

## Business Cards.

J. P. WILLIAMS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS: \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

FOR ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS.

One insertion \$1.00 Two months \$4.50

Two insertions 1.50 Three months 5.00

Three insertions 2.00 Six months 9.00

'As month 2.50 Twelve months 15.00

(Successor to C. H. Smith.)

Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

CORNER OF FRONT &amp; MAIN STS.

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Prompt attention paid to the Storage and Sale of Tobacco and all kinds of produce.

Nov. 2, '60-ly

G. A. Ligon &amp; Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Confectionaries, Cigars, &amp;c., &amp;c.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ALL orders from a distance (accompanied with the cash) will be met punctually and upon very reasonable terms.

Nov. 27, '58-ly

DR. J. M. PIRTLE.

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE and residence, corner Main and Fourth Streets, opposite Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

February 1, 1861-ly.

B. A. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

Office on Franklin Street,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Will attend promptly to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Nov. 17, 1860-ly.

J. J. CRUSMAN, C. MITCHELL,

CRUSMAN &amp; MITCHELL,

(Successors to)

CRUSMAN &amp; JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS,

And Commission Merchants,

Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tennessee.

TERMS—CASH.

Feb. 22, 1860-ly.

C. H. SMITH,

Tobacco Factor, and General

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 138 COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

The most particular and careful attention will be given to the sale of all descriptions of Western Produce, to filling orders, and forwarding merchandise.

All property consigned to me will be covered by my open policy of insurance, unless specified otherwise in the bill of lading accompanying it.

Nov. 9, 60-ly

J. H. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE ON SPRINGFIELD ALLEY,

Adjoining the Court-house, CLARKSVILLE, TE.

Oct. 5, 60-ly

T. D. LEONARD,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

And

AUCTIONEER!

Office, head of the Square,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

June 7, 1861-ly

DR. W. M. FINLEY,

Office over Simpson &amp; Price's,

FRANKLIN STREET,

Residence Corner of Madison and 3d Streets

March 22, 1861-3mo.

JEWELRY!

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE,

PLATED WARE,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOCKS.

Fine Table Cutlery, &amp;c.

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern cities with a full and well selected stock, purchased on first hands, thereby saving the jobbers' profit, we are enabled to offer our Goods at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At New-York Prices!

Our PLATED WARE we sell at Manufacturers' List Prices.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

Call at the sign of the Big Watch, Public Square

G. R. COOKR.

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1860-4F

H. M. ACREE,

DENTIST,

Office at my residence on Franklin Street, former residence of C. M. Hiler.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Where I am prepared to perform all operations belonging to Dentistry, with neatness and dispatch. Teeth inserted from one to an entire set, upon the most approved plan. As I make my own gold plate, I can assure my patrons that they will have the best quality of plate work. Persons having unsatisfactory plate work are requested to give me a call. All work guaranteed. Office hours—7 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

March 2, 1860-4F

Lake Kingston Ice Co.!

Messrs. CONRAD, CHANDLER &amp; CO., of Nashville, have made permanent arrangements to supply this city with

ICE!

The coming season. Their Depot is on the Square, next door to the J. E. &amp; S. B. Broadus', where the public can be accommodated at all hours. All orders or communications addressed to Wm. L. Stross, will receive prompt attention.

Country orders promptly filled.

June 29, 1861.

## Clarksville Chronicle.

Printed Weekly, on a double-medium sheet ever Friday morning, by

NEBLETT &amp; GRANT,

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS: \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

FOR ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS.

One insertion \$1.00 Two months \$4.50

Two insertions 1.50 Three months 5.00

Three insertions 2.00 Six months 9.00

'As month 2.50 Twelve months 15.00

To the People of East Tennessee

In assuming command of the military forces of this division, I cannot forbear an earnest appeal to all who have preferred the old Union, no longer to resist the recent decisions at the ballot-box by overwhelming majorities of the people of Tennessee.

The military authorities are not here to offend or injure the people, but to insure peace to their homes, by repelling invasion and preventing the introduction of the horrors of civil war. Treason to the State cannot be tolerated. But perfect freedom of the ballot-box has and will be accorded, and no man's rights, property, or privileges shall be disturbed. All who desire peace can have peace by quietly and harmlessly pursuing their lawful avocations. But Tennessee is being taken and held by her sister States of the South, her honor and safety require that no aid shall be given within her borders to the arms of the tyrant Lincoln.

We have asked of the North a recognition of our political equality, and have been refused. We have asked for terms merely under which we could enjoy a sense of safety to our property and time-honored institutions, but in vain. Under such circumstances the States of the South resolved to submit no longer to long repeated and vexatious intermeddling with our rights. The North was deaf to justice, because they believed they had the power to crush us if we rebelled. With terrific threats they moved great armies upon us. Those armies have been driven back, with havoc and consternation. Heaven has smiled upon the South—blessing her with rich harvests and herds of cattle. The North is already shaken as with a palsied—her late arrogant soldiers filled with apprehension—her late boasted revenues dwindled to a mere necessity for direct taxation. Can there be treason sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers while thus struggling for Southern honor and independence? or who would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, it were better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest, at the ballot box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into the late political questions, we are all Tennesseans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle, or peacefully at home, not allowing when victory perches on the standard of Tennessee regiments.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,

Brig. General Commanding.

IMPORTANT REMOVAL.—There was a very important rumor in our city yesterday, based upon authority which entitles it to high respect, if not absolute credence. It is affirmed that Admiral Dundas, in command of the British Fleet off Charleston, has written to Lord Lyon, the British Minister in Washington, that the blockade of the Lincoln Government is ineffectual, and he should therefore break it!

This information Lord Lyon communicated to Secretary Seward. Mr. Seward replied that the blockade is effectual, and that if the British Government disregard it, it will do so at its peril.

Lord Lyon responded that his duty ended with the communication he had made.

The above reaches us through English sources. If there be no mistake about it, Abraham will soon have his hands full. By land and by sea, his troubles come upon him. Truly "the way of transgressors is hard."—Richmond Enquirer 9th.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER EQUALITY.—On Thursday morning the 14th inst., while the stern wheel steamer Equality—which is owned by the Lincoln government, and used as a river patrol between Cairo and Evansville, on the Ohio river—was lying at the mouth of Mayfield creek, the head of Island No. 1, about three miles below Bird's Point, taking on board making for the troops at Cairo, a party of seven horsemen rode up to the boat and offered a bargain with the captain to convey them to Norfolk, on the Missouri shore, (where there are two cotton bolls in the field, and the rate of a dollar each, for themselves and horses. As soon as the boat pushed out. The pilot and other officers of the boat were astonished to find a loaded pistol pointed at each of their breasts, accompanied with instructions to head the boat down stream. It is needless to say that the orders thus given were immediately obeyed. Upon the arrival of the boat at Columbus, twenty miles from Cairo, the crew was set to work taking in the captors retreating to the hotel to narrate the particulars of the capture, and also to refresh the inner man. Before each of the seven had given his own version of the affair, the proprietor of the hotel came rushing down from the roof, where he had stationed himself on watch and reported "the gun-boats coming—had seen the smoke." This was more than the captors had bargained for, and six of the seven incontinently backed out, and would have nothing further to do in the matter. The seventh one immediately started for the boat, with a bottle of "red eyes," and after a short discourse with the crew, ordered the plank in, and soon the "solitary horseman," with his prize, was steaming down the Mississippi, en route for New Madrid. In about an hour and a half two of the Lincoln gun-boats, the "Lexington" and "Conestoga"—the former carrying six, the latter two guns—passed Columbus in full chase. At 5 o'clock P. M. they passed Hickman, eighteen miles below; but had not gained upon the runaway. Before the "Equality" reached Island No. 10, fuel became scarce, and the prospect of a recapture imminent, when, to the unutterable joy of the rebel "horse marine," the Confederate dispatch steamer, "Grampus," came booming up the river. She was soon alongside, and taking the prize in tow carried her to Madrid, where the gallant "horse marine" turned her over to the General commanding the Confederate forces at that place. The gunboats kept up the chase until within three miles of New Madrid, when their officers considering "prudence the better part of valor," thought proper to retrace their way to Cairo without the prize—"Nobody hurt!" again.—Memphis Appeal.

## The Old Couple.

It stands in a sunny meadow,

The house so mossy and brown,

With its eumbers old stone chimney,

And the grey roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,

The trees a century old;

And the winds go clanking through them,

And the sunbeams drop their gold.

The cowslips spring in the meadows,

And the roses bloom on the hill;

And beside the brook in the pastures,

The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them,

They sit in the sun alone;

And the old wife's ears are falling,

As she looks to the well known tone.

That won her heart in her childhood,

That has soothed her in many a care,

And pruned her now for the brightness

Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bride,

How dressed in her robe of white,

She stood by her gay young lover

In the morning's rosy light.

Oh the morning is rosy as ever,

But the rose from her cheek is fled;

And the sunshine still is golden,

But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams once vanished,

Come back in her winter time,

Till her feeble pulses tremble

With the thrill of spring time's prime.

And looking forth from the window,

She thinks how the trees have grown,

Since clad in her bridal whiteness,

She crossed the old door stone.

Though dimmed her eyes bright azure,

And dimmed her hair's young gold;

The love in her girlhood blighted,

Has never grown dim nor old.

They sat in peace in the sunshine,

Till the day was almost done;

And then at its close, an angel

Stole over the threshold gone.

He folded their hands together—

He touched their eyelids with balm;

And their last breath floated upward,

Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed

The unseen mystical

That leads to the beautiful city,

"Where builder and maker is God."

Perhaps in that miracle country

They'll give her last youth back;

And the flowers of a vanished spring-time,

Will bloom in the spirit's track.

One draught from the living waters,

Shall call back his manhood's prime;

And eternal years shall measure

The love that out-lived time.

But the shapes that they left behind them,

The wrinkles and silver hair,

Made holy thus by the kisses

The angel had printed there—

We will hide away 'neath the willows,

When the day is low in the west;

Where the sunbeams cannot find them,

Nor the winds disturb their rest.

And we'll suffer no tell-tale tombstone,

With age and date to rise;

O'er the two who are old no longer,

In the Father's house in the skies.

The Release of T. A. R. Nelson.

The following telegram was received by

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey from President Davis:

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 13.

DR. J. G. M. RAMSEY, Knoxville:

Yours received. Mr. Nelson has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Nelson in East Tennessee, and we are satisfied with the result.

The Southern Confederacy has no feelings of revenge to gratify. All they ask and require is "submission to the late decision" of the State of Tennessee, and citizens to "act hereafter in accordance therewith." Had this "obligation" been acknowledged, and acted upon by Mr. Nelson, he would never have been arrested. The supremacy of the Constitution and laws have been vindicated, and Mr. Nelson has honored himself in accepting the terms on which his release was granted. We hope this will serve as a salutary lesson.—Knoxville Register.

We notice in the August edition of De Bow's Review, the following just tribute paid to the patriotism of Tennessee.

"Though the latest to join the Southern Confederacy, she has exhibited a degree of zeal so far that no other State has equalled; and at this moment she has a larger volunteer force enrolled and ready for service than of her sisters. Again, as at New Orleans, the enemy will find Tennessee volunteers and the Tennessee rifles ready to perform their victorious part in the bloody drama of war."

"We have little at present to add to our past sketches of Tennessee. She will become the great mining and manufacturing region of the new Republic, and advance to a career of opulence and influence which nothing in her past could have foreseen. Her capital has a fair prospect of being adopted as the Capital of that Republic, for which it possesses most striking advantages on the score of health, accessibility, literary and social advantages. The Capital must not be upon the seaboard."

"The site of the new Southern University has been fixed in Tennessee, and we have no doubt it will become the focus of light and knowledge for the rising generation, as Oxford and Cambridge in England are for the present."

The returned Ohio volunteers have been paid off and mustered out of Abe's service.

Miss Helen Johnston, of Clinton, Miss. has presented \$1000 to be used in uniforming a military company.

## Army Correspondence.

STANTON, VA., Aug. 6, 1861.

Dear Chronicle:—Fearing that you would lose sight of the 14th Regiment, and forget me altogether, I conclude, once more, to thrust myself into notice. We have at last about reached the end of our present march, and the 14th is encamped within the neighborhood of Huntersville. As for your humble correspondent, he sits in a nice comfortable room in the beautiful town above named, a "ministering angel" to two sick comrades. And just here let me say a word about the ladies of Stanton, God bless them! It would do your soul good to see the spirit manifested by them. The sick who fall into the hands of the good people here will ever cherish their memory, amid the heat of battle, the bloom of after life, and the hoary frosts of age.—I have always had an exalted opinion of Virginia ladies, and yet my acquaintance with them but raised them higher in my estimation.

The Hospitals here, of which there are two—the celebrated and beautiful Deaf and Dumb Institute having been converted into one—are kept as nice and clean as any parlor in Clarksville. The rooms are well ventilated, and the patients receive the best attention possible under the circumstances. The ladies are not unfrequent visitors, and again I ask Heaven's blessings upon them.

Have you failed to keep up with our travels since we left Camp Q? Then you may look at my "log-book," from which you will perceive we halted two weeks at Haynesville, amongst the mountains of East Tennessee; where, by the way, it rained every other day to dispel the monotony of clear weather. We were glad to get away from Haynesville, and have since been "laying over and going on," until we have at last approached to within less than a thousand miles of the enemy. There are thousands of brave and cheerful boys passing on—[Little prudence puts her hand on my lips and says I must not tell where.] But no matter; they are going to VICTORY. Our boys begin to think they will have some fighting to do at last; but I assure you they have "screwed their courage up to the sticking point," and will give a good account of themselves—better, at any rate, than Madame Ramor gave a short time after we left you.

I have seen several heroes from the battle of Manassas, with "honorable scars," and some very sensitive ones. They give some interesting accounts of scenes which came under their immediate observation, but which I will not here repeat. They all say, however, that the Yankees cannot stand cold steel, but can beat any body on the "double quick" they ever saw. I have also seen several trophies captured from the enemy, and therefore assure you that there has actually been a battle at Manassas, even if the telegraph did say so.

I am anxious, together with my recovering friends, to join our boys before the next foot-race comes off, and will be off from here soon, and will not then, probably, be able to send you another squib for some time. However, when the foot-race comes off, I'll try to let you know who beats.

Yours truly,

CRUM.

To the Clerks of the County Courts of the State of Tennessee.

You are hereby requested to issue to each constable in your respective counties, an order requiring him to make diligent enquiry at each house in his civil district for all muskets, bayonets, rifles, swords and pistols, belonging to the State of Tennessee, to take them into possession and deliver them to you.

A reward of one dollar will be paid to the constable for each musket and bayonet or rifle, and of fifty cents for each sword or pistol thus reclaimed.

You will forward the arms thus obtained, at public expense, to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, as may be most convenient; and will inform the Military and Financial Board, by letter, addressed to them at Nashville, of the result of your action, and of the expenses incurred. A check for the amount will be promptly forwarded.

It is hoped that every officer will exert himself to have this order promptly executed.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Gov. &amp;c.

Nashville, Aug. 10, 1861.

ARMY BEVERAGES.—It has been discovered by experience that soldiers on the field and camp duty require some cheering beverage, and since it has been ascertained that alcoholic beverages are injurious, the question arises, "What can be substituted for them?" We have a very useful and practical information on this head from Col. Dawes, an experienced Indian officer. He recommends that tea and coffee should be taken in place of liquors, and says "care should be taken to have good coffee and tea provided regularly in each company, and every man should have some offered to him the first thing in the morning, before doing duty, and also some in the evening. When properly managed, this practice is alike beneficial to health and morals." A very distinguished surgeon in the Indian army states that from long experience in tropical climates, with soldiers in barracks and in the field, he observed that "a cup of warm coffee taken in the morning tended to prevent sickness."

## Imprisonment for Non-Payment of the War Tax.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

We have published, elsewhere in our paper this morning, an abstract of the revenue law, passed by Congress at the session just closed. We must confess we have been astounded at the enormity of several of the provisions of the act in regard to the collection of the direct tax imposed on Lincoln's infamous war. The 54th section of the act authorizes the collectors of the tax and their assistants to ARREST AND COMMIT TO PRISON whoever neglects or refuses to pay the tax. It is said "whom the Gods intend to destroy, they first make mad." It appears to us that Lincoln and his Administration are rushing swiftly to destruction. We had supposed that imprisonment for debt had long ago been abolished; but Lincoln's Government needs money to carry on the war, and must have money, and hence whoever refuses to pay his tax collector must be imprisoned. We subjoin the obnoxious section of the bill, and bespeak for it a careful perusal:

The several collectors and assistants appointed under the authority of this act, may, if they find property to satisfy the taxes assessed upon any person or authority of the 49th section of this act, and which such person neglects to pay, as hereinafter provided, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to arrest such person and commit him to prison to be held in custody until the same shall be paid, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the time when the same was payable as aforesaid, and all fees and charges of such commitment and custody. And the place of custody shall in all cases be the same provided by law for the custody of persons committed for any cause by the authority of the United States, and the warrant of the collector, stating the cause of commitment, shall be sufficient authority to the proper officer for receiving and keeping such person in custody until the amount of said tax and interests, and all fees and the expense of said custody, shall have been duly paid and discharged; which fees and expenses shall be the same as are chargeable under the laws of the United States in other cases of commitment and custody. And it shall be the duty of such collector to pay the expense of such custody, and the same, with his fees, shall be allowed on settlement of his accounts. And the person so committed shall have the same right to be discharged from his custody as may be allowed by the laws of the State or Territory in the District of Columbia, where he is so held in custody, to persons committed under the laws of such State or Territory for the non-payment of taxes, and in the manner provided by such laws; or he may be discharged at any time by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Empire, thus speaks his mind to the Lincolnites, who seem inclined to suppress the free press and freedom:

THE SPIRIT OF MONOCRACY.—Since the return of the Dayton volunteers there have been studious efforts on the part of the Dayton Journal, and certain Republican men of property, to incite mobs against the Empire office and Democrats who do not justify this war. We have but a few words to say on this subject. We desire to call the attention of property holders to the fact that we are doing a legitimate business, under the protection of the Constitution and Laws of the State, holding ourselves amenable for any violation thereof. Those therefore, who are urging others to destroy our property, are inciting to a violation of the law—are rendering their property responsible for the safety of our own, for we tell these gentlemen that if the barriers interposed for our protection by the laws are broken over by them or their emissaries, the doctrine of retaliation will be enforced.

It is well known that by far the largest portion of the property in this city is owned by Republicans—when the spirit of lawlessness once breaks loose in our midst—twenty Republicans will suffer where one Democrat is molested. We tell these gentlemen frankly, that the first mob started in this city by the Republicans against Democrats will become the signal for inaugurating in our midst a strife at once bloody, vindictive and destructive. If they desire to taste the bitter fruits of civil war, they have but to commence mobbing and they will get their heart's fill. Such attempts to browbeat, and by brute force compel Democrats to sing psalms to the Illinois rail splitter are about played out, and it is high time such conduct was stopped.

Mobs are much more easily raised than controlled when raised. They respect neither the rights of property or of persons. They would as quickly destroy a finely furnished and expensive dwelling, a store, a bank, or to destroy a printing office. As for our course, we will only say that we feel that we are right, and thus feeling, we shall yield not an inch, even though we were certain our office would be mobbed. We shall continue in our course regardless of all consequences. We have been indorsed by the Democracy of Montgomery with an enthusiasm and unanimity never excelled. We shall not betray their confidence.

We copy the following from the Chicago (Ill.) Times:

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes: "The President is very firm. To all who despair putting down the rebellion he says, 'Remember that it is just as necessary