# THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN.

A WEEKLY NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THIS PEOPLE.

Vol. II. BOLIVAR, HARDEMAN COUNTY, TENN., March 2, 1867. No. 30



Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

**Preparations.**

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, so celebrated as having had, for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of

**Chronic Diseases,**

the most lucrative Medical Practice in the South, has at last consented to allow several of his most esteemed remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been experienced by the constant solicitations of those who have witnessed the effects of his unrivalled professional skill and by the impossibility of giving personal attention to each of the victims applicating made to him for advice. Under these circumstances the proprietors have felt the possibility of supplying a person to him.

**The Public**

May rest interested that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the purest and most approved medicinal ingredients, and are scientific pharmacists.

Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

**General Alterative**

Acts directly upon the Glands and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the usual Effete Animal Matters and expelling them through the Secretory Organs, the Bowels, and Kidneys, and Diseases arising from the retention of these Matters, adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting these organs, and of the mucous membranes in all; then, such as

Eruptions, Tetter, Ulcers, Scrofula, Jaundice, Goitre,

*Chronic Inflammation, Nodes, Blotches and Ulcers, etc.*

It is particularly useful in

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION

Unwholesome Pallid, Dyspeptic,

And maladies arising from long-continued use of Calomel, Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Pewter's Solution, Dumpy Medicine, and other improper medicines and treatment.

Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT'S

**BETTER OINTMENT!**

is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

**Diseases of the Skin,**

and which are partially known as Cutaneous Eruptions, Tetter, Pimples, Blotches, Scabs, Scaldhead, Ringworm, etc., etc.

It will not kill TETTER and other local complaints which prey upon the blood. It extracts and detaches the Excrementitious matters deposited upon the skin; heals the cracks, blisters and pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory results, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm conviction that it must necessarily meet with the hearty approbation of those who make use of it.

Shall Diseases be the chosen of all the diseases, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases, and many valuable suggestions in regard to their cure, will be found printed in the circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extensive practice, in each of the departments of this class of diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and will, it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with much greater success than the ordinary practitioner has in ordinary physicians.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

Wholesale Druggists,

301 and 303 Main street, Memphis.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout the Southern States. A liberal discount made to the Trade.

Bakers, Lyons & Co., Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La. [illegible]



N. & J. HOFFHEIMER

No. 216

FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS

*Wines, Liquors,*

AND

CIGARS!

LARGEST STOCK

And Largest Importers,

At Lowest Prices in the city of Memphis.

CALL AND SEE US. jan7-3m



UNCURRENT MONEY!

The Highest Market Rates are Always Paid by

OGDEN, TOBEY & CO.,

No. 16 Jefferson st., for

TENNESSEE,
ALABAMA,
GEORGIA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
VIRGINIA AND
LOUISIANA

BANK NOTES.

Gold and Silver, and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. feb6-3m



B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods,

Planters' Supplies,

HATS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Laces,

Embroideries,

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.,

No. 342

MAIN STREET.....Corner of Jefferson

*Cossitt, Hill & Co.'s old stand,*



WM. C. ELLIS,

BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS,

FARM WAGONS, ETC.,

Corner of Adams and Front streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Particular attention paid to Carriage Painting and Repairing. All work done promptly, and warranted to give satisfaction. Terms cash. feb6-3m



*Local Advertisements.*

LEONIDAS BILLS. JEROME HILL.

BILLS & HILL,

AT

John H. Bills' Old Stand

*Bolivar, Tenn.*

BARGAINS

FOR CASH!

*Dry Goods!*

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE!

Queensware, &c.

We are now receiving our

Fall Stock of Goods!

As usually large, we will offer them to the trade

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

WE SELL FOR CASH.

To The Ladies.

WE HAVE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Dress Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

and would be pleased to have them give us a call and examine our stock.

jan12-3m BILLS & HILL.



Book and Job Printing.

Bolivar Bulletin Office

South Side of the Public Square,

BOLIVAR.....TENN.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT

Hand-Bills, Circulars, Bill-Heads

CARDS, PAMPHLETS,

And Every Description of Ladies' Fine Printing, at

Low and Uniform Rates.

We will do our utmost to please all who may favor us with their custom.

NOTICE!

LEGAL BLANKS printed at short notice. We keep Warrants and Executions constantly for sale.



S. R. Williamson. N. Hill. N. Fontain

Late Hill & Dorion.

Williamson, Hill & Co.

Cotton Factors,

AND

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 326 Front Street,

Between Monroe and Union Streets,

Memphis, Tenn.

Orders solicited! jan15-3m



BLELOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

*Blank Books,*

PLAIN PAPERS,

Stationery, Books and Music.

PRINTERS

AND BINDERS.

315 Main Street,

Memphis, Tenn. dec8-3m



## Bolivar Bulletin.

Is published Every Saturday,

SUBSCRIPTION—One Copy One Year Four Dollars, invariably in advance; One Copy One Month Delivered, Fifty Cents.

ADVERTISING—One Square of ten lines, or less, $1.00 each consecutive insertion. Larger Notices in proportion.

| | 1 month | 2 months | 3 months | 6 months | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Square | $2.00 | $3.00 | $4.00 | $6.00 | $8.00 |
| 2 do | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| 3 do | 4.00 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 4 do | 5.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| 1 Col. | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 do | 12.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 do | 18.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 |
| 4 do | 20.00 | 35.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 |

BLANK ANNOUNCEMENTS, announcing the name of any person for a County office, $10; State or Federal $15.

The above Terms and Rates will be strictly adhered to.

Religious, Marriage, Birth and Death Notices inserted, and will be cordially inserted FREE OF CHARGE. Obituaries will be charged for at advertising rates.

M. B. PARRISH, Editor.


## Hardeman County Directory.

### Chancery Court.

JOHN W. HARRIS, of Somerville.....Chancellor
FRANCIS FENTRESS.....Clerk and Master

Court meets 3d Monday in September and March.

### Circuit Court.

W. P. BOND.....Judge
T. B. McDOWELL.....Clerk

Court meets 4th Monday in February, June and October.

### County Officers.

JOHN H. BILLS.....Chairman County Court.
J. H. HARRIS.....Clerk
R. G. CRAWFORD.....Deputy Clerk
B. ANDERSON.....Register
JOSEPH WATSON.....Trustee
A. J. PIPKIN.....Tax Collector
W. W. McCARLEY.....Sheriff
J. H. GROVES.....Coroner
WM. NUCKOLLS.....Ranger
P. M. CRAWFORD.....County Surveyor
MOSES TAYLOR.....Jailor
JOHN R. DYNUM.....Standard Keeper

Court meets 1st Monday in each month.

### Federal Officers.

JAMES PYBASS.....Assessor of Internal Revenue
T. G. PATRICK.....Collector of Direct Taxes
JAS. PYBASS.....Post Master
Dr. R. BLACK.....U.S. Revenue Collector
JNO. D. USSERY.....Agent Freedmen's Bureau

### Corporation Officers.

ALEX. RAMSEY.....Mayor
R. G. CRAWFORD.....Recorder
BENT. CRISP.....Constable

### Aldermen.

W. H. THOMPSON, ALVIN WARREN, L. B. ADAMS, R. L. LIGHTFOOT, G. H. ANDERSON, R. G. CRAWFORD.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, is a candidate for re-election.

The prospect is flattering for a large wheat crop in East Tennessee.

The United States has a greater length of railroad than all other countries together.

There are between one and two thousand large gambling houses in New York.

The French Exposition will open on the 1st of April and close on the 31st of October.

A bill is now before the Missouri Legislature, to strike the "white" from the Constitution.

G. W. Blackburn, of Maury county, has been elected by the State Senate to the office of Comptroller.

A company with a capital of $200,000 has been organized to establish a cotton factory near Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Robert Hetherington, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," won the drumming championship of the United States, at Chicago, on Saturday night.

By order of Gen. Thomas, the young men recently arrested at Rome, Ga., for displaying a Confederate flag during a public entertainment, have been released.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, as a leader on, expresses the opinion that in the course of the next ten years French will have the privilege of being spoken in most of the States of this Union.

The population of Texas at the beginning of the war was between [illegible] and 700,000. It is now, at least 1,200,000. It will soon have as large a population as the State of New York—3,927,827. Population is flowing into it from every part of the civilized world. No country on the earth offers such inducements to emigrants as Texas.

Consistency.—The Memphis Post (Radical) in speaking of the papers of that city says:

We have now left three morning papers, the Avalanche, representing the dreaming Southern roughs, the Appeal the dignity and intelligence of the South, and the Bulletin, the "What is it?" of the Memphis press.

The Washington Union closes an argument upon the present political situation as follows: "This is no time to mince words. We are on the eve of a tremendous epoch. The Republic must live; the Union must be preserved; the Constitution must remain intact. If all other means fail, there is always an appeal to the God of Battles, and the 'Last Resort' is always open to a free, an enlightened and a brave people to maintain and preserve their constitutional rights.

Mr. Tilton, of the Independent, in advocating "Woman's Rights," tells us that "Harvard and Yale belong to a former generation; their brows are unguilded by the dawn of the coming day. Twelve hundred college boys by themselves for four years, without girls for classmates, and four hundred and fifty will graduate more vulgar-minded than they entered. Put both sexes under the same roof—making the college something like the family—and the result will be a mutual intellectual benefit, a mutual social refinement, and a mutual moral growth." The Boston Post thinks the result might be too much family likeness.

An exchange says the relations which the Southern States hold to the Union, is aptly illustrated by the following anecdote:

In the old flush times a passenger on a river boat accosted a little negro boy with an inquiry usual at that day:

"Who do you belong to?"

"Don't know, sir," answered the boy.

"When I came aboard, I b'longs to Miss Sam White; but he went one jest night on two little par, and de clerk of dis boat win me. Dey got Sandy he been de clerk on a flat, and he had me last, so I carn't tell, sir, who I b'longs to till de game close."

## The School Fund.

The special committee, to whom was referred the muddy school-fund business, on the 16th inst, made the following report to the Senate:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:* The joint special committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message referring to the school fund deposited by the Treasurer of the State, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, submit their report.

Section 5 of "An act to wind up and settle the business of the Bank of Tennessee," directs that the sum of $618,250, in United States 7-30 bonds, shall be retained and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the State of Tennessee as a part of the said common school fund deposited in the Bank of Tennessee.

This fund was, by the Treasurer of the State, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, deposited in the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, together with the accured interest up to the 15th of August, 1866, amounting to $45,132.25, for which the bank gave a certificate of deposit, and he also deposited twenty-three coupon bonds of the State of Tennessee.

For the purpose of investigating into and collecting the said fund deposited with the Tennessee National Bank, the Treasurer, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, gave to the committee appointed by Governor Brownlow, for that purpose, two checks on the Bank, one for $618,250, and one for $300,000; also, a certificate of deposit for $45,132.25, and a receipt signed by the President of the Tennessee National Bank for twenty-three bonds of the State of Tennessee, with coupons attached, the same belonging to the school fund.

The committee proceeded to Memphis, and at once presented the claims on the Tennessee National Bank for settlement, and their negotiations with that Bank, resulted in the payment to the committee of the following amounts and notes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for 7-30 securities | $ 50,000 00 |
| Currency | 86,595 00 |
| Sundry drafts on banks | 208,828 85 |
| Twenty-three State bonds | 23,000 00 |
| Total | $368 483 85 |
| Also on note signed by the President of the Tennessee National Bank payable 15th March, 1867 | 290,493 75 |
| Do. payable 15th June | 81,862 50 |
| " 15th Sept | 83,231 25 |
| " 15th Dec | 84,600 00 |
| Total | $698,621 35 |

The committee placed in the hands of S. W. Hatchett, Comptroller of the State, the amount collected in cash, together with the certificate of deposit and the notes and bonds of the State, as set forth in the above statement.

The committee are exercising, as they think, a prudent discretion in the discharge of the duties imposed on them, which, when concluded, will form the subject of another report.

The report was received, filed, and 140 copies ordered to be printed.

## How the Atlantic Cable is Worked.

The other day a telegrapher, who had looked into the matter, told me, in a few words, how the Atlantic cable is worked. I had read volumes after volumes in the papers in a vain effort to understand how it was done, and was astonished enough, I assure you, to see how simple a thing was the instrument which talks across the sea. Imagine a small needle, it weighs only three-seventeenths of a grain, set so that either end points to a powerful steel magnet. Over this needle is a board, in which is a small hole above, and behind which is a blackboard. One end of the needle, or rather magnet, is the positive and the other the negative one.

The battery is taken off at one side of the ocean by the action of the magnets themselves when the operator at the other side is writing. The battery used at either end obtains only three cups, a wonderfully small number when you know that it takes a thousand or more to work the various wires leading out of No. 145 Broadway, the head office here. The application of a current from the battery to the positive magnet at Valentia induces an attraction of the needle by the negative magnet at Heart's Content, or vice versa. The movement of the needle, however, is so very small it could not be detected by the naked eye. A powerful magnifier, however, carries the reflection of the motion of the needle through the hole in the board above, and transfers it in an enlarged form to the blackboard. The alphabet is similar to, though not exactly like, the "Morse," and a motion of the needle one way implies a dash, or the other way a dot, of course, as many of each can be made use of as is desirable. The magnets being equally attractive, hold the needle stationary until the instant an impulse is applied. And now for the reason why a small battery works the best. It is not that a large, battery, as has been popularly supposed, would eat up the conducting wire, but that it would make the motion of the delicate needle too violent—to use a vulgar phrase, it would be perpetually "wabbling about." The small current used has no such effect.—*N. Y. Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.*

New Paper.—The New York correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing under date of the 10th ult., says:

Speaking of editors, reminds me that Dana's new Republican paper, the Morning Chronicle, is to be started by March 1st, and is to be issued from the old Herald building. It will be intensely Radical, and of the Tribune school. The sum of $400,000, has been subscribed to sustain it, and when it spends about twice that much, then, maybe, it will make money. It cost fortunes to establish a newspaper anywhere, and a half dozen of them to establish one here. The Times, under far more favorable auspices than can ever occur again, "lost a quarter of a million before it declared a dividend. Ben Wood lost $300,000 on his Daily News, and it finally went down. The World has never made any money, but it may hereafter. Even the Tribune, with its receipts of three-quarters of a million last year, only netted a beggarly twenty-four thousand dollars. Journalism is a hard road to travel here.

The stagnation of business pervading all departments of trade has thrown a great number of persons out of employment, many of whom are on the verge of starvation. It is creditable to Barnum, of the Museum, that he has prepared an opportunity in his establishment where the needy poor are served with good soup, gratis, twice a day. Barnum may have made money by humbugery, but this looks like turning it to a philanthropic account.

Why is the letter D like a naughty little boy? It makes one mad.

What is the riddle of riddles? Life, for we have to 'give it up.'

Why is a man who has struck oil like a true prophet? Because he has augured well.

From the Buffalo Commercial.]

## A Man Sends 1,100 Miles to Borrow a Chew of Tobacco from a Companion in the Same Room.

Some two years ago two operators worked in an up-town office in this city, and both chewed tobacco.

One of them, whom we will call A, worked east, on what was then known as the New York, Albany and Buffalo lines; the other, who we will distinguish as B, worked west, as far as Cleveland, Ohio, on the Western Union Company's lines.

These two, who were chums, were in the habit of constantly using each others tobacco.

The desk of these operators were removed from each other about thirty feet, standing at opposite corners of the room. Now,

"Once upon a midnight dreary,"

Mr. A's box being empty, he was, as usual, upon the point of going over to get a "cud" from B's supply, when, feeling languid and lazy—it being outrageously hot—a happy thought struck him; and for the sake of saving twenty steps, he acted upon its suggestion. Saying "nothing to nobody," he quietly signaled, or, as the telegraphic phrase is, called up—Cleveland, Ohio, and sent the following message:

BUFFALO OFFICE, (Western Side).

To B——, Buffalo, (Eastern Side):

Shall we power a flow of tobacco, quick.

Dispatch. A——, B. OP.

"At the time telling the Cleveland operator the joke, and requesting him to "shove it through and oblige."

Now, by a continuous telegraphic circuit, it is possible to reach the east by going west, and this is the route the message took: From Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio; from Cleveland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to New York City, and from New York City (via the New York, Albany and Buffalo lines) back to Buffalo, where it was received by the identical B——, who, worked that wire himself! And within a few moments of the time that A—— started his message west, B came over to him from the other side of the room, with the message in one hand and his tobacco box in the other, the dispatch having traveled considerably over 1,100 miles, and having been also sent and received ten different times. Each operator sending the message explained the joke to the receiver, and thus "rushed it through" in this marvelously fast time.

*Jock Billings on Prayer.*—From too many friends and things at loose ends, good Lord deliver us.

From a wife who don't love us, and from children who don't look like us, good Lord deliver us.

From snakes in the grass, from snakes in our boots, from torchlight processions, and from new rum, good Lord deliver us.

From pack peddlers, from young folks in love, from old aunts without money, and kilers morbis, good Lord deliver us.

From wealth without charity, from praise without sense, pedigrees worn out, and from all poor relations, good Lord deliver us.

From newspaper sells, from pills that ain't physic, from tomales that hurt, and from men who flatter, good Lord deliver us.

From gals that chew gum and wear dirty petticoats, and who don't love babies, good Lord deliver us.

From other folks' secrets, and from our own; from Mormons, and megams, and woman's committees, good Lord deliver us.

From vinegar without fragrance, from butter that smells, from bigger camp-meetings, from cats that are courting, good Lord deliver us.

## Southwestern Chicago Inundated—10,000 Persons Washed Out—Loss Half a Million.

Chicago, February 17.—By the breaking away of the banks of the Des Plaines river, yesterday, a large portion of Southwestern Chicago was inundated the inhabitants of at least 10,000 persons, being surrounded by water. Quick ascents were made to higher regions, and rafts were constructed, on which the beleagured people embarked from upper windows. During the evening the flood somewhat subsided, but broke out afresh to-day, covering a still wider area of territory. The water in the inundated regions varies in depth from a few inches to three or four feet. The loss is very heavy, but can not now be estimated.

At Wilmington, Illinois, on Friday night, there was a large flood in the Kankakee river; damage estimated at nearly half a million. Rumor prevails that five men were drowned.

Some musical chap jingles the following about the ears of the reading public:

The shy back man, with head erect, with honest people mingles, should cease to chove his fellow man and go to shaving shingles. The lawyer would be better off, his science far less plant, who owned a little farm in fee, and made that farm a client. We have some doctors in our midst, whose talents they should use, by practicing the healing art—healing boots and shoes. The minister, whose sage advice, a moral lesson teaches, should try to watch as well as pray, or practice what he preaches. The world should have its docket called, and sluggards all defaulted; and those should be the upper ten whom labor hath exalted.

*How a Young Woman Stole Pantaloons.* A young lady by the name of Herbert was caught the other evening in the act of stealing pants in a ready-made clothing store in Montreal. Her *modus operandi* was, after carrying the unmentionables (which she made at home for the first) into the back store, she would draw on two or three pairs, and by turning up the legs so that they could not be seen below her dress, she would pass out unnoticed.—*Exchange.*

A woman who is mean enough to steal "unmentionables" per se, when the same can be had so easily, with all the accompanying paraphernalia, by the mere asking for, should be forced to "wear them."

*Confiscated Cotton Statement.*—It appears from a communication of the secretary of the treasury that the gross proceeds and sales of the captured and abandoned cotton in the rebel states is $29,500,000. The proceeds of sales of miscellaneous property raise the total to $34,053,000. Total disbursements $9,310,787. Net profit to United State of nearly twenty millions.

Number of bales of cotton collected as abandoned, 11,1801; number released to owners, 1097; number bales collected as captured, 151,845; number received by Simon Draper, cotton agent, and from other sources, 4542; number stolen from agents, 144, and number burned while in hands of agents, 1697.

"I cannot bear children," said Mrs. Prim. Mrs. Partington, looking over her spectacles, mildly replied, "perhaps if you could, you would like them better."

Mobile has a saving bank established by negroes, but its career was short lived, as the depositors drew all the funds to attend a circus, thus breaking the bank.

Mollie Trussell is on her way to New York, to enter a convent there.

## THE NEGRO FRANCHISE LAW.

AN ACT to alter and amend an Act passed May 3d, 1856.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That every male inhabitant of this State, of the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise, subject to the following exceptions and disqualifications, to wit:

First—Said voter shall never have borne arms against the Government of the United States, for the purpose of aiding the late rebellion; nor have voluntarily given aid, comfort, countenance, counsel or encouragement to any rebellion against the authority of the United States Government, nor aided, countenanced or encouraged acts of hostility thereto.

Second—That said voter shall have never sought or voluntarily accepted any office, civil or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under the authority or pretended authority of the so-called "Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary State whatever, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States Government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion or insurrectionary authority.

Third—That said voter shall have never voluntarily supported any pretended government, power or authority, hostile or inimical to the authority of the United States, by contribution in money or property, by persuasion or influence, or in any other way whatever. Provided, that the foregoing restrictions and disqualifications shall not apply to any citizen who may have served and been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, since the first day of January, 1862; nor to those who voted in the Presidential election in November, 1864, or voted in the election for ratification or rejection, in February, 1865, or voted in the election held on the 4th of March of the same year, for Governor and members of the Legislature; nor to those who have been appointed to any civil or military office by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, or William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, prior to June 5th, 1865, all of whom are hereby declared to be qualified voters, upon their complying with the requirements of this act. Provided, that this latter clause shall not apply to any commission issued upon any election which may have been held.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, appoint a Commissioner of Registration, for each and every county in the State, who shall, without delay, enter upon the discharge of his duties, and who shall have full power to administer the necessary oaths provided by this act. The said Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and also the oath prescribed in Section III of this act, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The said Commissioner shall keep his office at the county seat of the county, and it shall be his duty to take the proof required by this act, and to register the names of each and every qualified voter, and to issue a certificate that such voter is entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise; and he shall prepare and keep necessary records of his office, and shall receive from the Treasury of the State one hundred dollars, to be paid upon the warrant of the Comptroller of the State; and said Commissioner shall make a report to the County Court, at each quarterly session thereof, showing the number of votes registered previous to said quarterly session.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, The said Commissioner shall issue certificates of registration to every soldier who may have served in, and been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, since the first day of January, 1862, upon the production of the proper certificate of such service and discharge, or legal evidence of the loss of such discharge. Said Commissioner shall issue certificates of registration to all those who voted in the said November, February and March elections, upon production of the poll books of the election at which said voter voted, or a certified copy, under oath, of such poll book, in case the voter may have removed to another county, or upon the affidavit of two enfranchised citizens, known to the Commissioner to have been unconditional Union men throughout the rebellion, in case said poll books may be lost. And he shall issue certificates of registration to those citizens of Tennessee who have been, as aforesaid, appointed to office by said military or civil Governors, upon the production of the commission showing such appointment, or the proper certificate of the Secretary of State that such commissions were issued, in case of loss. But every other person claiming to be entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise as provided in this act, shall, before he obtains a certificate thereof, prove by the evidence of two competent persons, personally known to the Commissioner to have been themselves, at all times, unconditional Union men, that they are personally acquainted with the person so claiming, and that they verily believe that he has not been guilty of any of the disqualifications hereinbefore specially mentioned, which proof shall be taken on affidavit subscribed by said witnesses and filed in said office of said Commissioner; and said applicant shall take and subscribe the following oath before the Commissioner of Registration:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States, for the purpose, or with the intention of aiding the late rebellion; nor have I with any such intention, at any time, given aid, comfort, counsel or encouragement to said rebellion, or to any act of hostility to the Government of the United States. I further swear that I have never sought or accepted any office, either civil or military, under the authority, or pretended authority of the so-called Confederate States of America, or of any insurrectionary State hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States Government, with the intent and desire to aid said rebellion; and that I have never given a voluntary support to any such Government or authority. So help me God."

Provided, That citizens personally known to said Commissioner to have always been unconditional Union men, never having sympathized with the late rebellion, or who may be proven to have been such unconditional Union men, shall not be required to take and subscribe any oath whatever in order to obtain for themselves a certificate of their right to the elective franchise.

Sec. IV. Be it further enacted, That upon taking and filing the proof and oath required in Section III of this act, the said Commissioner shall register the name of said voter, and issue to him his certificate therefor. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent said Commissioner from hearing proof, from equally competent testimony, contrary to and convening the proof offered by any person in behalf of said applicant, and said Commissioner shall be the judge of the weight of the conflicting testimony, so far as the same may affect the issuance of certificates.

Sec. V. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any state, county, district, or corporation election, or any other election, held under the laws of the State, unless he shall have been registered, and shall have received a certificate thereof, as provided in this act; and any person swearing, falsely to any of the facts required to be sworn, by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer all the pains and penalties provided for such crimes and offenses. And this act, and all the provisions thereof, shall be strictly construed, to prevent any evasion thereof, and the Judges of all Circuit and Criminal Courts of this State shall give it their especially in charge to the Grand Jury at each term of such Court.

Sec. IV. Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall provide, at the expense of the state, the necessary books for the registration of voters, and shall cause to be printed the necessary blanks, containing the necessary forms for the oaths, affidavits and certificates, as provided for in this act, which books and blanks shall be furnished to each Commissioner appointed and qualified under this act, and the expense of supplying such books and blanks shall be audited by the Comptroller, and paid by the Treasurer out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. VII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, before any State, or other general or special election, to issue writs of election to commanding officers of regiments, battalions or detachments of officers and soldiers, who may be at the time in the service of the State, or of the United States army, citizens of Tennessee, wherever located; and it shall be the duty of the officer to whom such writ is directed to open and hold, or cause to be opened and held, the election required by said writ, and make return thereof to the Secretary of State; and the votes of such officers and soldiers shall be counted the same as if such votes had been cast in the counties in which said officers and soldiers may reside, and the returns shall designate the county in which said voters may reside. Provided, that the Governor shall not be required to issue such writs of election for county, district or corporation officers, but the same shall be at his discretion.

Sec. VIII. Be it further enacted, That all certificates heretofore issued by clerks of the County Courts, under the provisions of the act passed June 5th, 1865, are held null and void, and shall not be used at any future election in this State. Provided that all certificates of registration legally issued by Commissioners of Registration, by virtue of the provisions of the act passed May 3d, 1866, shall be deemed good and valid, to entitle each person so legally registered to the privileges of the elective franchise.

Sec. IX. Be it further enacted, That all candidates for any official position shall, before the day of election, be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the third section of this act, which, in case of a candidate for county office, shall be filed in the office of the County Court clerk, and for all other offices in the office of the Secretary of State; and that judges of election, or other officers, shall reject and make no return whatever of the votes cast for any person who has not so taken and subscribed said oath; and the same oath shall be taken and subscribed as an official oath by all judges and clerks of all elections, and all sheriffs or their deputies in any of the offices of the State or county. Provided, that candidates who may have served in and been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, since the first day of January, 1862, or who may have been appointed and commissioned to any office by said military or civil Governor of Tennessee, as provided in Section 1st of this act, shall be eligible to office, except political offices, without taking this oath.

Sec. X. Be it further enacted, That in case any County Court shall fail or refuse to induct into office any of the officers elected under this act, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Registration, upon address from the Governor, to perform that duty, and to administer all necessary oaths, and to take and approve all necessary official bonds and the same shall be good and valid in law. The judges and clerks of elections shall hereafter be selected and appointed by the Commissioner of Registration in each county, in the same manner, and governed by the same rules and laws heretofore provided by law, comprising the said selection and appointments by sheriffs.

Sec. XI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each Commissioner of Registration to report to the Governor when he shall have completed the registration of his county; and when said reports are all in from any county, district or circuit, or from the entire State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation and writs of election, announcing the completion of such registration, and ordering elections to fill all vacant offices of the State, counties, circuits or districts.

Sec. XII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, without delay, to proceed with the performance of his duties, and before completing the same in his county, he shall give at least ten days' notice by advertisement in some newspaper, or at least four public places in his county, of his intention to complete, and for the time being complete his registration. But it shall be his duty, after making his report to the Governor, to attend for one day, at each quarterly session of the County Court, and at such other times as he may deem necessary and expedient for the public service for the purpose of issuing certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to them under the provisions of this act, and for each day he may so attend, at said quarterly session, of said County Court, he shall receive the sum of three dollars, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Sec. XIII. Be it further enacted, That every willful and intentional violation of this act by the Commissioner of Registration, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, he shall be removed from office and shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars to the use of the State.

Sec. XIV. Be it further enacted, That every violation of this act is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and punishable upon presentment or indictment, and every person participating in such violation, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. XV. Be it further enacted, That an act, entitled "An Act to alter and amend an act entitled 'An act to limit the Elective Franchise,' passed May 31, 1866," be, and the same is hereby altered and amended as provided in the several sections of this act, and the provisions of this act shall be deemed and held in lieu of the said act entitled "An Act to alter and amend an act entitled 'An Act to limit the Elective Franchise,' passed May 31, 1866," with the exception of the preamble thereto prefixed to the act entitled "An Act to limit the Elective Franchise," passed June 5th, 1865, which preamble is hereby declared part of this act.

Sec. XVI. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to allow the colored man to hold office, or sit on juries.

Sec. XVII. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

There were eight foot deaths in Cincinnati, last week.