

Local Advertisements.
LEON HILLS, JEROME HILL
Cash House!

BILLS & HILL,
Have received their

FALL STOCK
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Books and Stationery,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Oils, Paints,
Bagging and Rope,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Teas,
Carpets and Rugs.

NOTICE.
We call the attention of the Ladies to our Stock of
Dress Gowns, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
which we will sell at reduced prices. 40222222

FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
HARDY & WILSON'S STORE.

Hardy & Wilson,
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes
Queensware, Glassware,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
at
LOW AND UNIFORM PRICES.
Bolivar, Tenn.

Dr. J. W. NELSON,
DENTIST,
Bolivar, Tenn.
Office second door west of the Methodist
Church.

BOLIVAR TANNERY.
Bright & Kenny,
Offer for sale, of their own manufacture,
and of well known superior quality, all of the varieties of
SKIRTING HARNESSES,
Bridle, Band and Whang Leather, Sole
and in fact everything in our line required for this market.
We also keep constantly on hand a good article of sheep
skins.
Boots and Shoes,
Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. Call and examine
our stock. The highest price paid for good hides.
Jan 29 12 BRIGHT & KENNY.

Memphis & Charleston
RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS (CITY
Time).
Through Mail daily arrives at 2:30 p. m. Depart at 2:00
p. m.
Express consists of Grand Junction with afternoon train
on the Memphis Central Railroad (Daily).
Valley, Hickman, Jackson, Yorkville, Mass., New Orleans,
St. Louis, etc.
At Columbia, for all places in Eastern Alabama, Georgia,
North and South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Baltimore,
Philadelphia, New York, etc.
Through Mail consists of Grand Junction with trains for
Hickman and Jackson, Tenn.
At Decatur, for Athens, Pulaski, Ala., Columbia, Nashville,
etc.
At Chattanooga, mail train connects for same point as
Express Train.
Baggage checked through.
For full information, apply at the office,
corner Main and South Court streets.
A. A. BARNES, Gen'l. Mgr. W. J. ROSS, Gen'l. Supt.
1885

Mississippi Central Railroad
EATING HOUSE.
Vaiden, Miss.
D. CAROOTE, PROPRIETOR.

On and after the 19th of February, 1866,
this excellent hotel will be open to the public, and "J. W." will
feel his guests on the best market affords. My motto,
"Simplicity, table and clean beds." 1815 3rd

PUBLIC LEDGER
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Edwin Whitmore and F. A. Tyler,
Under the firm style of
WHITMORE & CO.,
NO. 13 MADISON STREET,
Memphis, Tenn.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city
colleagues by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per
copy weekly to the carriers.
By mail, EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, or Seven 50c
copies per month, in advance.
The Public Ledger has the largest daily circulation of any
paper printed in the State of Tennessee.

Our Job Department
is complete, and is the largest establishment of the kind in
the State. We employ men of the most capable workmen and
maintain the best of the most complete machinery.

THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN.

A WEEKLY NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THIS PEOPLE.
Vol. III. BOLIVAR, HARDEMAN COUNTY, TENN., June 20, 1866. No. 47

Local Advertisements.
Spring and Summer
New Goods, New Goods.
CHEAPER than EVER.

Fleming, Ussery & Co.
Dealers in all kinds of Staple and Fancy
Foreign and Domestic

SEASONABLE GOODS.
Ladies' Dress Goods
All kinds, cheaper than ever.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING & SUMMER STYLES!
Ready-Made Clothing and Cloths
For Gent's, Youth's and Boys, at prices to suit all.

Notions, Notions!
In large and great variety.

BOOTS and SHOES
All kinds, and of the best brands known to the trade.

Hats, Caps, Notions!
English and American
Hardware and Cutlery
A full stock.

Worth of Seasonable Goods!
All bought since the decline in prices.
THINK OF THAT!

Call and Examine our Stock
As it is a weekly
TO SHOW GOODS.

TOBACCO!
Of the Finest and Best Brands.

The decline in Prices.
FLEMING, USSERY & CO.

Bolivar Bulletin.

is published Every Saturday.
SUBSCRIPTION—One Copy One Year Three Dollars, in advance; one Copy One Month
Three Dollars. Single Copies, 10 Cents.
ADVERTISING—One Square, of ten Lines or less, \$1.00
each subsequent insertion 50 cents; Long
Notices 25 cents per line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—Announcing the name of
any person for a County Office, State or Federal Office,
and will be a legally inserted FREE OF CHARGE. Objections
will be checked for at advertising rates.

Hardeman County Directory.
Chancery Court.
JOHN W. HARRIS, of Somerville, Clerk and Master
FRANCIS FENTRESS, Clerk and Master
Court meets 1st Monday in September and March.

Circuit Court.
T. P. BOND, of Paducah, Judge
W. W. McCARLEY, of Paducah, Clerk
Court meets 1st Monday in February, June and October.

County Officers.
JOHN H. BILLS, of Paducah, County Clerk
R. C. CRAWFORD, of Paducah, Deputy Clerk
C. R. ANDERSON, of Paducah, Register
JOSEPH WATSON, of Paducah, Tax Collector
J. M. WEBB, of Paducah, Sheriff
J. H. GROVES, of Paducah, Coroner
W. M. KROGOLIS, of Paducah, Ranger

Aldermen.
ALVIN WARREN, JOHN WARREN, R. G. CRAW-
FORD, JOHN KINNY, MARTIN PARTLE,
R. S. HARDY.

BROWNLOW

AND HIS TIME-SERVING
"LEGISLATURE"

of one-third of its income by com-
pelling the clerks of the various Courts to
publish all legal notices in a Radical pa-
per at Memphis.

BOLIVAR BULLETIN

WE CALL
Upon those who are opposed to radicalism
and ask them to assist us.

Subscribe. Advertise.
Cotton is in bloom in Southern and Middle
Alabama and Georgia.

That Stevens says that the bible is no
authority—that it is an obsolete history of a
barbarous race.

Nathan Adams, of Stanton's Depot
Tipton county, with the aid of fertilizers,
has raised two and a half tons of hay per
acre. Certainly, it pays well to manure
land.

WANTS IT—S. C. Mercer, the blowifier
of the radical Press and Times, announces
himself a candidate for Congress from the
5th District. John Trimble declines to make
the race.

A new post office has been established in
Hawkins county, called Persia. It is located
on the Rogersville and Jefferson Rail-
road, about six miles from Rogersville.
Thomas Portum is Postmaster.

The presence of Mrs. Gaines in New
Orleans, for the alleged purpose of effecting
a settlement with the holders of the
property recently awarded her, has created
quite a flutter in that city. The claims in
question extend so far back and are so little
understood that a general insecurity exists
among a large class of property holders.

A nice affair has been disclosed at Macon,
Ga. Several months ago, Amanda Fowler,
a twenty-six year old miss, from the land of
wooden nutmegs, took charge of a negro
school, fell in love with a nig. named Arthur
Edmonds, forged an order for rice groceries
and was placed in jail! Amanda expressed
her sympathy for the "down trodden race"
in a real old fashioned New England style.

The Oregon Election—The First Re- sponse to Gen Grant's Nomination.

The election in Oregon, says the New
York Herald, indicates that the name of
Grant has no magic to change the verdict
against the Republican party that is written
in the mind of the whole people. It also
shows that the deep conviction of the dan-
gers of radicalism to the country—the con-
viction that made itself felt at the polls in
California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio,
New Jersey and New York, and gave those
States to the Democrats by good majorities—is
a deep conviction still; that it has not
worn away with time, and that nothing
whatever of promise for the better is felt in
anything done by the radicals in the period
that has elapsed since a State last recorded
the judgment of its people against that party.
Within that time have come two great party
events—the impeachment and the nomi-
nation of a Presidential candidate. Impeach-
ment, it is sufficiently notorious, has deepened
everywhere the conviction that the domina-
tion of the Radical party is not consist-
ent with the safety of our institutions; but
how it might be with the nomination of
Grant no man could possibly say. Party
men of one side or the other, and all who
pretend to be weatherwise in the political
atmosphere, could predict to their own sat-
isfaction just what would come to pass;
but the truth is that no one can divine the
secret currents of a people's thoughts—no
one can accurately estimate the hidden
forces that yet seem to move the whole mass
of the nation by electrical unanimity to the
same result. But the ballot box tells all.

The seam crops out at an election and the
mind of the people is shown. Hence the
significance of this election in Oregon de-
termined with unequivocal clearness for the
Democrats right on the heels of the nomi-
nation of Grant by the radicals. Grant, to put
it at its lightest, is not so great a man, not a
name so thoroughly satisfactory to the people
that they will renounce another four years of
radicalism to have him. He is too evidently
only the gilding of the pill, and the people
thrust him aside. And this is settled, not on
the arguments or declamations of partisans,
not on the forecastings of those who believe
that Grant will be beaten because they
hope it, but it is settled on that only
positive source of information under our
system—a test at the polls, an experiment
before the people, the honestly delivered
vote of a great State.

The growth and progress of such convictions
in the public mind as have produced the
Democratic triumphs of which this in
Oregon is the most noteworthy nothing can
now arrest, and the inevitable consequence
will be a complete change of power. Hith-
erto the same change has occurred in much
the same way. Scott was once expected to
walk over the Presidential course somewhat
as Grant's adherents expect him to walk over
it now; but this promise ended in a great
disaster. Grant seems very likely to end
in the same way. This steady, constant but
undemonstrative change in the minds of the
people results from the general feeling of
the necessity of saving the Constitution
from the assaults of the political despera-
dos who find it an obstruction to their
schemes. People hardly realized the necessity
for a constitution. They have heard the
discussion one way and another over con-
stitutional points, and have given little at-
tention to the radicals that they would govern
"outside the Constitution," and hardly re-
alized what it meant. But when they see
in the acts of these men just what it all
means; when they see law and civil govern-
ment trampled down in ten States, and a
great section of the Union ruled by a mili-
tary despot; when they see the whole power
of a great branch of the government used
to destroy the Executive, and to strike down
the Supreme Court, they naturally consider
what result the success of these efforts would
produce; and the fear to continue the govern-
ment in the hands of such a party changes
the vote of every thinking man. It is a
change that goes on silently and appears
only in its consequences, as is the case with
all great operations of the national intellect.
In that great explosion of national purpose
which followed the firing on Sumter appeared
the thought of many months; and it was so
magnificently unanimous only because every
man had determined what must be done and
was ready—because the national thought
was prepared like a mine of gunpowder and
waited only the match. In election after
election following one another in different
States we now see the growth and progress
of a great change, and it is clear that count-
ing on this party that avails itself of the
great fact in the right spirit will best utilize
it for the national welfare.

INTEREST PAID TO THE STATE.—The Nash-
ville and Decatur Railroad Company has
paid up the interest on the State loan to the
above road up to July 1st, prox., and the
State treasury is \$73,955 29 the richer in
consequence. Let those roads that are be-
hind come up and there will be plenty of
"tin," and more than enough. Seventy-
three thousand dollars is a nice sum from
the Decatur road. Has the Northwestern
been a source of profit?—Press and Times.

Well, we should say that the North-
western has been a source of profit, Mr. Times,
to your friend Innes, and several of his
kind, but not to its owners or the honest
men who did its work!

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of In-
ternal Revenue, has written a letter to the
Secretary of the Treasury, resigning his
position; resignation to take effect on the
confirmation of his successor. The resigna-
tion was returned by Mr. McCullough,
owing to the fact that it was couched in lan-
guage disrespectful to the President. Of
course Rollins will write another, then he'll
step aside and be forgot!

The last arrival from British Honduras,
brings tidings of the death of Ex-Gov John
J. McRae, of Mississippi, which event took
place at the Belize on 31st ult.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

An act to admit the States of North Caro-
lina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia,
Alabama and Florida, to representation
in Congress.

In the Senate on the 12th inst., the follow-
ing act was passed by a vote of 111 to 28.
WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina,
South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama
and Florida, in pursuance of the provisions
of an act entitled "an act for the more effi-
cient government of the rebel States," passed
March 22, 1867, and the acts supplemental
thereto, framed constitutions of a State Gov-
ernment, which are Republican in form, and
have adopted said constitutions by large ma-
jorities of the votes cast at the elections held
for the ratification or rejection of the same,
therefore,

Be it enacted, That each of the States of
North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana,
Georgia, Alabama and Florida, shall be en-
titled and admitted to representation in
Congress as a State of the Union, when the
Legislature of such State shall have duly
ratified the amendments to the Constitution
of the United States, proposed by the Thirtieth
Congress, and known as "Article 14,"
upon the following fundamental conditions:

1. That the Constitutions of neither of
said States shall ever be amended, or
changed, so as to deprive any citizen or class
of citizens of the United States of the right
to vote in said States, who are entitled to
vote by the Constitutions thereof, hereby
recognized, except as a punishment for such
crime as are now felonies at law, whereby
they shall be duly convicted under laws
equally applicable to all the inhabitants of
said States; provided, any alterations of said
Constitutions, prospective, in effect may be
made, with regard to the time and place of
residence of voters; and the State of Geor-
gia shall only be entitled and admitted to
representation upon this further fundamen-
tal condition, so that the first and third sub-
divisions of section seventeen of the fifth
article of the Constitution of said State, ex-
cept the provision for the first subdivision,
shall be null and void; and that the Gen-
eral Assembly of said State, by a solemn public
act, shall declare the assent of the State to
the foregoing fundamental conditions.

2. That if the day fixed for the first meet-
ing of either of the Legislatures of said
States by the Constitution or an ordinance
thereof shall have passed, or so nearly ar-
rived, before the passage of this act, that
there shall not be time for the Legislature
to assemble at the period fixed, such Legis-
lature shall convene at the end of twenty
days from the time this act shall take effect,
unless the Governor elect shall sooner con-
vene the same.

3. That the first section of this act shall
take effect in each State, except Georgia,
when such State shall by its Legislature,
duly ratified Article 14 of the amendment to
the Constitution of the United States, pro-
posed by the 39th Congress, and as to the
State of Georgia, when it shall in addition,
ratify the amendments to the Constitu-
tional conditions herein before imposed upon
each State, duly elected and qualified under
the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugu-
rated without delay; but no person eligi-
ble from holding office under the United
States, or any State by the section of the
proposed amendment to the Constitution of
the United States, known as article 14, shall
be deemed eligible to office in either of said
States, unless relieved from disabilities pro-
vided in said amendment and it is hereby
made the duty of the President within ten
days after obtaining official information of
the notification of said amendment by the
Legislature of either of said States, to issue
a proclamation to that effect.

Mr. Spaulding said, in view of the fact that
both branches of Congress had voted in
favor of admitting Alabama, he withdrew
his amendment. After some debate the mo-
tion to exclude Florida from the "Oran-
dine bill," was defeated, yeas 45 yeas 99, and
the Senate amendments concurred. The bill
now goes to the President for his signature.
The vote on its passage was yeas 111,
nays 28.

Grant, the Butcher.
The New York World has gathered from
authentic sources, the respective forces and
losses of Generals Grant and Lee, between
the Rapidan and the James. These figures
have been compiled with great care, and
their substantial accuracy is vouched:
"Grant, on assuming command May 4,
1864, had of effective men, besides the re-
serve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.
Lee at the same date had an effective force
of 92,000.
Grant's total force, including reinforcements,
was 222,000.
Lee's total force, including reinforcements,
was 70,000.
Returns to their respective governments
showed that when both armies had reached
the James, June 10th, the number of Grant's
army that had been put hors de combat, was
117,000.
Up to the same date, the number of Lee's
men who had been put hors de combat, was
110,000.
The two armies then met in front of Pe-
tersonburg.
While the World concedes that Grant
was successful, it insists that the country
should be informed of the terrible cost by
which that success was obtained.
We imagine we can hear the Butcher, U.
S. G., humming the following lines:
My name is Bush Grant, I was born in a hardy
To make me a preacher but I never did try.
But there's no use in talking for I am a dandy,
I'm bound to be a butcher be jabbers or die!

A Bostonial.—When the name of Gen-
eral N. B. Forrest was announced in the
Nashville Convention the other day as one
of the delegates to the Democratic Con-
vention, to be held in New York next month,
it produced general consternation. It was a
regular bombshell. The hairs on the head
of the President were visibly seen to rise,
and about a dozen protesters against the
General's name rose to their feet. All
praised his gallantry in the field, and told in
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but still he was not in their opinion, "the
right man in the right place." To send to New
York. They feared their Northern brethren
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You are mistaken, Mr. Bulletin; only two
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at the request of Judge Baxter, he withdrew
his motion; the next, a Mr. Reeve, renewed
the motion but could not get a second. There
was no consternation, and there was not an
ex-Federal soldier in the Convention but
who warmly supported the motion to strike
out the name of Bate, and substitute that of
Forrest. Forrest was unanimously elected.

An exchange in speaking of a celebrated
singer, says: "His voice is delicious—pure
as the moonlight, and tender as a three-
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proof we have that man is made of clay, is
the brick so often found in the hat."

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the seed of joy."

The Electoral Vote.

From the Hartford Times.
The following is the electoral vote to
which each State is entitled, in the choice
of President and Vice President:

States Represented.—California, 5; Con-
necticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 16; Indi-
ana, 13; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 11;
Maine, 7; Maryland, 7; Michigan, 8; Min-
nesota, 4; Massachusetts, 12; Missouri, 11;
Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire,
3; New Jersey, 7; New York, 33; Ohio, 21;
Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 23; Rhode Island,
4; Tennessee, 10; Vermont, 5; West Vir-
ginia, 5; Wisconsin, 8. States now re-
presented, 247.

States not Represented.—Alabama, 8;
Arkansas, 5; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Louisi-
ana, 7; Mississippi, 7; North Carolina, 9;
South Carolina, 6; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10.
States not represented, 70. Total votes, 317.
Necessary to a choice, 159.

It is yet too early to make any accurate
estimate of the result, but presuming that
an acceptable candidate will be nominated
by the Democrats and Conservatives at New
York, on the 4th of July next, we may with
a good degree of confidence rely upon the
following results:

Democratic.—California, 5; Connecticut,
6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 16; Indiana, 13;
Kentucky, 11; Maryland, 7; Michigan, 8;
Missouri, 11; New Hampshire, 5; New
Jersey, 7; New York, 33; Ohio, 21; Oregon,
3; Pennsylvania, 23. Total, 175.

Radical.—Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Maine, 7;
Minnesota, 4; Massachusetts, 12; Nebraska,
3; Nevada, 3; Rhode Island, 4; Tennessee,
10; Vermont, 5; Wisconsin, 8; West Vir-
ginia, 5. Total, 72.

Should the proscribed States be permitted
to vote by the usurpers, the result will be
about as follows, unless the bayonets do it
all:
Democratic.—Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5;
Georgia, 9; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10. Total
58. Whole number of Democratic votes,
233.

Radical.—Florida, 3; Louisiana, 7; Mis-
sissippi, 7; North Carolina, 9; South Caro-
lina, 6. Total, 32. Whole number of Rad-
ical votes, 104.

Democratic majority, 109 electoral votes.
This estimate is based upon the idea that
the Democrats will make no mistake in their
Fourth of July Convention. The people are
tired of radical rule, and want a change.
They want peace and Union, and a restora-
tion of the Union. The nomination of
General Grant rouses no enthusiasm. His
name did the radicals no good in the Con-
nected election, though they even printed
his portrait and his name on their ballots,
and presented him as their candidate in all
their conventions. It has done them no
good in Oregon—probably harm.

There are States entitled to over one hun-
dred electoral votes, who are tired of radical
rule, and are ready to act with those who
are determined to restore the Union upon
the principles of the Constitution. They are:
Illinois, 16; Indiana, 13; Michigan, 8;
Missouri, 11; New Hampshire, 5; Ohio, 21;
Pennsylvania, 23; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 108.

We do not doubt that the Democratic Con-
vention will act with wisdom and discretion,
and that the friends of the Union will tri-
umph in November.

On Sunday evening, 31st ult, a destruc-
tive storm visited Shanghai, Ark., and blew
down a new church in which services were
being held. Four persons were killed, and
about 35 wounded, some seriously. The
Fort Smith Herald, speaking of the terrific
storm and the destruction of the church,
says:

No power of the pen can begin to give
the faintest description of the scene; some
rushed to the door to find that it could not
be opened. The only two persons who suc-
ceeded in getting out were George Venn, a
brick mason, 32 years old, a good man, and
aarrison, a brick mason, a lad of 17 years of age,
who were instantly killed. The building
reeled like a drunken man, but none could
get out; wives clung to their husbands,
children to their parents, brothers and sis-
ters to each other, and despair was depicted
upon every countenance. Suddenly the
crash came, and with deafening sound, im-
mied with the shrieks of the pent up people.
Timbers, scantling, all came down with a
sudden crash upon the devoted heads of the
congregation, men, women and children;
even little babies were mentioned in every
conceivable manner. Some had skulls broken,
others arms, others legs broken, dignities
smashed, and others received internal in-
juries from which they can never recover.
There were several who did not receive a
scratch, but nearly all were more or less in-
jured. A gentleman who was on the ground
after the storm, who had been in some of the
hardest battles of the war, and had seen men
wounded in almost every conceivable way,
says he never saw a scene so truly heart-
rending as this; to see little boys and
children nearly all stripped off, and their
limbs crushed under a beam from which they
could not free themselves; to see old men
and little babies, with blood streaming
from their wounds; to see little boys and
girls suffering in the agonies of death, made
him so sick at heart that he could not speak.

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The Conservative Soldiers and Sailors —Call for a Convention to Meet in New York on July 4

The following call has just been issued
for a National Convention of the Conserva-
tive Soldiers and Sailors by the National
Executive Committee appointed by the
Cleveland, Ohio, Convention of September
17, 1866:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1866.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Na-
tional Executive Committee, appointed by
the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, which
assembled at Cleveland on the 17th of Sep-
tember, 1866, a national delegate convention
of all who served in the Union army and
were during the late rebellion, and who are
anxious to rescue the country from the rule
of the radical party, is called to meet at
New York city on the 4th day of July next.
Delegations will be chosen from each State
in such manner and of such numbers as the
several State Executive Committees may
prescribe, and each delegation will cast in
all the proceedings of the Convention the
number of votes to which its State may be
entitled in the electoral college.

General Grant is the candidate of the
radical party, which for three years past has
prevented the accomplishment of nearly all
the avowed objects of the war, and turned
to the destruction of the Constitution and
the Union the powers confided to it for their
preservation; but he will be no stronger be-
fore the people than the policy he represents,
if the Democrats and Conservatives cordially
unite and nominate against him a Statesman
or a soldier whose record of patriotic ser-
vice is as unquestioned as his own. The
momentous issues between the two parties
will then be fairly considered, and the
reason, not the prejudice, of the people will
determine their choice.

The purpose of this Convention is to ad-
vise and co-operate with the Democratic
party in presenting to the nation a candidate
for President who will command the sup-
port of all who desire to extinguish the re-
venges of the war, abolish the military des-
potism now ruling the South, give back to
the Southern States the rights of self-gov-
ernment, and of an equal and fraternal
union, and restore to the nation an economi-
cal and constitutional government.

Col. A. W. Bradburn, Maine.
Gen. J. Donahue, New Hampshire.
Major J. B. Colt, Connecticut.
Col. Lawrence Rhode, Rhode Island.
Gen. James McQuade, New York.
Col. C. M. Zulick, New Jersey.
Gen. J. Knipe, Pennsylvania.
Gen. E. Meulshy, Maryland.
Col. E. H. Almy, West of Columbia.
Col. L. D. Campbell, Ohio.
Col. T. E. Bramlette, Kentucky.
Gen. John Love, Indiana.
Col. T. L. Dickey, Illinois.
Gen. J. G. Farnum, Michigan.
Gen. Edward Bragg, Wisconsin.
Gen. Willis A. Guzman, Minnesota.
Gen. E. B. Brown, Missouri.
Col. Peter McFarland, Kansas.
Gen. J. W. Denver, California.
Col. Ely C. Kitchin, Massachusetts.

National Executive Committee.

The Right Strike.
Unlike some of the Democratic papers in
the State, the Knoxville Press and Herald
this speaks of the action of the late Con-
vention:

The elements comprising the convention
were such as never before mingled for a
common purpose. Confederates and Union-
ists, Democrats and Whigs, met together,
animated by one glorious impulse, the re-
demption of the State and country from the
hands of the despoilers.

Where men of genius and talent met to-
gether, it was expected that a difference of
individual opinion, on important subjects re-
lating to the organization, and platform of
the new Democratic party should prevail.
It was with a sincere desire to do right and
to act justly, that the Convention decided
upon sending some ex-rebels to represent
the State in New York. No spirit of hos-
tility to the Government animated the mem-
bers of the Convention in so doing, but the
principles at stake was simply this—can we
in any better manner, prove to the people
of the North that all our citizens are loyal
and law abiding, than by sending to the
Convention representatives from the Whig
and the Democratic elements—the Unionists
and the rebels.

With a consciousness of duty well per-
formed, the Convention unanimously decided
to admit the old rebel element into their
councils.

The platform embodies, in the first five
resolutions, the ideas of the great mass of
our thinking people, and will certainly be
the ex-ample by which the National platform
will be made.

The sixth resolution is a triumphant vic-
tination by the people of Tennessee of the
President. And the great mass of the
people, and we are confident that, if his
name is brought forward in the July Con-
vention as a candidate, he will be triumph-<