CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 3.--NO. 44. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868. WHOLE NO. 463.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or less, solid Nonpareil, constitute a Square.

NO. SQUARES.	1 MO	2 MO	3 MO	6 MO	12 MO
1 Square	2 50	4 50	5 00	9 00	15 00
2 Squares	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
3 Squares	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
¼ Column	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ Column	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00
½ Column	15 00	17 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
¾ Column	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
1 Column	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

To Advertisers.

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

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

☞ Double-column advertisements will be charged one-third more than regular rates for single columns.

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

☞ Notices in local and special colums are matters of special contract.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. H. PORTER, Agent,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Wall Paper,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF WALL PAPER and BORDERS of the latest styles.
April 17, 1868-tf.

DR. C. L. WILCOX,
Accoucheur and Physician.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES of women and children. His extensive practice for the last six years in this particular Branch of Medical science, has induced him to make it in future a specialty.
Office on the Public Square, rear room of the old Bank of Tennessee. Residence on College street, Dr. Holmes' new building.
Clarksville, June 12, '68-3m.

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.

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

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.

J. G. ROBINS,
Attorney at Law,
CLARKSVILLE, -- TENNESSEE.
☞ OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY ALLEY.
Special attention paid to the collection of claims.
April 10, 1868-tf.

A. F. SMITH, late of Smith & Turnley.
D. R. HUTCHINGS, late of Hutchings & Grinter
E. W. WEATHERS, late of Turnley & Weathers.

SMITH & HUTCHINGS,
TOBACCO FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
"CUMBERLAND WAREHOUSE,"
CLARKSVILLE - - - TENNESSEE.
Nov. 8, 1867-1y.

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

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. 2, 1868-1y.

CLARKSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION begins on the 7th of September next.
TERMS:

Primary Department	$15 00
Preparatory "	20 00
Collegiate "	25 00
EXTRAS!	
Music	$30 00
Use of Instrument	5 00
French and German, each	20 00
Greek and Latin	10 00
Boarding	90 00
Washing, per dozen	00
Matriculation fee	2 00

JOS. B. WEST, Pres't.
Clarksville, July 24, '68-tf.

LOOK AT THIS
AND ENCOURAGE HOME WORK
E. GAISSER,
HAVING LOCTED IN CLARKSVILLE as Manufacturer of *Iron Work and Generly Rolling, Fendah Balcanies, Warehouse Gratings, Window Shutters, Bank Vaults and Iron, and all kinds of Home Nothing, and SEADS CUT TO ORDER.* would be based to receive your orders at his shops Commerce street, next door to the Foundry.
May 22, '68 6m.

J. B. TAPSCOTT
CIVIL ENGINEER,
ARCHITECT,
AND SURVEYOR.
Plans and specifications of Bridges furnished, also of Buildings and Ornamental Grounds. Work of every description connected with building measured and calculated. Also, Manufacturers' Agent for Steam Engines and Machinery of every description, Iron Verandahs, Railing, Marbelized Iron Mantles, Grates, Window Caps, etc., Terra Cotta Ornamental Work, Chimney Tops, and all kinds of Building Material, finished and unfinished, embraced in carpenters work; Galvanized Iron, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Slate and composition Roofing.
All business intrusted to me will be attended to promptly.
☞ Office, on East side of Public Square, Clarksville, Tenn. [Jan. 3, 1868-tf

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

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

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.

V. E. VAUGHAN. S. P. WRIGHT
Vaughan & Wright
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles and Harness,
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Highest market price paid for green and dry hides.
March 27, 1868-1y.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE JUST BEEN
Awarded the Highest Premium and only Gold Medal
At the Paris Exposition in France,
OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS!
THEY TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM, also, as follows:—World's Fair, London, in 1862; Paris Exposition, in 1863; all United States Fairs, once or oftener at all State Fairs and Mechanic Institutes; and at the European International Fairs of Linz, Konigsburg, Dantzic, Agram, Krems, Dublin, Stettin, Cologne and Wismar.
It takes the Lock Stitch, Sews with a Revolving Hook, Uses no Shuttle, has the highest speed, and Sews, Hems, Fells, Braids Cords and Tucks in the most beautiful manner.
300,000 Have been made and sold!
☞ WARRANTED THREE YEARS. ☜
Old Machines adjusted and Improved. Send therewith one Metal Spool.
☞ Machines delivered and instructions given.
Call and examine, or address
N. F. HOOD,
Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.
May 22, 1868-6m

CLARKSVILLE
CARRIAGE FACTORY!
WE ARE STILL MAKING ALL KINDS of *Buggies, Rockaways, and Light Spring Wagons,* of the most approved finish, which we warrant *superior* to anything sold in this market.
REPAIRING SOLICITED.
We use the best material and workmanship, and warrant satisfaction. Call and see us, corner of Commerce and Third sts.
BAKER & BROTHER.
July 3, '68-tf.

Confectionery, Bakery, AND ICE CREAM SALOON.
LIGON & ELY HAVE IN STORE A large and varied assortment of
Confectioneries, Notions, etc.
They have attached a **BAKERY** to their establishment, and having one of the best Bakers in the West, they are prepared to furnish customers with every description of CAKES and BREAD, of the best quality. Parties and weddings supplied at short notice.
They have fitted up a large and elegant **SALOON,** where the *Choicest Cream* will be dispensed to all who want it, from early morn till 10 o'clock at night.
Our Confectioneries, Cakes, Bread and Ice Cream are the best—call and try them.
LIGON & ELY,
Franklin st.
May 8, 1868-tf.

Farm For Sale.
A VERY DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE consisting of 130 acres, situated on Red River, 5 miles from Clarksville, Tenn. Improvements—a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out-buildings. An abundance of fruit of all kinds—well watered—a good Mill site on the river. Any one wishing to buy such a farm, can see it by calling upon the undersigned on the premises.
July 17, 1w. F. SMALL.

DAVID P. HADDEN. WM. PARK.
DAVID P. HADDEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—And—
Commission Merchants,
203 FRONT STREET,
Memphis, - - Tenn.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO consignments of **Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Whiskey,** etc., etc.
May 8, 1868-3mos.

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. *Machine Blacksmithing* neatly and promptly done.
May 8, 1868-1y. J. A. BATES & CO.

COME TO STAY!
M. L. JOSLIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, etc.,
(AT J. N. NEBLETT'S OLD STAND)
Franklin St., Clarksville, Tennessee.
I have located permanently in Clarksville, and intend to put up work that will compare with any. Give me a call and examine stock and prices.
Respectfully,
April 10, 1868-1y. M. L. JOSLIN.

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

☞ **ESTABLISHED 1845!** ☜
R. E. M'CULLOCH,
Jobber and Retail Dealer in
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL articles necessary for a complete outfit for men and boys. The bulk of my stock is
CUSTOM MADE,
and as regards style, workmanship and price, is **unsurpassed by any in this market.** I will be pleased at all times to see my friends and any who may choose to give me a call, and will take great pleasure in showing them through the stock.
☞ All goods will be sold at the very
Lowest Cash Prices!
and are guaranteed to give satisfaction to the wearer.
Very respectfully,
R. E. McCULLOCH.
May 1, 1868-tf

CITY DRUG STORE.
THO'S. FINLEY,
ON FRANKLIN STREET,
KEEPS, AT ALL TIMES, A LARGE and varied assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Notions.
All Medicines kept are Warranted Pure and Fresh!
I do not deem it necessary to particularize articles, but the public will find all they may want, at any time.
The Prescription Department
is still under the supervision of Mr. L. B. COOPER, who is well known as a careful and accurate compounder of medicines. Prescriptions filled promptly day or night.
June 5, 1868-tf

BROWNLOW'S MANIFESTO.

BLOODTHIRSTY MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

His Voice is Still for War.

No Concessions to the Disfranchised Whites.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitutional provision authorizing me to convene you in extraordinary session, makes it my duty to state to you the purposes for which you have been convened, and at the same time limits you in your acts of legislation to the business for which you have been called together.

At your session of last winter, by large majorities in both Houses, you repealed what was known as the militia law. I accordingly paid off the militia and disbanded them, so that for the last ten months there have been no State troops at my disposal. As members of the Legislature, you were assured by leading Conservatives in their respective counties, and doubly assured by the leading rebel journals of the State, there would be no necessity for any troops whatever, and that law and order would be strictly observed. It turns out that the rebellious elements of the State were at that time secretly arming themselves and perfecting a military organization known as the Ku-klux Klan, composed of ex-rebel soldiers and those who were in sympathy with them; thus violating their parole at the time of their surrender, and violating the laws of the State, and plotting and planning mischief in every respect.—These men have been arming and organizing for a year past, with an eye to the overthrow of the State Government, and, ultimately, to carrying the State in the Presidential election. They have known, as well as the political leaders and bad men who have prompted their action, that the President of the United States was bitterly hostile to the men and measures of the present State Government, and would readily favor a movement that would overthrow both. They have been confident, and have so expressed themselves, that the President would give them, as revolutionists, such aid by the disposition of troops, and changes in this military department, as would insure them an easy victory; and some of them have been so indiscreet as openly to boast of this.—Their schemes have involved the overthrow of the existing State Government, the abolition of colored suffrage, the immediate enfranchisement, under the revolutionary constitution, of every rebel who fought to destroy the Government, and a wiping from the statute books all the wholesome and patriotic laws enacted since April, 1865.

So violent and murderous have been the conduct of these armed outlaws in different counties of Middle and West Tennessee, that, acting under the authority of a resolution you adopted last spring, I have called upon the brave and patriotic commander of this department at Louisville, to furnish me regular troops for these counties. The following correspondence will show you with what result:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 16 1868.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas, Commanding &c.:

The following is a copy of a dispatch from the Hon. Mr. Arnell:

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 14, 1868.

To W. G. Brownlow.

The Ku-klux searched the train for me last night, pistols and rope in hand. Empower me to call upon the military here if necessary in your name to suppress all armed and masked parties in this vicinity.

I propose to fight it out

S. M. ARNELL.

This is but in keeping with what is going on in other counties of middle and West Tennessee, as I am advised by reliable men.

I therefore call upon you to furnish a company of troops for the counties of Lincoln and Marshall jointly, One for the county of Obion, one for the county of Dyer, and one for the county of Gibson. Without troops in these counties the civils law cannot be enforced or loyal men allowed to exercise their rights and liberties. If you have the troops I also desire that a company be sent to Fayette county.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

H'DQ'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 18, 1868.

His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., containing a copy of a dispatch from the Hon. S. M. Arnell to you, and your request for troops to be sent to certain counties in Tennessee. You say that without troops in these counties the civil laws cannot be enforced or loyal men allowed to exercise their rights and liberties. I have the honor to say in reply that the military can only be used to aid and sustain the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties. The State of Tennessee being in the full exercise of all the civil functions of a State, the military authority of the United States cannot legally interfere except in aid and support of the civil authority. For these purposes troops have been sent to various localities at your request, these details, together with the present demand for troops to assist the United States officers in collecting the revenue, has so exhausted the force at my command as to prevent the complying with your request to send companies to the counties named.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

H'DQ'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1868.

To his Excellency W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR—Referring to my letter of the 18th inst., to you, I have the honor to inform you, that since writing, I have procured a copy of the acts of the twenty-fifth General Assembly of Tennessee for the years 1867-8.

I have carefully examined the acts providing for the protection of Sheriffs, &c., and relating to the State Guard, and respectfully submit to you, as my opinion, that under these laws, if vigorously enforced, the difficulties in Tennessee could be suppressed.

The 7th, and subsequent sections of the "act for the protection of Sheriffs," passed February 1st, 1868, appears to be especially available and practicable for good effect, and could be more readily and quickly enforced than the act to "organize and equip a State Guard, etc., passed March 13, 1866 though it found necessary this would be the more powerful organization, notwithstanding its deficiencies as to a staff corps for its administration.

I take the liberty of giving an opinion on this subject, because, of the probability of the necessity in the end for your calling on the United States for aid under the provisions of the Constitution, and as you have been informed the force at my command is so exhausted by calls for other duties, that it is not likely that sufficient troops for the purposes could be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS.
Major General U. S. Army.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
KNOXVILLE, June 29, 1868.

Major General George H. Thomas:

Your favor of the 24th inst., is now before me, and your suggestions have been duly considered. I thank you for the same, and fully appreciate your motives. The principle difficulty we have to encounter has perhaps not occurred to your mind. The Sheriffs in the rebellious counties, for the most part, are strangely silent, and as strangely reluctant to comply with the requirements of the law. This reluctance arises from one of two considerations: either the fear of violence in attempting to organize a police force, or after such force shall have been disbanded. In some instances the sheriffs are in sympathy with the rebellious element of their respective counties.

Upon the whole, I think it likely I shall have to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

This dangerous organization of ex-rebels now ramifies almost every part of the eleven States that once constituted the Southern Confederacy, and has already grown into a political engine of oppression so powerful and aggressive as to call forth in opposition several notable military orders. Organized upon that same basis, and having the same dark designs in view, that found fit culmination in Booth's assassination of Abraham Lincoln, it works in secret, mid signs, smybols and pass-words, hatching plots to scatter anarchy and permanent disorder wherever it may have an existence. The influential portion of the rebel press in the South hail its advent as a propitious circumstance. Of its purposes, I need only extract from the constitution of one of the clubs of its order, captured by the police at Memphis, the following declaration:

"The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination—and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object."

Here we have assassination declared as a legitimate object of this lawless clan. That it is equal to its purposes are exemplified in the assassinations already committed in our State and other Southern States. I recommend most emphatically, that these organized bands of assassins and robbers be declared outlaws by special legislation, and punished with death wherever found.

I call upon the members to speak and vote in the Halls of Legislation as they themselves and their constituents have spoken to me in private letters and petitions calling for the militia to protect them in their persons and property. True, it will take money to furnish a military force, but loyal men residing in rebellious counties are entitled to protection, without any regard to what it will cost in dollars and cents. If I am expected to protect them I must be allowed a sufficient clerical force to execute my orders promptly, and funds to meet the necessary demands in carrying out these orders. Gentlemen are here from the counties partially in rebellion, and it is for them to say whether a military force is necessary to afford protection and quiet among their constituents. You will also pardon me for my plainness of speech, as I have been complained of as rather tardy in my movements to protect loyal men. Therefore it is that if our people are butchered in cold blood, and the colored population are intimidated and driven from their homes and the ballot box. I intend that the responsibility shall rest with the Legislative, and not the Executive Department of the State Government. If I am regarded as extravagant and violent, I shall be gratified to have the Legislature designate some other person to take the entire control of this branch of the public service.

I again repeat, gentlemen, that you are fresh from the people, familiar with all the recent outrages complained of, and it is for you to apply the remedy for existing evils. Should you conclude to order out the militia, or a portion of them, it will be your duty to protect them by law for all proper acts done under orders, or in the line of duty. Otherwise they will be annoyed by malicious prosecutions after they are mustered out of service.

I propose next, to call your attention to the subject of our State Finances. Near the close of the late session, you created a Financial Board, consisting of five members, viz: The Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasuer, and the President of the Bank of Tennessee. I regret to say that, from the time of the organization of the Board until the present, there has been great want of harmony in its councils and action. Very soon after the Board organized, the Secretary of State and Comptroller sent in their resignations as members of the Board, as did also the Secretary of the Board. The remaining three members of the Board immediately convened at Knoxville, and re-organized, electing S. Watson Chairman of the Board, and Hon. W. Bosson, permanent Secretary. I offered a resolution, and which was adopted, to the effect that we had no authority to accept the resignations of the persons before named, and alleging that their resignations should be tendered to the Legislature, the power by which they were constituted members of the Board, as the only body competent to receive their resignations.—At the same meeting, we affected all the preliminary arrangements deemed necessary to provide for meeting the July interest, and the chairman of the Board was constituted an agent to go to New York and carry out our plans. What these plans were the report of the Board will show.

Closely following the action recited, some members of the Board who had tendered their resignations, opened a most unprovoked and needless newspaper war upon the newly elected chairman and the policy we had adopted. The effect of this controversy was to distract our councils at home and injure our credit abroad. One member of the Board went so far as to say to another member, that he was in favor of making a publication, setting forth that the State was unable to meet the interest upon her bonds. For the honor and credit of the State, I trust no member of either House of the Legislature will give countenance to such an idea. Pride of character, the dictates of patriotism, and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, should lead us to frown indignantly upon anything looking toward the repudiation of our honestly contracted obligations. Of the thirty-two million dollars constituting our State debt, fully three-fourths were incurred by the State loaning her credit, and issuing her bonds to the different Railroad Companies of the State. To secure the payment of these bonds, the State has a first mortgage upon all Railroads so aided, making her security fully adequate. Capitalists and dealers in stocks, well understanding these facts have no lack of confidence in the ultimate redemption of Tennessee Bonds; indeed, our Bonds had gone up to seventy-eight cents on the dollar, at the time of the recent difficulty. Here I will take occasion to say, that after arrangements were completed to meet the July interest, and everything was deemed secure, a most foul conspiracy was entered into somewhere, culminating at New York, evidently designed to injure the credit of our State and depreciate the price of her bonds, for purposes of speculation. The result of which has been to delay the payment of the July interest, and also to greatly depreciate the value of the State Bonds.—To meet this extraordinary emergency is, in part, the design of convening the General Assembly at this time.—I am unable to indicate the guilty parties in these nefarous transactions. The New York press, as well as sundry letter writers implicate Tennessee railroad men and members of the Financial Board. Others charge it upon New York parties, bond-holders and stock speculators. What I propose is this: that you appoint a joint select committtee of your best and ablest men, with full powers to send for persons and papers so as to sift this matter to the bottom, and ferret out the guilty parties, whoever they may be; and, if found guilty, you should proceed to sue them for damages in the name of the State.—Such summary and exemplary treatment of so flagrant offenders may serve to protect the State from like disaster in the future, and to maintain the standard value of her bonds.

Some of the Railroad Companies committed the great error of not making their payments in advance of the first of July. The Comptroller will inform you who they are. In the discharge of my duty, I served the following notice upon them all:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24, 1868.

To the Railroads of the State of Tennessee:

It is made your duty by the law of 1852, and also by the act entitled "An Act to liquidate the debt of the State falling due in 1868 and 1869; passed March 13, 1868; to pay the interest on the bonds loaned you, at least fifteen days before said bonds become due. The penalty for the violation of this duty is, that I am to appoint a suitable person, at your expense, to take charge of your road.

I therefore warn you that the interest due from you on the first of July next, must be paid to the Comptroller of the State at least fifteen days before that date.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

Your attention is also called to the still partial confusion, indebtedness, and crowded condition of the Penitentiary. A full settlement with the lessees is desirable, if, indeed, it is not absolutely necessary. I do not advise the erection of additional buildings at this time, at Nashville; but I suggest, as I have done on former occasions, the commencement of a Branch Penitentiary in the Eastern Division of the State. The penitentiary at Nashville ought to be self-sustaing; but, instead of this, large appropriations of money are annually required. The whole matter is with you, and to you I submit it without entering into details.

Colonel A. E. Boone, whom you designated by special enactment to settle with, provide for and pay off the officers and soldiers of the late State Militia, has performed the work assigned him, and is ready for a settlement with such committee as you may designate.

I have been appealed to by prominent men of both political parties, to urge upon you the propriety of removing political disabilities formerly imposed upon a large class of rebels. The conduct of that class of people has been, and it still is, such that I do non feel justified in making this recommendation. They have a military organization in this State, whose avowed object is to trample the laws under foot and force the party in power to enfranchise themselves and their sympathizers. I cannot stultify myself by yielding to this request, accompanied with threats of violence. If members of the General Assembly are alarmed for their personal safety, and feel disposed to sue for peace upon the terms proposed by an armed mob, they will, of course, take a different view of the subject. Any recommendation of this kind, if made at all, should be at a regular, and not at a called session of your body. And whether such recommendation and corresponding action thereupon shall be deemed wise at your adjourned meeting in November next, can be then more safely determined, by strictly observing the conduct of these unreconstructed Kuklux rebels and their sympathizing supporters, between this time and that.

Trusting that your session may be brief and useful, may the hand of a kind Providence guide your families in your absence.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

July 17, 1868.

A Band of Outlaws—The Radicals at Work.

Information has reached us of a serious disturbance in Franklin parish, La. It seems from the statements made to us, that a body of desperadoes, black and white, something near two hundred in number, invaded Franklin parish early last week, and began a system of highway robbery on a high scale. The citizens becoming alarmed for their safety, banded together, and on last Thursday night met the miscreants, and killed fifteen negroes and five of the white men.—The freebooters then began a retreat, closely pursued by their incensed assailants. They were followed to St. Joseph, where all trace of them was lost. The whole country was in a state of excitement and under arms. There was some apprehension entertained of an attack at other points, and the citizens to guard against such a prospect put armed sentinels about their places of residence and on the roads. At Duckport, just above this place, in Lousiana, there was some firing for two nights (Saturday and Sunday) between the guards stationed there and parties who attempted to enter, but as far as we can learn, no one was killed.—*Vicksburg Herald, 28th ult.*

Thad Stephens Disgusted.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing on the 20th of July, says:

"There is not one word of truth in the story, published in the *Herald*, of a reported conversation in which Thad. Stevens is made to declare his belief that the Radicals have been strengthened by the Chicago nomination. On the contrary, Mr. Stevens says in private what he has said in public, that he regards the New York platform and nominations as far stronger than the Chicago nomination and platform. He is disgusted with his party, their candidates and their programme."

From the Memphis Aalanche.]

DEMOCRACY.

BY PROF. DE GRAY BENNET.

As once fair Greece at Freedom's altar stood,
And freely offered her immortal blood
To thee, Democracy! now Columbia stands,
With upturned, streaming eyes, and outstretched hands,
Imploring thee her base domestic foe
To crush, that wanton seeks her overthrow.
Yet Greece, majestic Greece, with all her fame,
Arms, martial glory and unsullied name,
Was sacrificed—she who all nations led,
And snatch'd the laurels from each conquer's head,
Yea, as the sun, with rays of light unfurl'd,
Thro' Chaos broke, and flashed upon the world
A blaze of glory, so shone wide and far,
Throughout all nations, her supermal star.
By virtue guided, Democracy was then
The creed of upright, pure and honest men;
Truth, justice reigned; art, science, culture, stood
The acknowledged highest attributes of God!
But unrestrained prosperity combine
With power, licentiousness, and undermine
Her hallowed temple, desecrate its hall,
And shadows grasping 'mongst its ruins fall
Alas! alas! her glory swept at away,
Base traitors, her betrayers on her prey,
Yet, from their grasp her soul immortal springs,
Shakes off the yoke of despots' vile fetterings,
Upstart intolerance, virtue's mortal foe,
Strikes to the earth—nerved vengeance guides the blow—
And o'er the earth, polluted by its gore,
The sun of Freedom shines to set no more!
And though gigantic Rome, with sword and brand,
Spread desolation o'er her classic land,
Her soul immortal, from the body driv'n,
Flies, guided by God's love and will benign;
And in Columbia builds a golden shrine,
From whence her voice, like Jove's dread thunder tones,
Goes forth, and shakes earth's despot ruling thrones.
Then, O auspicious power! Democracy!
Stay fanatic Radical anarchy!
Be first to hurl the avenging brazen spear,
When foreign or domestic foes appear,
'Gains the usurper who dares coerce free word,
Free press, free creed, draw, Freedom, draw the sword!
Yea, for th' immortal Constitution draw,
Rights, independence, and law.
And now, while despots think their game is won,
And sets, forever, Columbia's glorious sun,
Be firm as justice in her fixed decrees,
And break the spell of their false prophecies;
An awe-struck world's confidence restore,
And tell her Freedom fears no more.
Thy mission, then, Democracy! with fame
O crown! or thou and Freedom's but a dream;
A light extinguished, never more to burn;
A loss which mankind evermore may mourn;
A Sampson shorn of his rich locks of gold;
A Theseus in the fiery dragon's fold;
Prometheus chained, the fierce vulture's own;
A Niobe, transformed by tears to stone;
Hercules, bound, in dark Olympus' hall;
An Atlas, crushed beneath a lost world's fall;
A Saviour, sweating drops of blood in vain,
Betrayed, smote, spat upon, thorn-crowned and slain.

Carpet-bag Senators.

Both the United States Senators from Florida are carpet-baggers.—One of them, A. S. Welch, is a sick Michigander, who recently went to Florida for his health. Abijah Gilbert, the other, is from Otesego county, New York. The Cooperstown *Journal* says:

To those of our readers who know Mr. Abijah Gilbert, late of Butternuts, his election to the United States Senate will be a matter of surprise; and they can judge from such an election what class of men the negroes of the South, under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau and the army, are placing in the councils of the nation.

When in this county, Mr. Gilbert was a respectable country merchant, in a small country village, without any suspicion on the part of his neighbors, or even of himself, that he had any qualifications for the high office of Senator of the United States. With such men, under such influences, forced into the Senate of the United States, that body will soon be held in the estimation of the people of less character and talent than a Board of Supervisors.

Judge Marvin, who is also well known to many of the citizens of our county, and who held a high judicial position in the State of Florida, and who is well known here and in that State to be an unflinching Union man, had been elected to the Senate; but he had too much character to be made a tool for the use of the radical leaders, and he was reconstructed out, and Mr. Gilbert reconstructed in.

Great is reconstruction!

HON. JOHN BELL.—Through Col. Andrew Erwin, who returned yesterday from Cumberland Iron-works, where Mr. Bell is at present residing, we have intelligence from the distinguised Tennessee statesman which will be one of interest not only to his friends in this State, but all over the country—and "their name is legion." The health of Mr. Bell is about as usual, being afflicted with partial paralysis, which greatly affects his speech and renders his enunciation somewhat indistinct. In reply to a question from his visitor as to what he thought of the nomination of the New-York Convention, Colonel Bell remarked that he was delighted with it. The selection was eminently wise. He regretted that he was physically disabled from active participation in the canvass. When asked about the condition of his health, Mr. Bell answered, with emphasis, that, although much enfeebled by disease, he hoped yet to live long enough to witness the disenthralment of Tennessee and to die a free man.—*Nashville Banner 18th.*

Prospect for Federal Troops in Tennessee.

We were yesterday informed by a leading member of the Legislature from Memphis, that there is a fair prospect that a heavy force of United States troops will be sent to this State for the purpose of preserving order until after the Presidential election. Colonel Hawkins, member of Congress from the Seventh District, wrote at considerable length to the President a few days ago, setting forth the condition of affairs here, and urging that the proposition to call out the militia be forestalled by the presence of a sufficient regular force. To this letter the President had not replied, when General Stokes left, but, as we hear, the letter gives as the general opinion at Washington, that the troops would be furnished if Governor Brownlow would apply for them.—*Nashville Banner.*

The Cleveland *Herald* records the worst case of sun stroke reported during the heated term as having occurred in Brooklyn on Saturday last, when a worthy matron presented her husband with three sons at one birth.

Anna Dickinson maliciously declares that "Grant's whisky record is not half as infamous as his Indian baby record in California." O, "gentle Anna," what a tongue you have!

A Good Time Coming.

From all quarters of the globe the good news of an abundant harvest of everything that is good and useful to the human race, comes by telegraph and mail. The cotton crop of the South will approximate nearly three million bales which will sell at about 20 cents per pound, and there is a great plenty of fruit and vegetables. Indeed the bountiful hand of providence has not been withheld from any portion of our country. All kinds of fruit and grain, field and vineyard will bless the efforts of the husbandman once more. The South almost exhausted from devastation and drouth is revived again amidst the plentiful product of her carefully tilled lands, while the crops in the West and in the North, everywhere, are unusually good. The prospects of a good harvest in Great Britan are unusually flattering. The vineyards of France are laden with choice grapes, which are ripening earlier than usual. The golden grain and purple fruits of Germany and Italy are unusually fine and abundant. In fact, from all parts of the globe comes the same happy evidence of the good time coming.

The well filled garners throughout the land will give impulse to trade, and the most fortunate resuls may be anticipated. Such blessings following famine in may parts of the country, and discouragements from various causes throughout the whole land, will infuse fresh hope and energy. When the products of the South are thrown upon the market business will receive a new impetus; merchants will doff their long faces, and their countenances will again assume the happy and cheerful expression which they wore in the quiet and happy times of peace and plenty.

We cannot hope that in a single year of plenty business will revive to its former health and strength, but it will have a salutary and healthful effect upon the condition of affairs generally, and when the crops of another year come in and when the condition of the finances of our country becomes more settled, of which there is great hope within the next twelve months—as the election of Seymour is almost a certainty—then we may look for the return of prosperity and our land will be abundantly blessed.—*Lou. Courier.*

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN GEORGIA.—Of the newly elected Senators from Georgia the Louisville Journal has the following:

Mr. Hill, member elect for the long term, is a well known public man, having been a member of the thirty-fifth Congress from this State and re-elected to the 36th, serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He withdrew in February, 1861, and returned to Ga., but did not take an active part in the rebellion.—He was appointed, in 1866, by President Johnson, Collector for the port of Savannah, and, in 1867, Visitor to the West Point Academy.

Mr. Miller, member for the short term, although but little in public life, is well known to the people of Georgia, and his election gives general satisfaction to the conservative element of the State.

ON THE 25th inst., a notorious negro thief, known in Vicksburg as "Shanghai George," was killed by a Mr. Nineon Gibson. George had robbed several families in that vicinity, and Gen. Gilem upon application, gave Mr. Gibson written instructions to take the rascal dead or alive. Proceeding to the home of George, he was found cutting wood. Having been commanded to deliver himself up, the order of arrest was exhibited, when he drew the ax and threatened to kill Mr. Gibson if he did not desist from his course, saying no white man living should arrest him. He attempted to start off, when Mr. Gibson again ordered him to surrender, and meeting with the same response, the killing then ensued.

SPEED OF A WAVE.—A California paper relates that "the earthquake wave which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwich Islands was transmitted to the Pacific coast, and recorded on the government self-adjusting tide guages at San Francisco and Astoria in about five hours. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in twelve hours and thirty-eight minutes."

From Hawaii to San Francisco the distance is more than two thousand miles. The impulse communicated to the waters by the earthquake shock proceeded, therefore, at the rate of four hundred miles per hour, or 6⅔ miles per minute. This fact—if it is a fact—will be of very great interest to men of science.

THE WHISKY TAX.—The following dispatch to Collector Speed, of Louisville, will be of interest to many of our readers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1868—PHILIP SPEED, COLLECTOR: New law took effect July 20th.—Whisky fifty cents per gallon and four dollars per barrel; smoking tobacco, sixteen cents; chewing, thirty-two cents; oil exempt; spirits withdrawn on payment of tax under present regulations. Inspection commissions expire July 30.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

"Keep the Peace, Regardless of Every Provocation."

The New Orleans *Times*, announcing the return of General Beauregard from the North, says:

"He expresses himself as highly pleased with the reception of the Southern delegates in the great metropolitan city of the North, as well as with the choice made by the convention. Of the success of the Seymour and Blair ticket in November he is fully satisfied, *provided the Southern people keep the peace in the meantime, regardless of every provocation which may be offered by the enemy.* If we calmly, firmly and uncompromisingly wait, our redemption may be regarded as assured."

THE following is the President's veto of