The Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS,.....EDITOR.

J. S. NEBLETT. J. A. GRANT

NEBLETT & GRANT,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

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Clarksville, Tenn.:

FRIDAY,.....FEB. 28, 1868

The news from Washington indicates, but too plainly, that the war, conceived in iniquity and prosecuted in hypocricy, has culminated in the overthrow of the government and the liberties of the people. Such was the intention from the beginning; sectional aggression was designed to force the South to secede; that secession was to be the pretext for the war, and the preservation of the Union and Constitution the false war cry to delude fools and to excite fanatics to the fighting point, and the premeditated result was the destruction of the Republic. The President was himself, an active party to this treason against the government—ignorant, we hope, of its full scope, but none the less active in paving the way to the final consummation. When, at last, he saw the imminent danger, instead of a decisive blow at the conspirators when he would have been sustained, suffered himself to be circumvented by such slow degrees, that the public mind has become inured to usurpation and indifferent to its results. It is doubtful, to-day, whether the people of the North would risk a dollar in the effort to restore the government to its original landmarks. They have flattered themselves that Congressional usurpation was directed solely against the despised South, and have looked on so long in complacent quiet that the idea of resistance is repugnant to their habit of acquiescence, and possibly to their pecuniary interests.

War democrats, what think you, now, of your boasted achievement, the conquest of the South? Your murdered victims, who died for the cause of freedom, sleep peacefully, beneath a despot-trodden soil, honor-alike, for their cause and their heroic virtues, whilst you live enslaved, and dishonored by submission to the traitors who enticed to your own and your country's ruin. The sod presses lightly upon the glorious martyrs to liberty, whilst the hand of oppression weighs heavily upon the living conspirators against liberty, and the murderers of its brave defenders.

It may be too early to speculate upon the future, but to our mind it is clear that there will be no Presidential election this year, and to defeat the popular vote and retain its majority, Congress will declare itself a perpetual body. Such were the steps which preceded the bloody revolution in France. But the Northern people are not French, and will, by tame submission, prevent the flow of blood which characterized that revolution. If they will behave themselves as quiet subjects, puritanism will be content to strip them of rights and property and leave them at liberty to obey and starve.

Gen. Sherman, in his speech to the Army of the Cumberland, a short time since, claims to have withdrawn one hundred thousand men from a siege line fifteen miles in length, and formed them into three columns, without the loss of a man, and all this in front of an army of fifty thousand men. This may be true; but if we have not forgotten the history of that particular period, the General makes two grave mistakes; First, Hood had only about thirty thousand men, and having commenced his march towards Tennessee, this boasted movement could not have been in front of him. The General further stated, and no doubt truly, that on a march of several hundred miles, not a man was court martialled. This was simply in accordance with the federal usage, that no soldier was to be punished for robbery, arson, or any other crime committed against southern men, women and children. Nor would it have been just to punish privates for crimes of which the officers were guilty on a larger and more profitable scale. But, leaving all this out of view, patriots and gentlemen will not seek to restore union and harmony by celebrations of victories over chivalric fellow-citizens, and boastful speeches about individual exploits in a war of brute force against right and constitutional liberty.

We publish to-day, the proceedings of a Conservative colored meeting at Memphis, on the 19th inst., and commend them to the attention of the Loyal Leaguers, hoping they may learn how the carpet-baggers are being estimated by sensible negroes at other points.

The Ku-klux Klan seems to have aroused the fears of our virtuous and talented legislators, and their fears furnish a pretext for calling on Gen. Thomas to send troops to certain localities to aid, a second time, in securing a fraudulent election. The wicked have no rest, conscious guilt makes them tremble at shadows and flee when no one pursueth. This clan claims to be made up of resurrected dead of various battlefields, and being without material bodies can harm no one, though they do frighten the Radicals.

The two men who deliberately murdered a worthy young man in Ashland, during the last year, have been sentenced to the Penitetiary for murder in the second degree. One of the murderers, whose name is Harris, was a candidate before the loyal league, for jailor of this county. The wretches took no appeal, from which we infer that they have assurances that the Governor will pardon them, as he is reported to have promised to do wherever the victim is a rebel.

The President has been formally impeached by a vote of 126 to 47. Of course he will submit and the North will submit with him. What a contrast between to-day and the period just preceding the war! Then the cry was the last man and the last dollar, to maintain the supremacy of Constitution! now it is the last man and the last dollar to destroy that "covenant with death and league with hell."

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: The communication contained in your issue of the 14th inst., in reference to "leap year," elicits the following reply; should you deem it worthy of your columns:

At a meeting of young men, recently held for the purpose of considering the suggestions of Miss ——, the resolutions to follow were unanimously adopted. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever *Chronicled* in this vicinity. Many eloquent addresses were delivered, and matrimony, being the chief subject, was freely discussed. The importance of early marriages, and if necessary, marrying frequently, was urged in words of burning eloquence. All favored "woman's rights," and agreed to see that they received them. Thought it was their time to *propose* and the gentlemen's to dispose. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we are aware of the many privileges accorded the fair sex, and would express our profoundest regrets that they should take so little advantage of the most important one (to them) of all—leap year.

Resolved, That we do, most sincerely, regard leap year as a period especially set apart for the ladies to exercise their own taste, indulge their own inclinations; in other words, to have, for the time, their own way—if indeed they have not always had their own way in almost all things, and

Resolved, That we deem it most unquestionably their privilege to select their gallants, and do not deny their right to make choice, followed by requisition for same—and deem it the imperative duty of each individual, thus summoned, promptly to obey.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be a right, or privilege, belonging only to the ladies, for the entire year, to send cards of invitation, asking Mr. So-and-so's company to attend divine service, a soiree, ball, the theatre, or a circus, and to propose evening drives, moonlight strolls, &c., and be it furthermore

Resolved, That we shall consider it a breach of etiquette and an infringement upon the rights of the ladies, for any gentleman, during the present (leap) year, to violate any of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That we are, to all intents and purposes, *dead in earnest*, and intend being guided by what is herein set forth, and shall therefore wait, with no little impatience, the reception of divers and sundry little cards, in a high state of perfume, and "done up" in ribbons, desiring "the exquisite felicity of becoming our attendant" to this and that place, stating in corner of card, merely to avoid misunderstanding, in ( ) "*no expense incurred*," or this may be taken for granted from the fact that the ladies are to exchange places with us—only so far, however, as privileges extend. Yours,

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

NEW PROVIDENCE, TENN., Feb, 24, 1868.

MEETING OF THE TOBACCO MEN.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the "Tobacco Board" to consider the expediency of the proposed change in the Inspection Laws, the following petition was adopted by a unanimous vote:

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the buyers and growers of tobacco and the warehousemen of Montgomery county, would respectfully represent that they are satisfied that the passage of a law by your honorable body, repealing the existing laws in regard to the inspecting and selling of tobacco, would at this time exert a most damaging influence upon the tobacco markets of Tennessee.

We, therefore, pray, in behalf of the whole tobacco interest of the State, that the present laws may be allowed to remain in full force and effect.

Jno. J. Thomas, Z. Dycus, I. H. Shelby, E. W. Weathers, A. F. Smith, Warehousemen.

G. H. Warfield, J. B. Killebrew, H. M. Dudley, Dan'l Gold, Planters.

T. F. Pettus, Ben. K. Gold, Jo. W. Edwards, C. Kropp, F. G Irwin, Ben. F. McKeage, B. O. Keesee, S. F. Beamount Buyers.

On motion of Mr. G. H. Warfield, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the above petition be furnished the Chronicle for publication.

S. F. BEAUMONT, Ch'man.

A. F. SMITH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication.—You will transfer to Br vet Major General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War, ad interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

Resignation of Judge Shackelford—His Probable Successor—Ru ored Retirement of Judge Hawkins.

Judge Shackelford, of the Supreme Court, yesterday sent his resignation to the Secretary of State, to take effect on Thursday next. The reasons assigned for this course are entirely of a private nature. In his communication to Governor Brownlow, it is stated by Judge Shackelford that the accumulation of business on the dockets of the Court has compelled him to be absent from home ten months in the year, thus preventing him from discharging his duties towards his young children, who have been left without a parent's protecting care. His private affairs have been almost entirely neglected, so absorbed has he been in the matters brought before the Court. He trusts that in the disorganized state of society growing out of the late unhappy war, he has endeavored to hold the scales of justice with an even hand. To the bar of the State he tenders his acknowledgements for their uniform kindness and the support which they have ever given the Court, discarding the ill feeling engendered by civil strife, and nobly rising above all partisan prejudice. Through their efforts, coupled with the efforts of himself and colleagues, something has really been done to restore confidence to the public mind. In behalf of his brother Judges and his successor, he bespeaks from the bar a continuance of the support heretofore extended.—He regrets that his relations with those with whom he has so long sat upon the bench are to be dissolved, and engages to cherish the recollections of the past two years and a half as the most pleasant of his life.

It is very generally intimated in well informed circles, that Judge H. H. Harrison will be Judge Shackelford's successor.

We also hear it hinted that Judge Hawkins will assist to hold one more term of his Court and then resign also, but, as no authorized reasons are given, the matter does not appear to have reached a shape definite enough to justify a more positive statement on our part.—*Nashville Banner, 23d.*

COLORED CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

Pursuant to a call in the morning papers, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored Conservative voters of Memphis was held in the Criminal Court rooms last evening.

John Chandler was unanimously chosen to the chair and Fred. Bruce appointed Secretary.

On motion of Eli Glass the chair appointed a committee of five to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Upon the retirement of which, remarks were made by Bill Webb to the effect that the pending election was one of much importance to white and colored men alike. He should vote the Conservative ticket because he saw thereon the names of men whom he knew to be honest, and having the public welfare at heart. On the other hand among the Radicals he could only discover those who have already emptied the public coffers, and if re-elected would still further plunder. He saw the Radicals led by such men as Barbour Lewis, who has stolen seventy-five thousand dollars from the county.—He did not believe the Radicals to be the best friends of the colored race. He attributed to them the basest and most selfish motives in all their acts. True they had voted to enfranchise the colored men of Tennessee. But why? Because they knew full well that without the votes of the colored men they would be without political power in the State—without office and the opportunity to plunder. He had heard it often said the Radicals have stood by the colored men. He did not see it in that light. They had stood by the offices and the spoils. Some insinuated that once in power again and the Conservatives would deprive the colored men of their citizenship. He did not fear this, though he thought any colored man who did not have better sense than vote for such a man as P. D. Beecher should be deprived of his vote. He closed by advising every colored man to vote at the coming election, and vote the ticket of Conservatism.

Webb was followed by Albert Thomas and Bob Wardlow, who also gave excellent advice to those of their own race.

Upon returning, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

We, the Committee appointed to report a premamble and resolutions, beg to report as follows:

WHEREAS, As we have lived as freemen for three years, and have witnessed the various meanderings of our condition, and find that so far as being free agents for ourselves we are satisfied, and have received all the encouragement from our Southern white friends calculated to improve and elevate us to perform our duties as freemen, for which we are gratified, and shall ever be true to what we conceive to be the best interest of our race and our common country; and as the white race has governed all Christian countries, by which all colors have been best benefitted, we accord to them the honor of the improvement of our condition; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ovrselves to support the Conservative ticket which has been presented to us for county officers.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all our colored friends to aid us, as be believe that the establishment of the Conservative principles is to be the best interest of the country.

Resolved, That we ask no more of the white race than has been provided for us by law, only their assistance to carry out the laws and we pledge ourselves to stand by them.

Respectfully submitted,

BURLEY MITCHEL,
JACKSON JONES,
JAMES WELCH,
MARINO JOHNSON,
ELI GLASS.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned, expressing the determination to fight the Radicals to the bitter end.—*Memphis Avalanch 19th.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Intense excitement has prevailed in the capital to-day.—The extraordinary proceedings were ushered in by the arrest of Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*, on a warrant issued by Justice Carter at the instance of Stanton, for an alledged violation of tenure of office bill.—He was released on bail.

Shortly afterwards it was known that the reconstruction committee had met and determined by strict party vote to bring in articles of impeachment against the President. The Stanton-Thomas imbroglio was lost sight of in view of the importance of the proposed action of the House, for it was well known that the Radicals were bent on deposing the President, and gladly accepted this opportunity.

Then there was a rush for the House.—Every seat in the galleries was crowded, while in all the door-ways and corridors the crowd surged and pushed, anxious to get inside, where they could witness the proceedings. The ladies' galleries were crowded, some ladies occupying seats upon the steps, in the vacant space, in the corners about the seats. The diplomatic gallery was filled with the ladies of the diplomatic corps and ladies of members.

The only class that seemed to be excluded was the negroes, hardly one being visible.

After some business of minor importance, at two o'clock Stevens rising to a privileged question, presented amid profound silence the report of the Reconstruction Committee, impeaching the President for high crimes and misdemeanors in violating the tenure of office act, by removing Stanton from the office of Secretary of War.

After reading of it and the resolutions Mr. Stevens in a few remarks said that he was willing that the vote should be taken without debate.

But Mr. Brooks obtained the floor and proceeded to address the House in opposition to the movement. He was followed by Spalding and Bingham, of Ohio. The latter denouncing the President as a great criminal and demanding his impeachment.

It was finally determined to devote to-night and Monday to discussion and take the vote at five o'clock on Monday.

It was passed by a strict party vote, and thus the impeachment question is once more thrust upon the country.

The present impression is that the Senate will convict the President and the trial will be hurried through rapidly.

The contest for the place of Secretary of War continues, both Stanton and Thomas claiming the position. After his release this morning, Thomas went to the War Office and informed Stanton that he came todischarge his duties as Secretary of War ad interim. Stanton told him he could not do it, and ordered him to his room as Adjutant General, then denying the right or power of the President to interfere.

After a brief colloquy, Thomas left, and visited the President, who says he desires to see this matter legally tested.

Stanton still holds possession, and this evening sentinels pace up and down in front of the different entrances of the War Department. The doors are all locked, and the orders are to admit no one, but is not construed to apply to the Secretary's friends.

Gen Thomas appeared at twenty minutes before four o'clock at the Department, and the armed sentinal refused him admittance, saying it was by special order of Mr. Stanton. Gen. Thomas then left, so we have two Secretaries of War.

The National Democratic Committee adjourned after a brief session to-day. New York city has the honer of holding the Convention, Cincinnati and St. Louis being the principal contestants.

The question now uppermost with all is "What will the President do?" and no one can even conjecture either as to his motive in precipitating this issue or what he designs doing hereafter. He keeps his own counsel, and to-night at the entertainment to the Democrat Committee, was as affable and pleasant as though there were no miserable rump Congress seeking to depose and ruin him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The city continues in a feverish excitement, owing to the pending impeachment of the President, and every body who takes an interest in public affairs is anxiously awaiting new developments. In absence of facts rumor gains currency; and from time to time as they are exploded, new ones are invented to take their place, such as the arrest of General Grant. All these excite, but do not satisfy.

There is a constant demand at the hotels, and in Congressional circles and elsewhere for the latest intelligence.

In an interview with Secretary Stanton by the same correspondent, the former stated that he had not issued any order to prevent General Thomas entering the War Department. He also stated it was impossible to say what action he would take if Thomas insisted on assuming the duties of the War Department. His action will depend altogether on the movement of Gen. Thomas.

An army officer on duty at the War Department intimated yesterday that orders from any other person than Secretary Stanton would be disregarded by army officers.

On Saturday the message which went to the Senate after its adjournment, contained the name of Mr. Ewing for confirmation as Secretary of War. Being too late for action that day it was withdrawn, and will be again sent on Monday. Mr. Ewing has notified the President that he will accept the appointment.

The militia of Maryland have profered their services to a prominent military supporter of the President, so it is reported, and this report is given a color of truth from the presence of Governor Swann, of Maryland, who has had an interview with the President.

The same correspondent is informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret military organization, with posts established in all parts of the country, indorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of these dispatches is that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown, and if violence is used in ejecting Mr. Stanton, one hundred thousand men are ready to come to Washington to put him back. The order is reported as in a great state of excitement, and is unanimously resolved to take sides with the policy of Congress, and defend it in all its measures, if affairs are brought to such an extremity.

It is reliably ascertained that in conversation between them and the Secretary of War, being on pending political topics, led to a comparison of votes, which left no doubt in their minds that on the impeachment question the Republicans will act as a unit. It was not known to them that even one member would falter and desert his party; and their general impression was that the President will not only be impeached, but tried, convicted and removed from office within the next ten days.

Secretary Stanton has not left the War Department since last Friday, his Congression friends having urged him to remain there for a reason. He however contemplates going home after the House shall have impeached the President, as a belief among them is that the latter will thus be shorn of his moral influence, and will make no effort to thwart the purpose of Congress, whose authority they say will be supported by General Grant, under the law the functions of the Executive being suspended, in effect, pending trial.

The guard at the War Department has been doubled. Colonel Carr, of General Emory's staff, remained there last night by order of General Grant.

The President to-day directed application to be made to Court to-morrow for a mandamus or quo warranto with a view of making Mr. Stanton show under and by what authority he retains possession of the War Department.

Major General Emory, who commands the Department of Washington, it is said, by the Republicans, will subject himself to the immediate orders only of the General of the army, and not to those of the President.

NEW YORK, 24.—A special states that appearances last night indicate that the War Department trouble will resolve itself finally into a legal struggle, wherein the most belligerent parties will be the lawyers, and the final judgement be rendered by the courts instead of by a sanguinary contest of armed bodies.

Gen. Thomas will apply this morning for a writ of quo warranto.

Attorney-General states that the whole affair will be settled without force, but a great deal rests with the prudence of those at the head of affairs.

Gen. Thomas stated to the Herald correspondent last night, in including an interview relative to his intentions to-day, as follows: "I shall go down to the War Department at the usual hour as Secretary of War ad interim to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that any powers as such were perfectly as legitimate as were those of General Grant. I shall set about the business of the Department, issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officials, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may perhaps happen to be some personal friends of my own, but I have no other resource than to use the power conferred upon me and place them under arrest if they refuse to obey the legitimate authority."

"But what about the great Mogul himself? Is Stanton to be left securely alone?"

"That's the question. He has already refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. Of my option I shall decline to use any force, but if the President instructs me to employ forcible pursuasion, I must be consistent and do so. However, I shall await the future developments of this disagreeable business before saying what I shall do."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At half-past 12 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate and read the resolution of impeachment passed yesterday by the House. The notification was received in silence and without comment. As yet no action has been taken.

The Senate passed a bill to-day making valid the constitution, of Southern States adopted by a mere majority of votes cast.—It was amended so as to allow persons to vote on ten days residence, by exhibiting a certificate of making affidavit or giving other satisfactory evidence of registration. This of course admits all those States under negro constitutions.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, introduced a bill to-day, which declares the House will treat as a nullity votes cast for any member of Congress who is known to be ineligible by reason of disloyalty.

The Democrats held a caucus to-night, when important matters were discussed and action agreed on.

But that precedure will be deliberate and not characterized by the indecent haste which has marked the proceedings of the House. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and time will be allowed for consideration such as is due the importance, dignity and solemnity of the case.

The President maintains his usual calm demeanor. He says since the impeaching faction has precipitated this question on the country, he desires it carried through. He wants them to make their accusation full so that his record shall appear clear and unblemished, as he feels certain it will be. He says he has no fear of the result.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The political situation is unchanged, but the fever of excitement has been subdued, and both Congress and the people to-day seem to have recovered their equanimity.

From a source entitled to credit, it is as certained that there will be no mandamus applied for in Stanton's case, but the matter will be before the court in good time and the sham secretary it is hoped will receive his quietus.

The committee of seven, appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President, held their first meeting this afternoon for consultation. The general impression is that few charges will be preferred, requiring but a small number of witnesses. It is known that such is the desire of some Republicans. The articles to be prepared will not presented to the Senate until that body resolves itself into a court of impeachment.

Clarksville Tobacco Market.

TURNLEY & WEATHERS sold at the Exchange, on the 25th inst., 11 hhds. at the following prices:

$ 8 00, 14 50, 12 90, 12 50, 12 20, 11 00, 10 95, 10 30, 10 20, 9 30, 6 25.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 25th, 1868.

Sales by Harrison & Shelby, at the Exchange, of 47 Hhds. at the following prices:

$18 00, 17 80, 17 80, 17 70, 15 90, 15 30, 15 00, 14 25, 14 25, 14 20, 14 10, 14 00, 13 80, 13 70, 13 70, 13 60, 13 60, 13 50, 13 25, 13 10, 13 00, 12 40, 12 50, 12 10, 12 10, 12 00, 11 90, 11 80, 11 80, 11 75, 11 75, 11 50, 11 80, 11 10, 11 00, 10 75, 10 70, 10 70, 9 00, 9 00, 8 60, 8 60, 4 00, 6 75, 6 50, 6 10, 6 25.

Sales every Tuesday.

Trice's Landing Tobacco Market.

TRICE'S LANDING, Feb. 26, 1868.

WHITLOCK, MCKINNEY & Co., sold 42 hhds Tobacco at the following prices:

$16 40, 15 25, 14 60, 13 95, 13 25, 13 00, 13 00, 12 95, 12 75, 11 95, 12 00, 11 60, 11 60, 11 80, 11 00, 11 00, 11 00, 10 95, 10 90, 10 90, 10 95, 10 95, 14 60, 10 30, 9 95, 9 00, 8 10, 8 00, 7 90, 7 40, 7 75, 7 00, 6 50, 6 50, 6 30, 6 10, 6 00, 5 95, 5 70, 5 50, 12 00, 12 00.

Sales every Wednesday.

Linwood Landing Tobacco Market.

LINWOOD LANDING, Feb. 20, 1868.

JOHN J. THOMAS & Co., sold at Linwood Landing, Tenn., on the 20th inst., 46 Hhds and 4 boxes, as follows:

$30 00, 26 50, 20 00, 16 60, 15 95, 15 50, 15 10, 14 95, 14 80, 14 40, 13 95, 13 90, 13 60, 13 00, 13 00, 12 90, 12 80, 12 80, 12 30, 12 30, 12 10, 12 00, 12 00, 11 80, 11 70, 11 70, 11 60, 11 50, 11 00, 10 80, 10 60, 10 50, 10 70, 10 40, 10 30, 9 50, 8 50, 8 10, 7 40, 7 00, 6 75, 6 30, 6 10 6 00, 5 80, 5 30, 5 60, 4 25, 12 90, 10 60. Sales every Thursday.

TOWN FERRY.

Having rented the Ferry from Mrs. Johns, I am now prepared to attend to the crossing of passengers, stock, etc., with promptness. I intend to keep the Ferry in good, safe condition, and will take pleasure in waiting on customers at all times.

A. W. NORRIS.

Feb. 28, '68-1m.

B. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

Will practice both in the Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Robertson, Cheatham, Dickson, Stewart and Montgomery.

Office on Strawberry Alley, Clarksville, Tennessee.

Feb. 28, '68-6m.

FOR CHANCELLOR.

We are authorized to announce Hon. THOMAS BARRY as a candidate for Chancellor of the 6th Division of the State, composed of the counties of Jackson, Macon Sumner, Stewart, Montgomery and Robertson, Election to take place on the 28th of March.

Feb. 28-tc.

HENRY HOUSE,

(FORMERLY MOORE'S HOTEL)

CLARKSVILLE, - TENN.

Having taken charge of this House and refurnished it throughout with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate regular boarders and transient guests in as good style as any in the State.

Attached to the House, is a fine

Billiard Room,

supplied with elegant tables and furniture and will be kept by an attentive and accommodating gentleman.

There is also adjoining the office of the Hotel, a

Drinking Saloon,

that cannot be surpassed in point of neatness by any institution of the kind in the country which will at all times be supplied with the most choice Liquors, Wines and Segars. The

BARBER SHOP,

which will be waited on by experienced and attentive barbers, is well fitted up with all furniture appertaining to a first class Barber Shop and

Bath Rooms.

Prices will be as low as any other house of the same class. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

CLAY ROBERTS, Proprietor.

Feb 28, '68-tf.

JOHN W. FAXON,

At the Northern Bank of Tennessee, is the authorized Agent for

DeBow's Review; Nashville Banner; Nashville Union & Dispatch; Nashville Gazette; Louisville Courier and Robertson Register.

Subscriptions forwarded free of charge *when accompanied by the Cash!*

Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1867-6m.

First National Bank,

OF CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Owned by individuals of this city and vicinity

DIRECTORS:

S. F. BEAUMONT, GEO. H. WARFIELD,
GEO. W. HILLMAN, B. W. MACRAE, JR.,
J. G. HORNBERGER.

Issues no Notes of its own.

AVOIDS THAT RISK.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, DEALS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER AND UNITED STATES BONDS, SELLS SIGHT DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE, AND OTHER CITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE AND PROMPTLY REMITTED.

S. F. BEAUMONT, Pres't.

W. P. HUME, Cashier.

Feb. 21, '68.

New Jewelry Store!

Just opened, in connection with

Conover Bros's. Book Store,

ON FRANKLIN STREET,

—A—

Complete Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

I have secured the services of Mr. L. Gauchat, just from Florence, who will attend promptly to all repairing. All work warranted. Very respectfully,

Feb. 21, '68-ly J. L. GRIFFITH.

JOHN K. SMITH. J. F. SMITH.

JOHN K. SMITH & SON,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

NO. 47 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

W. C. SMITH will act as our Agent in making advances on consignments.

Feb. 21, 1868-tf

ISENSTEIN & DORTCH,

CIGAR

MANUFACTURERS,

ELDER'S BLOCK,

Public Square,

CLARKSVILLE, - TENN.

CIGARS MADE TO ORDER

—AND—

SATISFACTION GUARANTIED!

FINE CIGARS, AT NEW YORK PRICES!

ISENSTEIN & DORTCH.

Feb. 7, 1868-ly

R. T. POLLARD. ROB'T MURRELL.

MURRELL & CO

Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

115 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

I will make liberal Cash Advances on Tobacco and other Produce consigned to Messrs. Murrell & Co., and will give special personal attention to the shipping of same from Clarksville, Trice's Landing and Linwood. THOMAS F. PETTUS.

Feb. 7, 1868-4m

Piles, Fistula, Strictures, Fissures, Tumors, Wens, Ulcers, etc.

Special attention given to Diseases of Females.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON may be consulted in Hopkinsville the first seven days in March. In Clarksville, Tenn., from the 7th to the 12th of March.

Feb. 7, 1868-tf

COAL TAR!

—BY THE—

GALLON OR BARREL.

Apply at the GAS WORKS,

Clarksville, - - - Tenn.

April 5, 1867-ly*.

Just Received!

Stagg's Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef, Hominy, Beans and Potatoes,

For sale by CRUSMAN & CHESNUT.

Feb. 21, '68-4w.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Duncan & Caudle was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst.

D. J. DUNCAN,
G. W. CAUDLE.

Feb. 21, '68-4w*

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ENTERPRISE

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

On the 31st day of December, 1867.

THE NAME OF THE COMPANY IS

Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

It is located in Cincinnati, Ohio. The amount of Capital is One Million Dollars. The amount of Capital Stock is One Million Dollars.

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand	$91,344 28
Premiums in hands of Agents	107,345 68
Real Estate—unincumbered	89,533 38
Bonds owned by the Company to-wit:	
United States Bonds	100,450
Tennessee State Bonds	12,600
Wrecking Boat Stock	4,000
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double amount loaned	87,000 02
Debts otherwise secured	77,849 02
All other Securities	734,205 80
Total Assets	$1,304,328 18
LIABILITIES:	
Losses unadjusted	$63,354 49
All other claims against the Company	5,600 91
Total Liabilities	$68,955 40
Net Assets	$1,235,372 78

The greatest amount insured in any one risk.....$10,000

The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village.....No rule.

The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one block.....No rule.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS SHERLOCK, President.
R. M. Bishop, of R. M. Bishop & Co.
Theo. Cook, of Barker, Hart & Cook.
Joseph C. Butler, Pres't Lafayette Bank.
James Glenn, of William Glenn & Sons.
L. R. Hull, of Addv, Hull & Co.
A. S. Winslow, of Winslow & Smith.
John Shillito, of John Shillito & Co.
Charles Rule, of C. Rule & Coleman.
D. T. Woodrow, of Woodrow & Mears.
Adolph Wood, of Adolph Wood & Co.
A. D. Bullock, of A. D. Bullock & Co.
Allen Collier, of J. Swasey & Co.
L. A. Harris, Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.
W. B. Cassily, Vice President.

C. H. JONES, Ag't,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Feb. 14, 1868-1m

FRECH & COURTS,

FRANKLIN STREET,

Sign "Tennessee Iron,"

CLARKSVILLE, - TENN.

Are now and will continue to receive during the season, a selected stock of

Landreth Garden Seed,
Genuine Peruvian Guano,
Baltimore Raw Bone Dust,
Clover,
Timothy,
Herds Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Blue Grass Seed
Goodrich Seedling,
Harrison,
White Sprout,
Neshanoc,
Peach Blow,
London Lady Potatoes

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, GROCERIES, LEATHER, IRON, NAILS, SALT, ETC.,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

Feb. 7, 1868-3m

NEW PROVIDENCE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NEW PROVIDENCE, TENN.

THIS BANK BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE ON N. YORK, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & NEW ORLEANS.

Also, **buys and sells Gold and Silver and all kinds of Uncurrent Money, and receives Money on Deposit,**

And makes liberal Cash Advances on Tobacco and Flour for sale here or shipment elsewhere.

T. F. PETTUS, President.
W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

Feb. 7, 1868-3m.

DRUGS AND DYESTUFFS!

S. B. STEWART,

PUBLIC SQUARE, CLARKSVILLE,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Dyestuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, Pure Wines and Liquors, etc.

Medicines warranted of the best quality. All will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Special attention given to the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions.

S. B. STEWART.

Feb. 7, 1868-ly

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED!

BY USING

DR. FERRISS'

PATENT

Supporter Truss

This is the most efficient, comfortable, and secure Truss in use, constructed upon an entirely new principle. All communications should be addressed (with stamp) to

Dr. W. H. P. JONES,

Manufacturer and General Ag't, Nashville. Office, cor. College and Union sts., up-stairs, entrance on Union St.

Or T. J. SHAW M. D., Ag't.

Franklin St., op. Court-house, Clarksville.

Feb. 7, 1868-3m

ELECTION NOTICE FOR COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

I will hold an election, in Montgomery County, Tenn., on the first Saturday in March, 1868, for the purpose of electing Sheriff, Circuit and County Court Clerks, County Trustee, County Register, Revenue Collector, also district officers, Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each civil district, except in No. 12, and two in that district.

The following persons are appointed to hold the election, in their respective districts, and this is a notification to that effect:

District No. 1, Jordan Neblett; No. 2, John Rollow; No. 3, James Killebrew; No. 4, John Mabry; No. 5, D. Grant; No. 6, J. L. Johnson; No. 7, J. M. Burgess; No. 8, Stan. Garrett; No. 9, Levi Cooper; No. 10, E. L. Williams; No. 11, Wm. Crouch; No. 12, T. M. Duff; No. 14, Thos. Adkins; No. 15, David Brown; No. 16, Thos. Batson; No. 17, T. G. Hargrave; No. 18, Jo. P. Daly; No. 29, G. B. Outlaw; No. 20, S. A. Nesbitt.

T. RAMEY, Sheriff
of Montgomery County.

Feb. 7, 1868-3m

POLLOCK & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

MASSIE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ready-made Clothing,

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, etc.,

FRANKLIN STREET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

TERMS, CASH!

Our stock is yet complete, and we are desirous of reducing it before the Spring stock is received. To that end we propose to sell goods at a

Greatly Reduced Price!

Please give us a call at the old stand.

We have secured the services of GEO. W. RICE and VALENTINE O. WEED, as Salesmen.

Respectfully,

POLLOCK & CO.

Jan. 24, 1868-tf

PATRONIZE

Home Institutions!

INSURE YOUR LIFE

—IN THE—

SOUTHERN

Life Insurance Company,

—OF—

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Strictly a Southern Institution, Comprising Integrity, Economy and Security

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000

DIRECTORS.

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam'l Tate,
F. M. White,	N. B. Forrest,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
Lewis Howes,	C. W. Frazer,
Peter B. Wills,	Jacob Weller,
C. C. Spencer,	S. H. DeBeVoice.

Officers—Memphis, Tenn.

F M. White,.....President.
R. C. Brinkley,.....Vice President.
Sam'l Tate,.....Vice President.
F. S. Davis,.....Treasurer.
Ben. May,.....Secretary.
Dr. N. L. THOMAS, Medical Examiner, Clarksville, Tenn.

T. J. MUNFORD, Jr., Agent,
Clarksville, Tenn.

Jan. 17, 1868-3m

English and Classical School

L. G. MARSHALL, A. M., Instructor.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL OPEN on the **First Monday in February, 1868,** continuing the previous session without interval.

The best efforts of the Instructor will be made for the advancement of pupils in a business or classical education, as may be desired. Forty students only will be admitted. Those entering during the first month, charged from the beginning; those entering after the first month, charged from the time of entrance.

Terms of tuition, as before, per session of twenty weeks half in advance, $25 00.

Jan. 31, 1868-1m.

THE MONTGOMERY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

A Banking Institution, incorporated by act of the Legislature of Tennessee in December, 1867.

Will be opened for business on the 15th of January, 1868, in the building West side of the Public Square, one door North of the First National Bank, Clarksville, Tenn.

This Bank will deal in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Bullion, receive deposits, and do a general Banking business.

B. O. KEESEE, President.
J. E. BROADDUS,