand.

But have we, as a people, improved in virtue and political intelligence in a ratio with our progress in physical science, and our growth as a nation? Look at the base corruption that disgraces every department of the government—originating with the federal administration, polluting the government of the States and permeating the great body of the people, until the whole mass stinks in the nostrils of every true-hearted patriot. Is it the fault of our institutions that politicians merge country in self, and lie, fawn and flatter for place and spoils—or that the ballot-box has become the receptacle of illegal, purchased and besotted votes? If the form of the government is in fault, the error lies in giving too much licence to fools who know not the value of liberty, or how to preserve it. They become the tools of knaves, and with official harpies for rulers, and a reckless, irresponsible constituency, the government may well go to the devil.

The wisest men and truest patriots that ever confered honor upon any country, were they who fashioned our institutions; but even they, in their earnest zeal for the broadest expansion of popular liberty, erred in believing the people capable of self-government, and that their own lofty virtues would descend to the future rulers of the country. They framed a government for such men as themselves, and set its machinery in motion, hoping that patriotic virtue would ever guard against its derangement, and that honest intelligence would control and elevate the masses. In short, they fashioned a government for man as he should be, and not as he is; and whilst they did not, in practice, sanction the subversive doctrines of the now dominant party, yet they left open the door through which they have entered into the policy of the government. Thirst for office and spoils tempted talents to sin against truth and patriotism, and competition between unscrupulous aspirants led them to seek success by corrupting those of easy virtue, and deceiving those whose weakness is of the head. The next step was to increase their chances of success by extending the right of suffrage to the floating masses—a portion of whom having no fixed interests that engender pariotic vigilance, and a portion unfitted by foreign birth and education for the higher duties of American citizens. This done, the next step was to multiply elective offices to be filled by political cormorants; and to this end, the Judiciary was dragged into the political arena, and its ermine polluted by the debasing association.

For these evils, partizan demagogues are responsible; and though the Constitution may not be violated, directly, by these radical innovations, the idea pervading it—that virtue and intelligence were to be its safeguards—has proven fallacious; and a system nearly perfect, were the people upright and intelligent, has proven no bar to the inroads of corruption, and no security for the welfare of the country.—The interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures are at the mercy of an suicidal; and social order, justice, political truth and public morals have all been sacrificed upon the alter of party. Mob violence is taking the place of law; fillibusters set at defiance the most solemn treaty stipulations; fraud and bullyism desecrate the purity of the ballot-box; peculation and bribery disgrace the national administration; falsehood and hypocracy characterize the politician, and the masses, imitative and corruptible, carry into social and business life, the vices and crime which blacken the fame of the government.

This is no exagerated picture of a government and people claiming to be the freest and purest on earth; yet the most corrupt. We say the most corrupt, because the debasement of other nations is the effect of tyranny—the strong arm of absolutism; but here it is the result of empty heads and rotten hearts—the shrewd, caring only for self—the ignorant, furnishing the motive power which carries forward the car of foul ambition.

☞ The democrats, of Boston, have recently held a meeting and resolved that the Banks are to blame for all the pecuniary distress of the country. When Gen. Jackson's quarrel with Nick Biddle overthrew the U. S. Bank, the democratic States vied with each other in the multiplication of Banks, and, in some instances they were made the depositories of the federal treasure, and instructed to enlarge their issues upon the faith of such deposits. The tariff compromise occured about the same time, and the two together, by inflating the currency and stimulating over-trade with foreign countries, brought on the evil times of 1837 and subsequent years. Then the same democratic cry was heard from Maine to Georgia—"the Banks are to blame! Down with them!" Well, if the Banks were to blame then, and the democrats knew it, why didn't they abate the evil? They have been almost constantly in power, and having the power to uproot the evil, they are responsible for its continued existence. But then, as now, it was raised to gull fools and to throw the responsibility off their shoulders. They have been the chief Bank-makers, yet use them as a scape-goat, whenever their own misdeeds bring ruin upon the country.

☞ A locofoco member of the Legislature says the Americans can withdraw from the Hall, if they choose, and defeat the election of a Senator, but he would prefer a manly contest. A manly contest, forsooth! This is carrying impudence to extremes. There isn't a locofoco in that body, who dare act as a man should act, in a spirit of manly independence and upon his own convictions. They have their orders from their masters, and have not the spirit, even if they had the will, to disobey. In the Senate, it is true, some two or three members raised their voice against the contemplated injustice; but we have yet to learn that the lower House can furnish one such example. A manly contest!! "Come out and fight fair, and like a man," said a drunken loafer, to a gentlemen who had kicked him out of doors.

☞ Some of the knowing ones about Washington, in view of a large decrease in the revenue, think that the Administration will recommend a higher duty upon sugar, and also a duty upon tea & coffee in order to meet the deficit. Common sense ought to have taught the would-be-staesmen of the locofoco party that it is the true policy to select for taxation such articles as we ought to grow or manufacture for ourselves. Tea, coffee and sugar have ceased to be luxuries, and have become necessaries, and, except the latter, are exclusively of foreign growth; and every dime of revenue raised upon them is a direct tax upon the poor widow, as well as the lordly capitalist, without affording the slightest protection to home labor, if we except the few sugar planters of the South Such articles as we cannot produce, ought to be kept on the free list, and the revenue raised from such as are used by the rich, and such we can produce in abundance, if upheld against the depreciating effects of unaided competition with cheap foreign labor. Our looms, forges and furnaces may be stopped and the laborers turned out to starve, for want of judicious encouragement, because democracy so wills it, and it is all right; but when bankruptcy threatens the country, the down-trodden laborer must be taxed for his coffee and the sugar that sweetens it.

This has been the policy of the democratic party for thirty years, and the history of the country shows that they have never materially lowered the tariff, that monetary embarrassment did not follow. The tariff compromise of "32," was followed by the crash of "37;" and the tariff of "46," is now followed by the pressure of "57." The same result will ever follow the same policy, and the effort to throw the blame upon the banks, is a pitiful attempt to evade responsibility. To protect labor is the true policy of a tariff; but a tax upon tea and coffee protects the labor of foreign countries, and oppresses our own.

☞ A proposition has been made in the Legislature, to adjourn on the 24th of December. Judging from what that body

THE POLICY OF THE BANKS.

It seems to be conceded, on all hands, that the hope of relief from present embarrassment, lies in the sale of the large crops with which the country is blessed.—But to effect this sale, monetary facilities are indispensable, and these can be furnished only by the Banks. Their suspension has locked up the specie, and if, in addition to this, the paper medium be curtailed, or be not enlarged, relief can not be obtained, through the crops, to the extent demanded by the exigencies of the times. It seems to us, then, that the policy of the Banks should be to discount freely, upon a safe basis—afford every reasonable facilty for carrying forward the products of the country. With prudence, this may be safely done, and when done, let them gradually contract their circulation preparatory to resuming specie payment—taking care, all the while, to strengthen themselvs by an enlargement of their metalic basis, from such sources as may be thrown open by the operation of trade.

A circulating medium, commensurate with the wants of commerce, every one must see, is an indispensible; and when specie is withdrawn from circulation, whether by Banks, or individuals, trade must stagnate unless there be a representative of the precious metals with a recognized value nearly equivalent. This representative is Bank-paper, and if its circulation, be restricted simultaneously with the withdrawl of specie, the consequences must be more or less ruinous to trade.—Whether suspension be an evil, or not, is not the question. The problem to be solved is, whether that evil will be increased, or diminished by contraction or expansion during such suspension. Our own opinion is, that a safe and liberal expansion will be to the interest of the people, whilst it is the duty of the Banks. Give back the specie, and bring everything to the specie standard, at once, or give us so much of its representative as is essential to a comparatively healthy trade. An undue inflation of paper currency is, at all times, an enormous evil; but there is a happy medium that gives vitality to commerce, and yet restrains that wild sperit of speculation which charrcterises so many of our people. Let the Banks find that medium by feeling their way, and thus can they, without danger to themselves, partially, at least, relieve the embarrassments of the country.

☞ The news from the commercial cities falsify the predictions of an early return of better times; indeed, the gloom is deepening, and the prospects are that the country will have to pass through a long and trying scene of distress. A sale of the crops for what they will bring, and a rigid economy are the readiest means of present relief, and for the future, a radical change in the policy of the federal administration. As the plaything of spoils-hunters, government affords no protection to the great interests of the country; and so long as it is administred by knaves, selected by fools, it will be a curse rather than a blessing.

☞ The Kentucky Banks declare they will not suspend, and as long as mobs prevent a run upon them they can hold up. It is a novel mode, however, of doing business; but it ought to teach not to undervalue the currency of other Banks not so protected.

☞ Some of the free soil papers seem delighted at the promotion of Andy Johnson; but they are crowing too soon. His party leaders have sent him to the Senate to get rid of him and not because they think him fit for the place. And unless the Senate has greatly degenerated, the frown of indignant contempt will awe him into utter harmlessness. He is admirably fitted "for treason, stratagem and spoils;" but the knowledge of this has shorn him of his power to do mischief, except in Tennessee, where he is the dreaded tyrant of his party.

☞ We learn from a New York paper that a number of persons have presented themselves at the Astor House, asking for employment as servants, and demanding only their board for their services. Wonder if ten-cent Jimmy isn't delighted to see his policy succeeding so admirably! The poor laborer may now learn, if he will, that his true friends are not in the locofoco ranks.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Porter, of the firm of Brockman & Porter, for a bottle of Molasses manufactured by him, from the Chinese cane. It is thicker than any specimen we have yet seen, and the greater evaporation seems to have added to the richness of the article.

Mrs. Mary Grant, near Port Royal, also favored us with a bottle of Molasses of about the same quality, for which she has our thanks.

☞ The "Montgomery Guards" met on last night and voted the company neutral in politics it having been American heretofore. They will hold another meeting on Monday night after which they will have a drill. Let all the old members attend and those that wish to connect themselves

THE MEMPHIS EAGLE AND ENQUIRER.—This old and influential journal has made its appearance in an entire new dress, and greatly enlarged. It presents a very neat appearance, and we are glad to see such signs of merited prosperity. It is now one of the largest, as it is one of the best papers in the Mississippi Valley.—*Wash. Telegraph.*

We endorse the above as being true to the letter.

THE Lebanon Herald says that up to Thursday, the 22nd, there had been 144 law students entered in the Law School at that place.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

SENATE.

OCTOBER 27, 1857.

Mr. Bratcher, from the committee on new counties and country lines, reported with and amendment the bill to change the lines between the counties of Lincoln and Marshall.

Senate bill to repeal the imquisitorial power of Grand Jurors was made the special order for November 6th.

Mr. Reed, a bill to make the burning of a dwelling house or out house, by a slave a capital felony. Passed 1st reading and referred.

Senate took a recess preparatory to going into Convention to elect a United States Senator.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Mr. Davis, presented a memorial from the Grand Jury of Marshall county, praying for some legislation to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons, and calling attention to the alarming prevalence of the vice of gaming. Transmitted.

Mr. Brather, a resolution to pay postage of members out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Reed a bill to amend the charter of the Steam Mill Turnpike Company. Passed first reading.

After some discussion tha subject was passed over informally.

Mr. Goodpasture, a bill to establish a Chancery Court at Huntsville, in Scott county, and for other purposes. Passed first reading.

The bill to change the line between the counties of Lincoln and Bedford and Marshall, was discussed and passed second reading.

Bill for the relief of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, removing the requisition that Trenton shall be a point. Passed a third reading.

To change the line between Campbell and Scott counties. Passed third reading.

To incorporate the Southern Mutual Insurance Company of Memphis. Passed third reading.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1857.

Bills Introduced

Mr. Thompson, to make the State in cases of crime, and the counties in cases of misdemeanor, liable for all costs, in cases of acquittal of the parties charged.

Mr. Algee, to make certain persons liable for not keeping up public roads.

Mr. Lowe, to incorporate Newcastle Female Institute.

Mr. Bicknell, for the relief of Spencer Henry, tax Collector of Blount county.

Mr. Bradford, to produce uniformity in the railroad reports of this state, anb to define the duties of Road Commissioners.

Mr. White, of Hamilton, to amend the charter, of Chattanooga.

Also, to incorporate Tennessee Valley, Georgia and Selma Railroad Comrany.

Resolutions.

The resolution requiring the Road Commissioner to prepare a railroad map of the State to accompany his Report, was taken up. Mr. Dunlap moved an amendment providing that the cost of such map should not exceed four hundred and fifty dollars, which was adopted—and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 54 to 16.

The resolution of Dr. Richardson, to appoint a joint select committee on Bank suspension, was adopted.

Senate Bills on Third Reading.

To extend the time to perfect land titles. Passed.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Bullock, from select committee, reported abill directory to the public printer, with an amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Thompson entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill directory to Attorney General.

Several Senate bills passed first reading.

The House took a recess preparatory to receiving the Senate in convention.

The Convention having adjourned, the House was called to order, and on motion adjourned till 2½ p. m.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The convention of the two Houses having met in the Hall of the House, to elect a Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Bell, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1859; a call of the convention was demanded, and it was found there were 24 Senators and 72 Representatives present—Mr. Travis, of the Senate and Messrs. Caldwell, Ivie and White, of Knox, absent. Mr. Whitthore of Maury, nominated Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Mr. Richardson of Rutherford, nominated Hon. John Bell. Mr. Richardson then moved that the action of the Convention be postponed until Tuesday next, to give Messrs. Nicholson and Bell time to answer the interrogatories which have been propounded to them by a committee of the minority of the convention, Mr. White, of Knox took his seat in the convention. Messrs. Richardson and Whitthorne made some remarks, respectively, for and against the proposition to postpone. The question being taken ayes and noes, the motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 43.

Mr. Jones of Lincoln, moved the previous question on the nominations—which the President declared to be out of order.

Mr. McConnico offered a resolution declaring the election of a U. S. Senator at this time unnecessary and inexpedient; which Mr. McConnico proceeded to discuss. A point of order was made by Mr. Munday, of Sumner, and the President declared the resolution and discussion out of order.

Mr. Brazleton moved that the convention proceed immediately to ballot for U. S. Senator; and the ayes and noes being demanded, the motion prevailed by a vote of 58 to 30.

Mr. Beale moved to adjourn the Convention till Thuasday next—motion lost.

Mr. McConico offered a resolution to declare John Bell Senator from Tennessee in the Congress of the United States Senate, from the 4th of March 1859, to March 4th, 1865.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a Senator to succeed the Hon. John Bell.

Mr. Saunders stated to the Convention that he believed it was unconstitutional, and declared his purpose to leave the Hall, which he did.

Mr. Goff said he had his doubts as to the constitutionality of the proceedings, and was excused from voting.

Mr. Vaughn was also excused from voting on the same ground.

The roll being called, Mr. Nicholson received 58 votes, Mr. Bell 35, and Wm. B. Campbell 1

Whereupon Mr. Nicholson was declared elected, and the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1857.

Resolutions.

Mr. Richardson moved a reconsideration of his resolution raising a select committee on bank suspensions; the motion prevailed, and Mr. R., offered a resolution in lieu referring the subject to the bank Committee.

Mr. Rowles, a resolution on bank suspensions and specie payments, declaring it unwise and inexpedient to legalize bank suspensions, and providing that all banks that have or may suspend specie payments, shall resume on or before the 1st of April, 1858, or be wound up by law thereafter.

Mr. Williams, a resolution declaring the principles contained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to be the true constitutional construction of the question embraced by it; that the course of John Bell on that bill was not satisfactory to the people of Tennessee; and declaring that in accordance with his pledges, Mr. Bell should resign his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Bentley, a resolution to appoint a Board of Control, to investigate the condition of every bank in the State once in every six months.

Mr. Bently entered a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution to print a Railroad map to accompany the commissioner's report which motion failed.

We call the attention of our readers in general and of the afflited in particular, to the advertisement of Bragg & Burrowes, in another column. The *Arctic Liniment*, prepared by DR. BRAGG, is recommended as the best article of the kind in the world, and we believe is destined to supersede all similar preparations. It has but recently been introduced to the public, but has long been successfully used in private practice, and was throughly tested and approved by the late Dr. Kane, on the Grinnell Arctic Expedition. DR. BRAGG has for years enjoyed well earned and widely extended reputation for his medical preparations, which is a sufficient guaranty of the value of the article now advertised.

GREAT GAINS FROM SMALL RISKS.

Every man looks for gains which may be obtained by small risks, but after all, few men, comparatively, act with much wisdom. They waste too much time in looking about and examining—A well conducted lottery is the institution to invest in, because it takes no time of any consequence. All that need be done is to enclose ten, five, or two dollars and a half, for a whole, half or quarter ticket, to those correct and prompt managers, Messrs Swan & Co., Atlanta, Ga. By return of mail the ticket will be sent, and the drawn numbers immediately after. The lotteries are drawn every Saturday, and are said to be wholly satisfactory to purchasers. The prizes range from twenty dollars to sixty thousand, so that there are great chances for all the purchasers [18

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED

Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros, Pittsburgh, Pa, used these pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the puplic in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt tha same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the doctor finally authorized Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. The great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friend, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in their present popular form. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects,—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Bompplaint

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had in all towns in the United States and Canada, and throughout the world, generally of all respectable druggists.

a vote of 51 to 33, and the convention adjourned.

The convention of the two Houses having re-assembled, Mr. Thompson moved a call of the convention, Mr. Travis, of the Senate, and Messrs. Caldwell, and Ivie, of the House, absent. Mr. Whitthorne asked leave to read a copy of a reply of A. O. P. Nicholson to certain interrogatories propounded to him by a committee of the minority party of the present Legislature. The chair decided that in order to obtain such leave, it required the unanimous consent of the House; and there being objections by Mr. Newman, the leave was not granted.

Mr. Bratcher moved the appointment of a Committee to draft rules for the government of the Convention; the Chair ruled this motion out of order. Stating that the two Houses, in their separate capacity, had the power to appoint a Joint Committee to draft such rules, but that it did not belong to the Convention to do so.

The objections to the reading of Mr. Nicholson's letter having been withdrawn, Mr. Whitthorne proceeded to read the reply.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—A protest, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, was filed on the 15th, against fraudulent returns of Oxford precinct, Johnson county. In reply to which, after personal investigation, Walker and Stanton publish a proclamation in the in the Herald of Freedom, of the 20th, expressing their determination to reject the entire vote of Oxford and give certificates of election to the free State candidates. The proclamation produced intense excitement among the extreme pro-slavery men and threats of vengeance were made against the Governor and Secretary. On the 19th a protest was made against assembling the constitutional convention by a mass convention of people at Lecompton.

☞ "My dear," said a smiling spouse to her other half, a morning or two since, 'I'm going a shopping, and want a little change.'

"Pooh!" responded the ungallant man, "that would be no change at all; you go shopping every day."

☞ A corespondent from Northampton, Mass., is responsible for the following: "A subscriber to a Moral Reform paper called at our Post office the other day, and inquired if the 'Friend of Virtue' had come. 'No,' responded the Postmaster, 'there has been no such person here for a long time."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a Special meeting of the members of Clarksville Lodge, No. 89, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We are again called upon to record the death of a beloved brother, in the person of THOMAS W. BARKSDALE, a Past Master of this Lodge, and for nearly 30 years a Mason; and as we loved him for his many virtues, and for his devotion to our order, during a dark period of her history, we deem it right and proper to show our esteem and heartfelt love. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of of Bro. Barksdale our Lodge has lost one of its brightest jewels, our society one of its polished Ashlers.

Resolved, That as an evidence of our esteem, we clothe the jewels of our lodge in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are hereby extended to his aged mother and beloved daughter and other relatives.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral as a lodge and pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, and that our city papers be furnished with a copy for publication.

T. McCULLOCH, W. M.
J. P. VAUGHN, *Sec'y*

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 23d inst., near Holly Springs, by the Rev. J. M. Blackwell, Hon. E. S. CHEATHAM, late Speaker of the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, and Miss LOTTIE C. daughter of Maj. R. H. Well.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HOME MARKET.

CLARKSVILLE, Oct 30, 1857.

WHEAT.—Very dull, buyers offering from 50 to 60 cents. Flour $6 ⅌ bbl.

Beef.....from 5 to 10 cts.
Mutton.....8 to 10 cts.
Shoat.....7 to 10 cts.
Butter.....25 to 30 cts.
Chickens.....12½ to 15 cts
Eggs, scarce.....12½ to 15 cts.
Sweet Potatoes.....75 cts. to $1 00 per bush.
Meal.....70 to 85 cts.
Bacon.....13 to 15 cts.
Lard.....14 to 15 cts.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 27.

The cattle market continues very dull, without change in prices, and sales of good cattle have mostly ranged from 2¾@3¼ and extra at 3½c, while common and rough bring 1¾@2½c gross weight.

Hogs are very dull, and selling at 5@5½c gross weight for well-fatted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, M.

Flour market firm; 11,000 bbls sold $5 20@5 60 for Southern, an advance of 10c. Wheat declined; 30,000 bushels sold $1 03@1 05 for Milwaukie club and 98c@$1 for Chicago spring.—Corn declined; 10,000 bushels sold at 67@68c.—Provisions quiet. Lard 1c lower Whisky steady

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, P. M.

Flour market very dull, and holders offer to sell at $4 without finding buyers; the sales were confined to 700 bbls in lots at $4 15@$4 25 for extra. Whisky closed dull at 13½c. No change in grain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, P M.

Cotton market quiet; Flour firm—sales of 13,000 bbls. Wheat heavy—sales of 4,000 bush.—Corn dull with sales of 12,500 bush Lard 12c. Sugar is 1⅛c lower Freights are firmer.

Stocks continue dull—Chicago and Rock Island 57, Columbus and Cincinnati 93, Cumberland Coal Company 4½, New York Central 59¾, Reading 26, Cleveland and Toledo 28¾, Illinois Central 81½, Cleaveland Pittsburg 8, Illinois Central bonds 65.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 1,200 bales at irregular prices, strict to good 10@10½c. Sugar irregular at 6@10c. Molasses irregular at 18@20c Western mess pork $25. Freights and exchange unchanged.

ST. LOUIS Oct 27.

Flour $4 00, Corn 50c; Oats 32@35.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS RAMEY, a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Montgomery County.

Notice!

DR. JOHN T. MARABLE was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct, by Acacia Lodge, No. 157, April 11th, 1857. Published by order of the Lodge.

A. G. BROWN, W. M.
WM M'CLURE, *Sec'y.*
Oct 30, '57–1w.

A New Leaf Turned Over.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the shippers of produce generally, that they will continue to transact a general Commission Business in this city. *But on a New Basis.*

In future they will accept no bills unless predicated on produce in hand, or accompanied with Bills of Lading.

This will enable them not only to select the most favorable time to dispose of Produce, but to make quick returns of sales and Proceeds.

With assurances of a strict adherence to this system they respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce.

R. YEATMAN & CO.,
46 Union Street, New Orleans.

Oct 30, '57–1m

The Hopkinsville Gazette, Clarksville Chronicle, Bowling Green Gazette, Gallatin Examiner,

PENMANSHIP!

Mr. Dolbear,

will commence teaching his class in WRITING, on Thursday the 29th inst., in the room over the Confectionary Store recently occupied by Mr. Everett, next the Court House. New pupils will be received during the next three days, yet those who begin on the first day will have the advantage of additional practice free of charge. As but one class will be taught, all who wish to learn should begin without delay. No pupil received for less than the full course.

Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M., or at such other hours as will suit the pupils.

For recommendations see Mr. D's large circulars.

October 27th, 1857.

Vocal Music.

MR. WM. MAGOFFIN, Principal of Female Seminary, will begin a **Singing Class**, for ladies and gentlemen, in the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, November 5th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday evenings until February 1st. Persons wishing a thorough course of instruction in Singing by Note, and voice-training, are invited to attend the first evening.

TERMS, FOR THE COURSE, $5. Tickets of membership to be had at the Post-Office, Book Stores, and of Mr. Magoffin.

Clarksville, Oct 30, '57–1m*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin F. Bourne, dec'd, are hereby notified to file them with T. W. Wisdom, County Judge, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, I having suggested the insolvency of said estate.

C. G. SMITH, Adm'r.

Oct 30, '57–4w

MILLINARY.

MRS. GOULD, would inform the Ladies of Clarksville and vicinity that she has returned from Nashville, in good health, and has brought a list of Fancy Bonnets and other Millinary, which she would recommend to her friends as new, and not to be surpassed, in style or finish, as she has selected them personally, and offers them low for cash.

Oct. 30, 1857–2w

Waller & Smith,

SUCCESSORS TO J. A. WAGENER & Co.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all descriptions of

CHINA, GLAS AND QUEENSWARE,

Looking Glasses, Window Glass, Cedar and Willow Ware, Clocks, Toys, &c.,

No. 4 Franklin St.,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Oct. 2, '57–tf

Insurance Capital Enlarged.

Incorporated 1819. *Charter Perpetual.*

CASH CAPITAL ENLARGED 7th July, '57, to

$1,000,000

Absolute and unimpaired!
Surplus, $422,162 11. With the Prestige of 38 Years' Success and Experience.

Directors.—T. K. Brace, Sr., Robt. Buell, E. A. Bulkeley, S. S. Ward, G. F. Davis, S. Tudor, M. A. Tuttle, R. Mather, H. Z. Pratt, D. Hilliyer, Joseph Church, E. Flower, E. G. Ripley, A. Dunham, T. A. Alexander, W. Kenny, C. H. Brainard.

Officers.—E. G. Ripley, President; T. A. Alexander, Vice President; Thos. K. Brace, Jr., Sec'y; J. B. Bennett, Gen'l Agent.

Insures against the
DANGERS OF FIRE!
AND
PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION!

At as liberal rates and rates as risks assumed permit of for solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention paid to Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property, Out-buildings and contents. Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid

LOSSES PAID, $10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate Insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have induce ments with the public in selecting their under-writer—we refer them for test of quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of past services, tendering their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

☞ Choice first-class indemity may be effected without delay, with this well known and able corporation, through

L. G. WILLIAMS, AGENT,
Clarksville, Tenn.

Oct. 23, 1857–tf

Good Medicines.

it is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the public health, than any other cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels Liver, and the whole visceral system from its structions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for diseases we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious complaints, Heartburn, Headach, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

Try them once, and you will never be without them.

Price 25cts per Box—5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine through this section.

Wholesale by Berry & Demoville, Nashville Tenn.

Retail by Thomas & Bro., Clarksville, and D.