

VOLUME 3. OLD SERIES, VOL. 16.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

OLD SERIES, NO. 34.

NUMBER 16.

Business Cards.

LINWOOD LANDING!

JOHN J. THOMAS & CO. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a partnership under the above style, for the purpose of doing a general

Forwarding, Storing and Commission Business,

LINWOOD LANDING

This warehouse is situated a few hundred yards below Trice's, on Cumberland river; it is fire-proof, and entirely above high water mark. There is a good turpentine road leading to it, and it is the nearest point on the river to Christian county.

A comfortable sale room will be fitted up in Providence. Sales every week.

W. J. M'GORMAC, Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, 118 Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Orders for Goods or Manufactured Articles, filled with promptness and at the lowest market price. Consignments of every description cheerfully attended to.

DR. J. M. LARKINS may be found at his office, 2d floor of the Chronicle building, at all hours, unless professionally absent.

DR. H. M. ACREE, Dental Surgeon,

Office on corner of 3d and Madison streets, immediately between the Railroad Passenger Depot and the Court-house.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

GALLERY: WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, Clarksville, Tenn.

TURNBULL, KIRBY & CO. Cotton and Tobacco Factors

Commission Merchants

No. 9, Union Street, NEW ORLEANS.

MR. S. B. SEAT, Agent, will attend to making advances on Produce consigned to this firm.

D. KINCANNON, W. H. ARMSTRONG, KINCANNON & ARMSTRONG,

FRANKLIN STREET, CLARKSVILLE, TENN., MANUFACTURERS

Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Cast Iron Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hollow-ware and Fine Castings.

REPAIRING AND GUTTERING done in the most approved manner, on short notice.

Clarksville Planing Mill!

BARKSDALE, CLARK & CO., BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Moldings, etc.

Dressed Flooring and Weatherboarding and all other lumber necessary for building purposes, neatly gotten up—all at reasonable rates.

W. A. THOMAS, Attorney at Law,

Office, over Thomas, Nebitt & Co.'s CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

BANKRUPT LAW. W. A. PEPPER, Esq.,

Is prepared with proper blanks and forms for any business under the Bankrupt Law. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the law will find it to their advantage to consult him. Charges very reasonable.

PAINTING, Paper Hanging, Glazing, &c., &c.

W. P. LINDLEY, DEALER IN WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

Fire Screens, Paints of Every Description, Window Glass, Putty, &c.

Two of these good wares are wanted. Paints mixed ready for use.

E. C. ROACH & CO., Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL Commission Merchants

No. 28, Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 9, 1867-18

A. F. SMITH, late of Smith & Turnley, D. B. HUTCHINGS, late of Hutchings & Grinstead

SMITH & HUTCHINGS, TOBACCO FACTORS

AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

"CUMBERLAND WAREHOUSE," CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

W. H. TURNLEY, late of Smith & Turnley, E. W. WATKINS, " Todd County, Ky.

TURNLEY & WEATHERS, TOBACCO FACTORS

AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Known as the Hutchings & Grinstead Warehouse, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Special attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise and produce generally. Proceeds promptly remitted. Make all consignments to TURNLEY & WEATHERS.

SIM. R. ROGERS, AUCTIONEER,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE. Will attend to the Sale of Property, either on the street or in the country.

Clarksville Foundry, AND Machine Shop,

COMMERCIAL STREET, MANUFACTURE

PLANTER'S PRIZE SCREWS, SHINGLE MACHINES, SUGAR MILLS, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS.

Prompt attention given to orders for repairs on

Steam Engines, Saw Mills,

And all kinds of Machinery, and Machine Blacksmithing neatly and promptly done.

J. A. BATES & CO. HORACE H. LURTON, F. C. MAURY,

Clarksville, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn. LURTON & MAURY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Clarksville, Tenn. Special attention paid to practice in Courts of Bankruptcy.

Office, on Strawberry Alley opposite the Court-house.

SMITH, ANDERSON & CO., Furniture Warehouses,

158 West Fourth st. and 110 Elm st., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

All goods warranted of the best material and workmanship.

W. H. & D. M. DORRIS, DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tinware, Castings, Grates, and House Furnishing Goods.

Every description of Tinware made up in good style.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING promptly attended to.

DORRIS will superintend the work and salesroom.

SOMETHING NEW! ROBINSON'S PATENT REVOLVING PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Just the Thing Long Needed! Nothing More Appropriate for a Holiday or Christmas Present.

Call and examine them at my Gallery, West side Square, Clarksville, Tenn.

W. H. ARMSTRONG. PLANTERS' ATTENTION!

Bother with Wooden Prize Screws at an End. We are now prepared to furnish Planters with a durable Iron Prize Screw of our own Manufacture, complete, at the low price of \$25. These Screws are suitable for small Planters.

Extra Large Size manufactured, as usual complete, at \$50.

These Screws are adapted to the use of Country Buyers and large planters.

Corn Meal. H. B. BURNLEY is prepared to grind corn meal, in any quantity, at his mill, near the Big Pond, on Franklin Street.

J. A. BATES & CO., Clarksville, Tenn.

THE Black Crook

Has not Arrived, but C. H. MORRISON & Co's

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES

have, and it comprises all the substantial as well as the choicest luxuries to be found in any establishment of the kind in the city.

We have on hand an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF— STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

All of the Choicest Brands and Superior Excellence.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK! RESPECTFULLY,

C. H. MORRISON & CO., Nearly Opposite the Court House, Franklin Street.

Dec. 6, 1867-3m.

First National Bank, OF CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Corner of Public Square, opposite National Hotel.

WILL DO A General Banking

AND— EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Issues no circulation—incurs no risks. Special attention paid to collections and remittances made on day of payment.

DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Warfield, Thos. F. Petus, B. W. Macrae, Jr., G. W. Hillman.

S. F. BRAEMONT, Pres't. W. P. HUME, Cashier.

Nov. 10, 67-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL!

T. D. SCOTT, Proprietor. CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Feb. 9, '68-4f

SHORT & CO., Cotton and Tobacco Factors

AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW ORLEANS.

Sept. 6, 1867-1f

NEW BAKERY!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity that we have secured the services of a first class baker, and are prepared to furnish, at reasonable rates,

Bread and Cakes, of all kinds, and all times. Cakes ornamented in any style when desired.

Very Respectfully, LIGON & ELY.

Aug. 2, 1867-1f.

R. B. TARPLEY & CO., HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

Clarksville, Tenn.

Nov. 29, 1867-1f

The Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

Relief for the starving poor of the South, is claiming the attention of both sections. The government is not rich enough, with the aid of northern capital to relieve the South so long as the Radical policy is persisted in. That policy is reducing the population to poverty at a rate that will soon place relief beyond the reach of the most earnest charity, and when this resource fails, then will come that war of extermination which Radicals are industriously inaugurating. The only efficient remedy for the rapidly increasing poverty of the South, is the application of political justice to the States now groaning under the merciless rule of vindictive and stupid knaves. The people of the North are beginning to discover that the continued impoverishment of the South must add to their own burdens in a ratio with the decrease of revenue that might be derived from the southern staples if the government were administered by wise men, instead of fools, by patriots instead of corrupt traitors to the constitution, by statesmen instead of dirty place-hunters and malignant partisans. It is cheaper to relieve the South by doing it simple justice, under the constitution, than to destroy its liberty and prosperity and throw it upon public charity to save it from starving.

The fact is pretty well known that a radical Judge by the name of Hunter has been annoying the editors of the Memphis Avalanche with a "contempt suit." Here is what the Cairo Democrat says about the eminent follower of Bill y Be-d:

If the Avalanche proprietors entertain to Judge William Hunter any other sentiment than that of contempt, they are themselves fit subjects for contempt. He is in all things, the most contemptible man in Tennessee, and his muddled brain as innocent of any sense as his heart is of any honorable or decent impulse. We know him. He was born—did he know where? Of his infancy and his childhood nothing is recorded. In his maturer years he became a pattern maker, and in 1857 worked for Mr. Goodwin, of Mount City, in Pulaski county. Being an incompetent mechanic, he was discharged by his employer. Out of work—out of money—out of decent society—out at the elbows, and without friends or credit he went to Cairo, Mo., to look for work. He was there a few days, but he failed to find any. He was then advised to go to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed by a printer to point him to the printer for which he was to work. He was there a few days, but he failed to find any. He was then advised to go to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed by a printer to point him to the printer for which he was to work. He was there a few days, but he failed to find any.

It is said that the President is preparing a special message to Congress on the deplorable state of things in the South. Does he expect to impart information to the men who have been working for more than two years, to bring about this very state of things? What can be hoped from such a communication to such men? Shame or a momentary feeling of compunction may prompt that body to vote money for the South, instead of righting its wrongs. So long as its labor system is kept thoroughly disorganized, with the settled purpose to make the negroes idle and turbulent, and therefore, the more available political allies of the Radical party, money aid is a temporary expedient. With no reliable labor and a heavy tax upon its leading staple, to depress its growth here, and encourage its production in British dependencies, the southern people have no means of recuperation left them, and with negro supremacy superadded, they have nothing to expect but continued poverty and wrong, to culminate in expatriation or a war of races, in which both sections will become involved, when foreign intervention may play a part with a view to the dismemberment of a government at once, arrogant, intolerant and impertinently intermeddling. European governments are becoming painfully conscious that the Atlantic is not too wide to be spanned by the arch-fleeced puritanism which was never known to live in peace with any government within its reach, nor cease from troubling that to which its allegiance was due. In the uncertainty of human events no one can foresee the consequences of a war of races. Should the Radicals rally to the support of their sable brethren, the democrats, for the sake of liberty and a preference for their own race will take up arms on the other side, and such a war can only be one of extermination unless some foreign power should intervene and dictate terms to the combatants. What those terms may be, can only be surmised, but there is not a man in the South whose honest indignation, self-respect and self-interest would not cause him to prefer that the Southern States should be dependencies of England or France rather than the oppressed military satrapies of the infernal-Radicals. If this be treason, "let er rip."

Judge Barry has checked out old Spitzire by enjoining his Summer county Commissioners from entering upon the duties legally assigned to the magistrates of the county, until the judiciary decide the legality of the appointment.

Judge Campbell has done the same or the Radical Mayor and Aldermen of Gallatin, fraudulently elected.—Had the Court of Appeals possessed the intelligence, patriotism and honesty displayed by these two Judges, the political condition of the State would have been far removed from the present hateful tyranny and anarchy which degrade and curse it.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF INDIANA.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which, after some opposition to the words and preference in the last resolution, was adopted:

Resolved, That language is inadequate to express our abhorrence and condemnation of the Radical reconstruction policy of Congress, a policy condemned by every consideration of justice and constitutional obligation; a policy fraught with the most alarming apprehension of evil to ten States of the Union, and destructive to the Union itself; a policy that targets increase the power the moral and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating in the hands of the Government in the dominant Radical party in Congress, and a policy which if not early arrested by the American people will soon overwhelm our national Government in our common and appalling ruin.

2d. We demand the unconditional repeal of the act of Congress conferring exclusive rights or privileges upon any class or classes of citizens at the expense of other classes.

3d. The National Bank system organized in the interest of the holders of bonds to be abolished and United States notes substituted in lieu of the national bank currency.

4th. The saving in interest alone will be more than \$16,000,000 annually, and until a system of sound money is established the demand that the share of such banks in taxation shall be subject to the same taxation, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

5th. That the bonds and securities of the United States, with every other description of property, should bear an equal proportion of taxation for State, county and municipal purposes, and that to end the bonds and other securities of the United States should be taxed by Congress for national purposes in an amount substantially equal to the tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes.

6th. That we are in favor of the payment of the Government bonds in Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, except when expressly made payable in gold by law as the earliest practicable period.

7th. That the unjust and iniquitous tariff laws now in force be repealed, and a tariff adopted looking to revenue only.

8th. The monstrous extravagance of the Republican leaders, and the administration of the Government at all times and all places, has been prodigal to an extent unexampled in history, and for the hundreds of millions of dollars expended by them since the termination of the war, they have not shown save severed States, military despotism, oppressive laws, usurped power, and an unrelenting Constitution. That the burden of taxation is too grievous to be borne, and demands their removal from all places of trust, and a thorough course of retrenchment and reform.

9th. That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro, and we deny the right of the General Government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

10th. That if it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native born or naturalized, in every right at home and abroad, without regard to the pretended claims of foreign nations to perpetuate alienage.

11th. That the attempt to regulate the moral ideas and appetites of the people by legislation is unwieldy and despotic, and we are opposed to that class of legislation which seeks to prohibit the people from the enjoyment of all proper amusements and amusements.

12th. That we shall ever hold in sacred collection the dead who freely sacrificed their lives in the defense of our once glorious Union, that the present unwise generations might enjoy the inheritance of the form of government that cures an equality of rights and privileges to all the citizens thereof, and the nation owes to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war, the highest mark of praise and gratitude for the great sacrifice they made in the late war, and to those disabled in the service of the Union, and the widows and orphan children of those who fell in battle or died of wounds or in the military service of the Government, that we should do all in our power to secure the substantial necessities of life.

13th. That we recognize in the restoration measures of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, a policy which would have given peace security and prosperity to the States, and dispelled the dark clouds caused by the vindictive measures of a Radical Congress. The adoption of the President's policy would in our opinion, have saved the nation the expenditure of hundreds of millions of treasure, lessened the burdens of taxation, secured peace to the South and prosperity to the Union.

14th. That Maj. Gen. Hancock, by his orders at New Orleans reinstating the civil law and detaching military despotism, has manifested the highest respect for constitutional liberty, for which he deserves the commendation of all friends of the Union, and we are proud to honor him for his noble and patriotic conduct, and we revere the noble profession of arms. Like the great and good Washington, this gallant soldier had learned to respect the civil rights of all good citizens, and to desire that in time of peace military tribunals should have no place in our jurisprudence. Eternal glory to the soldier who refused to rise above the law.

15th. That we congratulate the Democracy of our sister State of Ohio on the gallant political campaign closed on the 8th of October, 1867, a campaign marked by the highest order of devotion, ability and effort, and that prominent and close in association in the minds of our fellow-citizens of Indiana stands the name of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, identified with the vital measure upon which our party enters the canvass for 1868, together with his ability as a statesman and his high personal qualities, all those entitled him to the commendation of the convention as a true and consistent Democrat and one who has our entire confidence and preference.

The business of the convention having been finished, and local calls for members of the Executive Committee, the latter came forward and addressed the convention.

BREKERS U.—The "infernal league" is splitting up all over the State. The Morgan county league was recently repudiated by a pointed Conservative Democrat, and from John Warner, a leading leaguer, in which he asked his colored brethren if they could see any good the Yankee carpet-baggers had done there. He stated that they had been promised land, and that they were to be given it if they would vote for them (the Yankees) to fill the different offices to which they were aspiring, and that all these promises had proven to be a Yankee trick to fill their own pockets at the expense of the freedmen whom they had duped into the idea that they were their only friends. Several other speeches were made of the same sort, after which the "infernal" broke up in a row.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advocate, Jan. 2.

Georgians and Alabamians are going west in large numbers.

Letter from Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4, 1868. J. D. Hoover, Esq., Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir,—I regret that I cannot participate in your celebration of the 8th, as it will be an occasion of unusual interest. The attempt at Africanization of the Southern States under the false pretense of the reconstruction of the Union, the last subdivision of the country to accomplish this end, the profligate and corruption pervading many branches of public service, have brought their proper results.

The reaction against a revolutionary violence and license of the past few years has been at last commenced its progress, and will be aided by a worthy contemplation of the life and character of Jackson, of his fervent patriotism, of his persistent energy, his unyielding courage, and the fidelity with which he maintained the rights, dignity, and equality of the States at the same time that he enforced obedience to the Constitution.

It will be well to remember by whom, and for what purpose, the last battle of the war of 1812 was fought, and side by side with that recollection to place the fact that the State then saved from a foreign foe is now governed by military power, in order to control its people and establish a constitution which they do not approve and establish institutions which they abhor.

The retrospect will evoke sympathy and awaken sensibilities, in the midst of which many brave hearts have been broken, and vengeance may melt away, and the kindness and good will which will cement the Union by the ties of interest and affection, and contentment, which alone can effectually constitute a new people.

Very respectfully, GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Ex-President Pierce's letter contrasts the present condition of the country with that when Jackson was President, and particularly Jackson's, which is humiliated under the rule of a man who has not the energy and good will which will cement the Union by the ties of interest and affection, and contentment, which alone can effectually constitute a new people.

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