CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 3.--NO. 48. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868. WHOLE NO. 467.

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
⅔ 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 renewing 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, on Strawberry Alley,
CLARKSVILLE, - TENN.
Oct. 25, 1867-ly.

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. 21, 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	60
Matriculation fee	2 00

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

LOOK AT THIS
AND ENCOURAGE HOME WORK
E. GAISSER,
HAVING LOCATED IN CLARKSVILLE as Manufacturer of *Iron Yard and Cemetery Railing, Verandah Balconies, Window Grating, Window Shutters, Bank Vaults and Doors, and all kinds of House Smithing, and BRANDS CUT TO ORDER*, would be pleased to receive your orders at his shop on Commerce street, next door to the Foundry.
May 22, '68-6m.

Coal Tar and Coke!
For Sale at the GAS WORKS,
Clarksville, - - - Tenn.
April 17, 1868-1y*

FARM FOR SALE.
ON SATURDAY, 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I will sell at auction the tract of land where I live, being about 8 miles north-east of Clarksville. This place is beautifully located, well improved, has 150 acres of land cleared, most of which is in clover and grass. It is a good tobacco and wheat farm and has an abundant supply of fruit. N. B. DUDLEY.
Aug. 21, '68-3w

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 1867; all United States Fairs once or oftener at all State Fairs and Mechanic Institutes; and at the European International Fairs of Linz, Koningsburg, Dantzic, Agram, Krems, Dublin, Stettin, Cologne and Wislar.
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 instruction 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, '68-1f.

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, 1868-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL TRACT of land in District No. 1, containing 262 acres—about 100 acres cleared and in cultivation, the balance in timber. Terms easy. Apply to Mrs. E. A. HATCHER,
near Bell's Station, Tenn.
July 3, '68-3m.

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.
J. A. BATES & CO.
May 8, 1868-1y.

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,
M. L. JOSLIN.
April 10, 1868-1y.

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 chance 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. R. COOPER, who is well known as a careful and accurate compounder of medicines. Prescriptions filled promptly day or night.
June 5, 1868-tf

M. C. PITMAN & CO.,
CLOTHIERS,
CLARKSVILLE - - - TENNESSEE.
BY FREQUENT AND LATE ADDITIONS to our stock we have it again well assorted.
Having bought our goods under all the advantages attending Cash buyers we are offering our friends the benefit of our low prices, which will enable them to get fresh and fashionable
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
for a small amount of money.
Mr. G. A. LAPRADE is with us, who likes to meet his friends.
M. C. PITMAN & CO.
June 5, '68-tf

BEN. HILL.

Extract from His Speech at Forsyth, Georgia.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered at Forsyth, Ga., by the Hon. Ben. H. Hill:

* * * In his opinion the evils which threaten the country are infinitely greater than any ever presented before. Constitutional government is on trial. I thought the people committed an error when they seceded from the Union. I never thought it a crime; for they had a right to secede. But I did think they committed themselves to be subjugated. Three months from to-day will settle whether we shall have a free government. The question was not who shall vote, but whether we shall have a free government. This is the stake. I shall consider the election of Grant and Colfax the end of written constitutions. Shall we avert this calamity? People say I am hard—that I use harsh language in dealing with the political questions of the day; but I tell them I am not hard enough. If I had the power I would penetrate the rhinoceros hides of some people. Many people a year ago accepted the constitutional amendments and reconstruction measures of the radical Congress in despair, and thinking it was the best thing we could do. He had nothing to say against them. He differed with them now, but he invited them all to abandon the idea and come back. The speaker now entered into a long discussion of the political affairs of the State of Georgia. There was a class, he said, called relief men. He was sorry for them. He was for some measure of relief himself, a measure which would do justic alike to both debtor and creditor.—But it was the swindle and the swindlers in the Atlanta constitution which he would denounce. The framers of that instrument put the relief clause in that instrument for the deliberate purpose of swindling the people, and intended from the start Congress should strike it out. Honest men voted for it, against whom he had nothing to say, but he had an inexpressible contempt for those who had perpetrated the fraud. I hate the men who swindled you. The men who assembled at Atlanta in convention were a miserable set of rogues and thieves. As soon as their constition went to Washington relief was stricken out. They did not strike it out because it was unconstitutional, but because some of those debts were owed North. You ought to hate those rascals. Facing the black portion of the audience, he said: They say the Democrats, and especially myself, are especially severe upon the black people. But he believed that the white people of this country were under every obligation to protect the black people. They want your votes to put them in power, and after they get your votes they won't care one fig for you. Why do they say all shall vote? Are they sincere in this? In the very law which gave you the right to vote, they took it away from twenty thousand white men in Georgia. He could not hold office, yet he was born, reared, and educated here. Yet he had never advocated secession, Why do they want to include you and exclude twenty thousand intelligent white men from the elective franchise—the best and the wisest men in the State? It was because if they were allowed to vote and hold office the carpet-baggers would be cut out from those offices. But wheneverand wherever the question of bestowing the right to vote upon your race had been presented in a Northern State it was voted down by from ten to fifty thousand. But if they get the power, they will take this right away from black and white alike, in all the Southern States. They have already taken the right to vote away from the people of Florida and Alabama. He would impress one more fact upon the colored people. You know that no government can last here unless it is sanctioned by the people. Instead of following the advice of men you have lived with all your lives, you followed the advice of little carpet-baggers who came down here for the purpose of getting into office and stealing. The member of the Legislature from this county had been sent home to tell you not to come to this meeting because they knew he would be there and tell them they were a set of thieves and rogues. He was in favor of remembering the colored men hereafter who acted with us now. Again to the front audience: Those miserable native renegades whom God had made white by mistake, these thieves and rogues—and when I call them that I will prove it—Knew the reconstruction measures were unconstitutional. They conceived these measures for the purpose of making the Southern States radical. But Meade has told them, and it is the only truth he ever knew Meade to tell, that Georgia would go Democratic by thirty thousand. In view of this fact they are trying to take the right to vote for President from the people and give it to the Legislature. They are working for despotism. They are just such men as spring up in every commonwealth. Rome, Greece, India, and England had them. The Bible speaks of them: "The wicked abound on every hand, and the vilest rule." These men are false to their own race. They will deceive and demoralize your society.—But there is one remark he wished the people to ponder well—"I hate them." It is a Christain duty to hate them.—No man will ever get to heaven unless he hates them. I hate their dishonesty. Your wives your property, nor anything you have can be safe while these carpet-baggers are prowling through the country. They are turning loose the vilest demons of passions among you. Our homes will no longer be safe unless the progress of radicalism is stayed. Unless this is stopped no tongue can tell what will be the consequences. I can see revolution coming and an watching when society will begin to dissolve. Men who watch can see the symptoms which foretell the destructions of a government. A distinguished divine had told him the other day that the standard of morality had gone back three centuries. You have lost your respect for law and horror for crime. You are losing your hatred for iniquity and your respect for virtue. Look at the abominable thing now now in session at Atlanta. There are penitentiary convicts in it. There is one man in it placed there by stuffing the ballot-box. That indescribable villain Hulbert had the ballot-box of one county sent back and stuffed so as to change the result. Tell me, my countrymen, what are we coming to when negroes and convicts are our legislators. The constitution which created that Legislature was defeated by thirty thousand majority. When I tell these stubburn facts some of you say, "Oh, Ben. Hill is too hard." Look at your Governor. He used to be a decent man; but he joined these rogues and thieves for self-protection. I affirm here to-day that every office in the gift of the Governor has been put in the market for sale. But some of these bargains failed. If your fathers had heard the charges of bargain and corruption against public men of their day what a storm of indignation it would have produced. Such a charge, although untrue, came well nigh ruining Henry Clay I have said I did not intend to recognize Bullock as Governor and I do not. He is not the legal Governor of the State. Countries have always lost their liberties by corrupt men in high places. You are within three months of an election which will finally disrupt this country unless the radical party is defeated. An intelligent gentlemen had said to him: How are you going to get rid of these radicals? Well, it is the first duty of a good citizens to desire to do right. It is his second to find out what is right, and his third duty to stand by right. It is your duty to determine never to accept radicalism, never agree with it, and never compromise it, but fight it forever. We must fight it. Providence will not help those who do not help themselves.—He here alluded to men who are trying get office from Bullock. We should never recognize him or his Legislature. He never intended to recognize a single act of either. He here related an anecdote of dogs he once chased from sheep. As soon as the dogs saw the men coming they tucked their tails and ran. Let Seymour and Blair be elected, Governor Jenkins return to Milledgeville and proclaim himself the lawful Governor of Georgia, and these dogs would tuck their tails and run from the State.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Democratic Central Executive Committee of Texas have published an address to the people of that State, from which we quote as follows:

Never, in all our troubles, have we been called upon, as now, to forbear, and yield to the forms of law, notwithstanding the Radical wrongs and outrages. Every consideration dear to men appeals to you not to give way to emotions of anger and resentment, but bear with manly fortitude the evils that press upon us.

We invoke you, citizens, to prevent any conflict between the people and the authorities that now rule over us. If the military forces come amongst you to make arrests, do not resist.—Submit to their authority even though you may believe they are but the instruments which the Radical party uses to drive you to extremity. The soldiers do not act of their own will, but execute orders which they are bound to obey.

Citizens, it is manly, it is noble and generous, it is an act of the purest patriotism, to endure evils when thereby you accomplish great results for the common good.

It is the purpose of the Radicals to force you into the position of aggressors if they can—to force a conflict between you and the military. On the accomplishment of this depends their success in the Presidential election and their continuance in power.

Citizens, defeat them! In the name of all the good people of Texas, defeat them! In the name of our women and children, who have suffered so much, defeat them! Be not driven into even opparent wrong.—This reign of terror will soon be ended, if we are but wise and true to the best interest of the country.

It is known that you are law-abiding; that you would have the laws executed; that you would have right and justice extended to every man.—Continue to keep the peace. Permit no violence. Counsel with one another; and determine that you will not, under any circumstance, through which brave men can live, engage in or countenance any violence. Let the Radicals slander—submit even to the most abitrary arrests by the military if such are made. The end is near.—The night of oppression is passing. The new day is almost upon us. Be patient in these adverse times, and brave to endure when wrongs come heaviest.

Forbear towards the negroes. They are ignorant and misled by fiendish Radicals, to accomplish bad and selfish purposes. Time will reveal to them that the Southern people are their best friends, and will extend to to them protection of person and property.

Salt for Peach Trees.

Downing, in his valuable work on Fruits and Fruit trees, speaks of the application of salt to peach trees as a very effectual agent for the destruction of the peach-worm. He says: "In a neighborhood where the peach-worm usually destroys one-half the peach trees, we have seen them preserved in the healthiest conditions by the annual application of a handful of course salt, about the collar of the tree at the surface of the ground."

This tallies with my experience exactly. A few years since, having some young peach trees which did not present as healthful an appearance as desirable, and having a small quantity of refuse salt on hand, I resolved to appay it to some of the unthrifty trees. The change wrought in appearance and condition of the trees to to which salt was applied was very remarkable. The foliage assumed a dark green color, and the growth that followed was very gratifying. Without being aware until recently of the suggestion of Mr. Downing, I continued the use of the salt, and with the same happy result, and am confident in the belief that peach-growers will find it to their advantage to adopt the method which I have found to operate so well. Whether the vigor of the trees is due to the destruction of the worms, or whether to the action of the salt which experience horticulturists tell us promotes the verdure and luxuriance of fruit trees, I am not prepared to say.—*Cor. Fruit Culturist.*

CROPS IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent writes:

"From all the districts of France the reports of the crops are excellent. Everywhere (for the exceptions are so few as scarcely to deserve notice) everywhere, we say, they praise the quality of the grain and its weight and yield, and if there is any exception, it is in favor of the grower."

A FEW SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

Gen. Grant had better let the newspapers alone. Having recently spoken severely of the Chicago *Times*, that paper come back, as follows:

"Hiram Ulysses Grant, did you resign your commission in the army in 1853, for fear that you would be court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman? Did you scandalously foul a soupturcen?—Was it your habit freqently to get into a state of beastly intoxication when you were living on the farm of your father-in-law, General Dent, near St. Louis? In Galena, were you supported by the charity of your father and brother, although you were then in good health? Were you intoxicated on the day of the terrible battles of the Wilderness, say that the tail of your cat was the longest? Is it true, as is charged by Phillips, Tilton, and other prominent members of the Republican party, that you "cannot stand before a bottle of whisky without falling down?" You were a Democrat at the beginning of the war? After its close, did you become a Johnsonite? Did you change from a Johnsonite into a hybrid? Did you change from a hybrid into a Jacobin? Did you get into controversy with President Johnson in which was mixed a question of veracity; and did you come out of that controversy branded as a liar and as a man who was guilty of an act of inexpressible meanness and dishonor?

You are not pleased with the Chicago *Times*, Hiram Ulysses Grant.—You will love it before November.—Meanwhile, answer the above questions. If the silence which you affect—"the garnisher of fools"—will not let you do so, then let Washburne, or Donnelly, or J. Russell Jones, or Benjamin F. Butler, answer them.—A great many people believe that they can only truly be answered in one way, and that is affirmatively.—There is excellent evidence to support this belief.

[From the Macon (Ga.,) Journal.

We are in receipt of two communications from citizens of known character and standing in Dooly county, (Messrs. S. R. Goode and James Cobb,) giving an account of a very ugly state of affairs down there, the result, directly, of Radical teaching and influence. We would gladly publish both of them, did not their length and the pressure upon our columns forbid. In brief, their substance is as follows:

On Saturday last, a body of negroes, numbering from 150 to 200, and armed with guns and pistols, assembled in obedience to a summons sent them by their leaders, at the cabin of an old negro, some two miles and a half from Vienna, the county site, for drill, to "form a Grant Club, and for the security of all their rights," as they expressed it. Threats were freely made to capture the village, tear down the jail, and liberate certain negroes contained therein. The aspect of affairs was so threatening that the citizens of the county were summoned to meet at the court-house. About two hundred responded, and upon consultation a committee was appointed to go and see what the negroes were at, and what they intended to do. This committee, when nearing the rendezvous, were halted by an armed negro, to whom they made known their wish to see their Captain, as he was designated—a mulatto originally from this county, and called Hugh Dean.

After several refusals, he at last came out to the committee, and in answer to their demand as to the object of this meeting of armed men, replied that it was to form a Grant Club to secure their rights—that hereafter, whenever a negro was arrested the club intended to sit in judgment on his case, and if they did not deem the testimony sufficient for his detention, they intended to release him from jail. He also said that the club were determined at the end of the year, if the platiters did not give them all they wanted, either in money or crop wages, to seize their houses and property, and help themselves. In answer to a question as to the authority under which he acted, he said distinctly that "They had received their commands to assemble in this manner from Gov. Bullock and were acting under his authority, and that he was their leader and protector."

Upon this report of the committee, and a sworn affidavit that Dean had threatened to capture and burn Vienna, and set at liberty the negro inmates of the jail, a warrant was issued, and the Sheriff ordered to arrest Dean.—This was accordingly done, amid much excitement and many threats, and he was finally lodged in jail, declining a trial and the offer of competent counsel.

Thus the matter stands. We have given the facts, and leave our readers to draw conclusions. We and they may well ask, in conclusion, however, how it is possible for the peace of the State to be preserved when the person claiming to be its Chief Magistrate is implicated, not only in this case, but in others, and upon the evidence of members of his own party, in efforts to break it and inaugurate a reign of blood?

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful sentiment:

"Never desest a friend when enemies gather round him. When sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from a scence of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure and sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its powers? They deny its worth who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy."

DR. JOHN S. PETE, of Tipton county, who has always been a Union man, and who was appointed a delegate to the Radical Congressional Convention at Brownsville, publishes a letter in the Covington Record, in which he comes out "from among the foul party," and takes position with the friends of the Constitution and good government. He says:

"From the signs of the times, I am of opinion that the colored vote alone will give Seymour and Blair a handsome majority in the county of Tipton."

WORDS OF FAREWELL.

Our editorial relation to the public closes, for the present, with this issue of the GAZETTE.

Called upon some two years since to occupy the chair vacated unexpectedly by our able, scholarly and venerable predecessor, EDWIN PASCHALL, Esq., of Williamson—our career has been pre-eminently of our own devising.—Consulting no man, no clique, nor party, we have sought to be governed solely by fealty to the people, or more properly speaking, the people's interests.

Believing that the true office of journalism is *to lead* the people aright, rather than to court mere popularity by exaggerating each passing folly or fancy, we have felt in duty bound to expose and oppose the many political fallacies that have been caught up from time to time, as straws grasped by drowning men. For this reason we have found ourselves on the unpopular side perhaps as often as on the more congenial one.

Perceiving that the redemption of Tennessee, and the whole country, lay in the re-establishment of old Democratic principles, we have sought to inculcate these principles on our people, without ceasing.

Our utterances have been positive rather than conciliatory. Some have accused us of *presumption*. We plead guilty to the charge, in the etymological meaning of the word. It has been our misfortune, perhaps, to run ahead of the people and of our cotemporaries. But we have had the satisfaction of seeing every position taken by us occupied by our party. If we have been presumptious, events have come to our justification. Looking back now, the man that condemns our course quarrels with "the inexorable logic of events."

In April, '67, we denounced the negro plank of the Conservative platform. We predicted an ignominous defeat. August brought verification, and every Conservative journal in the State, with one notable exception, came to our views. In October and November the Ohio and New York elections proved that we had taught true Democratic doctrine.

Last November we advocated Democratic organization. One of our city exchanges opposed it bluntly; the other ridiculed it. But the work of organization proceeded, and to-day both those exchanges float the banner of Seymour and Blair.

We insisted on the greenback issue. Timid friends deprecated. It would lose us New York. Wall street was too powerful. But the greenback issue has been incorporated in the general platform of our party, and New York is ours by 100,000 majority.

For years we have steadfastly advocated the proscription of Radicals in self-defense. To-day the blandest Conservative organ we have advocates the same course.

We have warned our people against each periodical effort to secure grace of Brownlow by fawning. And each humiliating result has vindicated our refusal to listen to the voice of delusion.

We have had occasion to criticise the course of the President. We have been unwilling that Mr. Johnson should use Tennessee or the Democratic party for the promotion of his personal ambitions, without returning us some equivalent. But we have ever held ourselves ready to aid him if he would only *act*. To this day he has done nothing for the party—has done nothing for Tennesseans, except intensify Brownlow's hate. The wholesome caution towards Mr. Johnson that now animates the majority of our people and their leaders is a proof that our labors have not been all unavailing.

In these and many other instances our objects have been achieved. How much or how little we may have contributed towards these happy results, we do not seek to determine. Our objects have been achieved! We rest content.

Descending from the public position in which circumstances, rather than any inclination, placed us, we hope to continue the same unswerving course in an humbler sphere.

On parting now with our kind readers we beg leave to repeat and emphasize a few ideas to which we have on many previous occasions given expression:

Preserve your Democratic organization. Preserve it for future political redemption. Preserve it for present social necessities. Preserve it as an instrument for the maintenance of the peace. Preserve it as a preventive of Kuklux irregularities. Preserve it as the preserver of society.—Let your organization be open, honest, fearless. Ye are not so few, nor so weak, nor so craven that ye need borrow the aid of secresy or darkness from loyal leaguers and negroes.

Persevere in this campaign, for the sake of preserving your organization, and keeping in communion with your brethren North.

Recognize the Brownlow *regime* only as "martial law," sustained by United States bayonets. Obey it with the same strictness and in the same spirit as you obeyed the martial law of Military Governor Andrew Johnson. The present *regime* is but a continuation of its immediate predecessor. The bayonets have never been removed from the breasts of our people. When a *Democrat* becomes Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces, the bayonets will be removed!

Never countenance negro suffrage in any shape or form. The thing is unnatural and must die. Just in so far as *you* foster it, so much longer will it live—so much longer will you be cursed with its manifest and manifold evils. Recognized by you, it will depreciate property, discourage immigration, delay State development, vitiate politics and jeopardize society.—In the South negro suffrage means black against white, with the balance of power in the hands of *mean whites*. No sane man can solve the problem otherwise than this; and experience has proven that we have unfortunately only too many mean whites among us. Deter a negro from voting *at all*, by any means you may, but never ask him to vote for *you*.

In conclusion, we would thank our friends of the press and others for many kind words of encouragement. We shall best manifest our appreciation by assuring them that in the future, as in the past—in private, as in public—we shall be open, earnest, fearless for the right.

O'SULLIVAN.

THE Washington working-men have appealed to the President to rescind Secretary Schofield's order, allowing only eight hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Father Ryan on "Irish Radicals."

The able and well edited journal, the *Banner of the South*, published at Augusta, Ga., and edited by Father Ryan, speaking of the Irish Radical club of that place, makes use of the following:

We have charity enough for a Northern American Radical, or a Protestant Radical; but none whatever for an Irishman or a Catholic who embraces the political creed of that party. They have no excuse, no pretext. They have seen their own land deluged with the blood of martyrs, their religion proscribed, their priests hunted down as if they were dogs, their property confiscated, their schools closed up, their children deprived of the means of education, their families starved to death, their leading men hung or banished for no other crime than loving Ireland, and the glorious old faith of St. Patrick too much. They have seen and felt all this; and to-day they see Radicalism preaching and teaching the same bigotry and intolerance that led to all their woes and sufferings. They see in Grant a hater of their religion, in Colfax a persecutor of their race and creed, in Breckenridge, the Radical apostle, a would-be destroyer of foreigners and Catholics—in all the leaders and journals of that party the lifelong intolerants and persecutors of everything foreign and Roman Catholic. And yet these Augusta Irishmen dare to stand up in the light of the day and proclaim themselves members of such a party! "Oh! shame where is thy blush!" Is there no feeling, no self-respect at all left in these minions of power, these tools of degradation, these vile, polluted creatures? Are they so debased, so ignorant, so wicked, that they can be brought away from the faith of their fathers and barter the glories of Ireland for a policeman's place, or a constable's baton, or act as a hackey to corrupt and degraded political tricksters? Shame on them! Ireland spurns them—America despises them! As for us, we loathe them; we pity the unfortunate city of Augusta that it has to endure the presence of these debauched creatures, and thank them for giving us the gratifying privilege of erasing their names from the subscription books of the *Banner of the South*.—They are not wanted. We don't want them to stand among the names of pure women, and true men, and innocent children of the South, who are so faithful and devoted to the "lost cause;" we don't want them to stand among the names of the sincere and earnest Catholics and true hearted Irishmen who love principle better than place, and would not disgrace their religion or their native land by sacrificing the interests and the property of their adopted country. Yes, let them go! and in the condemnation of their own consciences let them dwell. Perhaps they may, ere long, open their eyes to the folly and wickedness of their course, and repent of the evil thing which they have done. If not, let them forswear their faith and nationality. The anomaly is too great—too striking to exist. They cannot be Irish Catholics and American Radicals. They must give up one or the other; and the sooner the better.

Brownlow on Cincinnati.

IN Cincinnati there is a newspaper called the *Gazette*. It is chiefly known as the "foreign organ of Governor Brownlow," but it is a very pious affair and doubtless got into the scrape when the Governor was chaplain to Lew Campbell's regiment.—We therefore quote the following from one of Brownlow's "letters of travel," and request the *Gazette* to publish it. It is the Governor's or rather the Parson's, opinion of Cincinnati. He writes:

"I attended the market this morning and found it equal to the importance of the city. The *vegetable* market is hard to beat. But what a population! I never beheld such a mixture of well-dressed gentlemen, low down Germans, vulgar Irishmen, dirty Italians, French, Welch, Norwegians, Yankees, Negroes, and all the odds and ends of God's creation! A majority of the inhabitants are foreigners; and the women, who are dirty and ugly, do the drudgery. As to colors, I am unable to form any opinion. I have no assurance that one man in ten is a white man. White, brown, red, mixed, claybanks, Chickasaws, and all other colors reach the eye. I was struck with the fact that every negro woman I met with a child in her arms or one or more small ones following, carried or accompanied a mulatto—no black children. This is the work of pious Abolitionists, or freedom shriekers!

No consideration could induce me to take up my residence in Cincinnati. It is a city of great wealth, trade and commerce, but it is a fast city and as corrupt as the devil could wish it. It is full of rascals, swindlers and bogus stock dealers.

Even the *beggars* are thieves and impostors. The streets are full of them.

In soliciting charities, in creating houses of worship, building orphan asylums, or whatsoever this mixed population go at, the *thief* and *impostor* stick out."

During the war the Cincinnatians were very liberal to Parson Brownlow. We suppose they were not aware of what he had said about them. Perhaps the *Gazette*, his "foreign organ," is also ignorant. If so, the above extract will enlighten all parties. May be it will enlighten the Governor as well as the rest; for he has written so much, and on so many sides, that he could hardly trace his zigzag record himself by the aid of a "geography of renegades."—*Exchange.*

General Sheridan's Order.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Sheridan, dated Fort Harker, August 24th:

In consequence of the recent open hostilities on the part of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, embracing the murder of twenty unarmed citizens of the State of Kansas, the wounding many more and acts of outrage on women and children too atrocious to mention in detail, the Major General commanding, under the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding the military division, directs the forcible removal of those Indians to their reservations south of of the State of Kansas, and that they be compelled to deliver up the perpetrators of the guilty acts. All persons whom-soever are hereby forbiden to have intercourse with or give aid or assistance to these Indians until there is due notice given hereafter that the requirements of this order have been carried out.

Gen. J. B. Magruder is earning his living in New York in private business.