CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 3.--NO. 51. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. WHOLE NO. 470.

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. B. 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-ly.

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-ly.

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	50
Matriculation fee	2 00

JOS. R. 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, Warehouse Grating, Window Shutters, Bank Vaults and Doors, and all kinds of House Smithing, and REPAIRS GIT 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-ly*

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Hamlett & Schroadt is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.—Those indebted to the firm will please call on J. J. Hamlett, (at D. Kincannons') and settle. Also, those having claims against the old firm, will please present them to the same for payment.
Mr. Schroadt will continue the Carpenter's business at the same old stand. Mr. Hamlett can be found with D. Kincannon in the Tin, Stove and House Furnishing Business on Franklin street.
August 28, 1868-tf.

J. B. TARSCOTT
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-ly.

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 1861; 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 there with 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,
May 8, 1868-tf. Franklin st.

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL TRACT of land in District No. 1, containing 262 acres—about 120 acres cleared and in cultivation, the balance timber. Terms easy. Apply to Mrs. E. A. HATCHER,
near Tate's Station, Tenn.
July 3, '68 3m.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
SILENT FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.
THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS OUR No. 1 Machines—Price, $58 00.
We have all styles and at all prices, from $58 00 to $150 00.
Call and see them, or send for circulars and price list.
Accompanying articles free:
NARROW HEMMER, with nut to fasten it.
WIDE HEMMER or FELLER.
SIX NEEDLES, assorted sizes.
NEEDLE WRENCH, for setting needle.
GUIDE, or SEAMING GUAGE, with screw to fasten it.
OIL CAN, filled with oil.
PRINTED DIRECTIONS for using the Machine.
SELF SEWER, with No. 4 and the Nos. above.
We keep on hand for sale:
Quilters, Corders, Tuckers, Self Sewers, Needles of all kinds, Machine Oil, Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, etc.
We will order any kind of a Sewing Machine, deliver it in the city, and give instructions to use it, charging New York prices, with freight added.
☞ We make a special discount to licensed clergymen of all denominations.
ADAMS & CO.
Local and Traveling Agents wanted.
Sept. 25, '68-tf.

W. H. TURNLEY, Clarksville, Tenn. BOB WOOLDRIDGE, Trigg County Ky.
Turnley & Wooldridge,
TOBACCO
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Elephant Fire-Proof Warehouse,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN
Aug. 7, '68-1y.

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

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
MR. E. W. WEATHERS, OF THE LATE firm of Turnley & Weathers, has been admitted to an interest in our business, the firm name remaining unchanged.
SMITH & HUTCHINGS.
July 31, '68-2m.

MISS MAGGIE McINERNEY
HAS OPENED A HAIR ESTABLISHment at Mrs. J. Tassel's Millinery Store, over Counts & Beaumont's, where she is ready to wait upon all the ladies with any kind of Ornamental Hair Work they may wish to have done.
Aug. 14, '68-2m.

THE MILITIA PROCLAMATION.

The Radical Organization to be Perfected.

East Tennesseans Preferred.

Negroes Held in Reserve.

It is announced from Knoxville that the following proclamation has been issued by the Governor:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, For several months past an organization of considerable extent has existed in this State, sometimes called the Ku-Klux Klan, and at others by similar unusual and significant names which organization is a conspiracy in secret and acting in the darkness of midnight against the peace and welfare of the State, by whipping, hanging and shooting defenseless and inoffensive loyal citizens and, whereas, as the result of this lawless violence hundreds of colored men have been driven from their homes, their families and crops, to take refuge in cites and camps from this prevailing terrorism; and, whereas, in several counties in Middle and West Tennessee, loyal citizens, white and colored, have been compelled to leave their respective counties, while of those who remain many are driven to the necessity of hiding out in the woods and outhouses to escape apprehended outrages and cruelty; and, whereas, this violence, backed up constantly and vigorously by infamous, incendiary speeches from former civil and military officers in the late Rebel government, and also by frequent inflammatory and insurrectionary newspaper articles, is largely on the increase; and whereas, to meet this emergency, I recently convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session, and the members thereof have, after a careful survey of all the facts in the case, and upon good and reliable authority, with something of unanimity, enacted a law whereof the subjoined is a copy, and to which I respectfully call the attention of all the citizens of Tennessee, both those peaceably inclined and those who are turbulent:

(Here follows the militia act.)

Now, therefore, I, William G Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, in pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing act, do call upon the good, loyal and patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State, to proceed without delay and raise companies of loyal and able-bodied men, and report the same to me at Nashville. Whether any of the companies, white or colored, so organized, will be actually called into the field, will depend entirely upon the conduct of the people themselves in the several counties.

I earnestly hope that there will be no occassion to call out these troops, but that the efforts of all the citizens to preserve and maintain the peace will succeed, thus obviate the necessity of this stern resort; but if, unhappily, better counsels do not prevail and order is not restored, and I am compelled to put down armed marauders by force, I propose to meet them with *with numbers and in such manner* as the exigency shall demand, whatever may be the numbers or numbers required from the discharge of my duty herein by threats of violence from Rebel speakers or Rebel newspapers, nor by any other means of intimidation.

When the companies are made up and reported to me and I am compelled by outrageous exhibitions of criminal lawlessness, as before recited, to put them in the field, I will have a competent officer to inspect and muster them in. The pay of officers and men therefore will not commence until they are mustered into service; and here again I take occasion to repeat the hope that I may not find it necessary to put into the field a single company, and I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all citizens of the State in the endeavor to maintain the laws, and preserve order without military force. Claiming the right to select and commission the officers of the State militia, I will say once for all to gentlemen who undertake to make up companies, that if their commands are received by me and they themselves are commissioned, I must have satisfactory evidence that they are prudent thoroughly loyal and competent. The companies proposed to be raised shall be infantry, and shall consist of not less than eighty nor than one hundred effective men in each company. Those desiring to form companies can proceed at once to do so under the warrant of this proclamation without other or further correspondence with me on the subject.

Aware that a pretext will be eagerly sought by the Rebels, who are bitterly hostile to the elevation of the colored man, to precipitate a war of races, and desiring to avoid all occasion for such pretext, not at all doubting the courage or soldierly abilities of the colored man, I shall first call into the field, if found necessary, only white troops, holding the colored companies, where organized, as a reserve corps, to be called out if it shall be found necessary to suppress insurrection. If the two shall be found unequal to the work, I will call on the United States government to assist, until armed resistance against the State authorities shall be entirely overthrown.

Since writing the foregoing, a committee of the Legislature of Tennessee has arrived at Washington, and held a conference with the President of the United States, the result is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1868.—*To His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow:* Our mission is accomplished. The President will sustain the civil authorities. Orders have been issued to the department commander to sustain and aid the civil authorities and sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish such purposes.

W. H. WISENER, Sr.,
T. A. HAMILTON,
J. H. AGEE,
Committee.

Should the department commander be furnished with sufficient force to keep order, I will cheerfully co-operate with him, and in that event the State Guards may not be called into service.

I again express the hope most sincerely, that neither the United States troops nor the State Guards may be called into active service. Still, I deem it my duty under the foregoing act of the General Assembly, to go on and organize companies and regiments, and to be in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

Inasmuch as I prefer that these troops shall be raised in East Tennessee, no limit to the number of companies shall be required from any one county.

In testimony whereof I sign the same, etc., this 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, and direct that all the journals of the State authorized to publish legal advertisements shall give this proclamation one insertion.

W. G. BROWNLOW.
Governor of Tennessee.

ALABAMA.

Decline and Fall of the Radical Party in that State.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Montgomery says:

There is very little left of the Republican party in this State. I have never before witnessed so complete a revolution in sentiment, and so terrible a downfall to a party. Some of the most prominent Republicans members of the recent Legislature have left the party in disgust; some of them have formally left the party and are stumping the State for Seymour and Blair. The negroes in hundreds through the State have left the Republican party and joined the Democratic standard. Heretofore, in the cities of the South the carpet-baggers in secret council (Union Leagues) have kept the negroes thoroughly organized in a hostile attitude to the Democracy, and every act of reconciliation, and every attempt to public meetings to awaken them to their condition, has availed but little, so effectively were they indoctrinated with Radical sentiment. In the country it has ever been different, as the negroes on the plantatoins were not so accessible to the vile teachers of radicalism.

But at the onset of the campaign we determined by constant energy to lift the veil from the eyes of the colored men. Public meetings were held in Mobile, Montgomery, Selma and other places throughout the State, efforts made to induce the negroes to attend. Frequently we would only have a dozen or so colored men for an audience. Yet we labored on zealously and determinedly, and now I can announce that we have most effectually breached this wall which the Radical party had created; the white colored Republicans are flocking to the side of Seymour and Blair in tremendous force. The Republican party is split in twain, they are thoroughly demoralized and disgusted, and all that is left of them now is ever anon on the sight of a carpet-bagger, with umbrella in hand, and down east features, he inquires at the post-office for letters, anxiously awaiting a remittance to take him forever from the State and the scene of his woes.

We are in the midst of our campaign now, thoroughly equipped, and find a feeble foe to contend with.—Our Legislature, after being defeated in their efforts to cast the electoral vote, neglected to make any provision for registration. They were ignorant enough in legislative matters to think that, by adjourning until the 1st of November next, they could then, by a two third vote, annul the Governor's veto. But they must remember that, by the laws which govern their proceedings, no bill can become a law in one day, nor two, so they can not effect their end in this way. Let them proceed as they may, we propose to follow the laws of Alabama, and in conformity to them proceed, at the proper time, to elect our President. The code of Alabama was adopted by our recent Legislature, and in conformity to its requirements we will register and vote at the coming election. If Governor Smith sees proper to adopt the advice of his Attorney General, and decide that an election must not be held with all respect and consideration for his individual views, we propose, through the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, to appoint judges of election throughout the State, and in a quiet, orderly way, deposit our votes.

We are determined that the efforts of the Republicans (who know that a fair vote will be their defeat) to avoid an election shall not prevent us from exercising our constitutional right to vote. The bogus constitution prescribes an infamous oath, and although their neglect to provide for the registration of voters annul preperly the necessity of that oath, still we are willing to swallow it. We can and will do so; and then their constitutional requirement will be complied with. We Democrats of Alabama, are determined to do nothing which is not constitutional—which is not every way right and proper. We are a law abiding, conservative people, but we do not intend that the Radical party, now that they have tumbled to pieces by their own rottenness, and now that they are whipped, shall resort to fraud, chicanery and villany to avoid a fair and just contest for the Presidency. We have at this time a majority for Seymour and Blair of 25,000. How much greater our majority will prove in November next I know not, on account of the unexpected and unprecedented additions to our party.—Radicalism has had its short lived day in Alabama, and, as I predicted long ago in one of my letters, was so full of fraud, chicanery and villany as to fall to pieces by its own weight. Our electors have all been appointed, and will take the field immediately. Even though we have a weak foe to contend against, yet we preach our cause far and wide, for upon its success depends the weal or woe of Alabama.

How the people are Taxed and Why.

The *Rochester Union* re-produces the following extract from a letter written in January last, by ex-comptroller of the currency, Freeman Clarke, a national banker and Radical type. Says this authority:

It can be clearly demonstrated that frauds and evasions are practiced to such an extent that not much more than one-half of the amount is collected that should and would be if the laws were enforced with administrative ability and integrity. The result that the honest tax-payer is now paying upon a basis of revenue of about NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLDARS PER ANNUM, while not more than one-half of that sum finds its way into the Treasury.

Statistics of the manufacturers, productions, etc., of the country, will prove that if the tax which they are subjected were fairly collected, and the same rule applied to our custom duties, that the income or revenue would amount to about the sum named above—NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

Campaign Address of the Tennessee State Democratic Executive Committee.

CITIZENS—After anxious deliberation and consultation with many able and discreet persons, the Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee have resolved upon an active and vigorous prosecution of the canvass in the pending contest for the Presidency, in behalf of Seymour and Blair, the nominees of the Democracy of the Union. In this contest we lock shields and march shoulder to shoulder, and hip to hip, with the party who struggle for the restoration of the country to the principles upon which it was framed in 1787-'89, and administered by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. Our warfare is with a party that seeks the overthrow of these principles by a subversion of the Constitution and a revolution of the Government—erecting, instead of nicely balanced Representative Democracy, a mobocratic centralization of power in one branch of government.

The events of the past three years show that nearly one hundred propositions have been offered in Congress to amend the Constitution; that the Legislative Department has transcended its powers by usurping those of the judicial, and taking away those of the Executive; that it has declared that it is the only representative of the supreme will of the nation; that under this declaration it has assumed to remould and dictate to the co-ordinate departments, and concentrated all the essential powers of Government in its own hand; that it has denied to the States those essential rights to their safety and happiness that were never before questioned; that they have arbitrarily and without cause or warrant placed ten States of the Union under martial law and ruled them by the sword, and finally dictated to them terms upon which they should have a voice in public affairs.

The progress in this restoration of the Government has been as bold and rapid as it has been reckless. It is against this change in the organic structure of this Government that the Democratic party of the Union has protested with a unanimity, an ardor and firmness never before equaled in the history of contests at the ballot box. They have invited us to join them in the noble and patriotic struggle, that we may share with them the glory of a triumph which, they tell us, is almost assured, and enjoy with them the blessings of liberty and republican government, which will otherwise be lost to us and our posterity forever.

Our response is, "WE COME!" We enter the lists and join hands with our fellow Democrats of the North, the East, the South and the West, pledging ourselves to do all that may be done to put the revolutionists to flight and save to ourselves and the world liberty and justice flowing from a constitutional republic.

In coming to this determination, the Executive Committee have not been unmindful of the difficulties and we have realized the magnitude of the proscriptions and oppressions that have fettered us for three years, and the present autocratic powers over the ballot box, possessed by the Governor and his pliant instruments.

But we feel it to be our duty as freemen, the descendants of freemen, and the inheritors of liberty as a birthright, to make the struggle.

We, therefore, appeal to the people of the State *en masse* to unite with us and with a powerful national Democracy in the campaign, and to organize without delay for the final day. The ticket for electors for the State at large is complete in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Congressional Districts. Electors are yet to be chosen or appointed in the two remaining districts. Let this be done immediately. A plan of canvass will be sent within a few days to the various counties. In the meantime let the Democracy of each town, county and civil district organize its Seymour and Blair Clubs, enrolling the names of non-voters as well as voters, and go actively and vigorously to work to poll as many votes as possible. A large class of our voting population has been deceived, cajoled, hired or frightened into the support of the Radical party. They are being undeceived; let us now press on the work until they shall be convinced of the Radical enormities of the times. The arguments for the purpose are pressing and strong. By watchfulness and industry; by prudence and substantial kindness, the minds of this class can be relieved of falsehood and made to comprehend the truth, and a large proportion brought to the support of our ticket. In this direction lies much of the efficient work of the canvass; and judging from the results in other States, we believe that even here we can break the power of the party that burdens and oppresses all for the benefit of a few.

But seven weeks remain in which will be decided the issue of the most important national canvass the American people were ever engaged in.—Yet in that brief interval splendid results may be achieved by wise, prompt and vigorous action. With us in Tennessee the immediate business in hand is to add our ten electoral votes to the popular vote of the Democratic States for Seymour and Blair. The bulk of the vote to be influenced to the accomplishment of that end is contained in the enfranchised colored resident population of the State. That our own salvation and theirs rests upon the withdrawal of that vote from the pernicious influence of designing political adventurers does not admit of a moment's doubt. The balance of power which the native colored voters of Tennessee hold in their hands must not be surrendered up to these adventurers without an earnest effort that it be not used against the dearest interests of this people, white and black. Accepting facts as we find them; recognizing inevitable truths as they exist; blinded by no prejudice of the dead past to the obscurity and detriment of our true interests in the living present; unbiased by passion; obeying the dictates of reason rather than of impulse; with courage to be just that our quarrel be thrice armed; and acting honestly up to the avowed principles of our party that there shall be "no taxation," let it be universally proclaimed throughout the Democratic party in Tennessee, rank and file, front and rear, that no colored citizen of the State, uniting with us in the overthrow of a common tyranny and in the redemption of our noble State, shall be disturbed in any of his vested rights, if through his agency our own rights should be restored to us. With this distinct and unequivocal pledge to the people through whom and with whom we can alone expect to triumph over the common oppressor, there can be no shadow of doubt as to the triumphant result of our combined action. Our own interests and those of the colored citizens being mutual, and the interests of the Radical adventurers being diametrically opposed to both, this course upon our part is demanded by every consideration of party expediency, common gratitude, justice and right.

It is not merely the selfish and hypocritical question as to how far the colored vote may be controlled through the agency of promise of employment and wages, by proscriptive threats, bribery or intimidation; but it is upon the higher principle of common justice, that a disfranchised people, whose consent could be obtained to seek the restoration of their own liberties through a people enfranchised, can not consistently withhold their consent also to a proposition which secure to the latter the liberties they at present hold in their own hands.

Tennesseans! Having thus been announced as active participants in the all-important contest for constitutional liberty, we again repeat the appeal to each individual Democrat, to every neghborhood and town and city in the State, to organize and enter upon the labor of the day, with industry, constancy and perseverance. The time is brief, but enough is left to crown our effort with a glorious triumph in November, if every one opposed to Radical rule and Radical ruin will but raise himself and do his duty to himself and his country.

GEO. J. STUBBLEFIELD,
JOSEPH H. THOMPSON,
L. F. BEECH,
A. ROBERTS, } Committee on Address.

GEO. J. STUBBLEFIELD.
Ch'n State Dem. Ex. Com.
ALBERT ROBERTS, Sec'y.

[From the Memphis Ledger, Sept. 16.]

The veracious correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in another letter, represents, Gen. Forrest as having gone with him to Fort Pillow, and there given him a detailed description of the taking of the fort, with an abundance of illustrations and particulars attending the affair. Now the fact is, said so Gen. Forrest, alluding to this matter last night at a club meeting, publicly declared, that he has not been out of the city for the last three weeks, and has not been at Fort Pillow with the correspondent aforesaid. All the conversations with Gen. Forrest, which he has reported at such great length, did not occupy more than five minutes, and were, therefore, for the most part, the work of the said correspondent's own imagination.

REMEDY FOR A BONE FELON.—We have been handed the following remedy for this painful affliction. The gentleman who handed it to us has tested its efficacy with success: "As soon as the pulsation that indicates the disease is felt, put directly over it a five-cent piece, and keep it on for six or eight hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister will be found the felon, easily taken out with the point of a lancet or needle."—*Charleston Courier.*

WASHINGTON CITY.—A resident of the Capitol says:

"Grass is growing in many of the streets; the gutters are filled with mud and sand; the streets lamps are not lighted half the time, pavements go unrepaired, and, in fact, the capitol of the country presents a general aspect of municipal decay—the natural result of the thriftless, idle, vagabond, contraband, local government now in power."

THE Iuka, Mississippi, Gazette thus gives the difference between a carpet-bagger and a scalawag: The carpet-bagger is a Northern thief, who comes South to plunder every white man who is a gentleman of any property or respectability, and get all the offices he can. The scalawag is a Southborn scoundrel, generally born out of wedlock, who will do all that the carpet-bagger will, and besides, murder the capet-bagger for the guttapercha ring his sister gave him before he left home.

A merchant, who was absent from his home, received a telegram informing him of his wife's safe delivery of a little girl; at the same time a letter from his partner advising him that a draft had been presented for $5,000, and the signature seemed rather doubtful. The merchant replied to both dispatches, but misdirected them. The astonishment of the wife may be imagined when she read: "I know nothing about it; it's a swindle."—The partner received hearty congratulations on his safe delivery.

"SWEETENED WIND."—The Boston Traveler is responsible for the following. A young man from the country went into a drug store the other day, and seeing people freely patronizing the soda fountain, at length stepped up and called for a drink of "that are" for himself. After swallowing the foaming contents of the glass and laying his stamps with a srtisfied air upon the counter, "Mister," said he, "what do you call that that bites so?" On being told it was soda water, "Wall," said he, "I 'sposed it was sweetened wind."

GRANT is a tanner, or at lest loafed around his father's tanyard a year or two, after retiring from the United States army on invitation, and tanners' clubs are being formed to help his election. Arnell of this State is a tanner also, proposes to introduce that style of Radical machinery in his Congressional district. It is doubtful whether he will tan BUCK as successfully as he tanned hides for Confederate cartridge boxes and shoe leather.

Brownlow is a true Radical. Like Palmer he hates the Southern people. In a late conversation he said: "The only proper way to treat the hell-deserving rebels is to annihilate them by fire and sword." He also said, that when he succeeded in getting his militia in the field he would give the wretches a lesson they would not soon forget. His voice is for war.—He supports Grant. "Let us have peace."

[From the London Saturday Review.]

Like children, and all soft things, women are soon spoilt if subjected to unwholesome conditions. Sometimes the spoiling comes from over-harshness sometimes from over-indulgence; what we are speaking of to-day is the latter condition—the spoiling which comes from being petted and given way to and indulged, till they think themselves better than any body else, and as if living under laws made especially for them alone. Men get spoilt too in the same manner, but for the most part there is a tougher fibre in them, which resists the flabby influences of flattery and exaggerated attention better than the morale of the weaker sex; and, besides, even arbitrary men meet with opposition in certan directions, and even the most self-contented social autocrat knows that his humblest adherents criticise though they dare not oppose.

A man subjected to this insidious injury is simply ruined so for as any real manliness of nature goes. He is made into that sickening creature, "a sweet being," as the women call him: a woman's man, with a flowing hair and turn for poetry, full of high-flown sentiment, and morbidly excited sympathies; a man almost as much woman as man, who has no backbone of ambition in him, but who puts his whole life into love, just as women do, and who becomes at last emphatically not worth his salt. No greater damage can be done to a man than is done by this great domestic idolatry. But, in truth, the evil is too pleasant to be resisted; and there is scarcely a man so far master of himself as to withstand the subtle intoxication of woman's tender flattery and loving submission.

Spoilt women are spoilt mainly from a like cause—over-attention from men. A few certainly are to be found, as pampered daughters, with indulgent mamas and subserviant aunts given up wholly to ruin their young charge with the utmost dispatch possible; but this is comparatively a fair form of the disease, and one which a little wholesome matrimonial discipline would soon cure. For it is seldom that a petted daughter becomes a spoilt wife, human affairs having a marvelous power of compensation, that inevitable tendency to readjust the balance, which prevents the continuance of a like excess under different forms.

Besides, a spoilt daughter generally makes such a supremely unpleasant wife that the husband has no inducement to continue the mistake, and therefore either lowers her tone by a judicious exhibition of snubbing, or, if she is aggressive as well as unpleasant, leaves her to fight with her shadows in the best way she can glad for his own part to escape the strife she will not forego. One characteristic of the spoilt woman is her impatience of any thing like rivalry. She never has a female friend—certainly not one of her own degree, and not one at all in the true sense of the word.—Friendship presupposes equality, and a spoilt woman knows no equality.—She has been so long accustomed to consider hereself as the lady-paramount, that she can not understand it if any one steps in to share her honors and devide her throne. To praise the beauty of any woman, to find her charming, or to pay her the attention due to a charming woman, is to insult our spoilt darling, add to slight her past forgiveness. If there is only one good thing, it must be given to her—the first seat, the softest cushion, the most protected situation; and she looks for the best things as if naturally consecrated from her birth into the sunshine of life, and as if the "cold shade" which may do for others were by no means the portion allotted to this spoilt woman, unable to take the grace or the glory of sacrifie.

The spoilt woman as the wife of an unsuccessful husband or the mother of sickly children is a pitable spectacle. If it comes to her to be obliged to sacrifice her usual luxuries, to make and old gown serve when a new one is desired, to sit up all night watching by the sick bed, to witness the painful details of illness, perhaps of death, to meet hardships face to face, to bend her back to the burden of sorrow, she is at the first absolutely lost. Not the thing to be done, but her own discomfort in doing it, is the one master idea—not other's needs, but her own pain in supplying them, the great grief of the moment. Many are the hard lessons set us by life and fate, but the hardest of all is that given to the spoilt woman when she is made to think for others rather than for herself, and is forced by the exigencies of circumstances to sacrifice her own ease for the greater necessities of her kind.

All that large part of the perfect woman's nature which expresses itself in serving is an unknown function to the spoilt woman. She must be waited on, but she cannot in turn serve even the one or two she loves.—She is the woman who calls her husband from one end of the room to the other to put down her cup, rather than reach out her arm and put it down for herself; however weary he may be, will bid him get up and ring the bell, though it is close to her hand, and her longest walk during the day has been from the dining-room to the drawing-room. It is not that she can not do these small offices for herself, but that she likes the feeling of being waited on and attended to; and it is not for love and the amible, weak pleasure of attracting the notice of the beloved—it is just for the vanity of being a little somebody for the moment, and of playing off the small regality involved in the procedure. She would not return the attention. Unlike the Eastern women who wait on their lords hand and foot, and who place their highest honor on their lowliest service, the spoilt woman of Western life knows nothing of the natural grace of womanly serving for love, for grace or for gratitude. * * * The spoilt woman of the mental kind is a horrid nuisance generally. She is greatly given to large discourse, the discourse of a kind that leads all to one side, and that denies the right of any one to criticise, doubt or contradict, is an intellectual Tower of Pisa, under the shadow of which it is not pleasant to live.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette, says in his dispatch of the 15th inst., that Senator Morgan and Gen. Schenck "are positive in opinion that there is no necessity for legislative action, and no good is to be accomplished by a session" of Congress in this month. There appears to be a doubt in Washington as to whether a *quorum of* Senators can be got together. Thirty-five constitute a quorum, and to secure it every Republican Senator from Maine to Missouri must be on hand. The absence of a quorum in either house will send the session over till December, because it will require the assent of both for a further adjournment.

The expenses in the War Department for the past two months have been more than eighteen million dollars. Let us have peace.