# CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOLUME 1. { Old Series, vol. 13. } CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865. { Old Series, No. 13. } NUMBER 3.



## Business Cards.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**

*S. B. GRANT, Proprietor,*

**Clarksville,.....Tennessee,**

HAVING leased this well known House from Mr. C. M. Stewart, I am now renovating and refitting it for the accommodation of the public.—When the arrangements being made are completed, it will be a Hotel in all its appointments.—The public are respectfully invited to call, as the best the market affords, prepared in style, will be served at all times.

☞ Polite and attentive servants will be in attendance in every department.

☞ Mrs. Ellis, a lady of long experience, will have general supervision of the ladies and culinary departments.

The House at Tait's Station will be kept up, as heretofore, for the accommodation of the traveling community. Respectfully,

July 14—tf S. B. GRANT.

**DR. J. M. PIRTLE.**

OFFICE at his residence—corner of Main and Fourth Street, opposite Cumberland Church, Clarksville, Tenn. July 21—3m

**DR. H. M. AUREE,**

**Surgeon Dentist,**

CLARKSVILDE, TENN.,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of the city and vicinity, in the different branches of his profession.

☞ Office, at his residence, one door east of Dr. Cooper's. [July 14-tf

**WAR CLAIM AGENCY!**

**W. A. PEFFER,**

*ATTORNEY AT LAW, and CLAIM AGENT.*

DOES A GENERAL LAW BUSINESS, AND attends to the prosecution and collection of Claims against the Government for property lost and destroyed during the war. ☞ OFFICE—on Strawbery Alley, near the Square.

July 21, 1865.—3m*

**J. C. McMULLEN,**

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

WILL practice in the several Courts of the State, Courts Martial and before Military Commissions. Having served three years as an Officer in the Federal Army, will have the facilities to prosecute successfully all legitimate claims against the Government. July 14-tf

**J. C. McMULLEN,**

**CLAIM AGENT,**

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

WILL collect or purchase the conditional Vouchers, or receipts given by the 83rd Ills., for horses impressed, by Special Orders, No. 256, Department Tennessee. July 14-3t

**PRESLEY A. BYRNE,**

**Forwarding and Commission**

**MERCHANT,**

**AND STEAMBOAT AGENT,**

*WAREHOUSE—Lower End of Wharf,*

CLARKSVILLE,.....TENNESSEE.

July 14-tf

**R. H. WILLIAMS,**

DEALER IN

**DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,**

*HATS AND CAPS,*

**Groceries, Trunks, &c.**

*Franklin-St.,* CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

July 14-tf

**W. S. POINDEXTER & CO.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**GROCERS!**

AND DEALERS IN

**Iron, Salt, Cement, &c.,**

*Cor. Franklin and Market Sts.*

**Clarksville,.....Tennessee.**

July 14-1y

**CHAPMAN & CO.,**

**Produce and Commission Merchants,**

DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES,**

*Wines and Liquors, Hardware, Saddlery,*

**Boots and Shoes,**

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

*HATS, CAPS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.*

FRANKLIN STREET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ALL Kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Advances made on *Tobacco, Flour* and other Produce for shipment to our friends in Louisville, Cincinnati or New York. [July 14-6m

GEO. LUCAS. S. B. BAGWELL

**LUCAS & BAGWELL,**

DEALERS IN

**BOOTS and SHOES!**

*HATS AND CAPS, SPUN COTTON,*

**TRUNKS, VALIESES, &C.**

*At Wagener & O'Brien's Old Stand,*

*Franklin-St.,* **Clarksville, Tenn**

WE intend keeping our stock well supplied, with

**EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE!**

and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

July 14, 1865-tf

**HODGSON & LINDLEY,**

*SOLE AGENTS FOR THE*

**Kanawha Salt Company,**

AND DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE,**

*WALL PAPER,*

**Tin, Hard and Queensware, Oils,**

**Paints, White Lead, &c.**

**1500** *BARRELS SALT FOR SALE.*

*Franklin St.,* **Clarksville.**

July 14-tf H. & L.



## Clarksville Chronicle.

PRINTED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

NEBLETT & GRANT,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

**Terms—Three Dollars per Year.**

☞ *No name entered on our books till the subscription is paid for.* ☜


## TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties advertising by contract, for a given time, will be confined to their legitimate business: anything outside of this will be charged for separately.

☞ Advertisers, for a specified time, exceeding three months, will have the privilege of renewing their advertisements quarterly: all extra changes will be charged for.

☞ Funeral notices, Obituaries, or any matter subserving private interest, will be charged for.

☞ Notices, in local column, twenty cents per line. Special Notices fifteen cents per line.

**Terms of Advertising:**

*Twelve Lines or Less Constitute a Square.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One Square, one week, | $1 00 |
| One Square, two weeks, | 1 50 |
| One Square, three weeks, | 2 00 |
| One Square, one month, | 2 50 |
| One Square, two months, | 4 50 |
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| Quarter Column, three months, | 15 00 |
| Quarter Column, six months, | 20 00 |
| Quarter Column, twelve months, | 25 00 |
| One Third Column, one month, | 12 00 |
| One Third Column, two months, | 15 00 |
| One Third Column, three months, | 20 00 |
| One Third Column, six months, | 25 00 |
| One Third Column, twelve months, | 35 00 |
| Half Column, one month, | 15 00 |
| Half Column, two months, | 17 00 |
| Half Column, three months, | 22 00 |
| Half Column, six months, | 30 00 |
| Half Column, twelve months, | 45 00 |
| Three Quarter Column, one month, | 20 00 |
| Three Quarter Column, two months, | 25 00 |
| Three Quarter Column, three months, | 30 00 |
| Three Quarter Column, six months, | 35 00 |
| Three Quarter Column, twelve months, | 60 00 |
| One Column, one month, | 25 00 |
| One Column, two months, | 30 00 |
| One Column, three months, | 35 00 |
| One Column, six months, | 50 00 |
| One Column, twelve months, | 75 00 |

☞ *The above are precisely the same prices we charged for advertising prior to the war.*

## Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of Clarksville Chapter, No. 3, July 20, 1865, the acting Most Excellent High Priest announced the death of our beloved and highly esteemed companion, THOMAS W. WISDOM; late Past Master of Clarksville Lodge, No. 89, and Most Excellent High Priest of this Chapter, and, also, Deputy Grand Master of Tennessee. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Universal Father, in his inscrutible providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst, our honorable and highly esteemed companion, THOMAS W. WISDOM, who departed this life, at his residence, in Clarksville, at 3 o'clock A. M., July 20th, 1865, in the full prime and vigor of his manhood, with all his well earned honors clustering thick upon him; and, whereas by this afflictive dispensation of Providence, we, as a fraternity, have lost one of the greatest lights and chief ornaments of our fraternity—a faithful and zealous companion, and the community one of its best and most usefull citizens—the legal profession, one of its best and most learned, affable and courteous members, and the Bench, one of its ablest jurists—while the poor, the needy and the friendless, one whose ear was attuned to benevolence and would catch the faintest tones of the pleading sufferer, and with a liberal hand promptly extend relief and aid. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we deeply lament the loss we have sustained in the death of Companion Wisdom, not only on account of his many private virtues, but on account of his worth in all the varied relations in life.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the death of Companion Wisdom, a great public calamity, as the county has lost one of its most exemplary citizens and efficient officers.

*Resolved*, That we, in token of our sorrow for his loss and respect for his memory, will wear the usual badge of our order, for the space of 30 days, and that the Hall and furniture be suitably draped in mourning for the same period of time.

*Resolved*, That the bereaved wife and relations of our deceased companion, have our tenderest sympathies in their affliction, and as a testimony of our regard and condolence—the Secretary be requested to engross, in a fair hand, a copy of these resolutions, and deliver them to the widow of our deceased companion, assuring her of our regard and profound respect for her and her family.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the "Chronicle" office, with a request that they be published.

*Resolved*, That we will attend, as a body, his burial on to-morrow, 21st Inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and assist in honoring him, in performing the last said rights of sepulture.

T. A. THOMAS, High Priest, Pro tem.
THOS. MCCULLOCH, Recorder, Pro tem.

IMPORTANT FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The following telegrams explain themselves:

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1865.—*To Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow:* I hope, as I have no doubt, you will see that the laws passed by the last Legislature are faithfully executed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election for members of Congress be conducted fairly.

Whenever it becomes necessary for the execution of the laws, and the protection of the ballot box, you will call upon Gen. Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authority of the State.

I have just read your address, which I most heartily endorse. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.—*To Gov. Brownlow:* The President is in favor of your enforcing the franchise bill, and all acts of the Legislature. He will give you all the force necessary to protect the ballot box. I leave for Nashville in the morning. JOHN H. JAMES,
Captain and A. Q. M.

One of our most eminent oculists has just performed a successful operation on a gentleman who had a lady in his eye.

Passing strange—A lady passing a bonnet shop without stopping.

A young lady's first love kiss has the same effect on her as being electrified. Its a great shock but soon over.

Thou can's not joke an enemy into a friend; but thou may'st a friend into an enemy.

## Address to the Democratic Party

The Chairman of the Democratic Resident Committee at Washington, has issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, from which the following is an extract:

"And now we stand at the commencement of a new political era. Old things have passed away. Let the dead bury their dead, while we turn our thoughts to the living, and to the future. Whatever we may think of accomplished facts they must receive our acquiescene. Let us then accommodate ourselves to what is inevitable, and direct our efforts into channels where they can still produce useful results.

Those who have been foremost in urging on this war of emancipation now insist that the new freedmen shall at once be made our political equals. To this we are unitedly and unalterably opposed, not only because as a class they are not so educated as to qualify them for the exercise of the important and delicate rights of an American citizen—whatever might be their natural capacities—but for the still stronger reason that we believe the African to be by nature greatly inferior to the Caucassian. To amalgamate or to intermingle politically would be to lower the standard of average human intelligence in this country, either individually or collectively. Even with that standard undebased, there are grave doubts whether we are capable of maintaing a popular government like our own. How then will it be when we shall have infused an inferior element into the body politic, and our European civilization and scale of understanding shall have become adulterated with those of Africa or Asia?

We can, therefore, all unite in maintaining that this is a white man's government, which must be preserved by preserving undiminished the standard of popular intelligence and capacity—that the negro, like the Chinese, is a foreign element which cannot be successfully assimilated—that he is merely here at school, where he should be kindly treated and instructed, and that when his education is completed, he may, in some congenial situation, seek his own happiness in his own way. But let us steadily and unitedly oppose the commingling of what God and nature have so unmistakably intended to preserve separate and distinct.

Again, they who assume to lead the party which triumped at the last election, seem bent upon holding the late revolted States in attitude of permanent subjugation. While they have urged, at any cost of wealth, or blood, or principle, the sudden emancipation of individuals who had all their lives been in bondage, they would reduce whole communities that were once free and equal to ourselves into a state of subjugation and slavery. To this also we can all unite in unchangeable opposition.

We believe that the Federal Government cannot exist while a portion of the States which compose it are free and another portion enslaved. Freedom or slavery must be the portion of all. The erring members of our political family are now anxious to resume their wonted places in the sacred circle. Let them be welcomed as was the prodigal son in the parable, and received back with all their rights and privileges unabridged. Let the prompting of resentment and revenge meet no favor from those who may perhaps feel that they need some forgiveness themselves. Let statesmanship and not childish animosity control our conduct.

The exhibition of a feeling of toleration and charity is no novelty even in our own history. Its blessed effects have, in principle, been exhibited in the organization of our Government, and in its successful administration through all the palmy days of the republic. It would have preserved us from the tragic exhibitions of the last four years. It can even yet heal the wounds that have been inflicted, and replace us in our career of unrivaled prosperity and freedom and splendor.

Nor have we to labor and wait for years before the harvest will commence. The means are already provided which promise immediate success. Combinations of circumstances seem to have been providentially prepared to suit our purposes. The 1,800,000 voters who constituted the effective strength of the great conservative host at the last election, and which would even then have been triumphant but for extraneous influences, are still organized and ready to act. Add to these the numbers then estranged by causes now obsolete, and there can be no doubt that on the issues now presented the majority will be overwhelmingly with us.

But on these stupendous issues we shall be sure of the cordial sympathy and sup[illegible] of the great body of the people of the South. Their almost unanimous aid can be implicitely relied upon, swelling our numbers to as great a majority as is desirable. The two houses of Congress will be moved by the popular impulse, or they will at least soon give way before the popular will."

## Courting in Right Style.

"Git out, you nasty puppy—let me alone or I will tell my ma!" cried out Sally ——, to her lover Jake ——, who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney jam.

"I aren't techin on you, Sal," said Jake.

"Well, perhaps you don't mean to, nuther, do yer?

"No, I don't."

"Cause you're too tarnal scary, you long-legged, lantern-jawed, slab-sided, pigeon-toed, gunglekneed Owl, you—you hav't got a tarnel bit of sence; get along home with you."

"Now, Sal, I love you, and can't help it, and if you don't let me stay and court you my daddy will sue your'n for that cow he sold him t'other day. By jingo he said he'd do it."

"Well, look here, Jake—if you want to court me you'd better do it as a white man does that thing—now set off there as if you thought I was pisen."

"How on airth is that, Sal?"

"Why, side right up here, and hug and kiss me, as if you really had some bone and sinew of a man about you. Do you s'pose a woman's only to look at, you fool you? No, they are made for 'practical results,' as Kossuth says—to hug and kiss and sich like."

"Well," said Jake, drawing a long breadth, "if I must I must, for I do love Sal ——," and so Jake commenced sliding up to her, like a maple poker going to battle. Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder, we thought we heard Sal say—

"That's the way to do it, old hoss—that's acting like a white man orter."

"Oh, Jerusalem and pancakes!" exclaimed Jake; if this ain't better than any apple-sass ever marm made, darned sight! Crack-ee, buckwheat cakes, slap-jacks, and 'lasses ain't no where' long side you, Sal! Oh, how I love you." Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's foot out of the mire. We left.

HOW TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—A florist of many years experience, sends the following receipt for preserving bouquets to the American Artisan:

When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soap suds, which nourish the the roots and keep the flowers as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soap suds and the flowers will bloom up as fresh as when gathered. The soap suds need to be changed ever third day. By observing these rules a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will keep still longer in a very passable state; but the attention to the fair but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or "the last rose of summer" will not be "left blooming alone," but will speedily perish.

THE COST.—Gen. Sherman in his report of the campaign in Georgia, estimates that the damage done by him in the State amounted to $100,000,000. This is a severe penalty for a single State in a single movement of an invading army. If the entire losses of the people of Georgia could be ascertained, including the destruction of its prosperity, and the ravages of the rebel as well as the Union army, some idea could be formed of the cost of a war.

## My First Experience in House-keeping.

*Dear Ellen:*—You have often asked me to give you a history of my commencing house-keeping. Well, I really don't kown as any one can be much interested in such common things; but, if you can be benefitted by it I am willing to tell you some of the experiences of a beginner in one of the most trying situations a poor person can be placed in. And let me advise you, when you take the same cares and responsibilities upon yourself, by all means don't sit down and cry or make a great fuss, if your pretty hand gets a little rough and brown; it does no good.

I always thought myself quite smart in all kinds of domestic accomplishments, for you know my mother was not always able to attend to her household affairs. So I was put in general superintendent when she was sick. It was all very fine then, for we had one of the best of cooks; and all that I had to do was to ask ma what should be got for dinner or supper, and then carry the bill of fare to Katy; as far as giving orders, I never could be beat.

Then I occupied ma's place at the head of the table, and did sundry other thing which to me at that time were all that was required to be a model housekeeper. But, my stars! Helen, when I came to be my own mistress, and had no ma to ask, or Katy to cook, I found my accomplishments were rather on a small scale. I was almost sorry that I had urged your Uncle Charles to keep house.

But to the trials! The furniture was moved and settled in our rooms. I commenced getting our first meal alone. How bright were our anticipations of that meal. I felt so much confidence in my ability to get up something good and nice that I would not have Charley get any bread or cakes at the bakers; I wanted my own cooking, and none but mine, so I set myself to work.

In the first place I was going to have one of Katy's kind of apple pies, for those pies were my delight when at home; and Charley thought they were so good, too. Well, everything was on the table, apples pared, flour, butter, spice, and plates, set in military (not apple pie) order, around me, so that there should be no mistake. Well, I put my hands in the flour just as I had seen Katy do; rubbed the butter in the flour. All very well so far; then I turned in some water, stirred up the flour—but, oh, dear! how should I ever get my hands out of such a muss? was the next question. I mixed and mixed, but the dough only stuck the more, and like the big snow-balls the boys used to roll on the commons, grew larger and still larger; not a finger could I see.

Charley proposed *scraping* my hands with the carving knife; but I thought I was in as much of a *scrape* as I cared about, and I would have to put them in again; so I squeezed as much of the dough off as I could get, and washed them clean, so as to make a new beginning.

When I got ready to roll the crust out there was no rolling-pin, so I must wait until Charley could go down to the store for one. When he got back my fire was all gone out, the oven cold, and everything looked discouraging enough.

Well, to cut the story short, my pie got baked; dinner, (for, I may rather call it supper, for I had been nearly three hours geeting up dinner for two,) was announced ready; and such a dinner! The coffee was like mud, the steak was tough, potatoes just half cooked, and the pie—oh! my pie! I had doted so much on, after all my trouble and pains what a grand failure. There had no sugar been put in, (through mistake, of course;) the apples as hard as when I put them in; the bottom crust all dough. In short our dinner was considered contraband, and handed over to the rightful owners—the hogs. I sat down and cried with vexation and pain; my hand had been badly burned; my face looked like a boiled lobster.

Charley laughed and said:

"Never mind, Ruth; a bad beginning makes a good ending, and we will have some good pastry yet from you."

It was only one dinner, just one day's experience, and I learned one thing, which was, it is one thing to see another to do a piece of work, and another thing to do it yourself. How I longed for a mother to comfort me in my distress; and how I wished I had tried making a pie before good old Katy left our home forever.

I will not trouble you any more at present, but will give you more of my experience at some future time, if you will be benefitted by it. Just let me give you one word of advice, before I close, do not hesitate to learn anything pertaining to housekeeping; you can never learn too much. RUTH.

**An Act** *to Prevent Officers of the Army and Navy and Other Persons Engaged in Military and Naval Service of the United States, from Interfering in the Elections in the States.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other persons engaged in the civil, military or naval services of the United States, to order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or keep the peace at the polls. And that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army or navy of the United States, to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order, or otherwise the qualifications of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of the United States. Any officer of the army or navy of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil or military service of the United States, who violates this section of this act, shall for every such offense be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months nor more than five years, at the discretion of the Court trying the same; and any person convicted as foresaid shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under the United States. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines, from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified, according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that any officer or person in the military or naval service of the United States who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly by force, threat, menace, intimidate, or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent, any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in any State of the United States; or who shall in like manner compel or attempt to compel any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose, or attempt to impose, any rules or regulations for conducting said election different from those prescribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offense be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the Court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid, shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

Approved, Feb. 25, 1865.

A TEXAS paper states that the following Confederate officers left San Antonio for Mexico, via Eagle Pass, on the 20th ult. Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price and Shelby, also the following civilians: Gov. Allen and Ex-Gov. Moore, of La. They were escorted by about three hundred men well armed and provisioned for six months. Gens. Hindman and Bee, also Gov. Murrah, had left several days previous.

## The New Military Departments and Divisions.

EIGHTEEN DEPARTMENTS UNDER AS MANY GENERALS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following order, which has been in abeyance for some days, in order to positively define the geographical boundaries of the several departments, is officially promulgated to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Adjutant General's Office,*
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.

*General Orders, No. 118.*—The President directs that the United States be divided into millitary divisions, and sub-divided into military departments, as follows:

1.—The Department of the East, Maj.-Gen. Jos. Hooker to command; to embrace the New England States, New York and New Jersey; headquarters at New York city.

2.—The Middle Department, Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock to command; to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George, Calvert, Charles and and St. Marys, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia; the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3.—The Department of Washington Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur to command; to embrace the District of Columbia, the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's in Maryland, and Fairfax county in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4.—The Department of the Ohio, Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord to command; to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, headquarters at Detroit.

5.—The Department of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. Stoneman to command; to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6.—The Department of Kentucky, Maj.-Gen. M. Palmer to command; to embrace the State of Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville.

7.—The Department of the Missouri, Maj.-Gen. John Pope to command; to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8.—The Department of Virginia, Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry to command; to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax county, and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; headquarters at Richmond.

9.—The Department of North Carolina, Maj.-Gen. John M. Scofield to command; to embrace the State of North Carolina; headquarters at Raleigh.

10.—The Department of South Carolina, Major-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore to command; to embrace the State of South Carolina, headquarters at Hilton Head.

11.—The Department of Georgia, Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. Stedman to command; to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12.—The Deparment of Florida, Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster to command; to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

13.—The Department of Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum to command; to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburg.

14.—The Department of Alabama, Maj.-Gen. C. B. Wood to command; to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15.—The Department of Louisiana and Texas, Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby to command; to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas; headquarters at New Orleans.

16.—The Department of Arkansas, Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds to command; to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock.

17.—The Department of Columbia, Brig.-Gen. G. Wright to command; to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho; headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18.—The Department of California, Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell to command; to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Colorado; headquarters at San Francisco.

*Divisons.*

1.—The Military Division of the Atlantic, Major-General Geo. G. Meade to command; to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, "Department of Virginia," Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia.

2.—The Military Division of the Mississippi—Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman to command; to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Mississippi and Department of Arkansas; headquarters at St. Louis.

4.—The Military Division of the Gulf—Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command; to embrace the Department of Mississippi, Department of Louisiana and Texas, and Department of Florida; headquarters at New Orleans.

4. The Military Division of the Tennessee—Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas to command; to embrace the Department of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky, Department of Georgia, and Department of Alabama; headquarters at Nashville.

5.—The Military Divison of the Pacific—Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck to command; to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California; headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen.

IMPORTANT.—The following important circular has been issued by the Treasury Department:

*Treasury Department*, July 17, 1865.

The President, in his proclamation of June 13, 1865, having declared that the insurrection, so far as it relates to the State of Tennessee, is suppressed, shipments thereto or therein, of articles excepted from the effect of said proclamation, viz: arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth, may be permitted by the proper officers of the Customs, upon presentation to them of invoices of the articles to be shipped, with the approval of the major-general commanding the department of the Tennessee indorsed thereon. H. MCCULLOCH,
Sec'ty of the Treasury.

OPINION OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—In the discussions before the people of Illinois, just previous to his last election to the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold that a negro is not and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this government was made upon a white basis, by the white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government.

Now, I say to you, my fellow citizens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has no reference to the negro whatever, when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase, white men of European birth, and European descent, and had no reference to the negro, the savage Indians, or other inferior or degraded race. At that time every one of the Thirteen Colonies was a slaveholding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slaveholding constituency, and we know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the Declaration."

TROUBLED WITH DROPSY.—An applicant for exemption on account of physical ability, informed the examining physician that he was troubled with heart disease. The doctor told him to run up and down the stairs leading to his office once or twice. The applicant did this, when the physician, after listening to the motions of the heart said:

"You will pass, sir; a dollar, if you please."

"But, doctor," said the man, "let me run down stairs once more, and then try me." The doctor assented; the man ran down stairs—and—forgot to come back.

## Address of Mr. Saunders.

*To the Voters of the Eighth Congressional District, Comprising the Counties of Tipton, Shelby, Haywood, Fayette, Madison, Hardeman, and McNairy:*

*Fellow-Citizens:*—I am a candidate to represent you in the Congress of the United States. The day of the election is called for the first Thursday in August; and, as the district is very large and the time for a canvass brief, I shall avail myself of this medium of making known my views, and the policy by which I shall be governed as your Representative, should you honor me with an election.

The country has just passed through the most terrible revolution the world ever witnessed. Desolation has swept over the country as a tornado, and filled the land with mourning. Never before were the institutions of a government put to so terrible a test. Let us all give thanks to Almighty God that the awful conflict is ended—that we shall hear nor more of the clash of arms and the tramp of hostile squadrons—see no more of the devastations of war; and that peace shall reign throughout our land.

This revolution has sprung upon us new issues, and imposes upon every good citizen a weighty and most important duty. The old state of things has in some instances passed away, and a new order is to be inaugurated. The future of a great nation, and a noble race of people—the future of free Government and Constitutional Liberty is now in the hands of the American people, and most fearful is the responsibility they have to discharge.

Let us all go to work as one man to restore law and order, peace and quiet, as speedily as possible. Let the past be buried with the past and remember only that we may profit by its sad but dearly bought lessons. Let us go to work in earnest, and with a determination to work out the great Destiny which a kind and overruling Providence has so munificently marked out for this chosen land of liberty.

One of the results of the war is the destruction of slavery. The South must accept of that practical fact. It has no alternative; and I counsel my fellow-citizens to accept this truth as early as possible and govern themselves accordingly.

The administration of Andrew Johnson shall receive my earnest, cordial, and most hearty support.

I shall favor the re-establishment of the navy yard at Memphis, and use every exertion in my power to effect that great object. Nature has made Memphis the point in our national defense in times of foreign war where we should have a navy yard. There are many and powerful arguments in her favor over any other point in the Mississippi Valley.

I shall favor the establishment of a Court of Claims in Memphis where citizens of this State may receive compensation for their losses of property caused by the ravaging desolations of the war; and as your Representative it will ever be my pleasure, as it will be my duty, to attend to all such claims until such a court shall have been established where you can have them adjusted.

I shall favor an economical administration of the Government, such as I have occasion to know will be the policy of the President; and whatever measures that will tend to lessen the burdens of our people, I will earnestly advocate and support.

All obnoxious legislation heretofore passed, crippling the country, alienating the people, and disseminating dissensions among them, I shall constantly labor to repeal, modify, or abolish, leaving on our statute books only such laws as will tend to bind up the wounds of a bleeding country and make us one people. Let sections, sectional fellings, and party strife all be obliterated and forgotten, and let a national brotherhood and good feeling prevail everywhere throughout the land.

I would most respectfully urge upon the voters of the district to qualify and vote. The importance of such action on their part must be apparent to every one.

With many persons in this district I am personally acquainted. For several years before the war I was connected with the Memphis press. I have been before the people of Tipton, Shelby, and Fayette as a candidate for the Legislature; and it is with pride and gratitude to the good people of those counties that I can proudly refer to the warm support they extended to me, giving in each of the counties a large vote over the party of which I was the representative. A Tennesseean by birth, education, and interest, it will ever be my object to look vigilantly after the best interest of my district and State; and should you honor me with your suffrage, I will promise you, my fellow-citizens, to use every exertion in my power to serve you to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
ROLFE S. SAUNDERS.

WE ARE AT PEACE.—Now that the rebellion is subdued, our people should try and get out of the habit of denouncing the South. The Southern people are not aliens, but fellow-citizens, and the feeling of hostility should be shaken off and one of brotherhood cultivated in its place. This is essential to the harmony and future prosperity of the country. Now that slavery is abolished, sectional feeling has not a pretext for indulgence, and we ought all to be interested and rejoice in everything tending to the prosperity and welfare of our countrymen at the South. If the radical papers and politicians continue their abuse, at least let others forbear. The radicals were never Unionists at heart, and will always rave and rant if not allowed to prey at will upon the section which they so foolishly and insanely hate. Speaking of their attacks, the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle patriotically cautions the Southern people not to be mislead or provoked by them or to suppose that they represent, in any degree the feeling of the national executive. The Norfolk (Va) Post repeats and approves this advice, and says: "Banish unjust suspicions of everybody and everything; believe in better times coming, and hope for better times; be assured that it is alike the duty, the interest, and the intention of the Government to promote the welfare and happiness of the people; be faithful in the performance of your own duty to the Government, and leave results in the hands of Providence." Thus is the true spirit displayed in the South. Shall it not be reciprocated among us?—*Boston Courier.*

☞ On several occasions we have published accounts of oil strikes in Barren county, and the daily accounts from that region of the State are truly flattering. The two wells now on Boyd's creek are a success beyond a doubt. One owned by the Boyd's creek oil company is flowing forty barrels daily and the other by the Germania company, in the same locality, is pumping about the same quantity. Both of these companies are putting down four other wells, and the parties interested are confident of large strikes in a few days. We are truly gratified as to the prospect of Louisville becoming the great oil center for Kentucky, and hope it will not be long before we see some enterprising business men turning their attention to a large oil refinery. Boyd's creek wells are now sending daily on the Louisville and Nashville railroad to this city, their product, about eighty barrels per day. The entire success on Boyd's creek has stimulated developments in other regions of the State. We learn that large sales of land in Cumberland and Monroe counties have been recently made to a New York company, and that twelve engines will be placed on the territory at once; then we learn of several other companies in the same section of country who are putting down wells. We learn also that several enterprising business men of our city have commenced operations in Union county; so from every indication we are satisfied that Louisville is to become a great oil center, and that a large refinery should go into operation in view of it.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—This great resort was never more gay than the present season. Visitors from Europe and all parts of America are flocking to see one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Bill Cole's celebrated band leaves this morning, and will cheer the visitors with his delightful cotillion band. Go down to keep cool and have a good time generally.—*Louisville Democrat 19 inst.*

What is the difference between twelve dozen and a tea dealer?—One is a *gross*, but the other is a *grocer*.

Man travels to expand his ideas; but woman—judging from the number of boxes she takes with her—travels only with the object of expanding her dresses.