

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

CLARKSVILLE: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 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.

The pecuniary troubles resulting from locofoco misrule, though distressing enough, sink into insignificance when contrasted with the depravity among the laboring classes, growing out of the same cause. The papers in the northern cities give frightful pictures of the condition to which female laborers are reduced by want of employment. Thousands, heretofore earning a competency by the labor of their hands, and living without reproach, are driven by poverty to vice, and have fallen, to rise no more. A few months ago, they were healthy, industrious, honest; now they are the degraded victims of a vice they abhorred, and into which dire necessity has driven them.

Locofocoism may laugh at this state of things, and triumph in the knowledge that every deflection from the line of moral rectitude necessarily swells the ranks of that party; but there is a heavy responsibility resting upon the rulers whose unwise policy unsettles the whole business of the country and forces the poor to the commission of crime and the practice of vice, as the means of assuaging the pangs of hunger. To the party in power, it may seem strange that any one should hold the administration of the government responsible for the morals of the people; the idea never entered their heads that there is any connection between good government and good morals—between a healthy, progressive prosperity, and a virtuous independence and elevation of sentiment. On the contrary, locofoco bogus statesmen seek, by bribery and falsehood, to corrupt the intelligent and mislead the ignorant, heedless of the dishonor, poverty and crime that must follow a policy so degraded and degrading. He is no statesman who does not estimate the bearing of every contemplated measure upon the morals of the people; and he is not an unmitigated scoundrel who does not care whether such bearing be for good or evil, provided it subserve the interests of party.

If the poor, who hold the balance of power in this government, are so ignorant as not to see that they are the greatest sufferers from revolutions in monetary affairs, or are too thoroughly enslaved to dare resist the measures and the party that oppress and enslave them, they can expect but little aid when they hunger, and but little sympathy when suffering the penalty of the crime and vices to which poverty has driven them. The politicians who degrade and betray them, find them the more ready and fitting tools, as they sink deeper into poverty and depravity; and with honied accents of sympathy upon their lips and contempt in their hearts, these same politicians still pass themselves off as the friends of the poor, and are looked up to as such by the blind victims of their cruel hypocrisy. Well may the bawdy houses of our cities be full, to overflowing, with unemployed needle-women, and the streets be thronged with thieves and beggars—the policy of the party in power beggars and degrades the poor, that they may become more devoted locofocos—more pliant slaves.

As circumstances alter cases, perhaps the dear people who opposed the U. States Bank because foreigners held stock in it, may be willing to revive it, that foreigners may have a wider field for the exercise of their influence over our government. The favored of this country, now, are those born out of it; and the alien once deemed, by the locofoco party, unworthy even to vest his money in the U. S. lest he might contaminate the government, is now vested, by that same locofoco party, with all the rights of citizenship, and his interference is urgently solicited for the better administration of public affairs. The miserable natives are no better than negroes and savages—see Kansas bill—and the enlightened and polished rabble of Europe are looked to as the stay and support of republican liberty.

When we read the accounts of woman's degradation, in the North, induced by poverty; and of man's depravity, in the same quarter, and from the same cause, we look around upon the chaste and happy wives and daughters of the South, and the contented laborers who till its soil, and find an additional argument in favor of that institution which ignorant fanaticism reviles, and knavish politicians would overthrow. Slavery is a blessing to the slave, and the conditions arising from it, are a wall of defense to the women of the South, against the ills to which those of the North are subjected, whenever a crisis like this, drives their employers to disengage them from their accustomed employment.

Mr. Shillaber, as before announced, delivered a lecture at Fowler's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, and, by particular request, gave a second on the evening following. The weather was very inclement, yet there was a fair attendance of the best citizens—male and female—all of whom listened with marked attention and undisguised interest to the practical philosophy of good humored satire and pungent wit, which characterized the address delivered by T. McCulloch and Polner, who were called, by the one or the other, to the stage. Mr. McCulloch was bought by him the one occupied by Pollock was purchased by Dr. W. I. Jones. G. A. Ligon, also, J. T. Johnson's interest in houses now occupied by him, and G. A. Ligon at \$35, negroes were sold, bringing as usual.

Mr. Josephine Savage, has our papers from Nashville, leaves for New Orleans this morning.

We see from a corollary published in the Jeffersonian, by last, between Mr. Shook, School Commissioner, and his Company together with the public School of the 17th inst. They will be a large turn out. This is the part of those engaged in a liberal reward.

For the last week or very meagre. Some Morning nothing at all of consequence, that little, bought up by a to sell again. We condemn and think the authorities stop to it.

and artist, McCormac, has to spend his Christmas holidays, he will return in three or four weeks to re-ness again. He has left an by his rooms, until he re-

mer & Trigg, are offering Dress Goods, Silk patterns, & Cash. They have an elect on hand, and those who use real nice Goods, low for not fail to call and examine

formed by Col. Smith, of the se, that although there has able run made on him, for or, two, yet it is determined until Christmas morning.

J. M. Rice, is in receipt of Goods, of every description, brought to this market—'ched up' at the mercantile is an experienced merchant, a clever gentleman. Call

Esq., of Bowling Green, inflammation of the stomach night. Mr. C. was Cashier Green Branch of the in office, and was con-tered by the most consummate political

How is it.—Buchanan says the Kansas Convention was authorized by Congress, and that he feels bound, on that account, to endorse its action. Did Congress pass any law authorizing that Convention? Our recollection is, that such a bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House; and if this be so, the only authority for the Convention is a law of the territorial Legislature. The records, however, will settle this question; but if our version prove correct, the want of proper authority for the Kansas Convention will be greedily seized by northern members, as a pretext for opposing the Convention, provided it recognize slavery. It does seem as if every step in the history of Kansas has been deliberately taken with a determination to entangle and keep open the whole question of its admittance in the Union, that slavery may still afford party capital.

It is rumored that Douglass has gone to Washington, resolved to make war upon the position of the President, in reference to the Kansas Constitution. We would like to see such a fight, but doubt Douglass courage to make the attack, unless he fears that Walker may take the wind out of his sails and disable him in the contest for the Presidency.

The November number of Blackwood—American edition, by L. Scott & Co., 79, Fulton Street N. Y.—has been received. Its contents are—Scenes of Clerical Life, No. 3. Notes on the Isthmus of Panama. What will he do with it? Part: 6th, Military Education. Cambria and Cottonopolis. A few words from the Rhyber. The Company Raj.—Price three dollars, or two and a half if taken with one of the British Quartermasters, or Blackwood and the four Quartermasters, for ten dollars.

Christmas is coming, remember the Printer.

We have received the January number of Peterson's Magazine, which surpasses all its predecessors, in many respects, and promises unusual interest for the year 1858. It contains two admirable steel engravings—"Grandpa's Carriage" and "The Mother's Darling," and Fashion plate and patterns of rare beauty.—Among its literary gems, it contains the opening chapters of the "Outcast," by Mrs. Southworth, whose reputation gives the example of this new story will be well told and possess intense interest. Now the time to subscribe for this cheap periodical—cheaper at two dollars than many at three.

We will furnish a copy of Peterson's Magazine and one copy of the Chronicle for \$3 25 for one year.

Ten copies of the Magazine and Chronicle for \$29 50 for one year.

20 Copies of the Magazine and Chronicle for \$55 00 for one year.

Now is the time to form clubs—and we think the above rates sufficiently cheap to induce our friends to use a little exertion in this way. The above proposition is made to see how many new names can be added to our list by the first of January 1858.

REV. DR. HAMILTON.

We regret to hear that this eloquent divine and highly accomplished gentleman designs removing from our town in February next. Having already tendered his resignation as President of the Shelbyville University, to take effect at that time, with the view of then taking charge of the Clarksville Female Institute, whither he designs removing. Although the removal of Dr. Hamilton deprives us of the companionship of a highly esteemed gentleman, and as much as we regret his loss from our community, it affords us pleasure to pride when she numbers him as one of her citizens. Dr. Hamilton became a citizen of our place some eighteen months since, and we are sure that no one in our community is more highly respected, or more beloved by his acquaintances. He has some literary attainments, and is one of that respect, superior to those whose educational advantages have not been so favorable as theirs. His genuine goodness of heart, frankness and generosity, combined with his accomplished talents, at once designate him as a thorough gentleman, whose society should be sought by all true gentlemen. His eloquent appeals on behalf of education, his untiring energy, and above all, his admirable fitness for the position he now occupies, have done much towards building up our now flourishing institution, and we fear that it will be long before the trustees succeed in procuring the services of one so well qualified as himself to discharge the duties of the station his removal leaves vacant, and knowing this, we are confident that they too, sincerely regret that he should desire to resign a situation he so ably fills. We know that we but poorly describe the feelings of his acquaintances here when we say that he bears with him to his new home, their best wishes for his future health and happiness; and that they, in common with us, regret, deeply regret, that we are so soon to lose one whose piety, talents and fine social qualities have endeared him to our hearts by the strongest ties. But let him go where he will, the golden associations that linger around his stay with us, will long be cherished and never be forgotten by his friends in Shelbyville. May success attend him through life.—Shelbyville Expositor.

PHILIP S. WHITE FALLEN!

We learn from our North Carolina exchanges that PHILIP S. WHITE, whom many of our readers will remember as one of the most eloquent champions of the Temperance Reform, has again taken to his cups, and is now in the gutter. The N. C. Spirit of the Age, a Temperance paper, has the following on the subject:

The "Giraffe" notices a painful rumor of the downfall of Philip S. White, the renowned Temperance Lecturer. It reports the rumor to be that he "has not only quit lecturing on temperance, but drinks; and what is worse still, it is rumored that he is a wholesale dealer in liquors in Philadelphia." Alas! we learn a portion of the above, and it may be all, too true. P. S. White has been expelled from the order, for drinking, and the National Division has published him in its recent proceedings. As to his selling liquor a letter just to hand from Pennsylvania, in answer to an inquiry from us on this point, says—"Poor White is going back fast. I have not learned that he was in the liquor trade, and think he is not." But he is fallen! fallen!

While it is mortifying in the extreme to publish the falling away of one who has occupied so prominent a position in our order, yet it should cast no more reproach upon it, than does the wicked apostasy of a christian minister cast odium on our holy religion. But on the contrary, it furnishes the strongest evidence of the necessity of throwing around ourselves all the safeguards we can bring to bear, to be protected from the evils of the intoxicating cup, and for maintaining with unswerving fidelity our solemn pledge of total abstinence. Judas betrayed his Lord, but the Christian religion survives, and advances. So too will the Temperance cause, though a thousand Iscariots betray and desert it.

When we remember the zeal and eloquence and success with which Philip S. White has for years labored in the cause of Temperance—when we call up in memory his withering and overpowering denunciations of the liquor traffic and think of the hundreds he has reclaimed to a life of sobriety and industry, and then think of his own present shame, we may well exclaim, "Lord, what is man?"—Apost. Reg.

Read the Telegraph dispatches.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

We are indebted to Mr. Cox, the gentlemanly Telegraph operator, for the following dispatch:

Hopkinsville, Ky. Dec. 10, 1857.—On Monday last an affair occurred between two men, by the name of Petty and W. H. Haggard. The body of Petty was found on the Elkton road some six miles from town on Tuesday evening. Haggard's examination was closed on Wednesday evening; he was bound over to the Court in a bond of five hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senate continued.—Mr. Stuart coincided with Mr. Douglas in regard that part of the President's message relating to Kansas. Davis and Mason concurred with the President on that subject.

Brown wished the discussion suspended until the Senators could read and reflect on the message.—Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—President Buchanan has dismissed McKean, U. S. District Attorney, for this district, for opposing the regular Democratic nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Douglas and the President had to-day a full and free interchange of opinion on the Kansas question, without, it is understood, being able to arrive at the same conclusions in regard to the line of policy which justice and duty require each to pursue. The interview, it is further stated, was courteous, and they parted as they met, friends, regretting that they could not follow the Lecompton movement in the same light.

Mr. Douglas, in conversation with his friends, freely defines his position. He stands, he says, on the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, guaranteeing to each State and Territory the right to regulate their domestic institutions and suit themselves, and he will follow that principle wherever its logical consequences may carry him, defending it against all assaults from whatever quarter they may come. In its application to Kansas he insists upon ignoring both the Lecompton and Topeka movements, and securing to the people the right to form a constitution for themselves. He considers the Lecompton movement in direct violation of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform, and will probably, at an early period of the session of Congress, introduce a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to call a constitutional convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The money market is less cheerful, and inactive. The supply is abundant, and large quantities are offered at 6 per cent on call, without finding takers. Stock operators consider the America's news as unfavorable; in consequence of which there is a general decline of nearly all descriptions. Business at the first Board was quite dull; at the second prices were somewhat firmer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Daniel E. Sickles and C. Godfrey Gunther were last night expelled from the Tammany society. Speeches were made by Mayor Wood, John Cochrane, Capt. Rynders, and others. A vigilance committee were appointed to report the names of those who voted against the regular nominations.

The Times's Washington correspondent says the Administration had ascertained agent in Kansas during the sitting of the constitutional convention, engaged in advising the members, and through whom the Executive dictated portions, if not the whole of the schedule.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. To-Day's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Weather charming. Dense crowds in the galleries and other parts of the capitol. Greetings between members and friends pleasant.

SENATE.—Fifty Senators were present. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice President stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted, that the oath prescribed by the constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, took their seats.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., was chosen and returned thanks, and the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the President's nomination of George W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford Gazette, as superintendent of public printing.

HOUSE.—In the House two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names. A quorum thus ascertained being present the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks.—The result was, Orr 128, Grow 84, scattering 13. The announcement was greeted with applause. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath was administered by Mr. Giddings. On assuming the chair, he expressed thanks for the honor conferred. He said the delicate and responsible duties of the chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in dispatching the business and upholding the dignity of the House.

He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate patriotism, as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the business to be transacted would be to promote the interest and happiness of the entire people; that the constitution be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of the common country. Applause. The members were sworn, advancing by delegations for that purpose.

The House adjourned without transacting other business.

For the Chronicle. DUTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

To be an honorable and upright American Citizen in these latter days, is more than to be a European King. Upon every station in life and especially upon exalted stations, certain duties are incumbent which cannot be neglected with impunity and ought not to be discharged unwillingly. How much every individual, as a loyal patriot, is bound to do for his country, I will not assume the province to determine. We may do too little; but be assured we cannot do too much: we cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence, we cannot love her with an affection too pure and steadfast. The vow of allegiance to our government which every citizen must take upon him, involves responsibilities as much surpassing those of a subject to his king, as the privileges of our government surpass those of a kingdom.

A republican government is vested in the sovereign people; and it is a most imperative duty of each individual to take part in the administration of the government. Some well meaning men would be philanthropists stand aloof as if they had no part or lot in the matter. To such I would say, "You are as much bound to help make and execute laws as you are to obey them."

If you refuse or neglect to do these things you forfeit your right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" under our government. You cannot urge that you have no interest in politics, for your dearest earthly interests are in the keeping of your country. Do men of integrity offer the excuse that politics has become a mass of corruption? I return the excuse as the strongest reason why they should have a hand in it. Though this class is small, it comprises a large share of the moral integrity of the country, and therefore I would call it out. At present our best men have the least to do with our political affairs. Our government is chiefly administered by the most dangerous, because the most accomplished knaves. I speak not as a partisan for I have never been one. What a state of things does it argue when a simple allusion to a "higher law," a law of conscience, raises a general scoff through our Senate halls—when it transpires that a large number of our most confidential statesmen are guilty or repeated bribery—when the only safety to our treasury and our government is in poverty? We are apt to shut our eyes against painful truths, but not to know these things is consummate stupidity—not to provide against them must prove our future destruction.

Politics and integrity are divorced, and unless there be a reunion, the stars of our republic will be quenched in a night of blood. The Commander of our Ship of State has fallen out with the Pilot, and unless they be reconciled, we shall sink in the vortex of anarchy. Our legislative halls are occupied by automotons, of no more self significance than algebraic symbols. They are moved to the right or left, backward or forward, by party, like the figures of a chessboard. It has become almost a political impossibility for an honest man to be elected to office. He will not resort to the deceitful wriggling and foul knavery necessary. If he had rather "be right than be President," he is not qualified for the office. The past twenty years have either buried or excluded from office, one by one, nearly all our race of patriots.—Washington, our Father is dead:

"Long shall we seek his likeness; long in vain! And turn to all of him that may remain, Sighing that nature formed but one such man, And broke the die in moulding Washington."

Webster sleeps too soundly to awake and quell the fanatic shouts of New England's sons. The mortal part of Clay lies wrapped in its mantle beneath the shades of Ashland. His spirit has crossed the boundary of worlds and can never recross it how much sorer it may desire. The mighty arm of Jackson lies nerveless on his breast. We cannot rest upon it for salvation. "Hushed is his stormy voice, and quenched the blaze of his red eyeball." Our hope must be in the living and not in the dead.

Let the dissolution of our Union be sacredly held above discussion. Let the mass of our population be thoroughly enlightened by an uncorrupted press.—Then let patriotism take the place of party, and none but men of integrity can by our legislators, and our dearest interests will be safe in their hands.

CLEO.

SITUATION WANTED.

By a young man of good business habits, and experience as Book-keeper, Clerk in Banking houses or mercantile firm. References will be given perfectly satisfactory.

Dec 11 '57-11. Clarksville Tenn.

To Turnpike Contractors.

Proposals will be received until Saturday, the 19th day of December, inst., for the grading and metaling of the road from the Hopkinsville Turnpike to Linwood Landing.

Bids to be left with Mr. Thomas J. Munford, until the day of letting, which will be done at Linwood. The specifications and Terms of payment are also left with Mr. Munford.

D. W. QUARLES, Pres't.

Dec 11 '57-9w.

NOTICE.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Montgomery County, Circuit Court. Heard at Law before the Hon. the Circuit Court, at the County of Montgomery, Tennessee, on the 10th day of December, 1857. Between Wm. Riggins, John Riggins, James Riggins, George Riggins, and wife Addaline Riggins, Rutha Riggins, Frances Riggins, Mary Riggins, George Riggins, John Riggins, Reubin Riggins, Jane Riggins, Rachel Riggins, Joel Riggins, Minerva Riggins, George Riggins, Boyd Riggins, Thomas Riggins, and wife Jane Wm. Riggins, wife Martha, Jane W. Smith & wife Nancy, Wm. Shepherd, Ann Shepherd, Geo. Booth, Wm. Linn, & wife Martha, Frank Booth, Arabella Booth, Sally Ann Booth, Dallas Booth, Andrew Trice, James Trice, Nat Trice.

It appears to the Clerk and Master from the petition and affidavit, that the defendants George Booth and Boyd Riggins, two of the defendants to this petition, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them. Whereupon it is ordered by the Clerk and Master, that publication be made for 4 successive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the County of Clarksville, as notice to the said George Booth and Boyd Riggins to appear before the Circuit Court at its next term on the 2nd Monday in January next to answer or demur to the petition of the petitioner or the same will be taken for confessed as to them. CLIAS, BAILEY, Dec. 11 '57-4.—pr fee \$6. Clerk & Master.

IN CHANCERY AT CLARKSVILLE. Mygatt & Co. vs Same.

From the allegations in the bill and affidavit it appears to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master that the defendants Thomas Tuck Lewis P. Roberts, and Bennet and Leavelle are non-residents of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for 4 successive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, a newspaper published in Clarksville Tennessee requiring said defendants to appear at the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville Montgomery County Tenn. on the 3rd Monday of April next, and plead answer or demur to complainants bill or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set down for hearing Ex Parte.

T. J. MUNFORD & M. Dec 11 '57-4w-pr fee \$3.

LAND FOR SALE!

By order of the County Court of Montgomery County, Tennessee, I shall on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, 1858, at Fredonia, Lick Creek District of said County, sell to the highest bidder on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, (except \$75 cash) 407 Acres of Land, desirably situated, consisting of three separate tracts of which are 185 acres, and cover 113 acres, lie joining each other making 272 acres, 160 or more of which is cleared with good comfortable Dwelling, and out houses; the other tract 120 acres, well timbered land lies convenient for timber each tract can be sold separately if desired, sold for a division among the Legates of Willie Hogan dec'd being the place on which said Willie Hogan formerly lived embracing the old "Wagon Creek tract."

Bond with approved security, will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained upon the land until the purchase money is paid.

Dec 11 '57-4w. WILLIAM ROGERS, Commissioner.

Take Notice.

That on the 1st Monday, in January 1858, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Clarksville, One elegant New Roadway, just completed, and two new and Top Buggies, nearly completed. Terms Cash.

E. E. JONES Adm'r. T. A. Jones Ex'or. Dec. 11 '57-31.

Mules! Mules!

Strayed from the Subscriber, some time since, three Mules, each 3 years old last spring one is a sorrel, one a bay, and one a black mare, and one a bay mare male, the last named one has a black streak across her shoulders and down her back. They are about 14 or 15 hands high, and partially broke to work. They were purchased of Mr. Wm. Dyer of Barren Co. Ky., and likely they have attempted to make the same.

B. W. DYE, Lafayette Ky. Dec 11 '57-31.

The Fusellville Herald and the Bowling Green Gazette, will copy to the amount of \$3.00 a each, and forward the account to the next Ex Parte.

B. W. DYE.

IN CHANCERY AT CLARKSVILLE. The Bank of America of Tennessee et al. vs The Planters Bank of Tennessee et al.

G. A. Ligon & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Confectionaries, Cigars, &c., &c., CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ALL orders from a distance, (accompanied with the cash) will be met punctually, and upon very reasonable terms. Nov. 27, 1857-ly

Fresh Cove Oysters! 154 DOZ. Case of Baltimore Oysters, of the most celebrated brands, just received, this day, and for sale, wholesale and retail by G. A. LIGON & CO. Nov 27, 1857.

BEAUMONT & BARNES SUCCESSORS TO Northington & Vaughn, SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK, Franklin Street, Clarksville, To.

Are a day in receipt of a magnificent stock of Guns both double and single, at all prices from \$5 up, with a larger supply of Table and Pocket Cutlery, silver ware, and other articles of HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS, yet offered to this trade. Our terms are NOT CASH exclusively, but to good men we make special terms. WE WILL sell you GOOD and CHEAP goods if you'll examine our stock before purchasing.

TO BLACKSMITHS. We are now prepared to fill your orders for Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, Cast Shear AB and EB, Steel Hammers, Files, Raps, &c., upon the most reasonable terms.

TO CARPENTERS. We will at all times have a general stock of such goods as you may require, to which we invite you to an examination.

COOPERS. Will please remember that we have a full assortment of goods in their line, and at prices to correspond with hard times.

COACH MAKERS. Our stock in your line, though much reduced, contains very nice articles. We have en route a large stock, which will arrive at the earliest rise in the river.

SADDLERS AND TANNERS. And Mechanics generally, can find almost everything they want, in our house, and we assure you our prices shall meet with your approval.

HOUSEKEEPERS. Are assured that we have not forgotten their MOST PRESSING wants. We have many goods in this line, among which are fine and common Brass and Cast Irons, Sad-Irons, Oil Cloths, Floor Mats, &c.

EVERY BODY! Whenever you want anything not in the Dry Goods or Grocery Stores, CALL ON US, and if we have not got it, WE WILL GET IT FOR YOU. Respectfully, BEAUMONT & BARNES. Nov. 6, 1857-4f

Union Livery Stable. I would respectfully announce to the public and my friends generally, that I have taken Mr. B. L. Corney into partnership in the livery business, at my old stand on the corner of 2nd Cross street and Strawberry Alley, in Clarksville, Tenn. We have made extensive additions to the former stable, with stalls, and a large carriage house. We have also added to our stock of Buggies, &c., so that we are in proper condition now to accommodate the public with our convenience in our line. Horses will be kept by the day, week or year, at reasonable rates. W. J. Ligon will continue to manage the stock and stable, his qualifications for feeding and breaking horses are well known to a large circle, and need no commendation.

JOHN FOX, P. S.—Horses and Buggies always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates. FOX & CARNEY. Clarksville, Nov. 21, '57-ly.

Who will Pay us. Having sold out our stock of Hardware to Messrs. Beaumont & Barnes, our copartnership has been dissolved, and we now wish to close up our business at short notice. To our friends, whom we have undervalued to receive for the balance, we have taken a room over the Confectionery of G. A. Ligon & Co., where one of us may always be found. We respect the Commerce of Messrs. Beaumont & Barnes a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us. NORTHINGTON & VAUGHAN. Nov 20, '57-6w

Notice! By virtue of seven executions to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tenn., I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the dwelling house of J. M. Dye, on Saturday the 10th day of December, 1857, the following property, to-wit: a likely negro woman aged about 22 years; a boy aged about 10 years, a boy aged about 5 years, and a boy about 3 years old; 1 Berouche and Harrow, one Buggy and harness, a lot of household Furniture, levied upon as the property of Joseph M. Dye, to satisfy two executions against the said Dye, in favor of W. D. Boyers and F. A. Hanson; also one execution in favor of the Bank of Tennessee; one against Jordan, Eldridge & Co, and Jo. M. Dye and others; 2 against Jas. M. Quarles, Jo. M. Dye and others; 1 against Newell, Irvin & Co, Jo. M. Dye and others; and also one in favor of the Commerce Bank of Ky against W. E. Newell, Jo. M. Dye and others. All of the above named Executions levied upon the property of the said Dye. Sale without law hours. This Oct. 20th, 1857.

R. RAMEY, Sheriff. Nov 27, '57-3w-pr fee \$3

Good Medicines. It is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic will cure more than one-third of the public health, than any other medicine. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand successful cures, 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 stricture. Purge out the disease which fastens on the body to work its way out. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take a cathartic early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

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