

## Business Cards.

**DR. H. M. ACREE,**  
Surgeon-Dentist,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.  
TENDERS his services to the citizens of the city and vicinity, in the different branches of his profession.  
Office at the residence, one door east of Dr. Cooper's.  
[July 14-17]

**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 first class hotel in all its appointments. The public are respectfully invited to call, as the best market affords, prepared in style, will be served at all times.

Police and attentive servants will be at 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 14-17 S. B. GRANT.

## WAR CLAIM AGENCY!

**W. A. PEPPER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND CLAIM AGENT,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

IS ready to practice before all Tennessee and United States Courts, both civil and military. He pays special attention to the investigation of old and litigated cases, the settlement of estates, clearing up of titles, &c., and also attends to the prosecution and collection of claims against the Government for property lost and destroyed during the war.  
OFFICE—on Strawberry Alley, near the Square.  
July 21, 1865.—3m

**PRESLEY A. BYRNE,**

Forwarding and Commission  
MERCHANT,  
AND STEAMBOAT AGENT,  
WAREHOUSE—Lower End of Wharf,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.  
July 14-17

**R. H. WILLIAMS,**  
DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
Groceries, Trunks, &c.,  
Franklin-St., CLARKSVILLE, TENN.  
July 14-17

**W. S. POINDEXTER & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**GROCER**  
AND DEALERS IN  
Iron, Salt, Cement, &c.,  
Cor. Franklin and Market Sts.

Clarksville, Tennessee.  
July 14-17

**BUCK & M'ULLEN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
REAL ESTATE AND CLAIM AGENTS,  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

HAVING served as officers in the U. S. Army, will have facilities to prosecute successfully all legitimate claims against the Government.  
Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1865—

**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 14-18]

**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, Tenn.  
July 14-17

**LUCAS & BAGWELL,**  
DEALERS IN  
BOOTS AND SHOES!  
HATS AND CAPS, SPUN COTTON,  
TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,  
At Wagner & O'Brien's Old Stand,  
Franklin-St., Clarksville, Tenn.  
July 14-17

WE intend keeping our stock well supplied, with  
EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE!  
and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.  
July 14, 1865—11

## The Chronicle.

PRINTED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY  
**NEBLETT & GRANT,**  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

For the Chronicle  
**PETROLEUM.**

A Poem from which Longfellow got his idea of  
Ragnarok.

The sun of Peace is rising fast,  
The "dogs of war" have barked their last,  
I court the "mine" for power to sing,  
Of that great grassy field for thing.

Petroleum!  
Old Smith, the butcher, wished that he,  
Could from the tolls of life be free,  
And they had often greasy been,  
He'd try a speculation in.

Petroleum!  
His brow was sad, his eye didn't cease,  
To search the soil for signs of peace,  
While on his back was fitted nice,  
"A banner with this strange device."

Petroleum!  
In humble homes he saw the light,  
That from this oil so pure and bright,  
While parlor of the wealthy too,  
Could deign to burn in brilliant hue.

Petroleum!  
He heard coal merchants cry "Alas!  
No more we'll sell our coal. For gas  
Has grown to be a useless thing,  
When any one can strike a spring."

Petroleum!  
"Papa," his eldest daughter teased,  
"Don't rest until your head's you've squeezed  
For there, some day, in vast lakes find,  
That great relief to poor folks mind."

Petroleum!  
He starts to dig, he hears a squall,  
"Papa! oh! dear, my waterfall,  
Is most worn 'out and looks just like—"  
I can't help that—wait till I strike—

Petroleum!  
"If you can't do without false hair,  
Just take the tail of our old mare,  
And tie it slick, with hog lard pure—  
Until your puppy can secure

Petroleum!  
"Oh! stay!" his wife cried, "Ephraim stay  
The weather's hot—you'll melt away,  
And nought there'll be to mark your track,  
Except that sign across your back."

Petroleum!  
But heedless Ephraim started out,  
The "mercury was 'up the spout,"  
And there beneath Sol's rays he beat,  
To dig from earth that paying scent.

Petroleum!  
A ragged suit next day is seen,  
Mix'd up with grease upon the green,  
While from his folds there comes a smell  
Which to the accus'd nose doth tell.

Petroleum!  
There on that morning, still and gray,  
What once was Smith in silence lay,  
While from the earth there came this sound,  
"Tell them in hell there doth abound,

Petroleum!  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN., August, 1865.

## A SUGGESTIVE TEXT.

"The people of the South have submitted and are universally disposed to make the best of the situation. The completeness of their submission is a matter of universal surprise and congratulation. It surpasses all expectation. There has been no more within the last forty years when the Union was in so little danger of disruption as at present."

Never in all the narratives of history, says the *Petroleum Express*, has a more thorough and remarkable submission to the arbitrament of war been recorded than that of which the world speaks. Of it, it may well be said that it is a "masterpiece of universal surprise and congratulation."

And yet, strange to say, the latest news from the South which are constantly instilling the idea into the public mind that the people of the South notwithstanding their submission to the Federal power, are just as much tainted with the spirit of rebellion as they were before the surrender of their arms and the extinguishment of their short-lived separate government, which was born in convulsions and nurtured upon sorrow and suffering. Such an idea is as it is not only absurd, it is a cruel mockery of that honest sincerity which universally characterizes the declarations and demonstrations of fealty to the United States Government that have been made by the people of the South since the close of hostilities.

What, though, here and there, we see it reported that turbulent proceedings against the constituted authorities are occurring? One swallow does not make a summer, neither do fifty noisy political demagogues make a South. The man who in Tennessee, or North Carolina, or Virginia is reckless enough to denounce or revile the Union or any of the acts of the Government which have been in issue between the lately belligerent sections, cannot be honestly deemed to speak for anybody but himself. Possibly he may have a dozen followers, but their prospects in a restored Union, must be so desperate to induce them to become, as yet, willing and loyal citizens thereof. Their conceptions of duty are of a very flimsy character, and their visions of well-to-do and of happiness in the course they are pursuing, are just "such stuff as dreams are made of." Why then should the conduct and speeches of any Northern press as reflecting the general sentiment of the South?

The world takes the true view of the matter, and not many months will elapse before events now on wing will effectually testify as to the wisdom of the conciliatory policy by which the Union will be made a source of happiness to the people of all sections alike, and be put out of reach of all danger of disruption.

The coal mine of Gerard Cross, near Liege, Belgium, was the scene of a dreadful accident, a short time ago. A sudden eruption of water broke in one of the lowest cuttings of the mine, and caused the death of twenty-nine persons, men and women, who were working on the spot. The infantile specimen was born in Dinwiddie county, and is described as being remarkably active and strong.

One of the great curiosities of the age is now in Manchester, Va. It is a baby two years old, weighing near two hundred pounds. The infantile specimen was born in Dinwiddie county, and is described as being remarkably active and strong.

Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, who lately made a narrow escape from capture at the hands of a party of federal soldiers at some town in that State, has succeeded in reaching Cuba. He expects to live there permanently.

The eldest son of President Tyler was "Bob" and the eldest son of President Johnson was "Bob" too. Three Prince Roberts in a matter of course.

It will take \$13,000,000 per annum to pay the soldiers pensions.

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## Important letter from General Wade Hampton.

From the Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* of the 27th ult., we copy a letter from Gen. Wade Hampton, which we present for the candid and earnest consideration of our readers. It is a letter to the people of the South, and is a most valuable contribution to the public mind.

Words of counsel from such a man at this time, when the whole body politic is disorganized, and the wheels of Government are clogged by war, are most opportune and most acceptable.

The editor of the *Columbia Phoenix*—Sir: Numerous communications have been addressed to me, proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method to answer them, not only as to the expediency of such a course, but also as to the want of facilities. They desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as to be almost a waste of land, and to go to a country where they can find a more fertile soil, and a more abundant supply of food.

I doubt the propriety of this expedition of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause us to cling to the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the reorganization of the government, and the rebuilding of our cities and villages, which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State.

War, after four years of heroic but unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save any of our rights—to secure anything more from the general rule—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best of our countrymen—those who for years past have risked their lives in her defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State and its destiny will be committed to necessity; to those who would gladly put her down to unalterable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with test and honesty of purpose, to the restoration of law, the blessings of peace, and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect those objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

A distinguished citizen of our State, an honorable and true patriot, has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interest of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have stalked in the hour of danger, and those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore; not the politician, who after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be trampled upon, and your liberty secured for a mass of potholes. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe to my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall devote myself to the restoration of law, and to the discharge of these obligations to public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow-citizens to do the same, if they can do so without the peril and the gloomy of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals because in the darkest hour of the Republic he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman Senate, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country.

Respectfully yours, W. HAMPTON.

**THE FREEDMEN IN TENNESSEE.**

Whatever conflicting theories may be entertained regarding the future of the negro, and his present status in the body politic, one fact glaringly patent and of pressing importance suggests itself now, and that is: the presence of a large colored element in our midst, and the question arising from it, of making them understand the responsibility of their position, and the duties which they owe to the nation.

It is the conviction of a great many, that the class we refer to, just emerging from slavery into freedom, would exhibit the best possible proof of their worth and capabilities by an earnest desire to become self-supporting and self-reliant, rather than by a lazy and idle dependence upon the State, or by a selfish and exclusive interest in their own relations. It is the conviction of a great many, that the class we refer to, just emerging from slavery into freedom, would exhibit the best possible proof of their worth and capabilities by an earnest desire to become self-supporting and self-reliant, rather than by a lazy and idle dependence upon the State, or by a selfish and exclusive interest in their own relations.

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## MISREPRESENTING THE SOUTH.

There is a steady effort on the part of the agitators to create a feeling at the North that the South is a land of barbarism and ignorance, and that the people of the South are a degraded and ignorant race. This is a most mischievous and untrue statement, and one which is being made for the purpose of dividing the people of the North and South.

The agitators desire to give up the plea of military necessity, and hence all sorts of stories are set on foot, and the people of the North are misled. When the facts are known, it will be found that the people of the South are a brave and intelligent race, and that they are capable of the highest civilization.

The Raleigh (N. C.) correspondence of the New York *Times* states that the story of a colored man there being expelled by the thumbs, as a punishment, is entirely untrue. No such event has occurred, nor anything like it. The story came from Newbern, where there has been a colored man in operation for several years.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* corrects the prevailing report that the recent elections in Virginia were carried by force. The elections were free, and the people of the South were not intimidated or coerced in any way.

The public should disbelieve the stories concerning outrages committed there, until they are authenticated by something better than mere assertion. The people of the South are not to be misled by the false reports of the agitators.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE REVENUE LAWS OF THE STATE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the following rate of taxation shall be levied and collected, as now provided by law.

On every taxable poll, one dollar; on every one hundred dollars worth of property, twenty-five cents; on every one hundred dollars worth of property, twenty-five cents; on every one hundred dollars worth of property, twenty-five cents; on every one hundred dollars worth of property, twenty-five cents.

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## "AT THE LAST."

The following beautiful poem appeared originally in the *Independent*, written on the passage "Hasten forth unto his work and to his labor until evening."

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,  
And flows the sweetest at the eve;  
And birds most musical at the close of day,  
And birds most musical at the close of day.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm  
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm;  
For weary man must ever love her best,  
For morning calls to toil, but Night to rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear  
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;  
Footsteps of angels follow in her train,  
To shut the weary eye of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws  
O'er earth and sea her mantle of repose:  
There is a calm, a beauty and a power,  
That Morning knows not, in the Evening hour.

"Until the Evening" we must weep and toll,  
Plow life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,  
Tread with hot-foot and rough and thorny way,  
And bear the heat and burden of the Day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,  
Like Summer Evening, down the golden tide;  
And leave behind us, as we pass away,  
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE REVENUE LAWS OF THE STATE.

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On every one hundred dollars worth of property, twenty-five cents; on every one hundred dollars worth of property, twenty