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SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1866

NOTICE.—We wish to obtain more subscribers to this paper and make the following liberal propositions: To any one who will get up a Club of ten yearly subscribers we will send the Bulletin one year free of charge; get up a club of five and we will send you the paper for the period of six months free of charge. We shall ever strive to furnish our readers with a neat and reliable journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make it acceptable to all classes.

The position which the Southern States are to occupy in the Union hereafter appears to be the hot issue at the moment. The Southern States are not only in possession of the Southern States, but they are also in possession of the Southern States. The Southern States are not only in possession of the Southern States, but they are also in possession of the Southern States.

Death of Col. B. F. Dill. Col. Benjamin F. Dill, editor of the Memphis Appeal, departed this life on the 4th inst., after a long and severe illness from pleurisy. His death was not unexpected, as his condition promised no hope of his recovery.

He has been attached to the Appeal as one of its editors and proprietors for many years, and to Col. Dill's energy and perseverance is that paper largely indebted for its popularity. Since the Appeal has been resumed in Memphis, it has mourned the loss of both its pillars—the first number containing the death of J. R. McClanahan, and on the 5th inst. recording the death of Col. Dill.

The publication of the Appeal will be continued, but under whose management we have not learned. General Howard, Grand Marshal of the Freedmen's Bureau, has lately published his report of the progress and prospects of that peculiar American institution. We have not seen a copy of the document, and therefore cannot advise our readers of the state of affairs existing between the freedmen and their rulers. We learn, however, from one of our exchanges, who comments very severely on the General's report, that he recommends the appropriation of twelve millions of dollars annually for the support of paupers, three millions to be applied to the establishment and support of schools and school edifices for the education of the children of the freedmen.

We read this part of the article over and over in order to convince ourselves that we were not dreaming. Twelve millions annually to support negro paupers and educate negro children? And from whence must it be derived? It can be derived from no other source than from the hard earnings of those who are dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread; from the widow and orphan; from the poor and needy of all classes and conditions; from the small pittances earned by the tender fingers of the delicate needle-woman whose every day's labor is wearing away her life, and whose dependences are calling upon her to strive with all the energy at her command to increase the ration of bread. And to whom is it to be paid for performing the duties necessary for taking care of the negro pauper, and educating the negro child? The past history of the manner in which the South has been flooded with school-teachers of both sexes from "Up North," will convey a correct idea of who are to furnish on this moderate demand of General Howard's.

How is it that General Howard makes this demand upon the Government, when his subordinates make the institution in their respective districts self-supporting? Especial provision is made for the education of minors in the cases of black as well as white children, when they are bound out; and we do not see wherein money is needed to do that which is already provided for.

We have seen specimens of epitaphs and tombstone inscriptions that were bordering on the ludicrous, and others that were amusing, and we have seen law documents that were really amusing because of their originality, but decidedly the most perfectly original bit we have ever seen was shown us in the County Court Clerk's office, yesterday, in the form of endorsements on a couple of marriage licenses. We are acquainted with the reverend gentleman who officiated and returned the licenses, and know that nothing was ever done more earnestly than were those endorsements made. We give them verbatim.

I do declare and hereby certify that on the 10th of March, Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at night, I solemnized the matrimonial rite, between one B. F. Dill and J. P. Dill, as stated on the title of my said license. May peace and plenty be their lot, and that their marriage be blessed with issue. P. S. For this I solemnly swear, and the Father be with me, and reward for his trouble.—SARY ORR!

The second is of a different order—probably the Parson met with better luck than is pictured in the postscript above: In the sunny years of his young day, Youth seeks pleasure in Liza's sweet eye, To kiss her lips and to feel her warm breath, And all some brighter than the fairest now, Memory's dream is of the halcyon past—To hold her in his arms and to feel her heart, To hold her in his arms and to feel her heart, To hold her in his arms and to feel her heart.

Editor of the Bolivar Bulletin. Sir: On Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1866, there was an election held in this city for seven aldermen, when and where strange things happened. Gentlemen who had lived in this Corporation all their lives; who owned real and personal estate in the same; who had paid taxes to support said Corporation for years, and more than all had been taxed since the war—what? poll tax! by said Corporation—were informed by the judges and officers holding said election that they were not allowed a vote unless they took Brownlow's test oath, and registered their folly. More than this, said judges and officers of said election informed registered voters that there were two men on some of the tickets who would not be allowed to hold their seats if elected. Now let us examine first the foundation of this tremendous power of disfranchising people by the authorities of Bolivar, and second, let us compare Bolivar and his officers of election with Brownlow and his minions.

On November 29th, 1847, this city was incorporated, and all the duties, powers, and privileges fixed by its charter, or act of incorporation. In Sec. 4 of said charter the qualifications of voters under said charter are defined as follows: "All persons living within the bounds of the town of Bolivar, and all persons owning real estate therein, and who shall have been residents thereof for six months previous to said election, and all who are otherwise entitled to vote for members to the General Assembly, and who shall not at the time of said election, be in arrears to said Corporation for fines, forfeitures, or otherwise, shall be entitled to vote in said election."

Who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly? See Art. 4, Section 1, of the Constitution of Tennessee in 1847: "Every free white man of the age of 21 years, being a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the County wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly. Here then is a special charter granted by the State of Tennessee in 1847 to the Corporation of Bolivar, which shall have perpetual succession, to repeal any of the provisions of which it requires a special act of the legislature of Tennessee. The rights of voters were fixed in 1847, and, as a consequence, when we want to find who comes under its provisions we must consult the laws then in force to which the eye of the legislator was directed. Notice how particular its provisions are. Although a man may be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, yet if he be in arrears to said Corporation he is not allowed to vote. To illustrate our meaning, take the charter of any railroad in this State. The legislature declares that those who hold stock in the road shall elect directors (or aldermen). Here is a special charter defining the rights of voters; and unless there is a special act afterwards changing the qualification of voters, no general law will affect them. Why? Because it is a special act, granting a special charter, with certain special privileges under that charter, so that all the authority of said Board of Directors is drawn from the charter as it passed, when it passed, and not from any general law passed since the grant; so that we conclude that the class of persons entitled to vote in 1847 under the charter of Bolivar are still entitled to do so even though fifty general laws had been passed since changing the qualifications of general voters. Has there been any law passed withdrawing or amending the charter of Bolivar? In 1865 and 1866, in 1857 and 1858, in 1850 and 1856, the limits of the Corporation were extended or contracted, but not one word changing the rights of voters under the act of 1847. On June 5th 1863, Brownlow and his legislature enacted that certain persons in this State should be denied the elective franchise. What is the elective franchise which is controlled by Tennessee? The Constitution defines it to be the right to vote for "members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which the voter resides." It does not say officers of a Corporation, but the district or County. So that even Brownlow's act does not warrant last Saturday's work. Let us now look at the fact that this wonderful Corporation taxes the property of people in its limits, and does not allow them to vote. In the State of Tennessee as Ross, 7th Yerger's Reports, it is decided that the legislature cannot subject a man to the burden of taxation without at the same time allowing him representation. But the Corporation of Bolivar can't do that! "To tax him without representation would be practicing the same despotic power against which our ancestors so justly rebelled." Taxation without representation is tyranny. In Murray v. Enloe, 1st Yerger's Reports, the Supreme Court of Tennessee declares that "Representation and taxation are of necessity in our Government inseparable, as they must be in every free Government." Is it not a pity Chief Justice Catron did before he could hear of the Corporation of Bolivar? Lastly let us consider the poll tax the Corporation of Bolivar levy and collect of men whom they refuse to allow to vote. First, what is a poll tax? It is a tax levied by proper authority on the right or privilege of voting. Why don't they tax the negro a poll tax? He can't vote. Why not tax women who are citizens? They can't vote. Why not tax a foreigner who has sworn allegiance to this Government, and repudiated his allegiance to foreign Governments? He can't vote.

So you see the little United States have never attempted to collect a voting or poll tax from a man to whom they refused a vote. What great fools they are. Oh ye United States come and learn, not of a babe, but of the Corporation of Bolivar—a lion in his strength! Oh! thou infinitely wise and delectable Corporation! Thou whose beauty and power mounteth up to the highest Heavens, and descendeth to the deepest gully! You have our eye.

THE CORYDON DEMOCRAT says that last week a little girl of Mr. George L. Bruce, who lives about three miles east of that place, was instantly killed by the falling of a large cupboard. The little girl had been playing for sometime near the cupboard, and is supposed to have removed the loose blocks from under the corner of it, when it fell, breaking her arm, shoulder and neck, instantly killing her.

The New Orleans Picayune says, in reference to the President's dismemberment of the Union, that public rumor gives the names of nine Senators of the Republican side who are preparing to take ground on the side of the President, and it is limited that if it becomes necessary there will be more. There may not be precise accuracy in these figures, but the current of rumor sets so strongly in that direction that we are encouraged to hope that the President will be sustained that before the difference between him and the Radicals break into conflict they will feel disposed or constrained to give him the support of a party, to shun so far from opposition as to allow his pacific counsels to triumph.

The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about seven thousand. The republic was founded more than fourteen centuries ago, on moral principles, industry and equity, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an ambassador to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty-six in number), who are also chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light; the farmhouses are neat; the fields well cultivated; and on all sides, are seen comfort and plenty—the happy effects of morality, simplicity and frugality.

Unprofitable Farming. The Field and Turf thus wisely sermonizes upon unprofitable farming. There is need of this preaching: 1. Purchasing poor land at a low price instead of the best at a higher one. 2. Want of underdraining in all places where water is retained, ground lessened and manure lost by a surplus of water. 3. Inefficient fences, admitting depredators to destroy crops, and deranging farm order generally. 4. Building poor barns and stables, and allowing them to become dilapidated. 5. Winterring cattle, sheep and colts at stalls in open fields. 6. Plowing badly, on the shallow cut-and-cover principle, instead of throwing up the soil in a line, deep, even, mellow bed of earth. 7. Covering seed imperfectly in consequence of such bad plowing, and thus allowing weeds and grass a joint occupancy of the land. 8. Planting and sowing too late, thus diminishing the crop to an amount equal to what would be the yield of the most prolific; that is, throwing away the entire avails. 9. Allowing corn fields to be filled with a dense undergrowth of weeds, and potatoes and turnips with a dense overgrowth of the same. 10. Procuring cheap implements, and losing many times the cost of good ones by the slow and imperfect work they perform. 11. Leaving implements exposed to the weather, to crack, warp, and decay, scattering them in fields, about the barn-yard, or along the side of the road. 12. Throwing brush, rubbish, etc., along fences and highways, thus promoting the rapid growth of mullens, thistles, burdock and nettles, instead of destroying such brush by fire, and leaving neat and clean borders to your fields. 13. Planting the same crop year after year in the same field, thus diminishing the product and filling the land with weeds. 14. Omitting to spread the manure at the right time, and then selling or giving it away to get rid of it. 15. Raising humpback cattle and lankish pigs, that will consume monthly their entire value in feed, instead of the best animals, that fatten easily on little, and sell quicker for cash at high prices. 16. Feeding animals irregularly, causing them to rot for their food in hour one day, and to receive it before they are ready for it the next. 17. Failure to sow plenty of clover seed, and plow and manure at least one field as a green crop, for manure, and that in conjunction with animal dung, to maintain or increase the fertility and value of the farm. 18. An entire omission to keep accounts of the costs and profits of each field, and of the whole farm annually.

From Texas. Throughout Texas all seems to be life and bustle. Every stage and railway car, on every road, comes and goes crowded with passengers, while all the thoroughfares leading from the coast ports to the interior towns are alive with wagons taking out goods. Never before was so much activity observed in Galveston, Houston and San Antonio; in the latter city, in particular, rents are enormously high and although new houses are rapidly going up, they are all occupied before the plaster is yet dry. So far this winter stock is doing well in most parts of Texas, and as the season is so far advanced, it is hoped that it will get through without much loss. Grass has not been better for years in most localities. Gen. Gregory addressed the negroes at Richmond, Port Bend county, on Saturday, the 29th inst., and again on Sunday, the 30th. He disabused their minds of the idea that the plantation, farming tools, and work animals were to be divided among them, and told them at the same time, in flat-footed terms, that after their Christmas holidays were over they must all go to work and endeavor to earn farms for themselves. How this advice will be taken and acted upon remains to be seen; at all events a great many planters are disposed to give the contract system a fair trial, and if, after the 1st of January, the negroes are found to be idle and work in earnest, extensive crops of both corn and cotton will be pitched the coming year. We shall look forward to the result of the new system of labor with much interest.

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See place as above. New Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Schlocker & Joergenthaus, Have just established a shop for Repairing Wagon and doing Blacksmithing of all kind. Heretofore not well done. The Shop is on Poplar Street.