CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOLUME 3. OLD SERIES, VOL. 16. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868. OLD SERIES, NO. 43. NUMBER 24.

Business Cards.

E. C. ROACH,
Cotton and Tobacco Factor,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
No. 28, Carondelet Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Nov. 9, 1867—1y*

A. F. SMITH, *late of Smith & Turnley.*
D. B. HUTCHINGS, *late of Hutchings & Grinter*
SMITH & HUTCHINGS,
TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
"CUMBERLAND WAREHOUSE,"
CLARKSVILLE - - - TENNESSEE.
Nov. 8, 1867–1y.

W. H. TURNLEY, *late of Smith & Turnley.*
E. W. WEATHERS, " " *Todd County, Ky.*
TURNLEY & WEATHERS,
TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!
Known as the Hutchings & Grinter Warehouse,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE.
☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise and produce generally. Proceeds promptly remitted. Make all consignments to TURNLEY & WEATHERS.
☞ E. WITHERS, Auctioneer,
Nov. 22, 1867-1y.

R. T. TORIAN,
Cotton and Tobacco Factor,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT
63 CARONDOLET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ Liberal advances on all consignments.
Jan. 17, 1868-6m

WM. WILLIAMS. CHAS. G. SHANKLIN.
Williams & Shanklin,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS
—AND—
Provision Dealers,
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARSVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Jan. 24, 1868-6m

H. C. YEATMAN, Nashville, Tenn. R. YEATMAN, New Orleans.
YEATMAN & CO
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants
71 CARONDOLET ST., 71
NEW ORLEANS.
Jan. 10, '68-tf.

Clarksville Foundry,
AND
Machine Shop,
COMMERCE 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.
March 8, 1867–1y.

C. J. SMITH. J. W. ANDERSON. J. BURNS.
SMITH, ANDERSON & CO.,
Furniture Warerooms,
158 West Fourth st., and 110 Elm st.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
All goods warranted of the best material and workmanship.
☞ Manufactory, North-west cor. Pearl and Elm streets.
Oct. 25, 1867-6m.

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.
☞ H. P. DORRIS will superintend the work and salesroom.
Sept. 6, 1867-tf

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 or three good workmen wanted.
Paints mixed ready for use.
☞ Shop at Fowler's Hall.
Sept. 14, 1866-tf

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,
—AT—
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 turnpike road leading to it, and it is the nearest point on the river to Christian county.
JOHN J. THOMAS will give his undivided time and attention to the receiving, weighing, inspecting and selling all the Tobacco consigned to the house.
A comfortable sale room will be fitted up in Providence. ☞ Sales every week.
JOHN J. THOMAS,
JAMES W. PARISH.
SAM'L G. BUCKNER.
Linwood Landing, Tenn., Aug. 9, '67-tf.

W. J. M'CORMAC,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
—AND DEALER IN—
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 carefully attended to.
June 21, 1867-tf

DR. J. M. LARKINS
may be found at his office, 2d floor of the Chronicle building, at all hours, unless professionally absent.
March 1, 1867-tf

DR. H. M. ACREE,
Dental Surgeon,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
Office at his new residence on Franklin street, two doors East of the Episcopal Church. [Jan. 11, 1868-tf.

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
GALLERY:
WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Clarksville,.....Tenn.
March 1, 1867-tf.

TURNBULL, KIRBY & CO.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants
No. 9, Union Street.
NEW ORLEANS.
MR. S. B. SEAY, Agent, will attend to making advances on Produce consigned to this firm.
Sept. 14, 1867-1y.

D. KINCANNON. W. R. ARMSTRONG.
KINCANNON & CO.
Franklin Street,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
MANUFACTURERS
Of the most approved patterns of
Wrought Iron Cooking Stoves,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
And dealers in all kinds of
Cast Iron Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hollow-ware and Fine Castings.
REPAIRING AND GUTTERING
Done in the most approved manner, on short notice. Jan. 3, 1868–tf

G. A. ROTH, Ag't,
(Successor to J. F. Mehlhope & Co.,)
Clarksville, Tennessee,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
Family Groceries,
Confectionaries, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Fruits and Nuts.
Having returned to Clarksville for the purpose of resuming my old occupation as Grocer, I would solicit from the citizens and surrounding country a share of patronage.
I will keep a full assortment of every article in my line, and am determined to sell at the lowest CASH PRICES. Highest prices paid for
Country Produce.
I am also Agent for the sale of
Wilson Pitt's Celebrated Whiskey!
G. A. ROTH, Agent.
Jan. 26, 1868–tf.

SIM. R. ROGERS,
AUCTIONEER,
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Will attend to the **Sale of Property,** either on the street or in the country.
Dec. 6, 1867–6m.

E. M. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
Office, over Thomas, Neblett & Co.'s
CLARKSVILLE, - TENN.
Oct, 25, 1867-1y.

BANKRUPT LAW.
W. A. PEFFER, Esq.,
Is prepared with all 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.
July 5, 1867-tf

First National Bank,
OF CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Owned by individuals of this city and vicinity
DIRECTORS:
S. F. BEAUMONT, GEO. R. WARFIELD,
GEO. W. HILLMAN, R. 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 France, who will attend promptly to all repairing. All work warranted. Very respectfully,
Feb. 21, '68-1y J. L. GRIFFITH.

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

HORACE H. LURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clarksville, Tenn.
Will practice in the Courts of Dickson, Stewart and Montgomery.
☞ Office, on Strawberry Alley opposite the Courthouse.
Feb. 21, '68-6m

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.

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

JAMES H. MALLORY,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Clarksville, Tenn.
Office with C. H. Jones, Public Square
Will sell every description of Property for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, Agents and Private Parties, either on the street, in the city or country. Has much experience in
Dry Goods Auctioneering.
Will give prompt attention and make reasonable charges in all cases. Also,
Tobacco Auctioneer and General Agent for Harrison & Shelby.
Clarksville, Jan. 24, 1868-6m.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
Tobacco Factors,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 40, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.
JNO. T. EDMUNDS, of Hopkinsville, Ky., will assist in the Sales of Tobacco.
Jan. 24, 1868-6m*

SHORT & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS.
Sept. 6, 1867-tf

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.-tf.

R. B. TARPLEY & CO.,
HOUSE, SIGN,
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS,
Clarksville, - - - Tenn.
Nov. 29, 1867-tf.

The Chronicle.

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

A philosophic statesman, inquiring into the adaptation of the institutions of a country to the developement of the prosperity, virtue and happiness of the people, will instinctively look to the homes of mechanics, small farmers and laborers generally. Their condition is an unerring measure of the wisdom of the laws by which they are governed. Ignorance, squalid poverty and countless pensioners upon soup-houses and other institutions of cheap charity, are the most infallible signs, either of a government intrinsically bad, or of laws good in themselves, but most corruptly administered.

Nor is the reverse of this picture, less indicative of a want of wisdom in the structure of the government, or in the makers, or administrators of the laws. The gilded vanities of sudden wealth and the more refined luxuries of a pampered aristocracy, are proofs of a concentration of capital in the hands of a few, and a corresponding poverty of the laboring classes; and whether it be true or not, that extremes meet, it is true that the many are not more demoralized by poverty than the few are by wealth. The vices engendered by idleness and luxuious indulgence are more damaging to the body politic than those which spring from poverty, because wealth and high social position gild the former and throw around them a charm that adds greatly to the force of their pernicious example.

These evidences of criminal misrule are everywhere manifest. Every department of the government stinks with corruption; crime and vice are the manifestations of society for each succeeding day, honesty, so far from being appreciated as a virtue, is ridiculed as a mark of simplicity and greenness. Good men are pitied as the ready made victims of knavery and the man of mark is he that has grown rich by robbing the government, swindling his neighbors, embezzling the money of his employers or downright thieving. This is the state of morals induced by the most corrupt party that ever disgraced any age or country. And this depravity has been cunningly increased that it may serve as a fitting foundation for the despotism that can stand on no other base.

In our miscellaneous reading, we stumbled upon the following sentence in an address by a Catholic priest of France to a masonic lodge:

"The Temple of Masonry is the emblem of wisdom; discretion is its base; charity its entablature; liberty its device; and equality its support—the spirit of domination finds no admission here."

This is a description of Masonry as it existed ninety-odd years ago. Is it the same to-day? If so, and its members are counted by the hundreds of thousands, how happens it that the boasted wisdom, charity, love of liberty and equality and hatred of tyranny, lay dormant through a long and barbarous war, and are not yet aroused, though "the spirit of domination" has access to the Temple? We are not one of the initiated, but have reason to believe that tens of thousands of the oppressors of the South are members of the order, and think it strange that so wide-spread and powerful an association could not temper the savage spirit of the war, and does nothing to avert the ruin brought upon the government in the midst of peace. These suggestions originate in the high estimate we have been taught to place upon the power and lofty aims of Masonry as an instrument of good to the human race.

It is unfair, however, to censure Masonry for failing where the Christian religion was powerless. The depravity of Radicalism is controlable by no known moral agency.

President Johnson thinks it hard that he should be on trial when Mr. Davis is untried, he Johnson, having upheld the constitution, while Davis was trying to destroy it. There are two grave mistakes in this short plea for justice. Jefferson Davis did not attempt to violate the constitution and that is the reason he has not been tried. In the next place, Johnson is not being tried for violating the constitution, but for scolding those who are doing it. He has violated the constitution and for the purpose of oppressing his own people and section, and to be disgraced by those to whom he sold himself, is retributive justice.

A GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE.

Andrew Johnson Physically, Mentally, Morally and Politically Considered.

The following description of the *personale*, manner and style of President Johnson, and clear analysis of his mental make up and character, by the accomplished correspondent of the New York World, will be interesting especially to Tennessee readers, and will be generally received as vivid, as it is, in the main, just:

While his integrity of aim is unquestioned by all persons who have impartially studied his career, his sagacity and tact have sometimes been questioned by those who estimate his worth most highly. Frank by nature, and impulsive also, he is nevertheless slow of thought and deliberate in action. I do not mean by this to suggest that he ever hesitates in deciding upon a constitutional question or a political principle. Upon these points his decisions are given with such readiness that they seem to spring from intuition. His hesitation is rather in respect to the men and measures necessary to carry a principle into effect; and though there may be a fair difference of opinion as to whether his public measures have been usually the wisest that could be adopted, it is certain that he has occasionally erred in his judgement of men.

Such errors of judgment sometimes result partially from a peculiar fact. The President is unfortunate in impressing many people who have occasion to converse with him with a certain distrust that might easily lead some men who had at first approached him with manifestations of real sympathy, to change their opinions of him, afterwards, and thus lead him to be deceived in regard to them. The experience of a career full of bitter conflicts, the recollection of having been betrayed again and again by false friends and counsellors; and, more than all, the terrible anxieties of his present office, have gradually led him to infuse into what was an undemonstrative demeanor before a certain repelling severity. His visage, in repose, is a mask. His manner is quiet, unassuming, unpropitious. It conveys to a stranger the mere bold intimation, "I listen; proceed with what you have to say." Yet an accident; the slightest turn of a conversation—may enable a person of quick perceptions to break through this crust of reserve and obtain some indication of the man beneath it. The manifestation may, as I remarked before, excite an uneasy feeling of half distrust; for gall is not more bitter than the subtle, stinging significance that Mr. Johnson, when in a sort of passive rage, has the knack of giving to a single word. The immutabilities of life are not more uncertain than his responses to an office-seeker, or any person, high or low, whom he has not learned to trust. His impetuosity struggling out on a sudden from behind its veil, startled and bewilders his auditor. The one-sided glimpse of the man's nature thus revealed, is so different from the manner of the man that it is not easy to decide which is real and which is false. And this, too, even when his words, more strongly contrasting with the expectation derived from a previous glance at his morose features, are kind and reasoning.

It has been said of Mr. Johnson that he has a chronic look of being bored. He *is* bored. With a patience that few other Presidents have possessed, he allows himself to be bored every day and every evenings by scores of people who have not the shadow of a reasonble excuse for pestering him. Hundreds of little matters that the President knows nothing about, and has nothing directly to do with, are submitted for his consideration. Hundreds of grievances that he cannot alleviate, appeals for humble positions in some one of the Executive Departments that he cannot grant, empty compliments or assurances, which visitors offer as a poor exchange for the time they occupy, are listened to without a groan or sigh from the victim.—It is marvellous that even in the midst of the confusion and care of the last two weeks Mr. Johnson has found leisure to listen to these applications with the same impassive countenance and manner which it is his habit to preserve. One strong trait of his character is exhibited in this. The people, great or little, but particularly the masses of the people, are perennially interesting to him. He has not only not forgotten, but is freshly conscious all the while, of his having risen from an humble rank. His faith in the body politic is founded upon a sympathetic knowledge of the impulses which control them, and which he believes is not in the power of any set of politicians to permantly turn aside. He loves to preserve this knowledge by constant communion with them; and to many obscure persons who present themselves before him and impress him favorably with their deserts, he demeans himself more winningly than he does others, except his immediate person and political friends, in loftier and more sinuous walks of life.

When the President turns to receive a visitor he appears to be about five feet ten inches high. His frame is massive and stoung.—His head is set on broad shoulders, that look as if they were fit to bear, and had borne, heavy loads. He is dressed in black, and his black velvet vest renders noticeable the spotless shirt front and collar that he wears.—His salutation is perfectly courteous, and has no further signifiance.

In those hours when the voice of the politician is silent in the halls of the White House, and there is an interval of peace and rest, he who happens to sit alone with the President can discern something of his unmasked, natural self. Then he discloses what a boiling cauldron of emotion, heated by a steady patriotic flame, his heart is.—Then his attachment to *principle* is revealed in the discussion of whatever grave subject may arise. Absorbed in an interesting theme, he often quits his seat and walks rapidly to and fro across the room. He talks quickly and spasmodically. It is curious to remark that while the main idea in his mind is as clear to *it* as daylight, the process of reasoning from the idea is slow and fitful.—He seems to find it difficult, first, to define his thought and its relatives based on or radiating from the idea perfectly to himself, and next, to condense his thought into concrete sentences. He persevers until he has succeeded at last in making it plain to his hearer. This inaptitude for condensing into few words on the instant the thought that he desires to express is probably the chief reason why many of Mr. Johnson's extemporaneous speeches are so open to criticism. Give him time, and his brain, which toils by itself systematically like a powerful machine, will evolve an argument pointed, condensed and admirable. Witness his State papers, which are conceded by several of his most prejudiced enemies to be specimens of logic and diction worthy to be compared with those of Madison and Jefferson.

Mr. Johnson, who is called a demagogue and a political trickster by the disappointed Radicals who elected him, is very little of a partisan in pratice to be a *mere* political leader. His trust in the people themselves, irrespective of parties, has always been firm enough to inspire him to disregard many of the restrictions which parties impose upon members possessing a less independent will and less noted individual convictions. That man is a demagogue truly who seeks to influence the people for his own ends. But if to be for the people, for the people's sake, and to court their sympathy in behalf of policy which a man honestly believes to be the best, is demagogueism, the term has a new significance. Mr. Johnson, menaced and denouced until a recent period by almost the entire Republican and Democratic press of the country, found, a good while ago, that the masses were the only jury he *could* appeal to; yet, every sentence he has writen and every word he has spoken to win from them a just recognition of the patriotic purposes of his administration, have been misinterpreted.

CLARKSVILLE ENTERPRISE.—The spirit of enterprise which animates the business men of our sister city, Clarksville, is worthy of imitation by larger and more wealthy cities, and is not less commendable to smaller ones who would prosper and grow. The course pursued by them can never fail to win popular favor. The business men of a city who put forward their best efforts to promote the general interest of the farming community will always find a growing appreciation of such efforts.

It will be remembered that during last Summer or Fall we alluded to the fact that the leading business men, in different lines had united to sustain each other in their peculiar operations, and by this means commaded a large capital, and were enabled to pay the highest cash price for produce, and sell goods cheap. We illustrated the fact, at that time, by showing how they afforded to to pay $2 00 to $2 25 per bushel for wheat, when Louisville buyers could not pay exceeding $1 75 in the same market. Similar operations are being carried on now in the tobacco trade. While there is a determination to pay the highest figures for tobacco, there is also a purpose to sell the cheapest goods and groceries.

The public have not failed to appreciate this course, as is clearly manifested in the prosperity of the place.

Clarksville now boasts of two wholesale houses. The gentlemen at the head of these houses are enterprising and areacting in conjunction with the tobacconists, in offering double inducements to the trade. We have reference to the firms of Crusman & Chesnut, grocerymen, and Coulter & Hillman, dealers in dry goods, shoes and carpeting. The extensive advertising done by these houses means something, and cannot fail to be appreciated. They have the largest stocks ever brought to that market and are bold in defying competition. Crusman & Chesnut, not long since, advertised to the trade, throughout the country, that they would sell, without reservation, at the bidder's own prices, and are now offering equally liberal inducements.

Messrs. Coulter & Hillman carry on their extensive business with perfect system. The lower story of their commodious building is used for dry goods, etc., the second story for boots and shoes, and the third for carpetings, etc. We seldom see so great a display and tastefully arranged stock. This house also has an elegant private room, fitted up for the accommodation of ladies who wish to try the fit of shoes and other ladies ware.

These houses are already doing a large jobbing trade, in addition to their extensive retail custom. And with equally good facilities for purchasing, and possessing superior advantages in low rents and taxes, Clarksville is able to compete with Louisville for the custom of country dealers, making it to the advantage of the merchant to buy small stocks and replenish often. In this way Clarksville is rapidly working into a wholesale business.—*Robertson Register.*

A Bloody Battle Between Indians and Troops in Arizona.

From Prescott [Arizona) Maner, Jan. 24th,

We are indebted to the mail rider between Prescott and Hardyville, for the particulars of a recent successful fight of Captain Young and thirteen enlisted men of the eighth United States cavalry, and two guides, with a band of about seventy-five Wallapais, under the command of the chiefs Scheerum, Wausa Yoma and Walapa Charley, who were encamped at a place called Scheerum's Canon. The facts are as follows:

On the night of the 14th inst., the soldiers surrounded the rancherirs, and at daybreak, Capt. Young gave the signal, when the fight commenced. The Indians were armed with Henry, Spencer and Sharp's rifles, and fought with great bravery, but the steady fire and deadly aim of the troops and guides thinned their ranks fast. The command fought the Indians nearly two hours and a half, when, having shot away nearly all their ammunition, they retreated to the Beale Springs.—Captain Young and O'Leary killed several Indians. Scheerum was wounded by O'Leary, and dropped his Henry, but picked it up again. Twenty-five Indians were seen to fall dead or badly wounded.

Shortly after this, Lieutenant Stevenson, with a small party of soldiers, who were scouting in the vicinity, saw a smoke rising and started for it, and on nearing it, were fired into by the Indians, who were lying in ambush. The Lieutenant, who was ahead, was shot through the body and groin, and fears are entertained that he will not live.—It seems that the Indians saw this small party of troops, and, in order to help get even for the rough treatment received at the hands of Captain Yung's command, raised a smoke and decoyed them to what they thought would be certain death; but they missed their mark, as, save the wounding of the Lieutenant and one of the men, the little command managed to get out of the trap without being killed or captured. The Indians were all dressed in new soldier blouses.

A few more such raids upon the Wallapais as that made by Captain Young, will be apt to put an end to their depredations.—They should be hunted until they abandon their murderous course, or until they are butchered into food for coyotes.

IMMUNITY FOR ASSASSINS.

Six Horsethieves and three Murderers Released from the Penitentiary.

In the list of pardoned convicts which we publish elsewhere will be found the names of four men who were incarcerated for the terrible crime of murder, and three for horse-stealing, which latter offense is, under the present law, punishable with death, should the jury so decide. Yet the Pardoning Committee had the impudence to assure the public that only prisoners confined under "trivial" charges were to be released. For mere political considerations, offenders whose hands are red with the blood of their fellow-men, and whose antecedents would disgrace a barbaric age, are daily finding in restored liberty the reward of their Radicalism.—What was our horror and astonishment, yesterday, to meet upon the streets, Harris, one of the Ashland murderers. His air was defiant, for he had his pardon in his pocket—a guarantee that the law was not made for men of his ilk. Although convicted by a jury of whom at least two-thirds were members of the loyal league, himself and Martin, after only a few days detention within the State prison walls, where they were the recipients of all the courtesies generally awarded distinguished visitors, were set at large through the intervention of their Legislative admirers.

Well may the people of this State fear for life and property when immunity to assassins is the rule and not the exception.—*Nashville Banner*, 13th.

THE TROT FROM BOSTON TO WORCESTER.

From the Worcester, (Mass.) Spy, Feb. 21.

The much-talked-of long race from Boston to Worcester, between the horses Empire State, of this city, and Ivanhoe, of Boston, came off on Saturday, and as the result shows, was one of the most extraordinary and cruel that had ever taken place in this country. The terms of the match were to trot from the Mill Dam, Boston, to Worcester, for $400 a side, each horse to carry 400 pounds, sleighs or wheels, rain or shine, play or pay Owing to the bad condition of the road at the Mill Dam, the start was affected from the Charles River hotel in Brighton. Both horses were attached to sleighs. Empire State was driven by George R. Wesson, and accompanied by William A. Eager, his backer, both of this city. The word was given to go at 10:56 o'clock, and both started off at a moderate gait with Empire State leading. From Brighton to Watertown the road was bad, the sleighing having worn away to bare ground, and progress was necessarily impeded. At Watertown the sleighing became good, and Empire State was still leading about fifteen rods, under a strong and steady pull. He then commenced the long and powerful stroke for which he is noted, and trotted with clock-work precision up hill and down, drawing his heavy load behind him with apparent ease, and trotted so well within himself that he was allowed to go as he pleased until Northboro was reached at 12:37.

The distance thus far traveled was 28 miles, and the time one hour and 51 minutes, nearly four minutes to the mile. A rest of seven minutes was here taken, and gruel, wine, water and hay offered the horse, but he refused, and was with difficulty kept from running away. Once more given his head he seemed to be possessed, and trotted mile after mile at a three-minute gait, and all the time within himself and under a steady pull. This he kept up until he reached Long Pond, where he stopped trotting and walked into the city, arriving at Washington square at 1:18 o'clock, having come the last 10 miles in 35 minutes, and the whole distance 38 miles, in two hours and 33 minutes, which is a little less that a mile in four minutes for the whole distance.

Soon after his arrival the horse became sick, and although every effort was made to save him, the over-driving had killed him, and he died at midnight of spasmodic colic. Ivanhoe, his competitor, was last seen at Watertown, but arrived at Northboro long after the winner had left, and finding it of no use to follow, his driver wisely withdrew from the race and put up the horse. Empire State, the winner, was one-fourth thoroughbred, 16 hands 1 inch high, 1050 pounds, 10 years old, and a light bay color. He was raised in Kentucky, and at one time was owned by Dan Mace, and called the "John Horse." His temper was not of the best, and it is said that he could not be used for anything but racing purposes. This most noted and fatal race without parallel for speed, power, endurance, and thorough gameness, and is fully as extraordinary a feat as that of trotting 20 miles in an hour.—Humane and sensible men will wish it to remain without a parallel.

[From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

AN INPECUNIOUS STATE.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

NASHVILLE, March 2, 1868.—I was detailed as one of a guard to accompany some members of the——Penitentiary to Nashville, who were elected to our State's prison, for different periods, at the last Circuit Court of Knox county. Among them was Smith, the burglar, of Knoxville. It will doubtless be good news to the citizens of Knoxville to learn that Smith was safely delivered into the custody of the keeper of the Penitentiary this morning, and he will not soon commit depredations in our midst again. But my chief object in visiting the "Rock City" was to obtain for the citizens of the good county of Knox what was due them on behalf of the State, as fees for the Attorney-General, Clerk, Sheriff, Jailor, etc.; but imagine my astonishment, on presenting my claim to Col. John M. Henry, Treasurer for the State, amounting to not quite eighteen hundred dollars, when he (Henry) gravely informed me there was not one hundred dollars on hand.

Said I, "Col. Henry cannot you pay me the small sum of seventeen hundred and ninety dollars? many of our citizens of Knox expect this money paid to them within a few days." Said he, "I assure you on the honor of a gentleman, there is not a hundred dollars in the Treasury; and, not only that, I am twelve thousand dollars behind for money I have borrowed to meet expenses that *had* to be met."

The Treasurer is a man of honor and truth, a gentleman who does *his* whole duty. A friend of mine whispered in my ear to-day, that there was a leak somewhere in some vessel. I think there is no leak in the vessel of the State at all, the *whole bottom is out.*

I am informed that the Legislature will adjourn on the 9th inst. They have a bill in the House now pending, to pay all soldiers who served in the Federal army and were honorably discharged, one hundred dollars more than they have already received.

They will play the devil paying the soldiers who fought for their country, one hundred dollars extra, when the State is unable to pay the poor, yes in many cases, the *very poorest* of our worthy and honorable citizens, for services rendered the State at a sacrifice to themselves, and which the laws of our land compelled them to render.

The Legislature might as well vote to pay the Kuklux, or any other men or spirits whatever.

The mind of some member *may* devise some plan to pay the soldier money out of what they have not got.

I will be in Knoxville in about five days if my shoe soles fail not. I rode here, but I presume will have to walk back. There can't, in my opinion, be money raised here in sufficient quantity to defray the expenses of an humble individual from here to Knoxville, by rail. Yours in desperation,

DEXTER.

Reconstruction Acts to be Decided Unconstitutional.

The Chronicle admits that the Supreme Court will decide the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and adds: "The decree of the Supreme Court possesses no more value than the resolution of a town meeting. I propose to offset it with the New Hampshire election, which possesses the value of being a higher power, even than the Supreme Court with its political majority of one or two old men." Speaker Colfax and other Radicals have declared repeatedly that Congress will not permit any court to overrule the laws passed by that body.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

It is believed the decision in the McCardle case will be only partial; only declaring the military commission unconstitutional.

GREAT STIR IN THE G. A. R.

Col Cooper, though rejected by the Senate more than a month ago, is still acting as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and yesterdry made a great stir in the Grand Army of the Republic for this district by removing its chief officer from his posities in the department.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Twenty-six years ago, I gave my girlish heart to the husband whose name I proudly own. We have lived through adversity and prosperity, but in whatever condition our lots have been cast calumny has never dared to assail my husband's name. Notwithstanding this fact, he was yesterday torn from his little family and is now a prisoner in the county jail; but, thank God, he is a prisoner without a crime. He has been torn from his home for the offense of exercising the rights which are his by the laws of the land. To a free country a free press is as indispensable as light is to day. It is, in fact, the sun of the social and political system from which emanate the healthy influences which produce vitality, strength and fertility. For exercising rights which the Constitution guarantees, my husband has been incarcerated in jail. Not only my prayers, but the prayers of all good people of both sexes will follow him in his prison cell. I shall not speak unkindly of the man who has sought to degrade my husband and who has brought unhappiness upon two families. But as the principal editor and the local editor have both been arrested, and no freeman is allowed to speak through the columns of the Avalanche, there is no other alternative left but for me to assume the position forced upon me by the persecutions and misfortunes which despotism always brings upon the noble and the brave. A preconcerted arrangement has been made to crush out the paper. It cannot be done. During the incarceration of my husband and Mr. Campbell, I am constrained to take charge of the paper, and can be found at the editorial rooms of the Avalanche, and if men are not brave enough to defend their rights and their liberties, I trust the paper, for the next ten days, will prove that there is one woman ready to defend the rights and the liberties which weak and timid men seem disposed to yield.

FANNY B. GALLAWAY.

HEAR EDMUND BURKE ON ARBITRARY POWER.

In his great speech on the trial of Warren Hastings, Edmund Burke spoke as follows:

"Nothing is more false than that despotism is the constitution of any government in Asia. Will your Lordships submit to hear the corrupt practices of mankind made the principles of government? *He* have arbitrary power! My Lords, the East India Company have not arbitrary power to give him. Your Lordships have not; nor the Commons; nor the whole Legislature. We have no arbitrary power to give, because arbitrary power is a thing which neither any man can hold, nor any man can give. No man can lawfully govern himself according *to his own will*, much less can one person be governed by the will of another. We are all born in subjection. All born equally high and low, governors and governed, in subjection to one great, immutable, pre-existing law, prior to all our devices, paramount to all our ideas, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe. This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they have. Every good gift is of God! All power is of God! And He who has given the power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practiced upon any less solid foundation than the power itself. If all dominion of man over man is the effect of the Divine disposition, it is bound by the eternal laws of Him who gave it. If men were mad enough to make an express compact that they should release the magistrate from his duty, and declare their lives, liberties and properties dependent, not upon rules or law, but upon his mere capricious will, the *covenant would be void!* The acceptor of it has not his authority increased, but his crimes doubled. The title of conquest makes no difference. No conquest can give such a right; for conquest, that is, force, cannot convert its own injustice into a just title. By conquest, which is a more immediate designation of the hand of God, the conqueror succeeds to all the duties and subordinations to the power of God, which belonged to the sovereign, which he displaced, just as if he had come in by the positive law of descent or election. No, my Lords! this arbitrary power is not to be had by conquest; nor can any sovereign have it by succession; for no man can succeed to fraud, rapine and violence; neither by compact, covenant or submission, for men cannot covenant themselves out of their rights and their duties. Those who give and those who receive arbitrary power are alike criminal. It is blasphemy in religion, it is wickedness in politics, to say that any man *can* have arbitrary power."

The Democratic Victories.

It thunders all around the sky. The town elections held yesterday in New Hampshire, Maine and New York all tell one story—overwhelming Democratic gains as compared with last fall, when the Radicals were everywhere beaten. With these figures before us, it is safe to say that were a Presidential election to be held next week the Democrats would carry every State in the Union, except, perhaps, Massachusetts and Iowa.

In Troy we gain twelve hundred upon the vote of last year; in Lansingburg three hundred; in Utica two hundred and fifty; in Rhinebeck three hundred, and in several minor towns equally large gains. A hotly contested town election in New Hampshire shows so large a gain that if the same proportion holds good next week that State is sure for the Democracy by a handsome majority. The Portland election shows that the popular reaction against Radicalism is as strong in the old Pine-Tree State as in New York. Every return tells the same tale, and all condemn the mad majority in Congress. The impeachers stand impeached before the high court of the people.—*New York World.*

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

The action of the Senate and House upon the impeachment question is a parody upon the nursery story of the House that Jack built. "This is the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built." The dog is represented by that amiable Representative Thad Stevens, from the State of Pennsylvania, the cat by that still more excellent Grimalkin, Ashley, of Ohio, the rat is personified by that honest, penetrating, far-seeing, far-reaching Butler, of Massachusetts.—Wade, Sumner, Bingham & Co., represent the malt and the Senate Chamber the house that Jack built. The nursery story has obtained no more immortality among the young children of the land, than will the pending impeachment among the children of a larger growth. Would to Heaven that the one in its origin and results were as harmless as the other.—*New York Express.*

More State Guards.

A bill passed the House raising another Radical army. It authorizes the Governor to equip and call into service one or more regiments of State Guards from each Congressional District of the State, and to regulate the Governor's staff. It will be remembered that a resolution was voted down calling upon Gen. Thomas to send additional troops for the "protection of the loyal citizens." They were afraid to trust regular troops. They didn't thieve and murder enough.—*Nashville Banner.*