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and important news, collected from any quarter  
New letters from the various countries of the  
State especially desired.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.  
Largest Circulation in City and State

**Conservative Union Ticket.**  
FOR GOVERNOR  
**EMERSON ETHERIDGE,**  
OF WEAKLEY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
**CHAS. M. CARMON,**  
OF SHELBY.

FOR CONGRESS:  
1st District, **JAMES WELLS,** of Hawkins.  
2d " **JOHN WILLIAMS,** of Knox.  
3d " **E. G. FLEMING,** of Warren.  
4th " **ED. COOPER,** of Bedford.  
5th " **HALLIE PETTON,** of Sumner.  
6th " **B. W. THOMAS,** of Humphreys.  
7th " **W. P. CALDWELL,** of Weakley.  
8th " **J. W. LEITCH,** of Shelby.

FOR STATE SENATE:  
**LUCIEN TEMPLE.**  
FOR REPRESENTATIVE:  
**I. D. WALKER,**  
**WILLIAM DRIVER,**  
**THEO. TRAUBENICHT.**

JOHN C. GALT, of Davidson, Chairman.  
JOHN BAYLER, of Knox.  
W. B. CAPPRELL, of Wilson.  
DONEST B. TAYLOR, of Humphreys.  
JAMES JONES, of Greene.  
A. A. SPRUELL, of Marshall.  
CHAS. S. COBBINS, of Shelby.

Executive Committee for Middle Tennessee.  
**JOHN LELLYETT,** JOHN S. BROWN,  
**THEO. TRAUBENICHT,** W. MATT. BREW.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**

The life raft "Nonpareil," which sailed from New York on the 4th inst., arrived at Southampton, Ireland, on the 23rd inst. The Xentia (Ohio) Telegraph remarks: "It appears to be almost a foregone conclusion that George H. Pendleton is to be the Democratic candidate for next President."

A mixed Amazon, with the high-sounding title of "Eight Year Long L.L. M.," P. E. W. Harper is haranguing the North Carolina banks upon suffrage.

A government exploration of the Ottawa River, Canada, has just been completed. It has been ascertained that the river is a thousand miles longer than was previously supposed. It is reported that the river is navigable to its source as far as Pagan, and has a plurality of wives.

Ten Prussian conscripts of the Imperial army on the 28th inst. escaped from an American ship, at the point of sailing. The Prussian authorities threatened to open their batteries on the vessel if they were not surrendered, and the Captain gave them up.

A courier bus arrived at Fort Lawrence from Fort Gibson for medical supplies and assistance. The cholera prevails among the civil employes, Indians and freedmen at that post in the Arkansas. Among others, Col. DeWeese, formerly of Indiana. The exact character of the fever, or the precise charges on which it is based, have not yet transpired.

Littleton Wells and Sanford Roberts, living in Wells, Kentucky, quarreled about a young lady, to whom the latter was engaged. Wells, in his jealousy, shot at a point in the 23rd inst. a challenge followed on the 25th, and on the first fire Wells fell dead, with a bullet in his brain, and Roberts was shot through the hip, the wound being beyond doubt fatal.

The District Court at Richmond began its session on the 26th inst. Judge Underwood, in his charge to the grand jury, said it would have a new case before it, to wit, six persons charged with illegal registration. He advised moderation, saying that many had registered on the strength of the Attorney General's opinion, and recommended that the cases before him should be pronounced and well-informed men, and not the poor and ignorant.

The colored population of Quincy, Illinois, needs reconstruction. A party of them attacked a prayer meeting of their own race, on the 28th inst. set fire to the building, and stabbed Dr. Hubbard in the mouth. Leaving their cases before a new session of the court, a man from a Bremen meeting, knocked one man down and stabbed another dangerously. Ultimately one of the ruffians was killed and four others arrested.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that a tremendous pressure is already brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prevent the carrying out of contemplated reforms in the manner of collecting the tax on distilled spirits. So many millions of capital is invested in the business that a repeal of the tax would be a most formidable power to overcome.

An old man named Ellis Jones, was shot by his son at Peoria, Illinois, on the 28th inst. The father told his boy to feed the horses, when the boy refused, and was followed until he had a bullet in his brain, and the other boy was shot. The case is now before the court.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**

THE PEOPLE ARE NOTIFIED, THAT IN THE EVENT OF THE NEGLECT, OR REFUSAL, OR FAILURE FROM ANY CAUSE OF THE APPOINTED OFFICERS OF ELECTION TO OPEN THE POLLS IN ANY CITY, DISTRICTS IN ANY COUNTY, THREE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO QUALIFY THEMSELVES, EACH SWEARING THE OTHER IN THE PRESCRIBED FORMS, AND PROCEED TO HOLD THE ELECTION AND CERTIFY THE RETURNS TO THE SHERIFF.

**WHAT A RETROSPECT! TEACHERS.**

At the close of the war, not nearly two and a half years since, it was the fond expectation of a large majority of the people of both sections, that real peace, with restoration of the prosperity of the war-torn region, would set in; and that long of this, reciprocal relations more intimate and mutually profitable than had existed for many years antecedent would have been established. Within so short a period, it was not deemed possible that all the social asperities would be softened, or all traces of bitter feeling on either side would be obliterated; but it was a reasonable anticipation that the complete surrender to which the Southern people were reduced, and the promptness with which they recognized and the sincerity with which they accepted the fact, would have excited a spirit of magnanimity among the Northern people to immediately open wide every channel of business intercourse and amend, under the constitution, the displacements of the political fabric. But for the obstacles willfully interposed by pestilent Northern politicians and a base crew of Southern conciliators, of which latter class Tennessee was cursed with the basest, this consummation would have occurred.

There is little doubt that Mr. Lincoln foresaw the rise of the Radical party as early as February, '65, and sought to anticipate the trouble the nation now labors under by the Hampton Roads conference with the Confederate authorities. Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency with similar views, and from April to December of 1865, sought to restore the Union. He did not convene Congress, because he feared interference by the work. He rejected the Sherman Johnston treaty, the only really true and sound basis of adjustment, and doubtless felt by him to be such, in deference to Northern sentiment. He used the pardoning power with discretion for the same reason.

He exacted harsh conditions from the Southern States, such as were only justifiable under the same view. He had, indeed, restored the Union practically in December, 1865; and if his work had been permitted to stand, by this time the people in good temper and with good sense would have corrected its imperfections. Instead of the discord now prevailing, which scarcely less than actual war paralyzes industry, there would be substantial peace and prosperity. And who is responsible that we are still in the midst of political commotion and industrial prostration?

The leaders in the thirty-third Congress were men who believed like Brownlow that the war ended two years too soon, and they set deliberately to work and formed the Radical party. If Mr. Lincoln had lived, who, as we have said, had early discerned the diabolical sentiment around which a band of able and cunning knaves would attempt to collect such an organization, it would have failed. But the present occupant of the Presidency, though a man of stronger intellect and will, was unfortunately situated to check these schemes. He came to the Executive chair under circumstances which re-aroused all the bad passions of the war, but for which the Southern people were not responsible. He was a Southern man by birth, and a Democrat before the war. The villainous men who had set their hearts on prolonging strife seized on these facts with avidity. They have destroyed the prospect of restoration, they have prolonged the war; they have substituted military stratagies for the civil governments which presented themselves at Washington in 1865; they have placed Brownlow, who is but a poor, miserable tool of this party, over Tennessee; they are maintaining the expenses of the government at five or six times what they should be; they are retarding the reinstatement of business prosperity in the South; they are, in consequence, crushing the people with taxes while they are impairing their ability to pay, in a word, they have well-nigh completely destroyed the government as a Federal Union of States with free Republican constitutions.

When intelligent men come to vote on Thursday, let them take this brief retrospect, and they will readily discover the source of the woes unnumbered under which we groan. If it does not convince every man who loves his country and his State, and desires the restoration of fraternal union and concord, and the redemption of the wholesome ways of prosperity, that it is his duty not only to vote, but to work earnestly to defeat Brownlow and the cabal he has about him, it will be another evidence that popular liberty is easily lost, and that knavery is more than a match for intelligence and uprightness in the art of governing people.

**THE SPLIT IN MAURY.**  
The Columbia Herald and Gazette of the 29th inst. stated that it had heard on good authority that J. N. Noah had declared himself an independent candidate for the Legislature against Gilmer, the Radical nominee. The Press and Times denied the statement, and declared it set so treacherously to work the Republican party as to play the "bolter," and split the regular ticket.

The Herald and Gazette of the 27th inst. says the Press and Times knew when it uttered this denial "that Maj. Noah had filed his affidavit with the Secretary of State declaring himself a candidate," and adds:  
"It may be treachery to the Republican party, and it may be a selfish scheme of Major Noah's, but it is nevertheless a fact that he is on the track, and going under the name of an independent candidate, and is ready to split the regular ticket, and to play the bolter."

How if Major Noah is elected, he will certainly not be refused a seat? He is certainly a Radical enough for the most Radical one. It is true he denounces Brownlow, according to strict reman, as an unqualified scoundrel—but then, as he has every opportunity of knowing and the facts may be that way, and the Press and Times ought to be careful lest it provoke a Major Noah to prove his charges true. Moreover, the new candidate has been in a position to learn the exact character of several others of the loyalists, including the Press and Times fraternity, so we would advise that paper to keep quiet."

The McMinnville Enterprise says the militia flag which we described as a "trindle" one, some days ago, had "faded from long service." How long has it been in the service? and what arduous trials has it gone through to take from it its color? It is rather in the disguise of the Cumberland river. Cruel man, come down and "flog it."

**THE SPECIAL POLICE-THE RADICALS CALL FOR THE MAYOR-A PLEASANT INTERVIEW.**  
Yesterday morning a committee of Radicals called upon the Mayor at his office to request that he appoint Radicals on the special police, required by the city laws to be raised to preserve the peace and protect the citizens on the day of election. The committee was composed of Maj. Alden, Registration Commissioner, Judge Carey, candidate for the State Senate, John Rahn, editor of the Staats Zeitung, a Mr. Carvitt and others. They stated their intention to be to solicit the appointment of members of the Radical party as special policemen on the day of election. The Mayor courteously replied that he did not consider the special police as a political force, or to be used to advance the interests of any party; that in his position as Mayor he only desired to execute the city laws, to preserve the public repose and protect the citizens in their property and other rights, so far as his position and the laws required of him. Addressing Maj. Alden, he expressed surprise that he, who had exhibited so much partisan spirit, and had refused to receive the word of a Conservative in the registration of voters and the appointment of judges and clerks of election, should apply to him to make such appointments. He observed further, that several members of the committee were unknown to him as permanent residents of the city, and declined to accept their counsel as to his duties. He added that he could have no other wish or object than the repose and prosperity of the people of Nashville, whatever might be their feelings and partialities in respect to political parties. There were several well-known permanent citizens of the city, who, he understood, to be of the Radical way of thinking, and named one member of the committee and Messrs. Scott, Shanklin and others. The Mayor stated if such citizens as these would name gentlemen as proper to be placed upon the list of special policemen, he would take pleasure in deferring to their wishes. We understand that Carey retired precipitately, and the other members of the committee expressed their approval of the course indicated by the Mayor as the one he would pursue.

Upon this subject we have a word of warning for the Honorable Mayor. Some ten days ago we published an exposure of the ritual and designs of the Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic. The members of these organizations are sworn to espouse party under all circumstances. They have been preparing for violence and bloodshed in this city on the day of election. This exposure has not been and cannot be truthfully denied. The Mayor should be careful not to appoint one of these sworn enemies of the public peace on the police force. It would be introducing the Greedman bore within the walls of Troy, hiring men with our own money to cut our throats and destroy our property. We have no objections to Radicals being placed on the police; but if the Mayor shall appoint a Leaguer or a "comrade" of the G. R. A. on that force, he will be employing sworn assassins to disturb the public repose.

**HOW VOTERS ARE MADE.-**On Saturday last we are informed that a bribe business was driven in giving out certificates at Laverge to colored males. No questions were asked either as to age, residence or loyalty, but the certificates were given to the appointed without question or price. The person who issued them was not a Registrar. We asked our informant if the Registrar had opened an office at Laverge. He replied that the Registrar was doing the work. "Why," said he, "don't you know? Sherbrooks wanted a certain number of voters in that precinct. It is in Rutherford county. He sent the certificates down to one of his strikers, and he issued them accordingly. Why, that's as easy as falling off a log! Are editors fools," he continued, "who don't know when these political cheats and gamblers have the cards stacked in every civil district in the State, they want play 'em to win? Why, that is Brownlowism!" And the man who had called to give us an item, turned and walked away as if he thought he had not an honest man who was trying to carry on business with thieves.

**THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.**  
At the Convention of the Conservative Union men of Tennessee, which assembled in this city on April last, and nominated Emerson Etheridge as a candidate for Governor, the following declaration of principles was adopted:  
1st. We are in favor of the union of the States, under the constitution of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to support and defend the same.  
2d. We are the friends of peace and civil law, and that these great objects can be best promoted by legislation recognizing equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges to none.  
3d. We are in favor of immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges and immunities of full and complete citizenship.  
4th. That our colored fellow-citizens, being now citizens of the United States, and citizens of the State of Tennessee, and citizens of this State, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens under the law and constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee.  
5th. We are opposed to the repudiation of the national debt, and are in favor of equal taxation as the proper method of paying the same.  
6th. That the establishment of a standing army in our State, in time of peace, is a flagrant and dangerous encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, and is a violation of the constitution.  
7th. We cordially approve of the patriotic efforts of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in defending the constitution, preserving the union of the States, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws.  
Under this manifesto, the campaign which will close at four o'clock on Thursday next, has been conducted by the eloquent and intrepid champion of the Conservative party, and its representatives on the Congressional and Legislative tickets.

Calumniated as Rebels and sympathizers with rebellion against the government, not a sentence has fallen from their lips but breathed such a sentiment, while every speech has avowed attachment to the constitution and the Union. Stigmatized as secessionists and stirrers-up of strife, they have incalculated obedience to unjust laws, and while firmly maintaining their rights of free discussion, have patiently endured the encroachments and outrages of an organized band of disturbers of the peace. Falsely charged with a purpose of despoiling political power in order to oppress, they have simply demanded for all the people equal rights, and pledged themselves to legislation which shall secure equal political and civil privileges to all of every race.

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

**MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.**  
From Mexico.  
Brownsville, July 27, via New Orleans, July 29.—Advices from San Luis to the 15th inst. give the following intelligence: "A party of about thirty men in the City of Mexico, He desired, just before the execution, to have an interview with Diaz, and was refused; he then asked the privilege of seeing his son, but this was also refused." Several soldiers were arrested at Queretaro while he was on his way to San Luis. The Liberal guards arrested at Queretaro will be sent to their respective States for trial.  
Gen. Escobedo made the following address to subaltern officers of the Imperial army before leaving them:  
The present government dispose of the lives of those who forgetting they were Mexicans and fought for a foreigner, elevated to a power by the invaders. But the government of the Republic, I forgive those who until now have been enemies of their country, because it expects their future conduct will correspond with the elements toward the sons of Mexico. You are at liberty to go on your passport for any port where you desire to reside.  
An imperial soldier taken prisoner at Queretaro, says he has seen liberalized officers from Mexico, who he received good treatment from the officers of the Liberal army.  
The special train left Guadalajara for Manzanilla on the 27th. Several passengers lately released, accompanied the train.

**Reception of Gen. Grant.**  
Philadelphia, July 29.—Gen. Grant arrived by special train from Long Branch, N. J., at 10:30 A. M. He was met by General Sherman, from which place his family will go to Doubling Gap, Cumberland county, Penn., and the General will go to Washington.

**New York Items.**  
New York, July 29.—Professor C. S. Anthony, of Columbus college, died today. Age ninety-nine years.  
A fight occurred among the excursion party which went up the Hudson yesterday. One man was killed, and two others were injured. The fight lasted nearly all the time the party was aboard. Several persons were killed, and many others were injured. The cause of the fight was a quarrel between two men, who were both members of the party. One of the men was a member of the party, and the other was a stranger. The fight was a very serious one, and resulted in the death of one man, and the injury of two others.

**Assault on Governor Pleasant.**  
Richmond, July 29.—Gov. Pleasant was assaulted yesterday morning. He was walking in a public place, and was surrounded by a group of men. One of the men threw a brick at the Governor, and he was injured on the head. The Governor was immediately arrested, and is now in the hospital. The man who threw the brick is still at large.

**First National Bank of Nashville.**  
Capital Stock Paid in \$250,000  
Surplus or Contingent Fund 40,000  
Designated Depository of the United States.  
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND BONDS, GOLD AND SILVER, REVENUE STAMPS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THE USUAL DISCOUNT.  
Particular attention paid to Collections.  
A. G. SAXFORD, J. C. McCORRY, President and Cashier.  
April 25th

**CAYCE SPRINGS.**  
Rates of Board Reduced One Half.  
IN VIEW OF THE GREAT STRAIGHTNESS of the money market, with the decline in the price of wheat and other commodities, the price of board until the first of October next will be:  
Per Day \$1.50  
Per Week \$7.50  
Children at board table and servants half price.  
"Meal" or "supper" or "bath" will be given each Friday evening, during the season, for \$1.00, three or more to suit the convenience of the party.  
ONE DOLLAR, F. S. SHIELDS, Proprietor.  
Cayce Springs, July 24th.

**CHANCERY SALES.**  
FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.  
Wm. A. Gleaves vs. R. L. Bingham and others.  
IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE Chancery Court in this case, I will sell at the Courthouse at 12 o'clock on the 17th inst. the following property:  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1867.  
A tract of about thirty acres of land, being a part of the land owned by R. L. Bingham, and lying in the county of Davidson, Tennessee, bounded on the north by the land owned by R. L. Bingham, on the east by the land owned by R. L. Bingham, on the south by the land owned by R. L. Bingham, and on the west by the land owned by R. L. Bingham. The land is now in the possession of R. L. Bingham, and is being sold for the benefit of the estate of R. L. Bingham. The land is situated in the county of Davidson, Tennessee, and is bounded on all sides by the land owned by R. L. Bingham. The land is now in the possession of R. L. Bingham, and is being sold for the benefit of the estate of R. L. Bingham. The land is situated in the county of Davidson, Tennessee, and is bounded on all sides by the land owned by R. L. Bingham. The land is now in the possession of R. L. Bingham, and is being sold for the benefit of the estate of R. L. Bingham.

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A tract of about thirty acres of land, being a part of the land owned by R. L. Bingham, and lying in the county of Davidson, Tennessee, bounded on the north by the land owned by R. L. Bingham, on the east by the land owned by R. L. Bingham, on the south by the land owned by R. L. Bingham, and on the west by the land owned by R. L. Bingham. The land is now in the possession of R. L. Bingham, and is being sold for the benefit of the estate of R. L. Bingham. The land is situated in the county of Davidson, Tennessee, and is bounded on all sides by the land owned by R. L. Bingham. The land is now in the possession of R. L. Bingham, and is being sold for the benefit of the estate of R. L. Bingham.

**CHANCERY SALES.**  
FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.  
Wm. A. Gleaves vs. R. L. Bingham and others.  
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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**  
**H. W. MASSENGALE & CO.**  
SUCCESSORS OF  
**S. C. BLACK & CO.**  
131 North Market Street,  
CORN,  
HAY,  
OATS,  
MEAL,  
BRAN, and  
SHIP STUFFS.  
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Together with select articles of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
We keep in quantity, Beans, STRATTON,  
CHESTER & HOVE'S Extra Family Flour,  
PRIDE OF TENNESSEE made at their  
"WHITE CROWN" Mills, which we regard as  
equal to any Flour made in the States or Foreign.  
To whom we sell this superior Family Flour  
from a quarter of a sack to a car load.  
Connected with our house we have FINE  
COTTAGE ROOM, attentive and experienced  
Boilers, and will  
**Board Horses at Low Rates**  
by the day or month.  
**H. W. MASSENGALE & CO.**  
July 30th

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 28th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas Hark, of Nashville, in the County of Davidson and State of Tennessee, who has been appointed a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, or the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1867, at the office of Alexander S. Bradley, at No. 32 1/2 Church street, Nashville, Tenn.; before Alexander S. Bradley, U. S. Marshal, and E. B. GLASCOCK, U. S. Marshal, Measurer.

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**AGENCY.**  
MESSRS. HARKS, PORTER & CO. OF Cincinnati, Ohio, will continue the sale of Birckmusselman's Tobacco.  
E. GARDNER, Jr., Proprietor.  
H. W. MASSENGALE, Manufacturer.  
July 30th

**MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE.**  
THE FALL MEETING OVER THIS