THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25.

The Effect of Financial Distinction in Hastening Revolutions.

The three most noted revolutions that have occurred in the history of civilized nations were due more to financial complications than to any other one cause.

In Lenor's time the Roman aristocracy, led by such men as Cato, Pompey and Cicero, occupied a position very much like that which a bold yeoday, or being regularly satisfied, by the Northern bondholders.

The Roman aristocracy, the members of which in the better days of the Republic had contributed so much to the glory of her arms and the extension of her power, who, indeed, had been the very soul of the Roman state; pursuing, as an order of men alone can do, a fixed policy through centuries of years; corrupted at length by the spoils of a plundered world, and with the power in their hands that enormous wealth bestowed upon the heartless and unprincipled oppressors of their own people. The masters of Greece, Asia Minor, North Africa, Egypt, and, found little difficulty in making themselves masters also of Rome.

No lower classes of Italy, ground into intolerable taxation; enslaved

s at debts; still retaining an appetite for freedom, and ever able to gratify it; welcomed any change that would release them from the financial evils to which their oppressors had involved them. Cesar's task in such a condition of things was an easy one. It would have been an impossible one had the Roman aristocracy been united or they would have been had the rights of the people been respected by the Roman Senate.

A few thousand pounds sterling placed in the hands of Charles I. as a certain point in his reign would have changed the course of English history; rendered impossible the record of the Long Parliament, the career of Pym, the sacrifice of Hampden and the fame of Cromwell. The financial difficulties of King Charles tempted him to commit those violations of law that brought him into conflict with his Parliament and cost him his head. Had there been a Rothschild in the days when money to borrow money he could have laughed at the efforts of Parliament to control him, and in the words of his cousin of France, 'pooh-poohed it.' *Je suis l'état.*

But for the frightful financial condition of France in the time of Louis XVI. the great revolution, with its train of horrors, might have been averted.

It was the want of money necessary to carry on the government that forced the Courtsio convene the States General. It was the blind folly of the landed proprietors, the noblesse and clergy, in refusing to bear their portion of the necessary taxes, just as the American bondholders are doing to-day, that gave to the people's deputies an excuse for making the encroachments that they did. It was the want and destitution of the lower classes, caused by the avarice and rapacity of the higher orders, as related during entire centuries, that rendered impossible any adjustment of the difficulties that beset the government.

The financial condition of the United State government is becoming more and more complicated, and the interest that the question excites is indicated by the innumerable discussions that it gives rise to—discussions in Congress, in the columns of newspapers, on the street corners, in private circles. And, nevertheless, with every succeeding day we find ourselves further than ever from its solution; for are there not thousands of knaves busy making "confusion worse confounded?"

To make a bankers' secret hold water: that is the task before the financiers, and the twelve labors of Hercules were mere child's play in comparison with it. It is a task that never will be accomplished. The "national" debt will never be paid. The government is already bankrupt; the people groaning under intolerable taxation; the bondholders living in idleness and fancied security as the Roman patricians and French noblesse did before them.

How long can such a state of things exist?

How long, but how long before the fire will be quite so exciting? That is the question.

Silk, it is said, possesses peculiar medicinal properties. In Persia's history of drugs, he says that silk was used in his time as a medicine by reducing the pure part of a cocoon into powder. Silk thus prepared has the virtues of cleansing the blood, making the spirits brisk, and heart pleasant. Hermann found that five grains administered an equal quantity of vomit-ahan. Tournefort obtained from 15 ounces of silk two ounces of volatile salt; this when rectified with some essential oil, was the medicine formerly celebrated under the name of "Cattu Anglicum," or English drops.

THE FLOW OF CURRENCY SOUTH.—The money article of the New York Herald, of the 8th inst., says: "Fifty or fifty millions of dollars have gone South, and have been, or will be, absorbed there. The flow of currency in that direction, at the present time, is still going on, but on a diminished scale. More will go in the Spring, in the shape of Northern capital, which, under the temptation of the high price of cotton, is seeking investment there. Emigration has set in, and there will be a strong current in the Spring. The revival of cotton culture is a fever just now with capitalists."

News by Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—By chance's allotment, Judge Swayne has been allotted to the 5th and 6th Circuits. Judge Wayne formerly had the 5th Circuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Manatlan advices represent great discontent against the Juarez government. The Ogaz rebellion is soon expected. Don Plasido Vego is mentioned as leader.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Allies lost 6,000 in capturing Villers.

The American Minister McMahon was in the Paraguayan camp during the battle.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—Dosta and Montpesser will be prominent rivals for the throne should the Cortes declare for a monarchy.

Gen. Pizuela Colonge and Manuel Gaseti have been arrested for conspiracy.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Johnson and Clarendon have signed a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Great Powers, except Russia, have united in requesting Greece to withdraw her objections to the ultimatum as at present constituted.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims elicits favorable comments from the leading journals. A letter of the municipal meeting favoring ballot in parliamentary elections was held to-day.

CHERBOURG, Jan. 16.—Rioja, occasioned by attempts to collect military taxes, are of frequent occurrence. The military is used freely for the suppression of them. Twenty-six rioters have been killed and wounded.

BREMEN, Jan. 16.—The money order system between the large North German towns and the United States goes into operation on February 1st. The amounts of money are to be limited to about fifty dollars. The business will be done by the agents of the North German Lloyds, the Postoffice Department having declined to enter into the arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—On yesterday the President sent to the Senate a proposal fully recognizing the national location of the the United States and abolishing the legal principle heretofore maintained in Great Britain of indefeasibility of native allegiance, and a treaty for the adjustment of all claims, including the Alabama claims, by commission to sit at Washington, with the stipulation to refer, when necessary, individual claims to the head of a friendly nation.

General Sherman telegraphs from St. Louis that he has received a letter from General Sheridan representing the destruction of the Camanche village on Christmas day as breaking the backbone of the Indian war. Eight chiefs had come into camp begging for peace and permission for the people to come in asking no terms beyond a paper protecting them from molestation by the troops while coming in.

They report the people as starving, all their dogs having been eaten and no buffalo to be found.

Sheridan denies that Black Kettle was friendly or that the fight occurred on his reservation.

General Thomas and Dillem visited the President to-day.

It is stated that Commissioner Rollins has prepared a new tax bill exempting newspapers.

The Virginia Committee has been receiving official visitors to-day. Great importance is attached to the interviews at their rooms, though no details have yet been made public. The Committee visited Judge Chase in a body to-night. The Committee was, with the concurrence of leading members of both houses of Congress, engaged in the preparation of the bill designed to carry out the arrangement agreed upon. They will remain here until the work in which they are engaged shall assume an entirely satisfactory shape.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—A lively debate occurred in the House over the Governor's veto of a Joint resolution authorizing the payment of the per diem and mileage of members of Committees appointed to sit during the recess, but the House sustained the Governor's veto. Thirty-four out of thirty-six Senators were on those committees, and the Senate had passed it over the Governor's veto.

Notice of contest has been served on all the new Louisiana Congressmen to whom certificates have been issued except L. A. Sheldon. The contestants are busily engaged inducing up evidence to support their claims. Gen. Sheldon has a letter from Hon. Henry L. Dawes, stating that the 20 days for notice to be given of contest having expired without any notice being served, he considers his case as settled, as he has never known an instance where the House allowed contest to proceed after such delay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Kellogg's South Western Railroad and Telegraph to the Pacific Bill incorporates a company under the name of the South Western Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital stock of one hundred million, to construct and maintain a Railroad and Telegraph line from Fulton, Arkansas, crossing the Trinity river between the 32d and 33d parallels to El Paso on the Rio Grand, and thence through New Mexico and Arizona to a point on the Rio Colorado near the South Eastern boundary of California, and thence to San Francisco with branches from the crossing of the Trinity river to a railroad running from Louisiana through Marshall, Texas, into California to San Diego. In aid of the enterprise, the bill proposes to grant to each mile per mile of the first line; and 6 per cent thirty year bonds of the government to be issued them to the amount of $96,000 per mile in New Mexico and Arizona, and $16,000 per mile for the rest of the line, to be secured by a second mortgage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Arrived, brig Rosalia from Havana, and steamer Sea Gull from Baltimore. Sailed, bark Black Brothers for Philadelphia, schooner Mary Riley for Philadelphia, and schooner L. J. Davis for Providence, schooner Ranger for Porto Rico, and steamer Champion for New York.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The Republican State Central Committee has been called to meet on the 27th instant, to consider the propriety of calling a new State Convention. It is understood that the new Convention is to consider the nomination of new candidates for Governor and other offices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived, steamers Perit, from Galveston; Santiago de Cuba, from New Orleans. Sailed, steamers DeSoto, Crescent City, and Mariposa, for New Orleans.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Fenton was nominated by a vote of 40 to 33.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The Bank Do Commercio, known as the Feper Bank, which for some time past has been in a weak condition, suspended payment yesterday. A large run on the bank and the shareholders will be the principal sufferers.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—The examination of the Ogeechee prisoners was continued this morning, and the evidence so far shows Gen. Sibley's report, to be incorrect in its main points, and the facts regarding troubles being omitted or were not ascertained.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Another session of the con'ference was held to-day for the purpose of affording an opportunity for members to sign a declaration of its opinion.

La Publique, newspaper, says that declaration asks Greece in the interest of the European Powers to suppress all bands and vessels intended for incursions into the neighboring States of the Ottoman Empire, and counsels Turkey to withdrew her ultimatum. It concludes by expressing hopes of a speedy renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The elections in this city and most of the provincial towns were carried by the government candidates.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Last night nine white men of the force stationed at Marion, Arkansas, went to the house of a widow lady whose name is withheld and violated her three daughters. Information was given to Col. Watson, commanding the militia, who succeeded in arresting the guilty parties. The most exasperated excitement at Marion and vicinity prevails, and the disputed boundaries of the island of San Juan is referred to Switzerland.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—The brig Susie Strouse, from Jamaica for New York, put in for repairs.

A fire this morning destroyed W. D. Miller's oil and paint store, and Hutchins's grain and feed store, on Bay street. Loss $24,000, partially insured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steamers Cromwell and Sherman have arrived.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Returns from the provinces increase the large majority of the Government candidates elected.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Minister agrees generally to the conference, but awaits instructions before signing. Its resolves. The instructions expected by the Greek representative are delayed by interruptions of the telegraph.

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War preparations at Athens continue.

The Athenian Banks loaned the Government 20,000,000.

Eastern dispatches report complications between Persia and Turkey. The Sultan's Ambassador at Teheran has withdrawn. Persia is massing troops on the northwestern frontier.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—Additional reinforcements for Cuba sail soon under Gen. Pelaz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senatorial contests show that Hamilton, from Maine, and Tipton, from Nebraska, are the favorites. Missouri advices indicate bolting from Carl Schurz, though his election is considered probable.

A concurrent resolution has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature asking for constitutional amendment extending suffrage regardless of sex or color.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court is considering Calderons land claims.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented, favoring Jumbo's civil service bill and female suffrage.

Several Senators are making personal explanations regarding newspaper charges of personal corruption in connection with the grants of lands to various railroads and other enterprises.

The House is engaged on matters affecting the District.

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A large number of business men throughout the country petition that the sales of bonds by the Government be only made after due notice, and sales of gold by auction.

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Mr. Kirkman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill legalizing coin contracts, reserving one hundred and forty millions annually from customs for the payment of interest and reduction of the principal of the public debt, authorizing the exchange of lawful money for a new 10-40, five per cent gold bonds to be used for that purpose; also, to issue Government demand notes not exceeding the coin in the treasury, to be used to the purchase in New York when in the market of six per cent securities, but the amount expended for any purpose not to exceed the amount of legal tenders surrendered for said bonds. The bill also authorizes national banks to issue gold notes to the extent of 65 per cent. of the amount of bonds which they may deposit as security, regardless of the present restriction of the total circulation to three hundred millions.

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A sharp earthquake occurred at Calcutta.

Napoleon, speaking from the throne, congratulated the members on the strength and harmony of the nation which was now ready to meet all events, the army and navy and resources being complete. He favored discussion not touching the constitution which was above discussion.

He concludes: "All governments are liable to error. Fortune smiles or declines to smile on all enterprises, but the country knows that there is no thought nor act of mine which is not given to the glory of France."

The Powers will be about 100.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette hopes that Parliament will not ratify the Alabama treaty, if recognition of the Confederate as belligerents is to be removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It is understood that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report on Virginia affairs to-morrow. There is good reason to believe that the report will be favorable to the wishes of the Virginia Conference Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—A strong effort is being made to effect the Peabody organization in this city. A meeting will be held to-night.

Senator Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Peace and Order, yesterday introduced a resolution that the Presidential electors recently chosen by the unrepentant portion of the people by this committee to have had peaceful and unobstructed opportunity to meet on the 25th inst., to cast the electoral vote for the State for Grant.

A resolution to-day was referred to the Judiciary Committee that it was not to cast the vote of the State for Grant.

Col. Casey, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, left for Washington to-night, and it is said will be applicant for the Governorship of the District. Senator Johnson in case of Fuller's rejection, and no hopes to hold over under Gen. Grant. Fuller and his friends favor Casey's appointment. Casey has stated that he has been promised the position of the Collectorship before the election in the event he was successful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Menard has reappeared. He was on Live Oak Point at a woman's rights convention held in a negro church. There were several women in male attire.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Sumner was re-elected.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.—John Scott was elected Senator.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—Mr. Chandler was re-elected.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Cortes still stand—Monarchists 200, Republicans 50, Revolutionists 50.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.—A dead body found in the mouth of the Cape Fear was picked up and buried—supposed from the wreck of the Evening Star.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19.—Gen. Sweeney and command returned from Ogeechee this morning. Everything quiet—all is now within reach.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Spanish Minister sent a copy of the Spanish decree, granting an extension of time of certain port duties, to Mr. Seward. Also, a decree to Mr. McCulloch, who replies accepting the terms because the Spanish decree is not sufficiently explicit. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a circular to-day.

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A chiel's cauring an' takin' notice,
An faults he'll prent it."

In accordance with the promise intimated in our last, Town Talk put on the handsome suit which was presented to him by Stockley & Co. as a New Year's present, and paid his respects to the Hon. Caleb Price, the Mayor of Mobile.

Town Talk found the distinguished gentleman arrayed in his best suit and in a noble mansion on Government street splendidly illuminated for our reception for like the masqueraders in St. Augustine, we had caused a pretty palpable hint to be given that we should be present, and should not object to a slight touch of the sublime. But the night only a small part of the ovation, for Town Talk soon discovered a table which sent forth fumes like the fabrics of old in their devotion to the Roman Emperor. But the amends for the grounding of the chicken salad and champagne soothed our nerves and entranced our senses as if they had been delivered by the famous transformation scene at Gold Drury.

This occasion afforded the Mayor an opportunity to introduce us in form to some of those official persons in his presence adorns the court of every great man, and we ventured to express our sentiments as to his honor to that effect.

"My dear general," said the Mayor, who always calls Town Talk by his alma title, "my dear general, what say you to go? I am just in the fix of a man who has on a stiff shirt collar."

"Yes," replied Town Talk, "I remember seeing a fellow who was in that fix. An acquaintance spoke to him who threw up by his side, 'My dear fellow!' said his collar, 'I am not your dear fellow,' pointing to his collar—'for don't you see the fix I'm in,' and then he stood as stiff as starch and white as chalk."

"Why yes," remarked Caleb, "that what about the pattern of it?"

"I'll tell you," replied Town Talk, as your manager are not at home at present, I'll tell you a story. Some years ago a rich farmer had agreed to meet his friends at a certain point on the road to the great criterion of merit. On the day appointed all the rest came, but the farmer was not there. Some of the company proposed to go without him, but the majority would not consent to it, and they waited for him. At last he arrived, and was received by a general shout of welcome.

"'Why, what's the matter with you?' said the farmer, 'you are always so facetious.'

"'Why,' said they, 'your parrot seems to have won the prize in the intelligence.'

"'Why, you?' remarked Caleb, 'that about the parrot?'

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26.

☞ Beher's oratory is a union of mumbling and shouting.

☞ The music in several Boston churches costs more than the preaching.

☞ It is said that Surratt is preparing for publication a narrative of his wanderings to escape judicial murder.

☞ Mr. Swetser's latest journalistic venture in New York is a morning daily called The City.

☞ Work to remove the Hell Gate obstructions in New York harbor was recently resumed.

☞ In the Nautical Almanac for 1869, one hundred and five newly discovered planets are entered. Astronomers are puzzled to find names for them.

☞ Garabaldi has a novel in press. It is on the highly sensational order, and is to appear simultaneously in Italian, French, English and German.

☞ An old man recently died in the lunatic gallery at Washington. He had not been long to the debate on the Andrew Murphy case.

☞ The Chicago cheese trade now boasts an annual business of $800,000. Three thousand tons of cheese were sold last year

☞ Counterfeit $20 legal-tender notes are said to be in private circulation in Atlanta, Ga. They are said to be dangerous counterfeits.

☞ The English papers call Texas the Empire State of the South, and are inducing a strong tide of emigration to it.

☞ The Prince of Wales and his family are in Sweden. Efforts are being made to get up a bear hunt for his amusement.

☞ News from Alaska states that Sitka is nearly depopulated, the Russians having departed for their mother country.

☞ A sister of Gen. Grant is the wife of the American consul at Leipsic, and is said to be very beautiful. She doesn't smoke.

☞ McPherson, clerk of the lower part of the Rump Congress, is engaged on a life of Thad. Stevens. If he proves himself a faithful biographer, his book will be no obscene for publication.

☞ When Kilpatrick received that service of silver in Hartford last Saturday, which had been announced for some weeks in the papers, he expressed himself as "completely taken by surprise."

☞ Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York was mentioned recently in a newspaper as Hascal Conkling, by a typographical error, as is supposed. We doubt if there was an error of any sort about the matter.

☞ A patent has been taken out for a new process in cigar making. The leaf tobacco is ground to a pulp and run off in sheets, as paper is made, done up and sold by the barrel or rum—and then every one makes his own cigar, if he pleases.

☞ Tennessee is shipping to Ohio cotton seed meal to be used as food for cattle. It will make butter so sticky that the man who eats it will never be able to open his mouth afterwards without pulling out both rows of teeth in the effort.

☞ Charles Dickens published a card in the London papers recently, denying the story of the late decease of his brother's widow in Chicago. He says that the lady is still alive and well, and that he is the trustee of her estate, now under a settlement.

☞ The Chicago "Sorosis" held its first public meeting about a week ago. Speeches were made by men and women in favor of female suffrage. They are now preparing a petition to Congress, praying that men be required by law to bear half the children.

☞ During the past three months there have been one hundred and fifty thousand new rifles sent from Providence, Rhode Island, to Europe. Over five thousand have been sent to Cuba, and six thousand muzzle-loaders transformed to breech-loading, shipped to Mexico.

☞ Mr. Cornell, the founder of the University that bears his name, informs young ladies who have applied to join the institution that they can be accommodated next fall. As there are a great many young men there already use number of applications from young women is very large.

☞ Cotton factories in Mississippi do not seem to do well. Those at Artesia and Enterprise have suspended, and the one in Winston county has sold out. Their failure must be due to bad management or the strange hostility of Southern people to their home productions.

☞ Anna Dickinson delivered a lecture recently at Cooper Institute on the subject of caste, which in her opinion is at present the great enemy of the American people. She thinks there is no hope for the country while any distinction is made between a white man and a negro. She evidently wants to marry a black buck.

☞ It appears that at the last convention of the Southern Press Association a resolution was adopted providing for the establishment of a paper depot at some central point—Augusta, Ga., for example. Mr. A. R. Lamar, President of the Association, calls upon the members to forward amount of their annual consumption of paper, size of sheet, &c.

The Mobile papers are not interested in any such central depot. They have the Chicasabogue mills near at hand to supply all the paper they want—of as good quality and at as cheap rates as can be obtained from Northern manufacturers.

☞ Columbus, Ga., has three cotton mills in "the full tide of successful operation." Two of them contemplate doubling their machinery this year. The total number of spindles in the three mills is 13,500. If some of our capitalists would only go to manufacturing—and would only fatten the geese instead of spending their whole time waiting to grab her golden eggs.

☞ The personal property picked up in the streets of Paris, in 1867, and handed to the police, amounted to 10,000 different articles. In addition to these, an equal number was found in public carriages, making a total of 38,000.

☞ A woman can keep a secret, for a San Francisco paper mentions a lady in that city who lately surprised her husband with a present on which she had been at work or two years in secret.

☞ The Republicans of Wheeling are supporting a "Citizens' ticket," consisting of both Democratic and Republican candidates.

☞ The population of Turkey is estimated at 40,000,000. Her army numbers a total of nearly 600,000. Her regular army is composed of 110,000 infantry, 17,280 cavalry, 7,800 artillery, 9,000 siege artillery, and 21,000 men of detached divisions, making a total of 156,400 men. The reserve army amounts to 200,000; the auxiliary troops to 100,000; the regular troops to 90,000.

☞ A correspondent sums up the mistakes of Washington journalism, as follows: "Submitting to be patronized, consenting not so much to be purchased and corrupted as to be persuaded, petted, put in silken fetters. What sort of a journalist is he who for a bow from a Senator will spike his ink-bottle, or for a smile from his wife will heat his indignation the less red and burning against the husband's crime?"

☞ La Vie Parisienne cleverly burlesques the precocious little girls of Paris. Among other good hits it puts into the following: Three little girls playing ladies—"Good morning, madame." "How do you do?" "Have you any children, madame?" "No, madame, not yet; and you, madame?" "Oh, madame, I had three the first year." "Do you nurse your children at your own breast, madame?" "My God, madame, I suckled the first one, but it exhausted me so much that my husband did not want me to continue. He then suckled the others."

DIED.

In New York, on the 11th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA R. JONES, of this city. Her remains will be brought here for interment.

LIST OF INTERMENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 24, 1869

Jan. 14—Allen Stevens, 1 mo, cc, spasms; Annie Wallace, 25 yrs, wc, pneumonia.
11—Willie Greenwood, 5 mos, c c, unknown; Male child of J. Miller, c c, stillborn; James Monroe, 4 years, c c, unknown; Gertrude Daniels, 32 yrs, w c, dropsy.
12—Infant son of Mrs. Mary Shipway; William Lewis Cooper, 15 mos, c c, accidental drowning.
13—Mary O'Pamby, 16 yrs, purpura hemorrhagia; Infant son of R T Stanard, 4 days, imperforate bowel; Rebecca Mills, 34 years, w c, no complaint; Agnes White, 36 years, w c, consumption.
14—John H Pinkel, 19 yrs, c c, unknown; Infant son of Mrs Brooker, 2 Tours, unknown.
15—George Ross, 47 yrs, carpenter; Joe, Alexander, 63 yrs, typhoid pneumonia; Son of Florence Dickerson, 1 mo, cc, unknown; Infant son of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, unknown.
16—Infant daughter of W W Sears, stillborn; John O. Friend, 55 years, general debility; Mary E. Farrell, 7 days, tetanus neonatorum.

NOAH HIGGINS, City Sexton.

Sporting Matters.

☞ THE MACHINE, CALLED MAN, is very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to cut out of order, and much more difficult to repair, than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers, made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is fastened too much, and badly fastened at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is accidentally maltreated. In the first place, no food which its juices are intended to digest, is too frequently thrown into it lightly, and in a half-masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot properly act upon it. The result is dyspepsia. Then comes the doctor, and, feeling the digestive organs weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing—as they always do—to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is invigoration. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, so good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives, combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet, and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last mentioned auxiliaries, the tonic and alterative properties of the compound will do much toward enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation. jan16odSaWw

Agents Wanted.

$75 TO $200 PER MONTH! I will pay Agents the above wages from twelve to twenty dollars per day selling the latest improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $10. For Circulars and Terms address C. SOWERS & CO.,
oct30 dAwly 280 South Third street, Phila., Pa.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, January 25, 1869.

GENERAL REMARKS

Our price lists and tables below will give a correct idea of the state of the market.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.—
The following are the closing rates:
GOLD—193@193¼, buying and selling.
EXCHANGE—Sterling, 60 days, 109¾ @ 110; New York Sight ¼ discount checking, and ¼@¾ dis. buying; New Orleans sight par @ ¼ prem.

COTTON—The receipts the past week sum up 13,241 bales, viz: From the Alabama river, 9036 bales; from the Tensas, 31 do; from the Warrior 2613, and 561 bales by the railroads; against 13,93 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 20,664 bales, viz: to Liverpool 8418; to New Orleans 378 bales, to Providence 1750, to Philadelphia 78, to New York 60, to Boston 1621.

At the close of our last weekly review we reported the market closing at 27¾@28c. for Middlings.

SATURDAY—There was only a moderate demand to-day—the market opened at 27¾c. but closed quiet at 28c. for Middlings. Sales 750 bales.

MONDAY—Sales of 1700 bales were made in the morning to two buyers on a basis of 27½@ 28c. for Middlings. After the receipt of mails the weekly accounts nothing was done, and the market closed quiet and dull. Middlings nominally 27c.

TUESDAY—There was a limited demand to-day; sales of 350 bales were made to two buyers. The market closed quiet at 26¾@27c for Middlings.

WEDNESDAY—There was a good and genuine demand during the day, which resulted in sales of 1200 bales. The market opened at 27c. and closed firm at 27½c for Middlings. Stock on sale light, and factors generally refusing to sell at quotations.

THURSDAY—A fair demand has existed to day amongst a few buyers. The market closed quiet at 26c for Middlings. Sales 1500 bales Stock offering light.

FRIDAY—There was a limited demand during the day. The market closed quiet at 26c for Middlings. Sales 620 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT—PORT OF MOBILE.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1867.....	bales 3,151
Received this week.....	13,241
Received previously.....	134,627 — 1,25,183
	147,290
Exported this week.....	10,084
Exported previously.....	81,281 — 91,272
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	56,017

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the River and Railroads since 1st September to date:

By the Alabama River...	Bales	1868. 1869. 1,218
By the Bigbee River.....	"	1,793 14,111
By the Warrior River.....	"	1,218 2,613
By the M. & O. Railroad.....	"	10,875 30,917
By the M. & O. Railroad.....	"	13,991 30,917
Total.....		188,128 288,897

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool very dull, and rates nominal—one chartered ship with upwards of 3000 bales ready to load, for which 7-32d, but for other vessels we hear of nothing less than 9-16d, and we quote with the nearest approximation to correctness. To Havre nothing doing, and rates are nominal. Coastwise quiet and unchanged. We quote: To Liverpool—by steam ¼ to ½c. by sail 9-16@¾c.; to Havre 1½c. Coastwise per ½ lb. by steam via Fernandina, 1c.

Per Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Charleston steamers:

To Baltimore, 9 bale.....	Comp'd.	Uncomp'd. $7.85
To Philadelphia, "	7.85	7.85
To New York, "	8.00	8.00
To Boston, "	8.15	8.15

Via Star Union Line, via Charleston:

To Philadelphia, per 100 lbs...	Comp'd.	Uncomp'd. $1.50
To New York, "	1.50	—
To Boston, "	1.75	—
To Providence, "	1.75	—
To Lowell, "	1.75	—
To Baltimore "	1.25	—
To Norwich "	1.75	—
To Springfield "	1.75	—

The following are the latest telegraphic markets:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Evening.—Cotton active—Uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 15,000 bales. Rosin dull.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Bullion has increased 1,000,000. Bourse firm—Rentes 72f. 2c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—Bonds quiet—7's, 94¼.

HAVANA, Saturday.—Sugar—Muscovados 11 @12½c; Cuba 11¾@12½c; Centrifugals 14¾@15c. Molasses 11¾@12c. Sterling 60 days eight, currency 35@36½ discount; short eight, 30@32 discount. Lard 20@ 21c. Bacon nominal, 18@c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Louisiana 6s, old 76¼; Levee 7-3's [illegible]; new 109¾; 7-3's 1867, 109¾; 7-3's 1868, 107¼.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton less active—sales 2000 bales. Flour active, 25@50c. steady. Wheat, a good export demand. Corn unchanged. Pork firm $30@$30 12½. Lard firm, 19½c. Whiskey quiet—sales $1 21@$1 23. Rosin dull—strained $2 75@$3 00. Turpentine 57c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Governments generally steady, south Carolinas, new, 65¾; Virginias, new 61. Money closed easy, 6@7 per cents. Sterling 9¾. Gold 35¾. Southern securities firm. Stocks active, closing unsettled and feverish.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cotton dull—middlings 26½@26¾ bid, new 26 bid. Cotton firm. Flour dull and 1 ower—Superfine $6 50@$7 00. Wheat dull—good Pennsylvania $2 75. Corn dull—prime white and yellow 86c. Oats quiet. Rye firm. Pork active, 42. Bacon—Sides 20c. Lard 20c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Flour, Family $7 00 @ 7 25. Corn quiet, 84@85c. Oats quiet and higher. Cotton higher—Middlings 26c, buyers at 26½c. Whiskey 98c. Pork $28. Bulk shoulders 14½c; sides held 15¾@15½c. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17½c. Lard, prime steam 18½c; kettle 19½c. Sugar 10@12c. Cheese 15@16c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Cotton nothing doing—middlings nominal at 26@26½. Wheat, fair at $2 00@$2 05. Corn 76@77c. Oats 37@40c. Pork $28 50@$29. Bulk Meats 12@13½c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; sides 17c. Lard 18½c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—Sales 91 hhds tobacco, common lugs to Hart county leaf $5 00@$6 50. Cotton 26½c. Mess Pork $30. Bulk Meats —shoulders 13½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear sides 18½c; clear ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19½c; all canvas. Lard—Prime—Superfine $19 @20c. Wheat $1 60@1 90. Oats 60@62c. Corn —Ear 80c. Rye $1 40@1 45. Whiskey, raw, free, $1 00.

River falling—10 feet 2 inches in canal by the gauge. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Cotton—receipts—today 6331 bales; receipts of the week, gross 28,716, net, 26,142; exports: to-day, 6005; of the week, Great Britain 6005; Continent 2012; Coastwise 14,682; stock 120,939. Sales of the week, 30,000 bales; middling declined ¼c; receipts active and large; advanced ¼@¾c; closing quiet and dull at yesterday's rates. Gold 35¾; Sterling 60. Commercial 109¾. Sight exchange, ¼@¾c. Flour quiet but firm—Superfine $8 25; XX $7 25; XXX $7 50@$8. Corn scarce and higher—white 85c. Oats 50@ 52c. Pork quiet, $30 50. Bacon—shoulders 14c; sides 17c. Lard—tierces 20c; kegs 21c. Sugar and Molasses firm and unchanged. Whiskey dull—Western received, Omnibus $1 05; Coffee firm and none in first hands—fair 14@ 15c; prime 15½@16c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Cotton opened steady but closed dull—middlings 25½c; receipts 1061 bales; sales 700 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 23.—Market quiet but firm—sales 500 bales; receipts 600 bales; Middlings 26c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet but unchanged; sales 300 bales; receipts 439 bales; exports, coastwise, 1664 bales; Middling 26½c.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, SHIP TIMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.

☞ Our country readers will observe that the following quotations are the wholesale prices, and that rates in every instance are higher for small transactions. The table of quotations at which country orders can be filled will be found under another heading.

BAILING STUFF—Market dull. Demand light. India, in bales, 9c. India Bagging in rolls, Mobile measurement, 9@—c, according to weight and width. Power loom Bagging, 2 lbs., 22@23c.; 1 lbs. 20@21c; hand loom Bagging, 1½ lbs., 18@19c.; 1 lbs., 16@—c. Machine Rope 10@—c. per lb. Iron Ties 7½@8c. per lb. Stock of all kinds of bailing stuffs ample.

BACON—Is very scarce, but must soon decline. Clear Sides are scarce and sell for 19½@19¾c.; Clear Rib, 18½@18¾c.; Ribbed Sides, nominal; Shoulders scarce, 14¾@15c. Canvassed Hams, 18@19c.; Plain Hams, —c. Breakfast Bacon, 20c. Sugarcured Hams, 19@c. Demand and stock light.

BUTTER—We quote at 45@47c.

BRAN—Demand light; sales scrmads at $1 30 @ $1 32½ per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—We quote: Fall Weight, 45c. Short Weight 18c. @ lb; Sperm, 47c.

CEMENT—Demand fair, only retail business doing, at $3 @ $3 25 @ bbl.

COFFEE—Fair, 20¾@21½c.; Prime to Choice, 24@25c.

CORN—Western, Mixed, 80@81; White, Mobile, $1. Alabama and Mississippi Corn 80@ 85c. for Mixed.

CHEESE—E. D. Selling at 22@23c.; W. R. 22@c.; N. Y. 27c.

FERTILIZERS—There is but little demand for articles belonging to this head. We quote Para, Peruvian Guano, 75@c.; Pacific Guano, do.; Baugh's Hawkens Superphosphate Lime, $75@$80; Chicago Bone Fertilizer, 75@$80; Rhodes' Superphosphate of Lime—J. W. Purse $65 per M; Stimulex, Cypress, $60; a $65 per M.

MEAL—Selling at 9 @$1 40, according to grade.

MAST STICKS—None in market.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet. Rosin, No. 1 $2@$2 50; No. 2 $2@$2 25. Spts. Turpentine 48. Tar scarce in market.

OATS—Inferior to prime on the wharf at 80@85c.

PORK—$28.00@$31.00

OIL—Linseed, Raw, Linseed No.1, $1 30; Spirits, $1 50; Boiled Linseed, Winter, nominal; Kerosene, 50@55c.; Linseed, $1 @$1 10.

POTATOES—Selling—Irish, $4.50@ $5.00 per bbl.

RICE—We quote very scarce at 7½@8c. per lb. Carolina Planter selling at $5 50@$6 per bbl.

POTASH—The only article which has limited the demand to immediate necessity. We hear of sales of 300 bbls More, in lots of 50 to 100 bbls at 9½c. remarking the larger rate could be obtained for 50 bbls.

SALT—Liverpool Ground Alum Salt

13
5/13/73
1-5
1-24

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

BY EGGLESTON, McGUIRE & CO. MOBILE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. NEW SERIES, VOL. III, NO. 40.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 13.
SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.
FEB A.....$2
FOR S.....5
CLUB.....25
CLU.....40
FO COPIES.....10c
ADVERTISEMENTS—$1.50 per
Five lines or less, each insertion
meroy's Democrat.
This paper has a wonderful circulation. In nearly every town in the country the debating and wrangling men are getting up clubs for it. It is the boldest, sharpest paper published, and walks into Congress and the Bondholders regardless of results. The paper has over fifty thousand subscribers in the State of New York alone. Send for sample copies, which are sent free, and ask for yourselves. Address M. M. MERCY, Printing House Square, New York City.
of Danger &
Invitation
"To
Number
ed
old be
Plantation
household necessity
Invigorator,
preparations, is without a parallel in the history of the world. Over five million bottles were sold in the past twelve months and the demand is daily increasing. Rich and poor, young and old, invalids, physicians and clergymen, find that it revives drooping spirits, invigorates to the system, vigor to the mind, and is exhaustless nature's great restorer. It is compounded from the celebrated Calisaya Bark, the celebrated Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is all preserved in pure St. Croix Rum. It is sold by all respectable dealers in every town, parish, village and hamlet through North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean.
MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. Jy30eod1y&Wtf

The communication from "Druid" that appears in another column will be read with interest.

The subject is one of vital importance to our people, and the writer is in every sense of the word a responsible gentleman. He is a Northerner on a visit to the South for the first time, and is deeply impressed with what he has seen here. He fully appreciates our necessities and the manner in which they are to be met.

The disgraceful scenes that occurred in the Congress during the counting of the Presidential vote, have their counterpart in history only in the brutal body of fanatics that deluged France with blood during the latter part of the last century. Civilized people will call blessed any power that disperses such an assembly of rapacious blackguards.

The New Orleans papers of yesterday are filled with accounts of *Mardi Gras* doings in the Crescent city.

The Mystick Krewe represented the Five Senses, and the exhibition was of high praise. Their tableaux were exhibited at the Opera House, instead of [illegible] formerly.
[illegible] enting the sense
[illegible] in honor of
[illegible] of the
follows
[illegible] ing the
[illegible] procession
[illegible] mmon and
[illegible] upon which
[illegible] the fifty or more
[illegible] ngun a downward
[illegible] dement instantly
[illegible] only upon the balcony, but among those on the street. Gradually settling forward, the balcony dumped quietly and harmlessly the great majority of those upon it into the gutter, but when it was relieved of its weight, it flew back towards the wall of the building with tremendous force. One lady sought to save herself by catching hold at an iron bar which ran out from the building to support a sign. She would have escaped harmless, however, if the balcony had not rebounded; but as it was, she was caught between the wall and the rebounding scaffold, and was a great sufferer by the accident.
Harper's Weekly wonders that [illegible] does not "rebel" anew when [illegible] the Stiltz remains that have [illegible] down here in official capacities. [illegible] yet [illegible] took a buster [illegible] ain family of [illegible] at the state of
[illegible] editor of the Brenham [illegible]ner, Mr. G. W. Reynolds, shot and killed a Federal soldier, a short time since, who entered his room at the dead of night. Mr. Reynolds surrendered himself to the authorities and was placed under bonds of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the District Court.

A man in Portland, Maine, is compiling a cyclopedia of meanness. He is in an excellent place to find specimens.

The Last Bold Stroke for Spoils.

As a bold movement upon the pocket and rights of the people, the late action of the Boards composed of negroes and white men who have placed themselves on an equality with negroes, surpasses all that have heretofore been made in this city since Mongrel-Jacobin rule became a fact.

That great and magnanimous friend of the blacks, from Chicago, Albert Gerin, whose holy zeal has led him since his arrival here to seek every office within sight, had been elected city printer by the Boards he secured of being bribed, and perhaps he was not to out of his reckoning. But the office of city printer with the salary attached, one thousand dollars a year, was not enough to satisfy the greasy Chicago patriot. What was a thousand dollars to a man who had aspired to a seat in the U. S. Senate? There is only one way by which he could make the thing pay, as a man of his expensive habits must be paid, and that was to induce the "bribed" Boards to abolish the following ordinance:

ARTICLE II. PUBLICATION OF ORDINANCES.

Sec. 2. *Be it ordained*, That there shall be a city printer elected annually in convention, who shall receive such salary, and give such bond, as may be determined from time to time by the corporate authorities.

Sec. 3. It shall be his duty to print and publish in the city of Mobile, all laws, ordinances, by-laws, resolutions, and the proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council and conventions, and all other public acts relating to the general weal, officially made, enacted, ordained or passed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Mobile, at each session, last held by them, before said publication, within three days after the same has been passed by either board; and further to print and publish in such manner, and for such time, as the Mayor or the city shall direct, all advertisements, notices or other acts, (except tax lists,) as may be deemed necessary, expedient, or proper by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city; all of which must be inserted on the second or third pages of said official journal as now constituted, and not elsewhere.

Sec. 4. That unless otherwise expressly provided, no ordinance, nor repeal of an ordinance, shall be of force until three days after its publication, excluding the first day of publication.

Sec. 5. It shall be his duty to have present at each regular and called meeting of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, and at every meeting of the Boards in convention, some competent person as a reporter, who shall faithfully and correctly report all of the proceedings of said bodies, which shall be published within three days after such meetings or conventions; any failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance (without good excuse shown) shall subject the city printer to such fine as the Mayor may impose, not exceeding fifty dollars.

As Griffin prints a paper only once a week, his election to the office of City Printer was a mere farce; one in fact with whose requirements he could not comply so long as the ordinance copied above remained in force. And, like the enterprising patriot that his raid on the orphan's fund proves him to be, he decreed that the ordinance, as Blucher "went for" Napoleon at Waterloo.

The Boards, that according to this enterprising Chicagoan had been bribed to defeat him and his associate McKinistry, were manipulated by him with an ease that goes further to substantiate his former charges than all the arguments and proofs he has tried to bring.

If the Boards opposed Griffin on a former occasion for the sake of principle, why did they adhere to him on the one in question? The same principle was at stake on both occasions.

In the election of city officers, these "bribed" Boards preferred Rube Lewis, a Democrat, for the office of city assessor, to this same Griffin for whose pecuniary accommodation they have annulled a healthful city ordinance, over the veto of the Mayor.

Griffin is a deeper plotter than we gave him credit for. Not only has he induced the "bribed" Boards to commit an act that places them completely at his mercy, but he has made them pay him handsomely for it out of the people's money.

It is evident that on the occasion under consideration, whatever may have happened before, the Boards were not bribed, unless Griffin did it himself, and we believe that he is too economical. Besides it is more likely that he himself was bribed than that he bribed anybody. The late action of the Boards may have been influenced by the necessity of making Griffin suppress certain information in his possession. Whether bribes were used or not on a former occasion, of course we do not pretend to say at *present*. But we feel it to be our duty to the negro boys whose vanity has led them to take seats on the Boards, to say that in receiving a bribe, as Griffin has publicly accused them of doing, they commit a penitentiary offence, and if Griffin ever takes the notion they may be bound for Wetumpka before a week passes. Once there, even the poetical genius of a Carraway will not save them; although like the Athenian prisoners at "Syracuse, who were treated well in proportion to the number of lines they could repeat from Euripides, they may touch the stony hearts of their jailers by singing the parody on Father Grimes by their great cropper-crown poet.

As for the white men in the Boards no respectable person feels as much interest in them as in the negroes, for they are not so worthy of it. The greater portion of them accepted appointments professedly at the request of property holders. Are they serving property holders by voting to abolish an ordinance that stood between an insatiable political glutton like Griffin and the money of these same property holders? Away with all such pretence! Men who have been wearing the mask of conservative legislators of the city, feigning to be independent of party, show signs of being the mere whining tools of the Mongrel-Jacobinism that has already robbed the people of their liberties and are now stealing their money.

With further developments we may feel called upon to pluck the masks from the faces of these balancing hypocrites and, removed by the sickly grins that overspread the features of some, pillory them before a public laughing and indignant by turns.

At the same time we shall give praise where it is due, and justice compels us to say here that there are honorable exceptions to those whom we have alluded to above, and that Carraway is of the number. Mulatto, as he is, he has more sense and consistency than nine-tenths of his full blooded white associates. See the votes in proceedings of the Boards lately published.

Circuit Court.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The second section of the act of the last Legislature opening judgment and granting new trials on certain cases, has been decided by Judge Elliott, of the Circuit Court of Mobile, to be unconstitutional.

Motion having been made in several cases to open judgments and grant new trials under the second section of the Act of Dec. 17, 1868, the constitutionality of said section was maintained by Col. William Boyce, Judge Napier and Hon. Lyman Gibbons, and opposed by Col. Thos. H. Herndon and Judge McKinstry. After taking the subject un. der consideration Judge Elliott pronounced the following opinion:

W. W. McGuire vs. James W. Russell; Mrs. M. Rebs vs. John M. Flanagan. Thomas P. Brewer vs. H. & A. Strouse & Co.

These cases are submitted to the Court upon motions made by the defendants respectively for new trials under the provisions of the second section of an Act of the Legislature of Alabama, approved Dec. 17, 1868, entitled "An act to declare void certain judgments and to grant new trial in certain cases therein mentioned and to repeal section 2,876 and 2,877 of the Revised Code of Alabama," which section is in the following words: "Be it further enacted, That in all cases where judgments or decrees have been rendered since the first day of January, 1865, to this date, by reason of the contract of mortgage; which effectually impaired the right incident to, and attached to it by the laws in force at its date, was void. No agreement or contract can create more binding obligations than those fastened by the law; which the law creates, and attaches to contracts.

This is the summing up of the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, from Chief Justice Marshall and his noble galaxy of associates, confirmed and elaborated by Chief Justice Taney and his equally illustrious compeers.

The obligation of the contract between the parties in the cases at the bar, that is: in Krebs vs. Flanagan and Brewer vs. Strouse, was to perform the promises and undertakings contained therein; the right of the plaintiffs was to damages for the breach thereof, to bring suit, and obtain judgment, to take out and prosecute an exception against the defendants till the judgment was satisfied pursuant to the existing laws.

Those laws giving these rights were as perfectly binding on the parties, and as much a part of the contract as if they had been set forth in its stipulations in the very words of the law relating to judgments and executions.

I am impelled, therefore, to the conclusion that the second section of the Act of the Legislature of Alabama, approved Dec. 17th, 1868, is in conflict with the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Alabama, and utterly void. Such being the case, of course the defendant in McGuire vs. Russell equally with the defendants in the other two cases are not entitled to the relief they seek under it.

I may err, but if so, it has been that I have been compelled to come to this conclusion by a sense of duty; trusting that I have not encroached upon the prerogatives or powers of the legislative branch of the State government.

I have not discussed the other points raised in these cases, not only because the view I have taken is decisive, but also because the important and interesting question involved in these cases were sprung upon the Court in the closing hours of the term, and if I had had the inclination, time was wanting to examine the authorities any further than upon the point I have discussed in this opinion.

Let the motions in those cases be discharged with costs.

An actor ought to be a happy man. His work is all play.

News by Telegraph

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Peter Barnberger shot his mistress and himself. Both are dying. Caused by jealousy.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Whalen was hung to-day. No demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Gov. Smith, of Alabama, departed for home to-day.

Gen. Grant and Colfax will be officially informed of their election Saturday.

Dr. Mudd's pardon will reach him by the middle of next week.

Customs for the week ending the 6th $6,000,000.

The Reconstruction Committee's vote on admitting Mississippi, was—ayes Bingham, Norris and Payne. Nays—Boutwell, Brooks, Beck, Beaman and Farnsworth.

It is confidently asserted that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow on Virginia.

SENATE.—The bill for a bridge between New York and Brooklyn, was tabled.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill amending army rules and regulations.

Mr. Davis presented the following joint resolution:

That the noisy and disorderly conduct of Benj. F. Butler and other members of the House during the counting of votes for President and Vice President, whereby said business was disturbed and obstructed, is disreputable to said Benj. F. Butler and other representatives acting with him, and an insult to the people of the United States."

The resolution went over under the rules.

A bill providing for the execution of judgments in the Capital, was passed.

A resolution for printing medical and surgical history of the rebellion, was recommitted.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Currency bill.

Conkling felt satisfied that the country must wait for extrication from financial difficulties until the advent of a new Secretary of the Treasury. Several long speeches were made.

A bill allowing machinery imported for repairs free of duty, passed.

HOUSE.—All day was devoted to Butler's resolution censuring Wade and the Senate. Bingham denounced Butler's conduct and resolution fiercely.

The House meets to-night to consider the invalid pensions, and resume Butler's resolution in the morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House election committee held a meeting this morning when Mr. Upson, who has charge of the preparation of the report on the Louisiana contested election case submitted to the Committee the points of his report which was approved. It is against admission of Simon Jones on the ground that he was not elected, but that Col. Mann, deceased, was elected, and that neither Col. Hunt nor Menard, the colored claimant, are entitled to a seat, because the election was invalid on account of intimidation, &c. The report will be completed on Monday.

A majority report favoring the admission of Col. Hunt, is made by Kerr and Chandler.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The greatest interest is felt in the proceedings of the constituent Cortes, a session of which commenced to-day. Remore will certainly be chosen President. A majority of the members favor selecting Ferdinand, the father of the reigning King of Portugal, as the future ruler of Spain. Should he refuse, then the Duke of Montpensier will probably be chosen.

The movements of Carlists in Guipocoa Biscay and Alava, commonly known as the "Basque" provinces, are quite active. The Federal government is watching the frontier closely.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Fuller's Railroad bill is more objectionable than the one vetoed. It not only compels railroads to adopt cheap uniform fare, but prevents their granting commutation, excursion or half fare tickets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the time of the inauguration approaches, the anxiety to learn Grant's Cabinet increases. Some of the most prominent Republicans express themselves entirely ignorant, and it is not known that any of them have been consulted. There is very great anxiety in Radical circles.

The bitter contest in the House over the proceedings growing out of yesterday's events in joint convention, increases uneasiness.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 11.—Whalen's last words were God save Ireland, God save my soul.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The House of Lords met, but without action adjourned to the 16th.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Twenty Carlists, in attempting to cross the frontier, were arrested by a body of the French Corps of Observation and sent to Bayonne.

A dispatch from Lisbon mentions the project for Iber an Union, is again rumored.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Telegraphic communication with Sagua La Grande has been restored.

It is reported that the leaders in the sugar district of Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and Trinidad are Adolfo Cavada and his brother Frederick Cavada. Adolfo Cavada was formerly American Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, and was moved at the request of Lersundi. He was colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of zouaves during the American war. Frederick was until last week American Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, and has just resigned.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—A person painted black climbed the outer walls of Fort Hanta for the purpose of exploding the powder magazine. He was discovered by the sentinel who wounded him.

The planters held a meeting and passed a resolution guaranteeing $5,000,000 loan by ten per cent. of their property. The merchants had a meeting to-night for the purpose of raising money to assist the government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The spirit prevading the House may be imagined from the following extracts from yesterday's proceedings:

"I take back nothing."

Mr Bingham—"Then I ask the House to compel you to take back your revolutionary resolution. That is something that the gentleman cannot retract, and I denounce it here to-day before the House and before the people of the country as being as unwarranted as any act of the session. I denounce, as a representative of the people, this attempt to inaugurate a revolution on the floor of this House. I will oppose the reference of the resolution as seeking to commit the House in some sort to a challenge of your own law. How would it look for us to refer another resolution suggested by the speech of the gentleman, (Mr. Butler,) and that is, that the House should be authorized to use the gentleman's language, 'If the Senate would not retire from the Joint Convention, to kick it out.' The gentleman from Massachusetts should be the captain in the kicking operation. [Laughter.] I think the gentleman cannot palmey his speech in that behalf, which brought down the galleries and split the ears of groundlings, and it is illustrated the animus of his resolution. I denounce it here as a resolution of revolution. I denounce it as a resolution of anarchy. The idea of the House of Representatives kicking the Senate of the United States! About the time that you will have kicked the law-making power out of existence you will have proved greater architects of your country's ruin than did the million of men who for five years waged war upon your Constitution and your laws, drenching your land with blood and righteous law over with graves."

Mr. Butler, (aside)—I always did like that speech of Mr. Bingham's, (laughter.)

Ingher (Mr. Schenck)—I have not the slightest idea of proposing the censure of the speaker. I think he was excited like the rest of us.

Mr. Colfax—He was not.

Mr. Schenck—There is only a difference of opinion about that.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—SENATE—After reports of Committees not including the Judiciary on Virginia, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

HOUSE—A privileged resolution of Butler's was resumed.

The Supreme Court heard argument on a writ of prohibition against Virginia, restraining Judge Underwood from nullifying the action of courts whose officers are ineligible under the 14th Amendment. The Reconstruction Committee further considered Mississippi without action.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the burning of the steamboat Mattie Stephens, in Caddo Lake, on Red river last night, at midnight. Sixty-three lives were lost, among them W. A. Broadwell, T. L. Lyle and son, Frank New Orleans. The survivors, forty-three in number, were taken to Jefferson on the steamer Dixie. The boat and cargo is a total loss. Amount not ascertained.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—The Legislature to-day passed almost unanimously a resolution to elect Representatives to the United States Congress, on the first Monday in April.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—HOUSE—The bill allowing the crew of the Kearsarge $100,000 prize money for destroying the privateer Alabama, was passed.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill organizing a Provisional Government for Mississippi. It authorizes the reassembling of the Convention forthwith by order of the President thereof, and in case of his failure within thirty days by order of the Commanding General of the District. Said Convention in addition to its present powers shall appoint a Provisional Governor, and may remove and appoint all State, county, township and other officers of Provisional Government, and authorizes the Provisional Governor to remove and appoint registrars and judges of elections, and submit to the people with or without amendments the Constitution hereinfore framed by the Convention. The bill exempts from attachment or sale of household property or implements to the value of $500. It authorizes the Convention to pass ordinances consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the protection of life, liberty and property. The Convention not to continue in session more than thirty days, nor allow members more than five dollars each per day, nor more than ten cents per mile. The mileage ordinance of the Convention to remain in force until disapproved by Congress or until the State is admitted. Jury trials for offences against the State laws are ordered. Military commanders shall aid the Provisional Government in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws. After adjournment of the Convention, the Provisional Government may remove and appoint officers subject to the orders of the President of the United States; may at any time remove the Governor and appoint a successor. State and Federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction in offences against a fair and free vote. Poll tax shall not exceed one dollar and a half per year. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted after a severe struggle.

Butler's resolution and several amendments were tabled.

A bill authorizing a military and postal Railroad from Washington to New York was passed, 100 to 54. Recess.

The House considers the tax bill tonight.

SENATE—After considering several private bills, the concurrency bill was discussed to adjournment.

It is stated that Gen. Longstreet is an applicant for the New Orleans Collectorship.

There was a full Cabinet to-day.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee heard Generals Freemont and Hetzelsteiman to-day in favor of the road over 32d parallel.

James Lyon addressed the Supreme Court in support of the writs of prohibition against Underwood.

A. R. Galgan was in court to take care of the interest of J. Phillips, sentenced for wife murder, rescued by Underwood's ruling, but made no argument. There was no argument in opposition to the writ.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The city is profusely ornamented in honor of the assembling Cortes. Serrano made a congratulatory address.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Supreme Court Mr. Evarts stated that he had been served by petitioners with a notice of an application for Habeas Corpus for the Tortuga prisoners, but unless the court issued him notice he would consider the motion ex parte.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Evening—Arrests continue frequent by the military and police throughout the Island. Among the prisoners are many well known planters, merchants and lawyers.

The English Consul at Cardenas among those arrested.

The Prensa says at present Jo Pinalta and Canovas are the rebel leaders in the Central ment. No other chiefs with men appeared. The number of rebels at Cabarons is supposed to be 2,000.

The meeting of merchants last night, to raise funds for the government left no decisive result. A united committee of merchants and planters was appointed with instructions to report a plan for supplying the needs of the government quickly, and securely without imposing additional burdens upon the middle or poorer classes.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 13.—In the act enforces the provisions of the civil rights bill was ratified by the General Assembly to-day.

"Druid," the correspondent of the United Irishman, draws the following amusing and truthful picture of a scene in the Louisiana Mongrel Legislature:

Squeezing myself in between two mummified gentlemen as black as midnight, I looked down upon a wild Turkish bath.

There was a resolution before the House to pay every bill which appeared to the majority just and proper.

Now with assemblyman Murrell aged negro, who was formerly a ... odist preacher and a slave. I have ... most of the negro minstrel comedians of our time, and heard them make "stump" speeches, but I doubt if there is one in the wide world who could imitate Murrell. He is an old man, a little stooped, with white curly wool on his ebony head. His face has an expression of fanatical piety. The resolution will pass, but not before the aged brings his powers into requisition, and puts in his protest. He was just rising in his seat as the time bowed my way to the front of the gallery. There is a broad smile on the countenance of every one around me—a rich scene is going to be enacted—Murrell is going to speak. Before commencing, however, he carefully adjusts his spectacles, reads over a few notes which he scrawled upon a piece of crumpled paper during the debate, puts his glasses away again in a tin case, which seems with a spring, and then goes at it in dead earnest.

The tone which followed may be more easily imagined than described, for it began at a deep pitch. He smacked his lips, looked at the speaker, next at the house, and at last at the gods in the gallery. Then, after addressing the speaker, he rattled away with terrible impetuosity, and working himself into paroxysms of the wildest frenzy, to the great amusement of the Hodes and the "reconstructed" in the gallery, who laughed and cheered immoderately while Murrell belched forth his jumbling, incoherent invectives against "corruption in high places," the "dearness of pork," the "damnation" that was sure to overtake evil doers, the "fire and brimstone" that would be in store for any man who would so far forget his duty to "God and the Republican party," as to vote for the resolution. Here Murrell stopped, being quite exhausted, and looked round at Mr. J. T. Hanlon, an Irish "carpet-bag" member, who bears a not entirely enviable reputation. Like Senator O'Hara, he belongs to a class who are not much respected by their countrymen. With grave dignity, the aged legislator closed, and then sat down amid a storm of applause from his brethren in the gallery.

Scenes like this are quite common. When Murrell is to speak, there is sure to be a full house. But I have seen enough for one day of that body, to satisfy me that Northern statesmen are driving matters too fast.

I see Mr. Disraeli and the Vi... countess every now and then takin... quiet walk, arm in arm, in Picc... the most crowded part of th... End. His hair is suspicious... it gets bucker, strange to ... age. His wife I regret to see, ... feeble. His arm is an absolute nec... He is his senior by some years. ... affectionate care and attention o... to her ladyship is a pleasant ... in his character. He is of course re... cognized by many of the passers-by, but there is no rude staring or mobbing. A glance at his face, and perhaps a half-turned figure to look at him after he has passed, is all the notice he receives.—London Letter.

In Montana lately, a Mr. W... trated what he supposed to be a pa... grizzly to his lair in the mountains. ... undaunted hunter followed him to ... den, where he dispatched him with a co... mon shot-gun. Imagine, if you can, ... trembling surprise when he dragged h... game to the light and found he ha... been slaying an enormous mountai... lion, one of the most ferocious beasts ... the forests.

Old epitaphs are not ... being peculiar, in a Sussex, ... graveyard is this inscription: ... Bassett, the old clerk of th... has continued in the office ... sexton for the space of 4... melody was warbled forth ... passed a resolution guaranteeing $5... and was buried on the 30th of Se... 1809.

A certain Congressman write... a literary lady friend that he is sorry ... refuses her the use of his fac simile stamp for franking her manuscripts and proofs, as it had been used to send over the country an ointment, warranted to cure scald-head and ringworm.

The white of an egg in sweetened water is a French cure tor croup, said to be sure. To be given in repeated doses so long as necessary.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile. Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 15.

Mobile.

Every citizen of Mobile ought to feel encouraged at the present condition of its business as compared with other seasons since the close of the war.

Last year and the year before, our cane seemed nearly desperate, as did indeed that of the whole South, with its labor system, ruined, our great staple bringing a price that scarcely paid the cost of cultivation in addition to the consequent tax that was levied on it, and the planters forced to go in debt for the necessaries of life.

The change from such a condition of things is complete as it is gratifying. Last year's cotton crop brought a remunerative price, and it was not confined as the sacrifice of other farm products and for the benefit of the Federal tax-gatherer. The money for it went into the hands of the planter and enabled him to pay his debts where he possessed such blessings, and where he had not, to prepare for future operations on a larger scale.

The result to Mobile is that she has done and is doing a business that is enough, to make all interested in her welfare put on cheerful faces and trust confidently for her future. The opening list of her inland factors is as large as with last year, is one sure index of her present prosperity. But a still surer one is found in the number of her merchants in every line of business.

We hear of one dry goods merchant selling two hundred thousand dollars worth of goods during last month, and grocers, druggists, &c., from what we can learn, are doing fully as well as their dry goods neighbors. As for newspapers, another certain index of a city's prosperity, we can speak for ourselves. The Tribune is doing better than it ever did before—taking in more money, and on account of its present size, which we confess is inconveniently crowded, having to pay out.

Mobile is accumulating capital for the first time probably in three years. It is to be hoped that some of it will show itself after awhile in manufacturing enterprises of various sorts. The formation of a company for a wagon and plow manufactory is one step in that very right and proper direction.

☞ Among the Southern gentlemen who regarded the election of Grant as the signal for leaving their native land was our friend John Walker, esq., of Greensboro'.

Only a few days ago we heard that he had settled in a thriving town on the Central Pacific railroad, in California, and backed by his talents and energy, was rapidly winning for himself a front place in his profession, the practice of the law.

A student at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, when the war broke out, Mr. Walker linked his fortune with that of his native country, and served with gallantry at Hampton Roads, Drewry's Bluff, and on the high seas under Capt. Maury (cousin of the great scamp).

Thrown upon his own resources after the termination of hostilities, he studied law, and as a member of the firm of Walker, Pittman & Co., of Greensboro, he won for himself in a short time, a position that many would be content to attain after years of labor and waiting.

All success to him in the new field upon which he has entered.

Insurance Item.

During the year ending 31st December, 1867, the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of the State of New York situated $36,960,193, and paid losses of $32,182,404.

The Life Insurance Companies of the State received during the year $26,042,001 in premiums, and paid losses amounting to $4,229,941. On the 31st of December, 1867, their assets amounted to $60,329,979.

What an extraordinary business this is! And the wealth of the companies will in the course of time be now comparatable. Something cheaper ought to be devised, and it, as we understand the Family Relief Society of Mobile.

NORTHERN SYMPATHY WITH REBELS.—The New York Times says:

It is a little curious to observe with what delight we hear of a rebellion against any government, no matter what it is or where it it, so it be not our own. We don't stop to inquire into the objects of the revolt, its motives or chances of success, or whether it is likely to benefit or ruin those who engage in it. If it is only a rebellion against a government, that is all that we ask. It is with all our sympathies—all our good wishes—all the help we can give it without getting into trouble ourselves. The Fenians in Ireland—the bandits in Crete starving in hopes of overthrowing the Turkish Government—the Spanish Liberals overthrowing the Church, and now the Cubans rebelling against the Spanish Liberals—they have the sympathy and encouragement of the people. The prevailing idea with us on this subject seems to be that all government is bad and ought to be overthrown, and that we are bound by our principles, our traditions and our interests to help those lovers of spirits who rebel against authority anywhere or whatever it may be. We would think our own experience should teach us the necessity of some discrimination in this matter. We insisted that no foreign nation should sympathize with our rebels, no matter what they might think about the causes of their rebellion. The whole thing was none of their business. Have we any more concern with Crete, or Spain, or Cuba, or Ireland, than England had during our war?

The Laws of the Medes and Persians.

We entertain a religious belief that our much abused Southern land is yet destined to be the seat of a grander civilization than ever, we think otherwise when we regard her vast area of arable soil, her beneficent climate, the variety of her agricultural products, her boundless mineral resources, her great river systems!

Upon no other land under the sun has God bestowed so many blessings as on ours. In no other land is it so easy as in ours to support life and its attendant comforts. For in the tropics, where a few banana plants and cocoanut trees will support a large family, high civilization, for reasons that we shall not inquire into now, does not take root. But our climate is nearly the equivalent of those where the finest and highest civilizations have bottled and ripened, as of Italy, Greece and Asia Minor.

God has been lavish with his gifts. The rest remains with ourselves.

In the march of civilization we went as far as we could go under the old system of labor, we could go no further. We needed our goal as early as the days of Washington, and were it in our hands pleasantly to decide, we would not go any step beyond that.

By what rarer method can we jump out of a whole people than by taking their best representative man as a model. Washington was the exponent of the Southern civilization of his day, as Lee now is of his.

How slight the change we have undergone, when we test it by a comparison of Washington with the latter!

But leave men out of the question, and judge by cot' women, still more exalted guardians of customs, still truer exponents of their social civilization.

The Southern woman of to-day, where uncorrupted by the poison of Yankee innovation, will bear a favorable comparison with the mother of Washington.

Some may claim that she is not superior to the woman of whom the latter was a type, because she possesses more general knowledge. "Knowledge is power," but it cannot make a woman a lady in the true sense of the word. No boarding school made the true Southern woman of to-day, or could have made her mother. It was the loving influence of her home—the inner life of home—that made her what she is. And what is that?

See her among her friends—all grace, simplicity and hospitality; among her household—all purity, self-denial and thoughtfulness; among the poor and dependent—all goodness, charity and thoughtfulness. But above all see her in the dark hour of her country's trial, when the hope of her race when men despair—choking down her tears while she sends her loved ones forth to battle.

The civilization that is afterwards spread from Greece to Rome, and took permanent root among the then barbarous nations of Western Europe, which have remained to this day the foundation of civilization in the valley of the Mississippi and Pacific slope, is to spread as firmly as to fasten there, and assimilate to itself as was the case in Europe, the barbarian hordes that successively invaded the land. Had it been so, great and powerful nations, rivals of England and France, would dwell where now, "the wander ing Arab's tent is spread," and Babylon the abandoned even by her bats and owls!

Old forms, laws and customs challenge the respect and veneration of every conservative people; but the people that cling to them with too great tenacity will find themselves left behind in the march of civilization, their land covered over with the dust of decay, and themselves at the mercy of any energetic neighbor who may choose to oppress them. Man cannot remain stationary. He must go forward or backward, and he may go backward with all the good forms of his forefathers in his grasp.

All the world is changing, and we must take advantage of the change, or be left behind by those who do.

For nearly a century we Southern people sat still—doing little more than extending the area of our fields with the help of implements made for our money by our more enterprising neighbors.

The consequence is that in spite of all the courage and endurance displayed by our people we fell a prey to the North. We were conquered by Yankee machinery.

Let us hasten then to seize that weapon. Away with the "law of the Medes and Persians" that it is not respectable to be a mechanic!

The man who can build a steamengine, a ship, a church, according to symmetry his proficiency in the mechanic arts, is the future king of this country, and more, its restorer.

The mechanic arts are the Macedonian Phalanx of our age. Let us master them.

With them we can secure power, and with power a government adapted to our wants. This Southern land will yet be the land of empire.

"Popular Errors in Regard to the Battles of the War."

In the last number of "The Land we Love," there is an interesting article by glorious old Jubal Early, entitled, "Popular Errors in regard to the Battles of the War."

Gen. Early confines himself in the article under consideration to the first battle of Manassas.

"The prevailing opinion," says he, "at the South, at the North, and abroad —shared in, too, by very many Southern soldiers who participated in the battle—is, that Gen. Johnston yielded the command, or chief direction of the operations on the field to Beauregard, by his junior."

The writer then proceeds to show that this opinion is erroneous, and that Gen. Johnston having assumed command of the whole army on the 20th of July. He, also, proves conclusively that the capture of Washington after the battle was simply impossible. Had the Confederate army been in a condition to advance after its victory there were no means at its disposal to hold the city against Washington. The enemy could have saved his capital by the simple process of destroying the Long Bridge. It is certainly a comfort to know that the victory was not after all thrown away; that all was accomplished that could be under the circumstances.

Gen. Early concludes his article by a successful charge upon the brazen-faced impostor, Edward A. Pollard. The rubbish of that scribbler is published as the standard Southern history of the war, and claiming to be endorsed by Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Wise and others, is received as the true Southern version at the North and in Europe. It is partly calm upon those Confederate generals whose endorsements are thus claimed, to publish a true statement of the case, and if Pollard and his publishers have been guilty of an imposture, to let the world know it.

Gen. D. H. Hill adds a postscript to Gen. Early's article, in which he says that he is authorized to state for General Johnston, Beauregard and Wise that their names were used without their authority, and Gen. Hill feels confident that Gen. Lee's name has also been pillaged by Pollard and his publishers.

We hope Gen. Early will continue to expose the "Popular Errors in regard to the Battles of the War." We have little left but our record. Let us take care of that.

Appoint of this subject we clip the following from the New York Times of a late date:

Nations cannot afford to adopt the failures of their neighbors; they are forced to copy their successes. Every single battle in which small monitors have defeated good broadside iron-clads of three times their size, is in the Monitor's contest with the Merrimac, and the Weehawken's with the Atlanta,have demonstrated their offensive power.

If the Times will seek the record of the U. S. Navy Department, (but we know it will not,) it will find the report of the commander of the Minnesota, in which he says in effect, that the Monitor, silenced and disabled, had retired from the contest with the Merrimac a full half hour before the latter ceased firing on the Minnesota and returned to Norfolk. The Merrimac withdrew only because her commanding officer, Capt. Catesby Jones, who succeeded Buchanan, considered that he had done all that could be done against the Monitor. He was mistaken, but he had done all that could be done against the Monitor. He was mistaken, but he had done all that could be done against the Monitor. He was mistaken, but

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

"Congress" is at last going in the right direction for the South. It is forgiving the North with player pegged over on it. Let us hope other honorable brethren will be made to lick the cup to its very dregs.

The Reinstall resolution, which has passed the House, providing for the regulation by Congress of the suffrage in the South, is a measure we have withheld from the Jacobin Caudanasi Times makes them over it in the following style:

The joint resolution submitted to the States as constitutional amendment to secure suffrage in all the States, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday by over 100, says dispatch, by a majority of more than three to one. This is a little extraordinary, when we remember that only a general concurrence could be secured. I shows how closely the Republican party is driven and how together to obtain the vote of Mr. Johnson. Having their backs against the wall, the leaders of the will of the people on every question in the house, and they do not hesitate to not leave the White House rejoicing in a single victory.

The next movement is forcing universal suffrage throughout the country, by the infliction of military rule. Even in the South they are not admitting it in the Senate. The Republicans have already carried the vote but Kentucky.

Connecting the constitutional amendment, if it is a conclusion that Congress has no authority to confer suffrage; and if it has universality might be enforced in a more direct and speedy manner. It is a virtual acknowledgment of the doctrine which we were among the first to advocate, to-wit: that by reason of the organization of the Southern Confederacy the rebellious States had ceased to be States in the Union, and had lapsed into the territorial condition, giving to Congress power over the suffrage of the people within. On no other principle can the action of the House last Saturday, and on previous action of Congress in regard to Southern suffrage be reconciled.

Arguments are "plentiful as blackberries" now-a-days, we have in hand to accomplishment of a given object.

Congress has a certain object to accomplish, and as a matter of course, it will seek the shortest and surest means to that end. The Constitution has proved as convenient a weapon in the hands of tyrants as any yet invented.

That body made use of the Constitution that requires the general government to guarantee a republican form of government to all the States, to establish over the South the most atrocious military tyranny that the world had ever known since Shawagger proclaimed that "Order reigns in Warsaw."

Once skilled in the practice of using the Constitution, as Mr. Lincoln devil sometimes uses Scripture, the Congress is not going to lay aside so convenient a weapon.

The Northern people can be bound hand and foot under the letter of the Constitution as much more surely than by a violent method.

Augustus Cesar was extremely careful not to break through any of the forms of the Roman Republic. Every act of his war ratified by a vote of the Senate, but no Senator that valued his head would vote contrary to the Dictator's wishes. Even the other day we heard Napoleon speaking of the *free* country over which he rules with despotic power.

In the face of such facts the *naiveté* of the Cincinnati Enquirer is exquisite. That Congress will accomplish its purpose by means of a constitutional amendment, is simply proof that the Constitution is the most convenient weapon the Congress has at hand for the purpose—one that answers all the ends expected to be accomplished.

We hope it will be used effectively. Let the "chickens go home to roost."

Grant will have on his hands the settlement of the Alabama claims treaty. Boston wants more than she seemed to get through Beverdy Johnson's management, and has made a movement to get it postponed. on the tone of the English papers she is likely to be disappointed. The longer the ratification is postponed the fewer concessions England is likely to make.

Memorials from Pennsylvania have been received by the Judiciary Committee asking that a clause be added to the Constitution be reported, declaring the Christian religion the only true one.

Next will come an amendment defining the Christian religion, and making Puritanism the State religion.

They have now at the North stores in which one dollar will buy any article offered for sale. A man recently entered such a store in Portsmouth, N. H., and was told to take his choice. He told his choice and chose the stove—afterwards compromised the matter by ing four dollars.

The French Academy is preparing to publish a new dictionary. It will be completed in about four year's time, and will contain all the new words invented by scientific men for the extinguishes of modern science. It will be published by Firmin-Didot.

A man in New Hampshire with an eye to economy managed to let his wife catch him in the act of kissing the servant girl. Result: one servant less about the house and a saving of $200 a year.

Connecticut courts have decided that a man who will not support his family is a pauper.

We have ever heard that any of the leaders of a white population ran that South kept quietly to mind their own business. Such a thing is absolutely unheard of in this country.

To be a country the England or France, or even Mexico, the South would be treated with respect.

When we regarded the persistent efforts of the Federal party to suppress the civil rights of the negro, and by a system of wide-spread falsehoods to turn aside the tide of European emigration from the South, we were without reason of the worst consequences. We had no fear of the negro, but of the power that was trying to beat our brains out with a musket as a mask. We have no fear of a pistol when left to itself, but are not particularly anxious to encounter it in the hands of an assassin.

We must say that we had begun to despair of European emigration being turned into the South, but already the appearances are more favorable. The very Jacobins have themselves changed tactics and are trying to get the start of the rest of mankind. The New York Tribune so far we have observed is working for that end and with feigned earnestness. But other Jacobin papers are following suit.

But the best sign of all lies before us. It is a circular issued a few weeks ago by the President of the Freiau Brotherhood, in which he expresses confidence in his ability to "induce large numbers of Irish and German emigrants to make their homes in the South."

When we think of what the Irish race have done towards the development of the North, it is with no ordinary degree of interest that we hail the prospect of their early movement in large numbers into the Southern States.

This Southern land really ought to be the home in America of the warm-hearted people of the Emerald Isle. Here is a climate more like that of the old country than they will find anywhere else in America. Here is a soil that will repay labor a hundred-fold, yielding products that will render the successful cultivation of the indigent comparatively easy. Here is a people ready to welcome them with open arms.

All success to the scheme of Gen. O'Neill. At some future time we shall have more to say of it, and of the duty of our planters in the premises.

Grant and the Jacobin Party.

Even before the inauguration a cognoscence has sprung up and is growing between the Jacobin hordes and their present chief.

The Louisville Courier-Journal in an article on the subject speaks as follows:

We cannot say with truth that we have any strong confidence in the administration, but we cherish the more hope for the reason that the Radical party entertains great fears. All the intelligence from Washington, coming through the Radical press channels, agrees as to the fact that the Radicals are in a panic, and that while Radicals is becoming, as the day of inauguration approaches, more deep, its gloom is more painful anxiety. Some of the leaders try to laugh at the bare suggestion of a doubt that President Grant will go with them in all their measures and policies, but their laugh is more spasmodic than natural, more doleful than cheerful. Lesser leaders, wiser and more candid than these, make no attempt to disguise their dread. Here is a forlorn hope, even for Radical apprehension, more reason for confidence than ever existed before in the case of a party about to see its candidate for the presidency inaugurated. In all times past the president elect has considerably in excess of the sum of his inauguration, held free and full consultations with the ab set and most prominent men of his party, listened to their views and opinions with them, and decided upon the measures of his admin In regard to these things there has never been in times past the slightest secret.

But all is changed now. Gen. Grant innovates. He sets an entirely novel example, and the Radical leaders are perplexed thereat. They wonder what it means, and are afraid that he means disloyally to party. They have been long accustomed to regard party loyalty as Washington, ready and anxious to give him their advice, but their advice is not asked. They are at pains to throw themselves in his path, but he passes them by with the simple compliments of the day. If they approach him indirectly by air opposition, they obtain no satisfaction. They have no information as to his designs. They have not the least idea what course, general or particular, he means to pursue, or even whether he has made up his mind upon the subject. Strain their eyes as they may to catch a hint from the political or the partisan future, they see nothing but walls of dark and forbidding closed, beyond which their gaze can no more penetrate than it can extend beyond the moon.

Deeply anxious as the Radical leaders are not to break with Gen. Grant, determined as they no doubt are to administer to him so long as they are powerful to cherish a hope that they can use him for their purposes, and not a few of them, make no effort to deny or conceal their dissatisfaction. The chief point of anxiety and inquiry with them is whether he intends, in his action as President, to adopt the advice and execute the will of his party in regard to matters not strictly provided for by law, or means to obey his own judgment and act upon his own convictions of justice and sound policy. They see that, if he undertakes to adopt the latter course, his fate will be like that of John Tyler, and they add, Andrew Johnson. They have watched and waited to be "sent for" until their impatience is breaking out at their mouths. Their warnings are getting to sound like threats. They do not hesitate to proclaim, some of them openly and others half confidentially, that they are ready to wage war against their President if he shall fail to recognize their partisan rights and fulfill their partisan expectations.

Ten to one that if Grant takes a position that there is no shadow of doubt in any reasonable mind that he is right, they will oppose the subject. Make the first page of history was passed the negro had been in contact with civilization, and the influence has yet to be recorded where he has put it on and worn it. On the other hand it remains to be written where the Canadian has not put it on when he came in contact with it.

With what ease the German and the Celt took up the civilization of Greece and Rome and bore it onward to where we see it to-day!

It is towards that higher material civilization that the Southern people are now preparing to move. They wish to throw all rubbish from their limbs. They intend to develope, as they go, a government suited to their instincts and purposes, and a mixed government is not suited to either.

Government, which is the exponent of a people's civilization, must be a white government if the people are white, and the negro can no more represent such a government than he can change the color of his skin.

If the government is mixed the people must be mixed, and a mixed or mongrel people cannot advance to high civilization.

Now, is it not plain to every intelligent mind that the Southern people are native mules, the best and noblest grain which a bountiful God has given to man. From the shores of the dark Potomac to the silvery waters of the Rio Grande, on the banks of the St. John, in Florida, and by the margin of her numerous lakes, the tall Indian corn may be seen nodding its golden plume and waving its broad, green leaves to every breeze, and in good time rewarding with its rich returns the labor of the thrifty husbandman. And in this region the climate is as various as the soil is inexhaustible.

Then after describing in glowing language the beauty of the South, "from the snow-capped mountains and ice bound rivers of Virginia and Tennessee to the tropical heat and sun of Florida and Texas," the lovely forests with the cypress and gum, the magnificent magnolia, and the evergreen long leaf pine, "which woos every passing breeze," and how these forests and swamps are filled with all kinds of birds and beasts, and "the rivers and lakes and ponds, abound in fish of all kinds—the royal sturgeon, the sweet white shad, the solid rock fish, the delicious drum fish, whiting and trout, the white perch, the salmon, and others whose names would fill a book, all swim and grow fat in these delightful waters; all fit to supply the wants of man." After all this beauty and fertility of soil, with all its beauty and fertility of landscape, Mr. Hill says: "But there is nothing better or equal as a home than the South." Of course, he could not say less.

There is but one true way to act, if the negro in the South were to be made a labor from the North. They must act in concert, and give authority to some power sufficient to do the work and act in their name.

To do so would be, if practicable, State Conventions of landowners and planters, and in the capital, many more, where emigrants are required, and a plan or action adopted. This plan would embrace the requirements of the planter as far as could be ascertained, especially the number of handsthe re quires. Then agents of standing and high authority should be appointed to far short of the requirements of the Southern people, as there are no indocments held out to emigrants from Europe, or what is a great deal more needed at the South at present: an influx of white labor from the Northern States of the Union.

Mr. Edmonston shows in his article what every Irishman, and the working classes at the North generally, are really fully acquainted with, that the South in climate and soil is unsurpassed by any portion of the habitable globe in the production of the staples, and shows so conclusively what the climate and soil of the South really is, it will not be superfluous to give a very brief quotation:

"In all of these States," says Mr. Edmonston, "grows and flourishes the native maize, the best and noblest grain which a bountiful God has given to man. From the shores of the dark Potomac to the silvery waters of the Rio Grande, on the banks of the St. John, in Florida, and by the margin of her numerous lakes, the tall Indian corn may be seen nodding its golden plume and waving its broad, green leaves to every breeze, and in good time rewarding with its rich returns the labor of the thrifty husbandman. And in this region the climate is as various as the soil is inexhaustible."

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"Sloth," writing to the Chicago Tribune, reports the following conversation with Mr. Forrest, of England, whom he encountered in a railroad car:

THE WAY THE ENGLISH GOT A CHANCE—DARING TIMES BEFORE AND AFTER MEMPHIS.

"I have recently made a gratifying trip through the South, investing some money and acquiring an interest in the Mobile and Ohio, and the Selma and Dalton railroads. I was almost thrilled, if such Englishman can say so extravagantly, with the beautiful lands of Alabama and Mississippi; make prairie, capable of raising grain, tobacco and cotton equally well, and a rode on a special train from Chicago to Mobile, I met the leading people of the country, wearing that inconsolable look of despair which has been impressed upon them by defeat, the loss of their slaves, and consequent poverty.

"Colonel Iverson, gentleman I said, you will make me sour as yourselves if you dwell then particularly upon your calamities. A people have no business to concern themselves in politics to the entire extinction of their private concerns. I have been an associate in England of Cobden and Bright, whereby to release trade from imposition, and I say to you that you have earned respect with me, but I would have been a fool to have engaged in all my private fortunes, ruined my private relations, and become the victim of a set of politicians, who are using your misfortunes and politics your entire subject of grief and complaint. Get your products, not by legislation in New York, as you used to do, dealing like a bankrupt with a pawnbroker, but sell them in Liverpool.

"How? they said vacantly. Nobody will lend us money. The new tariff rate of freights between us and North America has driven our Mobile shipping point, and the rendezvous of the Southern railways. Our steamer will shortly be ready, and with them we will indoctrinate the system of low rates of speed and cheap rates of freight."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S RESUME OF THE TARIFF.

"Do you think, Mr. Everett, that with the introduction of this system of low rates of freights, the interests of the country will be developed toward the Gulf, or immediate low tariff of duties?"

"Yes, sir. What this country wants is not tariff, but transit. Leaving out your bounty, the cost of making iron in America is about that of making it in England. You are already the equals of England at the manufactory. The limited area of our island and the cheapness of sea transit are all that is in our favor. We have no such conglomerate mountains of lime, iron and coal as you have. Our materials for smelting are brought from different localities, at expensive carriage. We demand hundreds and thousands of feet into the earth for our coal. You get it on the hill sides. Your ores are generally better than ours. It is transit, sir, that gives England the difference in cost between coal in London and coal in New York. We lay extra rails on our railroads to accommodate and cheapen freight. Many of our railroads have quadruple tracks. As your excellent consul-general, David A. Wells, has shown, that by reducing freights 1 cent per ton per mile on all articles of produce more duty can be collected, so I clai that by reducing freights and rates of passage you will gain more freight and more passengers, and both railways and

"Ah, sir," I said, "we heard free trade, or even duty in this country, the greatest good for the largest production, and that only by the greatest good for the largest production can we hope to proclaim free trade."

"Ah, sir," again said the English gentleman, "look at our sufferings under the dynasty of duties. Famines, bread riots, and the cost of living. We look back and see it all now, how blind we were. Look at the cotton lords, the rich corn law reform commissioner, the rich and were growing richer and the poor poorer."

The Animus.

A child knows his friend by intuition —even a dog is taught by instinct to fly from or attack his enemy. It is a wonder, then, that grown-up men, with experience, this divine gift of

Making race allowance for the "five times as large as the Roman Empire at its greatest extent."

Fifteen hundred journeymen bakers are said to be out of employment in New York city, and many of them are in destitute circumstances.

There is a quarrel over Wash who is also a Justice of the Peace, and who offers to marry gratis all couples who will patronize his store.

The case of workingmen who are at present the most busily employed are the cabinet makers. Grant will probably monopolize the business.

The new Indiana Senator is a man six feet and three inches high, and will probably be the tallest man in Congress.

The list of representatives for the Forty-first Congress contains the names of eighty-two new members. Two Democrats elected in Tennessee will be thrown out.

The members of the Eastern Conference were entertained at the house of one of the French Ministers, and the English Plenipotentiary ate so much that they had to send for a doctor.

The city of Rome itself is said to be invaded by bandits. Hotels and private houses are constantly robbed. Twenty thousand francs worth of jewelry was recently taken from one lady.

Chicago is to have a city telegraph for the transaction of local business—probably to counteract the effect of the express from Washington.

A Northern preacher was presented with a watch guard recently made of the female portion

Grant is said to be opposed to the proposition to make Fremont Minister to France. Dix says heavans to and run the Pacific railroad.

Senator Johnson is expected to return to his home in Penn. A portion of his Washington.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Mississippi against Johnson, has refused to grant an injunction to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction acts.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Minister to England.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Hamilton Fish as Secretary of State.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. John A. Rawlins as Secretary of War.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. E. R. Hoar as Attorney General.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. John A. J. Creswell as Postmaster General.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Jacob D. Cox as Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Adolph E. Borie as Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Ebenezer

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

A Fish Story.

A whale of great generosity,
And equal specific gravity,
Was moving with great velocity
Beneath the sea of curiosity.

Fat soon the whalebelt of his waist
Appeared to his fat immensity,
While vast as an it could be—
Inversely as his density.

It would have moved to pity
An Ogre or a Hessian,
To see poor Spermaceti
Thus suffering compression.

The whale, he lay a-coasting,
In spoutor gigantic;
The ships all came spouting,
And greased the wide Atlantic.

At length old mittens pounder,
Low on a bed of coral,
Gave his last dying flounder;
Wherein I pen this moral:

MORAL.

Oh! let this tale dramatic,
About this whale Norwegian,
And pressure hydrostatic,
Be a lesson to Anglo-Saxon.

That down-compelling forces
Increase with increasing depth,
And lower down your resistance,
The greater the pressure be.

At every rent it by sunlight and taper-
Ed, you'll find the fact to be true,
But struggles to pay for its paper.

Still, still,
There's a type if the very next street!
Where the printer's devil is sure to meet
The man who has called for the bill.
Yesterday at this time,
Or the day before, or the day before that;
And still goes from morning till night,
And still is unsatisfied.

AGRICULTURAL.

A WORD TO PLANTERS.—Some weeks ago we gave the opinion of the effect of planting a large cotton crop to the existing state of affairs, and endeavored to leave the matter to the calm consideration of the planters and hoping that the dictates of a sound judgment and honest heart, would direct the way that he should go. Many of our communications have been thrown in his way—temptations hard to withstand. Hence, we feel that we should fail in the discharge of an important duty did we not speak a word of warning.

The crop of 1868 has been the most remunerating of any since the war. And why? It was a mixed crop. Discouraged with the result of cotton planting in 1867, our people gave more attention to corn, planted less cotton and cultivated better. The result, a short crop of the latter, considering the amount of labor and the many disadvantages incident to the year. Another similar crop and the Southern States would indeed blossom as the rose, and prosperity and happiness re-written in glowing characters on every hand. But change the programme—increase the best lands all to cotton—produce a large crop of this staple and bring down the price to that of '66—and then, we ask, and what is our condition? Worse than it was before the crop. In many this country has ever known. A gentleman of large experience in business remarked to us, a few days ago, that an overflowing cotton crop would bankrupt this country, and we believe he spoke the truth. At least it will not do to risk it.

The impression is abroad that but little else than cotton will be planted this year. Within the last few days we had the pressure of this question from gentlemen from various portions of Georgia, which in a little village church yard a few miles from London.

A carpet-bag member of the Louisiana bogus Legislature has married a negro woman. Her people ought to mob her.

The new Marlborough Club, of which the Prince of Wales is a member, will open a house in Pall Mall in the spring, where a genuine bowling alley will be a main feature.

The most passionate smoker of the sovereigns of Europe is the king of Sweden. His palaces have ordered him, on account of his feeble health, not to touch any more cigars.

The servants of the favorite actresses and prima donnas in Paris do a large business by selling in the morning the bouquets thrown to their mistresses at night.

A writer in the Journal de Paris estimates the sum lost and won at cards in the Paris clubs at one million francs per day. The cards alone cost eight hundred francs per night.

Notwithstanding the stories of Wales's debaucheries, a Welsh paper says he lives his wife than nineteen-English husbands live

Learn from the Meridian Mercury that there was a shooting affray at Enterprise a few days ago, between a Mr. Scully and a Mr. Green. Scully was wounded in the leg; Green unharmed.

An old man named John Taylor, watchman for the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Meridian, Miss., was knocked down on the night of the 2d inst., and his skull fractured. The perpetrator of the outrage is not known.

A late French writer says that "one can not be too critical of Napoleon," he was a sleepy and coffee-up him when he must. ears stopped up or the kept his eyes open.

Sixty tenants sentenced ...onths, beginning July ...ded to $15,000,278, an in-$8,880,000 over the amount ...d in the corresponding ...ths of the previous year.

Moses Smith is the only survivor of the crew of the Chesapeake, captured at the time of its capture by a British frigate. He is eighty-five years old, and an inmate of the Sailors' Pastime Home at Quincy, Mass.

Marble has been editor of the New York World for six years and is worth $150,000. Greeley has been a New York editor for thirty years and is worth only $100,000. Marble has succeeded in selling himself a dozen times over and Horace has had comparatively few bids.

The office stir at his table,
Working as well as he's able,
Writing and writing and writing and writing
Till his fingers are weary and stiff.
Toil, toil, toil!
Writing and writing and writing and writing
Till his fingers are weary and stiff.
Oh! any one his editor hires!

Toil, toil, toil!
And whose is the gain when wrought?
Who has the benefit of the labor?
And for whom are the interests sought?
Toil, toil, toil!
Who has the profit of writing and writing
Till his fingers are weary and stiff?
Oh! any one his employer hires!

Toil, toil, toil!
As the rumbling wheels on the stones,
So the ceaseless, endless work,
Through the poet rejoicer and writer,
Through the heart-broken, lonely one,
Who, 'mid the din of the world and the throng,
Is weary and stiff.
What were the use of it all?

Toil, toil, toil!
Writing and writing and writing and writing
Till his fingers are weary and stiff.
Oh! any one his employer hires!

Dr. John Wood is managing aristocratic theatre in London royal St. James'.

Bishop Wilmer consecrated the episcopal Church at Selma on day last.

Of the 623 patients in the Illinois Asylum, twelve have lost ...sole mind from disappointed love.

A cartoon in Charivari represents Death as a gardener, the tombs as beds, with a note book in the cemetery of ...gs.

Electro-magnetism is used in ...r running sewing machines; ...give very satisfactory ...

...h, scalawag judge of Kentucky, Miss., got into a shooting ...cently and was severely wound-

A dozen four-penny nails and a piece of crude gold were among the articles found in the paunch of a slaughtered heifer in Kentucky.

Chicago claims to have the largest bread bakery in the world. It consumed last year 59,100 barrels of flour.

There is a man in Michigan engaged in a newspaper controversy to prove that he is not dead. The people persist in publishing his obituary.

Several years ago Brigham Young was fined $10,00 in Chicago for knocking a man down who accused him of being a polygamist.

Seven cities of North Germany have population exceeding 50,000. Berlin leads with 200,000, and Hamburg comes next with 218,000.

No stone or mark of any kind is placed by the grave of William Penn, which is a little village church yard a few miles from London.

A carpet-bag member of the Louisiana bogus Legislature has married a negro woman. Her people ought to mob her.

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Marble has been editor of the New York World for six years and is worth $150,000. Greeley has been a New York editor for thirty years and is worth only $100,000. Marble has succeeded in selling himself a dozen times over and Horace has had comparatively few bids.

A dozen four-penny nails and a piece of crude gold were among the articles found in the paunch of a slaughtered heifer in Kentucky.

Chicago claims to have the largest bread bakery in the world. It consumed last year 59,100 barrels of flour.

There is a man in Michigan engaged in a newspaper controversy to prove that he is not dead. The people persist in publishing his obituary.

Several years ago Brigham Young was fined $10,00 in Chicago for knocking a man down who accused him of being a polygamist.

Seven cities of North Germany have population exceeding 50,000. Berlin leads with 200,000, and Hamburg comes next with 218,000.

No stone or mark of any kind is placed by the grave of William Penn, which is a little village church yard a few miles from London.

A carpet-bag member of the Louisiana bogus Legislature has married a negro woman. Her people ought to mob her.

The new Marlborough Club, of which the Prince of Wales is a member, will open a house in Pall Mall in the spring, where a genuine bowling alley will be a main feature.

The most passionate smoker of the sovereigns of Europe is the king of Sweden. His physicians have ordered him, on account of his feeble health, not to touch any more cigars.

The servants of the favorite actresses and prima donnas in Paris do a large business by selling in the morning the bouquets thrown to their mistresses at night.

A writer in the Journal de Paris estimates the sum lost and won at cards in the Paris clubs at one million francs per day. The cards alone cost eight hundred francs per night.

Notwithstanding the stories of Wales's debaucheries, a Welsh paper says he lives a purer life than nineteen-twentieths of English husbands live with their wives.

We learn from the Meridian Mercury that there was a shooting affray at Enterprise a few days ago, between a Mr. Scully and a Mr. Green. Scully was wounded in the leg; Green unharmed.

An old man named John Taylor, watchman for the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Meridian, Miss., was knocked down on the night of the 2d inst., and his skull fractured. The perpetrator of the outrage is not known.

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AGRICULTURAL.

A WORD TO PLANTERS.—Some weeks ago we gave the opinion of the effect of planting a large cotton crop to the existing state of affairs, and endeavored to leave the matter to the calm consideration of the planters and hoping that the dictates of a sound judgment and honest heart, would direct the way that he should go. Many of our communications have been thrown in his way—temptations hard to withstand. Hence, we feel that we should fail in the discharge of an important duty did we not speak a word of warning.

The crop of 1868 has been the most remunerating of any since the war. And why? It was a mixed crop. Discouraged with the result of cotton planting in 1867, our people gave more attention to corn, planted less cotton and cultivated better. The result, a short crop of the latter, considering the amount of labor and the many disadvantages incident to the year. Another similar crop and the Southern States would indeed blossom as the rose, and prosperity and happiness re-written in glowing characters on every hand. But change the programme—increase the best lands all to cotton—produce a large crop of this staple and bring down the price to that of '66—and then, we ask, and what is our condition? Worse than it was before the crop. In many this country has ever known. A gentleman of large experience in business remarked to us, a few days ago, that an overflowing cotton crop would bankrupt this country, and we believe he spoke the truth. At least it will not do to risk it.

The impression is abroad that but little else than cotton will be planted this year. Within the last few days we had the pressure of this question from gentlemen from various portions of Georgia, which in

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 19.

☞ Cleodonski has given a few years' lease to its lamp posts for advertising.

☞ R. Valentpeine in Washington offers to bet $1,000 that he can make forty miles an hour.

☞ The Prussian minister to Rome has undertaken to protest Germans there of every nationality.

☞ A party of gypsies are operating among the negroes of Marshall county.

☞ Chicago proposes a "Glass Insurance Company," to take risks on windows and beer glasses.

☞ A bar-room proprietor in Hartford, Ct., killed his assistant because he sassed too loud.

☞ A negro girl in Tennessee, eleven years of age, gave birth to a healthy female child.

☞ Carpenter, the new Senator from Wisconsin, has come out unequivocally for female suffrage.

☞ Horace Greeley is said to be in low spirits because Thurlow Weed is recovering his health.

☞ A couple were married in Kansas City in less than one hour after they first saw each other.

☞ A Californian has built an "agricultural locomotive" that runs 99 roughs at once.

☞ Over 50,000 bales of cotton have been received at Shreveport, La., during the present season.

☞ Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine and one half barrel of beer and ale were manufactured in Indianapolis last year.

☞ A receipt, signed by Mollere in 1668, shows that the expenses of his dramatic company at that time were $89 in five days.

☞ In a recent English election bribery case the evidence proved that the candidate for Parliament had only been "imprudently charitable."

☞ Ten thousand beeves have been slaughtered at the packeries near Shreveport, La., during the present winter.

☞ A girl in Wisconsin swallowed forty percussion caps. Her mother refrained from speaking her for it for fear of an explosion.

☞ The celebrated Spanish torrero Cutcharas, has lately died in Havana, leaving a fortune of about $300,000, which he literally gained by his sword.

☞ Boston papers are complaining of high rents. People are leaving the "hub" to find cheap homes in suburban towns.

☞ Mrs. "Late Lamented" Lincoln has been presented with a handsome set of plate by citizens of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

☞ A young camel was born recently in Cincinnati—the first time such a thing has happened in this country, says an exchange.

☞ All the performers in the English theatres at Shanghae are men, and the fellow who takes the principal female part makes the spectators cry—especially when they are drunk.

☞ John Allen, the "wickedest man," has signed twelve temperance pledges since Christmas, and is still ready to take the drink that don't count, with anybody who will pay for it.

☞ Some mischievous fellow a few nights ago filled the letter box of a Northern postoffice with water. In the morning all the letters were frozen into a solid mass.

☞ Bulwer's London publishers have paid him $150,000 for 15 years' copyright of his works, and now have secured the privilege for six and a half years longer.

☞ A woman in Cincinnati, caught in the act of going off from a butcher's stall with fifty pounds of meat, apologized for taking so much—she had no knife to cut it with.

☞ The annual report of the Metropolitan Police, of New York, shows that there were 68,431 arrests made during the past year, of which 21,666 were females. Of these arrests 78 were for murder.

☞ Forty years ago Disraeli, the late British Premier, edited a London morning paper. Robert Lowe, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, achieved notoriety as writer of the London Times "leaders."

☞ Some one placed a harmless English signal torpedo on the track of a horse railroad in San Francisco, and the result was a first class "infernal machine" sensation which has run through all the papers.

☞ A negro, who was a widower for the fifth time, recently married a white girl in Boston. We would like to see all the women in the accursed place, including Wendell Phillips, married to negroes.

☞ A man in Connecticut has invented a four-wheeled velocipede which, it is contended, will travel on any ground a mile in two minutes. We understand that a man in Springfield has given $15,000 for the privilege to manufacture them.—Ex.

☞ Cities on the Pacific Railroad rise and fall as if by magic. Two years ago the city of Meadow Lake had a municipal government, two theatres, thirteen hotels, a stock exchange board, seventy-five bar-rooms and a daily paper. With the extension of the road its population has been reduced to thirty-five.

COMMERCIAL.

Our prices current are corrected every week, and can be relied on as accurate.

Business and Political.

The following are the dates of election and meeting of the Legislatures of the States mentioned: Louisiana, 4th April, 1st Monday in May, 1st Monday in June, 1st Monday in July, 1st Monday in Aug., 1st Monday in Sept., 1st Monday in Oct., 1st Monday in Nov., 1st Monday in Dec.

GENERAL RESUMÉ.

COTTON—The receipts the past week amount to 5,000 bales, viz: From the Alabama river, 1,000 bales; from the Tombigbee, 1858; from the Warrior 1111; and 1000 bales by the railroads; against 19,000 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 1,000 bales, viz: to Liverpool —, to New Orleans 150 bales, to Philadelphia —, to New York —, to Boston 1000.

At the close of our last weekly review we reported the market closing at 37½@38c for Low Middlings.

SATURDAY—A good and general demand has existed to-day. The market opened at 37½c, but on receipt of favorable accounts advanced and closed firm at 38@—for Low Middlings. Sales 1000 bales.

MONDAY—A limited demand has existed to-day among a few buyers. The market closed dull and easy at —@— for Low Middlings. Sales 700 bales.

TUESDAY—The demand to-day was confined to a few buyers. Sales of 400 bales were held at 37½@38c for Low Middlings. The market closed quiet.

WEDNESDAY—The demand to-day was confined chiefly to one buyer. The market closed firm at 38@— for Low Middlings. Sales 600 bales.

THURSDAY—There was a limited demand today, with factors showing more disposition to sell. The market closed quiet at 37½@38c for Low Middlings. Sales 800 bales.

FRIDAY—Demand limited, with but little cotton offering. The market closed quiet at 37½@—c for Low Middlings. Sales 600 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT—PORT OF MOBILE.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1867.....	bales	8,181
Received this week.....		5,000
Received previously.....		146,130
		159,309
Exported this week.....	1,000	
Exported previously.....	119,556	
		120,556
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....		40,403

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the Mobile and Montgomery Railroads since 1st September to date:

	1868.	1867.
By the Alabama River... Sales	44,000	39,000
By the Tombigbee River.....	21,000	22,211
By the Warrior River.....	20,000	20,000
By the M. & O. Railroad.....	50,000	
By the M. & G. N. Railroad.....	15,000	131,000
Total.....	171,000	279,784
Now On sale.....	5,245	
	176,094	

Per Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Charleston and steamers:

	Comp'd.	Uncomp'd
To Baltimore, ¥ bale.....	2.25	27.50
To Philadelphia, "	2.25	2.50
To New York, "	2.00	2.25
To Boston, "	1.75	2.00

Via Star Union Line, via Hombolt:

	Comp'd.	Uncomp'd
To Philadelphia, ¥ 100 lbs.....	1.50	—
To New York, " "	1.50	—
To Boston, " "	1.75	—
To Providence, " "	1.50	—
To Portland, " "	1.75	—
To Baltimore, " "	1.50	—
To Norwich, " "	1.75	—
To Springfield, " "	1.75	—

FREIGHTS —To Liverpool are very dull, only small lots going as quoted rates. To Havre nothing doing and rates nominal. Coastwise nothing doing. We quote: To Liverpool—by sail 3/8; by steam room; to Havre 1¼, nominal; Coastwise, by sail 1c. nominal.

The following are the latest telegraphic markets:

LONDON, Feb 18—Noon—Consols 93¼, Bonds 72¾. Sugar firm and on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 18 — Noon — Cotton quiet, —Uplands 12¾@13d., Orleans 13¾@13¾d.—sales 10,000 bbls; sales of the week 69,000, whereof 4,000 were for export and 20,000 for speculation; stock 360,000, whereof 68,000 bales are American. Corn, old 32s 6d, new 33s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—Afternoon—Cotton—Stock afloat 266,000, whereof 116,000 bales are American.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Afternoon.—Sugar excited—on the spot 36s 9d, afloat 36s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—Afternoon—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester heavy; Pass 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—Evening—Cotton easier but not lower — Uplands 12¾@13¼d, Orleans 13¾@13¾d; sales 8,000 bales. Corn—old 33s—new 31s.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Evening—Consols 93.—Bonds 72¾. Tallow 45s. 9d. sugar firm—afloat 36s 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 18.—Cotton closed unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Stocks dull and declined. Gold 34½@34¾ per cent. Sterling 9¼@9½. Sixes, 1881, 107¾@107¾; 5-20's, Virginia, 60 compons 90¼, new 88, Tennessee, ex-compons 86¾, new 86¾. Levees 95. Four per ct. Wheat dull and droopping. Corn dull and a shade lower. Pork dull and lower—new Mess $32 00@33 00. Steam Lard grooping—barrels 20½c; kegs 21 lower, 20½c. Whiskey unchanged. Freights quiet but firm, $7@$8 00. Freights quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—6s, 1881, 104¾; 10s, 111¾; 6s 1881, new do 107¾; 10s 10s new, 104¾; 6s 5-20's, 1865, 104¾; 1867, 105¾; Virginia 6s, new 87¾; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Co. 47; Cumberland preferred 30

1870

JANUARY

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

BY WITHERS, EGGLESTON & CO. MOBILE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870. NEW SERIES, VOL. IV. NO. 37.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mobile Ala.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 15.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

PER ANNUM $3
FORSIX MONTHS 2
CLUB OF TEN 25
CLUB OF TWENTY 40
FORSINGLE COPIES ..... 1 cc

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS—$1.50 per Square, of twelve lines or less, each insertion

☞ Mormonism has 13,000 capable military men.

☞ Mr. Thornton will represent his royal mistress at the Peabody obsequies.

☞ There are said to be six hundred plans by which we can return to specie payments.

☞ The New York Chief of Police estimates that about thirty London thieves arrive in America every week.

☞ By the recent death in this country of five misers, nearly three million of dollars will be put afloat.

☞ It is understood that $130,000 have already been paid for the lease of Samana, which the United States have jurisdiction over.

☞ A Mexican lion, seven feet seven inches in length, was recently killed by a party of hunters in McLennan county, Texas.

☞ A Jutland, Vermont, farmer has made a glorious martyr out of a Mormon missionary who converted his wife and two daughters.

☞ The New Hampshire Democrats have nominated General John Bedel, of Bath, for Governor, and General M. T. Donahoe for Railroad Commissioner.

☞ A jealous husband in New York, to save his beautiful wife from the machinations of a city youth, purloined her false teeth and stopped her supply of money.

☞ A negro woman attending church at Evansville, last Thursday night, remarked that she thought her time had come, and while in the act of praying she expired.

☞ The wife of a New York shoddyite has gone to Europe to get the portraits of her three homely daughters painted by the "old masters," of whom she has heard so much.

☞ Seventy-five Norwegian emigrants arrived in New Orleans on Sunday. They are represented to be stalwart, intelligent and industrious—just the sort of people we want in the South.

☞ Sam'l Houser, of Dayton, and seven brothers had a rousing time of it unlon at Dayton, Ohio, on New Year's day. The eight brothers weighed a fraction over 1,500 lbs.

☞ The Lynchburg papers announce the death of the Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford, Va., on Tuesday last, at the age of 62. He was the American candidate for Governor in 1839, against Gov. Letcher.

☞ Gen. Robert E. Lee suspended all exercises at Washington College, from the 25th to the 27th ult, that the students might join in "the rites and services appropriated to the occasion;" and he urged all to do or countenance nothing which might disturb the peace, harmony and happiness that should pervade a Christian community.

☞ A paper in Carson, California, thought it told a big story when it said a trout, measuring three feet and weighing twenty-six pounds, last been taken with a hook out of Lake Tahoe; but a Sacramento paper laughs at the story, and declares that it, or its editor, saw a trout alive which was taken out of the same lake and weighed forty five pounds and four ounces. It will not yield even one of the odd ounces.

☞ One of the leading merchants of Shanghai, China, is a live Yankee. He ships twice as much tea as any other firm in the country, attends two churches, leads the choir at one, is treasurer of a missionary society, member of the Philarmonic Society, engineer of a fire company, member of a regatta association, teacher in Sunday-school, assistant editor of a newspaper, member of the Asiatic Society, and principal speaker at a debating club.

☞ Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is living in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the story of her intended marriage is denied by a correspondent of the New York Times, who adds: "She occupies a small apartment in the immediate neighborhood of the boarding-school attended by her youngest son Tad. She lives in the humblest style, does not mingle in society, wears mourning up to the present day, receives no gentlemen visitors, has never resided in the Grand Duchy of Baden, nor been at or near the Baden Court, and is entirely unacquainted with the Count with whom her name has been coupled."

GAS.—Some of the Democratic papers feebly hint at the possibility of an armed rising of the People against their enslavers. But it is all froth and gas. Congress can walk over that course and Congress is well aware of it.—[Augusta Constitutionalist.

☞ Twin brothers, 17 years of age, have just been sent to the Massachusetts State prison for five years, for burglary.

Alabama Legislature.

SENATE.—MONDAY, Jan. 10th, 1870 Senate met at 12 o'clock m. Quorum present.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from Ezra Cornell, of Ithica, N. Y., suggesting the concentration of the Agricultural and Mechanical College land scrip in the hands of one person, so that its price may not be depreciated, and named seventy five cents per acre as the price at which it should be fixed by the Southern States.

The bill to reorganize the Mobile municipal government was made the special order for Thursday next.

The special order, the Cammus Carrier bill, was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pennington, Coon, Lewis, Jones and Worthy.

Read, a bill to expedite the construction of railroads in this State. Ordered to a second reading to-morrow. [This bill provides for the State's endorsement of bonds of railroad companies to the extent of $16,000 per mile, under certain limitations and restrictions.]

Whitney, to attach the county of Etowah to the 5th Senatorial District.

Also, to provide for the incorporation of express, telegraph and "mutual aid" companies under the general incorporation law. [Lottery (?) bill.]

Pennington, joint resolutions in favor of establishing a national postal telegraph system. Laid over.

Jones, to regulate the legal rate of interest accruing from the 11th day of January, 1861, to the 9th day of August, 1865.

A message was received from the Governor, by his Secretary, D. L. Dalton, Esq., which was read, 200 copies ordered printed, and referred to a special committee of five.

Senate adjourned till 10 A.M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The journal of the last day was read and approved.

Hardy introduced the credentials of P. T. Gunter, of Pickens county, who claims the seat of W. Murrah, (Dem.) the present Representative from Pickens county.

Strobach said he had supposed that the "kicking out" business had been finally disposed of, and moved that Murrah be requested to speak on the matter before the credentials were referred to a committee.

Murrah remarked that he was greatly surprised at this movement—that during his stay at home he heard nothing about the matter; he had no idea that there was any doubt concerning his right to the seat which he now occupies; he had received his credentials from the Secretary of State at the commencement of the last session, and was greatly surprised at the effort now being made to oust him. The case was referred to Committe on Elections.

Carraway, negro, moved to eject Lawrence Berry, negro, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and to elect another sergeant, or an assistant, as the present incumbent was incompetent.

Yanandi said that Carraway's object was to create another office for the advantage of some fellow-seeker, and to the disadvantage of the tax-payers.

Carraway replied that Berry had allowed confusion to exist purposely, he had quit his business to electioneer for certain bills in which he was interested, and was an incompetent officer for that reason alone, besides his persistent allowance of all kinds of noise and confusion to exist in the hall of the House.

After further debate the motion was defeated.

Burton, to encourage the manufacture of iron in this State.

Also, to allow mechanics to sell articles left with them for repairs, and not called for.

Also, for the protection of purchasers of real estate property. Adjourned.

SENATE—TUESDAY, Jan. 11.—Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Mabry the call of the districts was suspended for this day.

Mr. Sanford, from the Committee on Municipal and County Organizations reported favorably, with amendment, to the bill to reorganize the municipal government of Mobile; consideration postponed until Tuesday next, 12 M.

Leave of absence was asked for Mr. Bromberg, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Wyman, from the Committee on Taxation, reported adversely to the bill to amend paragraph 9, section 4 of an act to establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama; concurred in.

Also, from same committee, reported favorably, with amendment, to the bill to amend section 11 of an act to establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama; laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, a joint committee was raised to whom shall be referred the Governor's message as to the Southern Express Company.

Mr. Wyman, from the Committee on Taxation, reported adversely to the bill to amend paragraph 9 of section 3 of the revenue laws of Alabama; concurred in.

Senate bills on the third reading were first taken up:

To prescribe the form of indictment for retailing spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, was recommitted;

To prescribe the form of indictment for wholesale dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, was passed;

To amend section 3706 of the Revised Code, was laid on the table.

Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.—*Tuesday, Jan.* 11.—House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

On the call of the counties the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Barton—To amend an act to remove the courthouse from Demopolis to Linden in Marengo county; read second time and referred to Committee on Counties and County Boundaries;

Also, a joint memorial to the United States Congress in relation to cotton spinning mills in the Southern States, asking that the collection of duties on cotton spinning machinery be suspended; referred to Committee on Internal Improvements;

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint a suitable man from the clerical force of the two Houses to make corrections in the engrossing bills, &c., before they are acted upon; referred to the Enrolling Committee.

Mr. McKinstry—To transfer the record of civil causes from the city court to the circuit court of Mobile county;

Also, to regulate the practice in the circuit court of Mobile county;

Also, relating to the inspection of steam boilers (provides for the protection of life and property);

Also, to amend section 4172 of the Revised Code;

Also, concerning evidence in the trial of persons charged with felony;

Also, to regulate the service on the defendant of a copy of the indictment and the list of jurors summoned, &c.;

Also, to amend the act incorporating the Mobile Wine Company.

Also, to incorporate the State Insurance Company of Alabama. [This is a branch office of the State Insurance Company of the State of Missouri];

Also, to increase the salary of the Chief Justice of this State to $1,250 per annum.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

An act defining who shall be competent witnesses;

Making claims for ex-officio services of the sheriffs and circuit clerks, presidential electors, [embraces the counties of Hale, Franklin, Lowndes and Talladega];

To empower the Commissioner's Court of Chambers county, to issue bonds to pay certain indebtedness.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

News by Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The revenue receipts for to-day are three hundred thousand dollars.

Gen. Fremont has arrived.

In the Senate. The Committee on foreign relations agreed to insert the clause in the French cable bill, forbidding its consolidation with the Anglo-American cable.

The customs for the week, ending on the eighth of January, are three Million.

The supervising inspectors of steamboats are in consultation here, preparing a report.

Among the nominations made, was the name of Chas. S. Cooper, Surveyor of Customs, Memphis, Tenn.,

The President, Belknap and Mr. Sherman, after a consultation, directed Gen. Terry to proceed vigorously against Ku-Klux cases of perjury in organizing the Georgia Legislature.

The vote in the Senate to go into executive session was 20 to 27.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The police and Magistrates were stoned. Intense excitement prevails, but no serious trouble has occurred. A force of 100,000 men is in the city, and the police force has been largely increased.

The Marseilles appeared as usual to-day, the issue is very violent. Rochefort's leader says: "The cry of yesterday was for justice; to-morrow the cry may come for vengeance."

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The steamer Lee and monitors Dictator and Saugus arrived to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—SENATE.—The Postoffice Committee reported a bill establishing a line of steamers between New York and Europe.

The Virginia bill was resumed.

Mr. Drake's bill was rejected by a vote of 45 to 11.

The question recurred on the amendment prescribing the oath of section 14th of the amendment, to members of the Legislature; discussed to the executive session and adjourned.

The Senate confirmed Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, Consul General at Havana.

HOUSE.—The preliminary proceedings were prolonged by a filibustering spirit.

The Virginia bill was finally resumed and discussed to adjournment. Lawrence supported the bill whilst Logan and Wood opposed it.

The House is in session to-night for debate.

ATLANTA, Jan. 13.—The Senate adjourned without transacting any business.

The House completed the roll of members, when an order was received from Gov. Bullock, approved by Gen. Terry, ordering a recess of the House until Monday next, to give time to inquire into the eligibility of members. Gen. Terry has issued an order appointing a board of officers consisting of Gen. Ruger, Gen. Hazen, and Major Goodfellow, to convene Saturday to inquire into the eligibility of Mr. Winn, of Cobb county; Calhoun, of Dooley; Holcomb, of Milton; Anderson, of Houston; Hinton, of Marion; Mellorn of Cairn, to seats in the Georgia Legislature under the reconstruction acts.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 13.—The Legislature is engaged entirely on local bills. In the House several members expressed indignation at the introduction of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a clerk to put in legible and scientific shape bills. It stated that the Governor had often to approve bills that were disgraceful to the state on account of the bad spelling and worse grammar. The resolution was defeated. There is much lobbying over the railroad state aid bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Star says that letters were received here yesterday from the State Central Committee of Louisiana enclosing lists of one hundred and twenty-five persons whom Collector Casey proposes to retain in office in the New Orleans Custom House, whom it is alleged are Democrats. It is asserted in his recent charges that he has removed more Republicans than Democrats. A copy of the correspondence and accompanying documents have been laid before the appropriate bureau of the Treasury Department.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Paris letter represents the feelings and sympathies for Noir profound and wide-spread. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent the outbreak of public feeling.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The city is still much agitated over the recent homicide of Victor Noir. All troops are in readiness to act, though no disorder is made.

The Emperor to-day visited the barracks and Military schools.

Rochefortis was present at the sitting of the Corps-Legislative to-day.

Monday has been appointed as the day for the discussion on the arraignment of Rochefort. It is rumored however that the Government will withdraw its demand, and will propose a law providing that all political crimes and offences be tried by a jury.

A Revolution in Telegraphy.

The present telegraphic monopoly is menaced from various quarters. It has formidable enemies in Congress, who stand ready to sustain some bill like that of Mr. Washburne's for the assumption of the telegraphic business by the government as part of our postal system. It would do this now, we would simply follow the precedents of other enlightened nations.

Besides this danger, the monopolists are apprehensive of serious opposition from the "National Telegraph Company," an organization which embraces some of the most experienced telegraphers in the country, and which is under the direction of Mr. D. H. Craig, formerly general agent of the New York Associated Press. This company will be able to send dispatches at a small fraction of the extortionate tariff now demanded by the monopolists. They will be enabled to do this mainly through the advantage of "Little's automatic system of telegraphy," which makes it possible to transmit as many messages per hour over one wire as could be sent, under the present system over thirty wires.

It is estimated that the cost of replacing all the existing lines with the new invention would not exceed $4-500,000. Mr. George R. Hicks, the agent of the Associated Press at Chicago, has tested the new system, and reports that 200 words per minute can be transmitted on wire, over a circuit of 2000 miles, and that boys and girls can prepare the dispatches at the rate of 100 words each per hour, as many being employed as are necessary. The principle and method of the operation of the little machine are thus described:

A ribbon of paper is perforated by a machine with characters it is proposed to transmit. The transmitting instrument is a magnetic engine or motor of the usual construction, with a governor to keep its speed uniform. The receiving machine is essentially the same. A ribbon of paper, perforated, is placed upon a roller, and the engine is set in motion by a two cup battery; a wheel with a platinum edge or pen, constructed like a brush, is made to press upon the paper, and the connection of the wires is such that in traversing the spaces punctured out of the paper ribbon, a current is sent upon the line, while, when traversing the paper itself, the current is broken, the paper being a non-conductor. At the receiving station, a paper chemically prepared and of a very sensitive nature is used, so that the least current transmitted will, by decomposing the elements used in preparing the paper, have traced upon it in bold black characters an exact *fac simile* of the characters perforated at the transmitting station.—[New York Mail.

☞ Mrs. Irwin, a sister of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, has secured a patent for an improvement in the construction of houses which, it is claimed, will create a new era in architecture. Mrs. Irwin proposes six-walled or hexagonal apartments, which are not only much handsomer, but really cheaper than the quadrangular form. A wall of eighty feet built in the hexagonal form includes a third more space than the same length of wall built in the square form; and as the hexagonal rooms fit into each other without loss of space, the gain in the whole building is very great. The patentee also claims that this mode of building gives a greater degree of strength than any other, and in the hands of a good architect, is capable of assuming greater artistic beauty than the square or quadrangular form. The octagonal building attracted a good deal of attention some years ago, but the hexagonal is claimed to be something entirely new.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A Watch, pair of Blankets, Quilt or Shawl for One Dollar appears almost impossible, but such may be had and hundreds of other useful articles by patronising Parker & Co.'s "One Dollar Sale."

Their system of doing business has been examined by the authorities and a decision rendered from the Internal Revenue department at Washington, dated Nov. 4th, 1868, declaring their business perfectly fair and legitimate and entirely different from the numerous gift enterprises. Of course all do not get watches, blankets, &c., for One Dollar, but in every large Club, one of three articles are sold for One Dollar, as an extra inducement, and some member of the club has the chance of obtaining it. A new feature introduced by this enterprising firm, is to pay their agents in either cash or merchandize and to prepay the express charges. No better opportunity can be offered to either Ladies or Gentlemen, having leisure time, than to form clubs for this firm.

Read their advertisement in another column, and send for catalogue.

More Emigrants Passing Through.—About one hundred emigrants passed through the city on their way to Texas yesterday. They hailed mostly from South Carolina and Georgia.

Swapping Hats.—A friend of ours, who for want of a better appellation, we will call Reube, was recently the victim of an attack of absence of mind, which changed him to such a degree that his most intimate friends would not recognize him.

Reube is a dressy sort of fellow, and always aims to be up to, without overstepping the fashion; prides himself as much as any man we know of, upon that portion of his toggery which tops the human frame, and, of course, is always rigged out in one of Hurley's latest. It is a safe bet, nine times in ten, that when "gutter snipes," "dodgers" and newspaper advertisements sing out, "buy your hats from Hurley's," that Reube is a customer, and some darkey falls heirto the discarded article of wearing apparel.

There is another well known citizen, by the way, who is as careless upon all the points to which we have referred as Reube is careful. He wears a silk hat of the old stove pipe pattern, the nap of which parted company with the crown long before the war, and to which this citizen clings with sacred reverence because, perhaps, of its age.

Reube a little while ago had business to transact with this lover of old hats, and with his usual smile and courteous demeanor walked into the other's office, deposited his bran spanking new tile on the gentleman's desk, and proceeded in a business like manner to arrange the matter that had called him there. The gentleman received him in the same manner, of course, and the transaction being ended Reube took his departure

To his astonishment none of his numerous friends who had smoked his segars and drank his whiskey recognized him—he politely bowed to them all, and they vacantly stared. Things went on this way all day long and our pink of fashion in utter despair began to question himself as to what it all meant. Had he offended one of those gentlemen who treated him so cavalierly? Not that he knew of. Well, what then was it? While ruminating on the subject one of his fellow officials walked in and saluted him with "Hollo! Reube where did you get that hat?" "At Hurley's, of course," was the prompt reply. "I'll be hanged if you did," was quickly responded; "Hurley has not had business when that hat was sold; you have got old man ——'s hat."

This let the light in on our worthy friend. Sure enough he did have the old gentleman's hat; had picked it up in the hurry of leaving in the morning, instead of his own. It was now only a few minutes to hasten back and resway, and to his astonishment the old fellow had met with exactly the same experience that had annoyed him. After a few words of explanation and apology the two parted company, much wondering why such an immense difference should be shown in the treatment of a man because of the hat he wore.

That Poor Dog.—It really appears as if Conner Booker's troubles would never have an end. First we hear that he is in a Justice's court for an assault and battery, or something of that sort; next he is the figure head of the Mayor's court, and now he is a conspicuous character, a regular hero, in Scalawag alley—and all this because he killed poor Mrs. Hudson's little dog—or Mrs. Hudson's poor little dog—whichever way the reader prefers to have it. It was a sad day for poor Conner when he allowed the unchecked speed of his horse to roll in the dust in the last agonies of death poor little Fido. Could he have foreseen the tears Mrs. Hudson shed on that occasion, so dire a calamity to Conner (and to Fido) would have never been a matter of record. Man and beast alike would be going on their way rejoicing even now. Then Mrs. Hudson could have no occasion to quote the passage from the English bard:

"We wash the chaw, we wash the dog
That caused thy ire, my gallant grey."

[Fido, you must know, was an imported white French poodle and was buried into eternity by reason of an attack upon the heels of Conner's horse. In the race with the beast of burden the horse won, and Fido's neck came in contact with the wheels of the dray. The dray wheels being harder than Fido's neck, the latter got broke.]

Mrs. Hudson came before Esquire McCormick yesterday clad in deep mourning—for Fido—to enter a suit against Conner for damages occasioned by the loss of her pet. Fido was the companion of her joys and her sorrows, her play-fellow and her protector, and a one hundred dollar greenback she estimated as poorly recompensing her for her bereavement. The many wonderful feats that "the dear little fellow" would perform at his mistress's bidding can only be understood and appreciated by those who have buried a dog. It was, therefore, natural, we think, that Mrs. Hudson should don the widow's weeds, shed a few tears, erect a monument to the deceased and—sue the murderer for damages.

Squire McCormick deferred judgment in the case until Monday morning.

Alas! Poor Fido.—The tale of "that poor dog" is ended. All that remains of the faithful Fido are the skin and bones and the decayed flesh that now lie deep in the grave—food for worms. Mrs. Hudson, whose lacerated feelings were made the subject of a paragraph in Sunday's paper, has her revenge upon the slayer of her bosom friend her merry companion her pet; and Conner Booker, the careless dray man, the furious driver, is turned loose upon the community a poorer if not a more thoughtful and a better man. As with men, so is it with dogs:

"The evil that men do lives after them.
The good is oft interred with their bones."

And so may it not be with Fido! His playful spirit, his watchful care of Mrs. Hudson's interests, and strick fidelity to his mistress's will pass from memory long before Conner Booker ceases to remember that "the nasty little poodle" snapped at his horse's heels and by getting killed under the wheels of the dray cost him $20.

Conner and Mrs. Hudson both came before Squire McCormick this morning to have sentenced pronounced in the heart-rendering case. His Honor carefully reviewed all the circumstances as we have before related them, and then declared that Mrs. Hudson's damages were not exceeding $10.

This decision was not satisfactory to either party; not to Mrs. Hudson, because she felt that $100 was a poor recompense for the loss of such a friend as Fido—not to Conner, because he thought he could have bought forty poodles for the fines and costs that he has had to pay for the snarling specimen of which we have written. The decision was, however, irrevocable, and plaintiff and defendant quietly retired from scalawag alley in no good humor with each other, or with the court, which had so unfeelingly touched upon the heart of the one and the pocket of the other.

I. O. O. F.—This fraternity during the past term has exhibited a marked degree of prosperity, and we are pleased to learn has greatly increased in strength and activity. The remark is as true of the State generally as of the city itself. All of the city lodges have gained accessions of good members. During the past week the Grand Officers of the State have been busied in installing the officers elect of the different bodies. Those of Mount Ararat Encampment, Lee Encampment, and Mechanics' Lodge on Whistler, will be installed on Tuesday and Thursday evenings next. The following is a list of all the officers elected:

ALABAMA LODGE NO. 1.

Wm. A. Shields, N. G.
D. S. McCullough, V. G.
Fred. S. Cox, Secretary.
G. Eweinger, Treasurer.

UNION LODGE NO. 13.

P. H. Dawes, N. G.
Peter Varray, V. G.
W. E. Colgin, Secretary.
J. W. Guimond, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL LODGE NO. 57.

Jos. R. Tomokins, N. G.
P. H. Yost, V. G.
John St. Thomas, Secretary.
Jas. Patterson, Treasurer.

TRITONIAN LODGE NO. 69.

B. Schonfeldt, N. G.
J. Dambarait, V. G.
Jos. Silvenck, Secretary.
John Bolman, Treasurer.

MOUNT ARARAT ENCAMPMENT NO. 1.

Fred. S. Cox, C. P.
D. S. McCullough, H. P.
P. H. Dawes, S. W.
Jas. H. Mathews, J. W.
Wm E. Colgin, Scribe.
John Hanlein, Treasurer.

GERMANIA ENCAMPMENT NO. 17.

A. Agerth, C. P.
Valo tine Gab, H. P.
George Stellens, S. W.
Henry F. Schreiner, J. W.
Wm. Doehe, Scribe.
John Bolman, Treasurer.

LEE ENCAMPMENT NO. 18, OF WHISTLER

Philip Quigley, C. P.
Moses Campbell, H. P.
R. Benson, S. W.
T. W. Nettles, J. W.
J. P. Morris, Scribe.
A. Bender, Treasurer.

Mechanics' Lodge, Whistler.—The Grand officers of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows went up to to Whistler on Tuesday night, and installed the following officers of Mechanics Lodge No. 69, for the ensuing term:

Wm. Briggs, N. G.
Phillip Quigley, V. G.
R. Benson, Sec.
Jno. H. McHugh, Treas.

The officers of Lee Encampment were also installed on the same evening.

Arrival of Railroad Hands.—The New Orleans mail boat brought over this morning about fifty laborers for the New Orleans and Chattanooga railroad.

Sandy Ridge, Lowndes county, claims the oldest inhabitants. His name is Robert Davis. He is one hundred and three years old; his youngest son is eighty years old; and his grandson James Perdue, is forty years of age—He is yet a first-rate rifle shot, never wears spectacles, picks seventy-five pounds of cotton a day, and walks into Hayneville just for the fun of it.—[Ex.

Mobile can beat that all to pieces—There is now living near the Gas Works, a woman who is old enough to be Robert Davis's mother. She is *one hundred and twenty years of age*, and as active as a young girl. It is a daily practice with her to go to the residence of her former mistress, half a mile off, attends to household duties that she alone no one else to perform, and returns, as she comes, on foot in the evening.—Though often advised to do so, she resolutely refuses to ride in the cars, and laughs at the idea that "a young girl" like she can't walk a mile a day.

Leave other Men's Wives Alone.—Loss of people get into trouble every day by a failure to give proper attention to this little piece of advice. We have oft and again cited instances proving this, and there was another in the Mayor's Court yesterday.

Jim Cummins, when made free by Lincoln's proclamation and Lee's surrender, had a wife "on the old place;" but things not going altogether to his liking around the family heartstone, he invited his "dear Melinda Ann" to hunt bed and board elsewhere. She accepted, and in short order became the bride of another—one Stephen Jackson.

That Malinda shouldn't get ahead of him, Jim, he got married, and to make a dead thing of it he paid a preacher a piece of ginger cake and a stick of molasses candy to do the thing up right. They were married right. Days, weeks, months, years, rolled by, and noising intervened, so far as the ignorant public knows, to mar the domestic felicity of the two couples. Jim was happy with his new wife, and so was Malinda with her new husband.

"Every sweet must have its sour." So was it with Jim and Malinda, the latter formally divorced. Jim went to the fire at Kimball's store the other day, and what should he see but Malinda, wearing a breast-pin that once was his. At this he waxed wroth, demanded the immediate return of his brooch, and was by no means choice in language, to tell her she stole it. He even went so far as to impugn her chastity.

Stve Jackson was near by, and demanded a retraction of the slanderous phrases, when Jim proposed to fight the matter out with him, then and there. His stock of vulgarity and profanity was now hurled at the husband of his former wife, and there's no telling the amount of blood that would have flown in Kimball's lane if a policer an hadn't carried one of the warriors to the Guardhouse.

Says Jim, "a new married right," Mayor Pride allowed that he stick to his wife, and leave to other men the same privilege. The price of advice was thought to be worth $10, and an entry on the docket was so made.

Sentence of Prisoners.—Judge Moulton, on yesterday, passed sentence upon the prisoners convicted at the late term of the City Court, as follows:

Charles Hanley, negro, convicted of grand larceny, with penalty fixed at hard labor for the county, and recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Alexander Garner, negro, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny and convicted of burglary, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary fo each offence.

John Bell, negro, convicted of grand larceny in three cases, was sentenced to hard labor in the county jail for six years—two years in each case.

George Rogers, negro, pleaded guilty of burglary—two years hard labor in the county jail.

Murphy Trotier, the negro girl who threw her newly born child in a privy vault, convicted by the jury of manslaughter in the first degree with three years in the penitentiary, was sentenced in accordance with this finding.

Doctor Frank, negro, convicted of assault with intent to commit murder, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

James Hall, negro, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit rape, was sentenced by the jury to two years hard labor in the county jail.

With the consent of the court, the counsel for Joseph Chestang, negro, indicted for murder and burglary—case two reached during the term—entered a plea for his client of guilty of manslaughter and burglary. This too was stated to avoid the odium of delay and to obtain a curtailment of imprisonment. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for each offence.

Bills of exception having been signed and filed in the case of Henry Williams, negro, convicted of larceny and sentenced to two years in the county jail, and Gustaneo Leoni, white, convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, the sentences were stayed for sixty days from the 15th inst.

☞ It is unfortunate for the New Jersey railroad that the passenger recently dumped off a bridge in the dark had a wife, for she has made the Company pay $5000 for killing her husband.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile. Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 15.

To the Public.

The undersigned in calling in another to share with him the responsibilities that he has borne alone for the past few years as sole editor of the TRIBUNE, feels that it is due, as well to the readers of the paper as to himself, to explain briefly the result expected to be accomplished by the change. It is this: To define more clearly and utilize, as far as possible, the truths that have been taught by the paper under its late management, and ruthlessly to cut loose from what errors it has committed; for it is the part of wisdom to profit by one's own errors, as well as by those of his neighbor.

Now well my new associate, Gen. Jones M. Withers, is adapted to the fulfilment of such a task I leave the reader to form his own estimate, with this to guide him: Gen. Withers brings to the task a comprehensive and analytical mind stored with ripe political knowledge derived from extensive reading and long intercourse with the leading minds of his day; a brilliant Confederate record as a Major General, and a nerve-strung patriotism that kindled ovation as in the hour of her triumph to the land of his birth; a capital knowledge of what pertains to the commerce and the municipal affairs of this city, of which he was for years a leading merchant and three times the chosen Mayor, and the last that the people were permitted to elect; an established reputation in the South and acquaintance with her prominent men; and above all, a clear comprehension of our condition as a people, of the dangers that threaten us and the avenues of escape that remain to us derived from a quiet but close observation of events during the past three years.

To him I confidently resign the heavier portion of responsibility in the future political influence of the TRIBUNE.

J. R. ENGLESTON.

"Then, sah, his lordship,' 'well, God send all!' 'Nay, by God, Donald, we will send it!' 'We shall see!' said the other." Thus profusely expressed, the great, vital, God ordained truth. Each man is under obligations to perform his part in shaping and working out his own destiny and that of the people or government to which he belongs. Its the same doctrine of Jesus Christ, the changeless One of not a few of our Southern changes, afford gratifying proof of the correctness of what we say, viz: that there is beginning to be a more general appreciation shown from the lessons of the immediate past, of our true condition as a people. This is the peculiar perusal of the articles in questions.

In this brief survey of some of the political errors we have committed as a people, we shall not go back beyond the last presidential election. What we have done in that connection is matter of history, and is therefore well known to all. Suffice it to say that we then, as a people, were divided into two political parties, each of which was fully organized and ready for the fray. Each party was composed of men who were honestly opposed to each other in their views of the best policy to be pursued by the government in the future. Each party was composed of men who were honestly desirous of promoting the best interests of the country

...remain after every rally... impossible after such an ... the extension of the old order of things.

After the interregnum of Cromwell the restoration of the House of Stuart was confined and spiritless. The British government as it had been, was not revived. After the French revolution the timid baywater of the Bigotted Elder restore the old regime to France.

But in the face of common sense and all the facts of history we are told that a party here will restore at the polls the order of things they helped to destroy by the bayonet and whose very material has been scattered by revolution; in other words that the people will by their votes expunge from the page of history the late war and the destructive rule that followed.

That, plainly stated, is the position occupied by the Mobile Register. It is a position already undermined by the unerring shaft of logic, and destined to crumble into dust under the feet of him who blindly clings to it. Our advice to the Register under the circumstances is to abandon a false position, and selfishly refrain from giving to the Tribune any of the precious time that remains to him, for as surely as he and we live, the future will teach him that unless he can show that he is logically right, no amount of turgid declamation or ingenious sophistry will avail to save him from a fall.

☞ We ask any Southern man to go to the mast-head of lookout, and with his clearest glass to sweep the political horizon and then to tell us what he sees peering above it that looks like a cruiser of the South, the faintest glimmer of a hope of a redemption by peaceful means through the organization of that great National party? (the Democratic)—Register.

If that is really a hope, and the only one that remains to us, it is the duty of the Register not simply to assert it, but to prove its assertion correct. The crisis is one in which reasoning and demonstration are demanded as well as mere assertion of the proposition. We cannot afford to take for granted what is not an axiom.

Is there a hope of a peaceful restoration through any party of the old Constitutional form of government? Unless the Democratic party can accomplish that, it has not a practical solution of the hope in that party, expressed by the Register, is a false one. To determine with some degree of accuracy the strength of that party to accomplish such a task we must examine the task, taking it for granted that the capacity of the party is all that is claimed for it.

The Democratic, or any other party that enters on the task of restoring the Union as it was, must perform these things among many others, as preliminary to its crowning work: calm the passion aroused by the late war, and reunite the people of the North and the South as they were before the war, by compacts, concessions or trials and the ...urns in which both had shared; purge away the corruption that has fastened upon the limbs of the body politic and left behind the blood of anarchy; expunge all the amendments made since the war, to the Constitution; declare null and void all the legislation of the illegal acts enforced under the authority of reconstructed States; restore State sovereignty even on minor conditions than it rested before the war that was successfully waged for its destruction.

We call upon the Register either to demonstrate by what process the Democratic party can accomplish such things, and to tell us how long we may reasonably expect to wait for such a consummation, or yield its position and cease to encourage the easing by the people of dead-sea fruit, that will turn to ashes in the mouth. Or, we leave it the choice of taking the still more untenable position of declaring that the Union can be restored out of the very rubbish we have declared must be removed before a restoration can be realized—and that it still exists, that the Democratic milenium be independent of the Constitution and the Union as they were; in other words, what the Radical millenium is to-day—a higher law one.

The public expects to hear from the Register on these matters, and will not be satisfied with mere statement. They require demonstration.

Prophets Frightened at the Verification of their Own Prophecies.

The truths set forth in these columns since the late editorial reinforcement that we have received, are by no means new to the paper, its readers or its opponents.

During the late Presidential campaign we declared that Constitutional government was on its last trial, and that the election of Grant would destroy the last hope of its restoration. In expressing such an opinion we were in full accord with Gen. Frank Blair, the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, and with the whole Democratic press of the country, North and South. In the literally burning words of the Mobile Register (they were in gas over its office) the issue was the "Constitution or, Revolution." Well, the decision was against the Constitution, and the Revolution has rolled on to the point of establishing the Congress as a supreme power on the ruins of the old Constitutional Union. The prophecy of the Register, the Tribune, and the other supporters of Seymour and Blair, has been fulfilled. Gen. Blair, as we have seen, stated, still earlier than the election, that the reign of the sabre was upon him in the South. "(See Register of yesterday.)

Is consistency a name is that of a despised quality of ours!

☞ The New York Day Book comments as follows on the extract from the Register, which we reproduce elsewhere:

To triumphs! Such a sentence as that from a South rn paper is worth more than twenty tons of soft sycophant designed to conciliate the devil. As long as Congress, encouraged by the stupidity of the Northern Democracy, says to the South: "It is useless for you to struggle, for it is manifest destiny that we are to rule you," let the South defiantly reply: "Very well: then it is also manifest destiny that your throats shall be cut from ear to ear."

The Day Book will be surprised at what does not surprise us in the least, that the Register, voluntarily and without the slightest provocation, has already taken back every word of that sentence "worth more than twenty tons of soft speeches." And we wish the Day Book to understand that in acting so the Register was not influenced in the slightest degree by the pangs of guilt or the qualms of conscience over errors committed. The act of inconsistency is due wholly to instinct and would have been committed by a bee instinctively stings, with death as the certain result.

Where are We?

Is there a sane man in the land who does not know that the Government of the United States of to-day is not the Government of the Constitution under which we lived prior to the commencement of the war? Is there one who does not know that President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops to coerce the seceded States, and the exact State of the States to respond to the call, sounded the death knell of that Government which our fathers established, and that subsequent events only buried the dead out of sight? Is there a sane man who does not know, that in the mighty struggle inducted by that proclamation there were but two parties, and those parties clearly defined by geographical line—the unified North, and that the undivided South? Is there a sane man who does not know that since the termination of the contest in the virtual fusion of the united North, and the subjugation of the united South, neither of the parties in the family division of the victor, has failed to claim the chief credit—the one for having inaugurated, and the other for having fought the fight? Is there a sane man who does not know that the Congress of the United States has been sustained in its every assumption and exercise of sovereign power by the people, from the start to servile obedience the Executive and Judicial, so-called, co-ordinate branches of the Government? Is there a sane man who does not know that the certainly indictment, and possibly indictment, have been instituted by the Congress to become identified with what was esteemed the most vindictive and most conservative division of the victors, and that it has undoubtedly truthful, but most certainly humiliating warning, "You are killing us; let us alone;" keep quiet, and mind your own business"—possibly not the language, but certainly the meaning of the warning?

These interrogations will suffice to present understandingly to the unbiased and thoughtful mind, the successive historic developments, leading to, and resulting in the endorsed assumption and absorption of absolute power by the Congress of the United States; and to the consequent radical change in the governmental principle and policy, clearly indicated, and surely to follow, this manifestation of the will and purpose of the Northern masses. That Congress, after the disbanding of their armies, should so have decided to continue the supposed popular prejudice in favor of a constitutional form of Government, as to propose for ratification the 13th, 14th and 15th constitutional amendments, modifications of the polity already forced on the South, can only be accounted for by the entertainment on the part of the victors whether the Northern masses would submit to the adoption of the same polity for their governance. The adoption of the 13th and 14th constitutional amendments, and the overwhelming endorsement of Congress by the people, evidenced by the results of the Presidential and Congressional contests, dispelled all doubts, and the 15th amendment was approved, not from the last requisite for the conversion of States into provinces or dependencies, and the concentration of all power in the hands of Congress. That the 15th amendment will be adopted, or declared adopted, and enforced, we cannot entertain a doubt. No one conversant with Congressional action can for an instant honestly delude himself into believing that Congress will permit the rejection of that amendment. Should circumstances indicate any such result, and the further placing of States under direction be deemed inexpedient, who doubts but the number of States required, will be immediately organized and admitted, whether consulting the requisite population or not? To Congress then, and to Congress alone, must we for the present defer, as the active, irresponsible, sovereign power. That sovereign power, has time and again said to the conquered South, you shall have conferred on you no unrestricted political privileges to be exercised, in changing the local polity pre-

...scribed by the national rule. What ...ecessity existed the efforts to ...ess and bulldoze, the Mobile ...Tribune. With those two conspicuous ...ions before us, we ask, what ...ble they seen false prophets, but frenzied with hing d fear and indignation in the presen e of their own verified predictions.

For our part, even during the heat of the Presidential campaign, we believed in the truth of all that we wrote in a serious strain, and since its conclusion, we have striven to make the truth our guide in probing and analyzing the meaning of events, and arriving at a just estimate of our condition as a people. If the views we have presented and shall continue to present are correct, and they were the views of all of our co-laborers for the election of Seymour and Blair, the present position of the Mobile Register and many another valued Democratic cosemporary, is already undermined and untenable. If they are not correct, we challenge refutation. We invite our opponents to the pleasant task of attacking our position by first testing that which they think is a ruined man.

It is cuidnly, nay, criminally weak for Southern men to attempt to form a third party on such a basis. We confidently believe that the good sense of the Southern people will lead them to frown down all such efforts.

An "Insidious Attack upon the Democratic Party."

The following is from the New York Day Book of the 5th inst.:

The Mobile Register also rejoices, &c., and deals the cowardly Northern Democracy something harder than a "pouting hint," that the South must have no further reliance upon it for the assertion of justice and liberty, but can only wait in patience for its own time:

"Yes, 'reaction must come.' Let us wait for it. We can do nothing, for we are powerless ourselves, and have no *friends on this round earth to come to our rescue.* And while we wait, let the fires of retribution slumber and smoulder, but not go out. When our time comes our enemies have shown us how to deal with them. By laws divine and human the South will be entitled to every people whose liberties have been ravished from them by brute force."

The italics are ours.

The Day Book is a very reliable paper, and we are compelled to take its word for it that the Register was lately caught in the act of teaching that "the South must have no further reliance on the cowardly Democracy of the North for the assertion of justice and liberty." Thus it is that an advocate of the third party movement makes his "insidious attacks upon the Democratic party, and ...

...ment of the Register, and what would be the bearings of the ...ment upon the Register and Journal on the vital question of the redemption of our country from their present bondage. The Tribune ought to thank us for the service we render them, the achievement of victory is an axiom. Such was ever the case with Sonewall Jackson when he made up his mind to attack.

But neither that nor the Register's paragraph embraces the point at issue. If a general on the march to attack an enemy, should answer, after receiving information from reliable scouts that an impassable mountain lay in his path, that he was in duty bound to ignore the mountain because it had been voted in a council of war that there was none, it would be the duty of the staff of such general to secure him in a straight jacket.

The Register is precisely that sort of a general, only a little more impracticable, if possible.

When in council of war we point out impassable mountains that stand in the line of his proposed march and ask him what effect he thinks their presence will have on the chances of the success of his plan, he tries to cover up the mountains under the rubbish of irrelevant generalities. Indeed, he has no plan at all, for he refuses to survey the field himself, or even glance dispassionately at the map of it made by practiced engineers.

Disrespectful, however, as he has shown himself to be towards axioms, in his mind at least, the achievement of victory by some unknown process is reduced to an axiom by the revelation of his Delphic oorns. They give him hope when nothing else can. (See Register of the 12th.

At the last election we lost a thousand white votes in Mobile by this very style of pernicious stand-side advice.—[Register.

That we lost any votes was from the knowledge which had crept into the minds of thinking men, that it was not so much for their own redemption, as for the advancement, immediate or remote, of unscrupulous managers, that they were spending their time and money. The people beheld with horror, that in their very house of mourning, the politicians were reopening their old game of thimble-rig.

As far as Mobile is indebted at all to a newspaper for the result, her white majority is due to the original stand, and consistent course since, of the Tribune, and in spite of the influence ...

...hand her over bound hand and foot to the Radicals, for the people see that the difference between Tammany and Radicalism is about the same as that between Dent and Acorn. The Register was, at last accounts the third party organ endeavoring to divide our people for the benefit of the "cowardly Democracy of the North," whom, according to the Day Book, it recently dealt a blow "worth more than twenty tons of soft speeches."

Death of a Worthy Man.—We are

pained to learn of the death of Mr. Philip E. Lavallee, a worthy gentleman who was for a number of years connected with the Tribune establishment as printer and mail clerk, and who by his close attention to business, universal courtesy and unostentatious manners had won many warm friends among such as he had business with in his daily walks.

The sad event occurred yesterday afternoon, and we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their bereavement. Mr. Lavallee has been confined to his room for three or four years by a complication of diseases.

Death of Dr. L. A. McClatchy.—

Dr. McClatchy, the eminent physician and estimable citizen at Bladon Springs, on Saturday, was announced last night, news of his sad event reaching the city by the steamer National. A simple announcement of the fact was made in our morning edition. He will be buried from the residence on Congress near St. Anthony street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. McClatchy was, we believe, a native of Georgia, but came to Mobile when a mere youth and has ever since made this his home. Engaging in early maturity in the practice of medicine he succeeded in establishing for himself a high reputation as a skilled and careful physician and accumulated by dint of his business capacity a handsome property. In private life he was highly esteemed and leaves behind him a legacy of honor, the remembrance of his many virtues and excellent social qualities will ever remain fresh. Dr. McClatchy for many years filled the position of Alderman of the second ward, and not long before his death was chosen a member of the new school board, which in these positions he proved faithful to the trust reposed in him.

His age was about forty-three years.

Death of an Old Printer.—We deeply

regret to learn of the death yesterday of Mr. Daniel D. Wyatt, the foreman of the Register composition rooms, after a severe and protracted illness, of cancer of the liver. Mr. Wyatt was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and came to Mobile in the spring of 1836, first taking employment as foreman of the Morning Chronicle. Soon after he became connected with the Register and Patriot, continuing his connection with that sheet until 1839 or 1840, when he went into the office of the Advertiser and Chronicle. Under all the various changes of proprietorship and newspaper style, Mr. Wyatt continued his connection with the old Advertiser and its successors, the Advertiser and Register and the Mobile Register, up to the time of his death, always holding the position of foreman, and always enjoying to the most unlimited extent the full confidence of his employers and the respect and esteem of his fellow printers. He has outlived generations of the craft, and now goes to his long home deeply mourned by the fraternity of which he was a valued member, to render up his final account and receive the reward of "a good and faithful servant."

Mr. Wyatt will be buried by the Mobile Typographical Union—of which he was a Past President and the oldest living member—at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. His age was 61 years and 3 months.

Highway Robbery.—While a lady school teacher was returning to her home about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, and passing along St. Anthony between Joachim and Conception, an attempt was made by a negro boy to stress the purse held in her hand containing the day's collections for tuition. The negro came upon her from behind and with remarkable presence of mind she eased him by her collar and held him until assistance appeared. Considerable of a scuffle ensued between them—on the part of the negro to escape and on the part of the lady to prevent his doing so—in which the two rolled into the gutter together. Two gentlemen, attracted to the spot by the screams of a child with the boy, secured the would-be thief, and carried him to the guard-house. The culprit was arraigned before Mayor Price this morning, and was at once recognized as William Green, a notorious rascal, well known to the police as connected with sundry small thefts recently committed. From a description given he is also believed to have made a more successful attempt of the same character on Saturday last.

The Mayor remanded him to jail without bail to answer the charge of highway robbery at the next term of the City Court.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25.

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☞ The lawyer called his lady client to the stand and her understudies to try his case.

☞ The English language is to be universally adopted by telegraph companies.

☞ Nearly a million acres of public lands have been taken up in Dekotah this year.

☞ A New Haven coal dealer gives away a ton of coal with every fifteen that is sold.

☞ Prince Bombe, son of Theodore of Abyssinia, is now in an English circus company.

☞ Eugenie pays Abbe Bauer, her last preacher, $12,000 yearly out of her private purse.

☞ Eugenie gave away over two hundred rings as souvenirs during her Metern tour.

☞ The average number of emigrants passing through Atlanta, Ga., is estimated at 250 daily.

☞ Borgh thinks that five hundred New York babies die every year from the use of swill milk.

☞ The Sheriff of Henrico county, Va., used his prisoners to egg-nog on New Year's day.

☞ John G. Saxe says that "human life is cheap" in Paris when a man is run over and killed at midday.

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☞ The Boston Herald has added seven columns to its former dimensions, and appears in new type.

☞ Twenty-nine English peers and eleven members of the House of Commons, died during the past year.

☞ Tenney Williams's real name is William Henry Johnson. He is the only son of a retired New York clergyman.

☞ His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkoon Paindr Teps Maha Mongkut is the Supreme King of Siam.

☞ Mrs. ex-President Tyler has settled the will case in which she lately figured. She is to convey to her brother the disputed property.

☞ Rev. George Pearce is the oldest Missionary in India. He has been there, for the English Baptists, for forty-three years.

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News by Telegraph

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Mr. Nixon, a highly respectable citizen, was shot and killed at the Boston Club rooms last night, somewhat mysteriously. No arrests.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—No action has yet been taken by the United States Court, in the case of the alleged steamer Anna, now in possession of the United States authorities. A motion to vacate the warrant of arrest will be made to-morrow.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived to-day with advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst.

Mr. Seward is still at the Capital, and is expected to leave on the 20th.

Senor Sacras, editr r of the Siglo and a prominent politician, is dead. Congress has appropriated $30,000 for the widow.

Great freshets are reported in the province of Chihpa, the water completely washing away many farms lying along the borders of the rivers.

It is estimated that two hundred lives were lost.

Gen. Negrete and party have been captured.

Gen. Alatorre being unable to suppress the rebellion in Puebla, resigned his command.

The revolution in San Luis Potosi is increasing in strength.

In Puebla the insurgents have captured several towns, defeated the government troops, capturing and executing their officers.

The estimates of the war department for the coming year are $7,000,000.

Fears of a general revolution are daily entertained.

The steamship Eagle arrived to-day from Galveston from New York, via Charleston.

Captain General Prim has issued a proclamation which is generally complimentary to the behavior of the citizens and army. Not a single assassination has passed without diminishing the strength of the army, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The proclamation of the Cuban Junta recently printed here is now generally considered a dead letter, and is thought to be the invention of some New York fillibuster.

"Ya De Cuba." However, the following letter from Secretary Fish has been received from Admiralties, newspaper, attacked Prince Herro Bismarck. Two editors of the paper have visited Prince Pierre Bonaparte to arrange for a duel. During the interview Bonaparte suddenly struck and fired twice, killing Victor Noir. The affair created considerable agitation and Prince Bonaparte surrendered himself. A rumor current that a *coup d'etat* has occurred in Madrid last night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Revenue Bill has been received from the House and forty eight thousand.

The investigation by the House of the gold panic commences to-morrow.

It is said that Mr. Farrworth referred to the bill from the reconstruction committee, for the admission of Virginia, said that the conditions were to low a liberal latitude in every particular in deciding.

Mr. Bingham offered his bill as a substitute, but there were many votes to-morrow. Indications point to considerable debate.

It will serve to cancel all sections in the reconstruction committee's bill relating to the State of Virginia.

Mr. Wadd will move to strike out all after the 1st section.

The Senate has cancelled of the Virginia bill, that the conditions imposed were abominable.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill relating and consolidating the national debt.

The Bill exempting from taxation and assessment all property owned by the United States, was passed to-day.

The Virginia bill was resumed.

Mr. Sumner's postponement was defeated by a vote of 25 to 29 against postponement—Democrats, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Hamilton, Hartley, Kellogg, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Rosertson, Ross, Sanlsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams.

The Finance Committee reported a bill as a substitute for all finance bills, providing for the issuing of $45,000,000 additional banking currency in the place of an equal amount of three per cent certificates; also for free banking on the basis of United States bonds to be deposited as security for the issue of coin and notes only to the extent of 90 per cent of the par value.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—A number of engagements are reported in Puerto, Principe and Cinco Villas districts.

The journals report many insurgents surrendering.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company's shares have been consolidated.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rochefort's paper at Marseilles has been seized.

Prince Bonaparte states that he received the blow from Noir before firing.

A decree has been issued convoking the Chambers to form a high Court of Justice.

The Prince, belonging to the Emperor's family, can only be tri d before it.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 11.—The Legislature re-assembled yesterday.

To-day in the Senate, the bill recognizing the city government of Mobile was made the special order for Tuesday next.

In the House many bills were offered and referred.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11.—The Georgia Legislature convened at noon to-day. The galleries were crowded with both sexes. The desks of the late Senators Alabama and Ayre were draped in mourning.

Provisional Governor Bullock order convening the Legislature, and General Meade's order of June 6th, announcing the names of the Senators elected, were read. When the members came forward to qualify, among whom were Aaron Alperin, Bradley, and Campbell (negroes), Campbell (negro) made a protest against the qualifying of several white members, as having held office under the Confederate Government, and whose disabilities had not yet been removed by Congress, but amid applause from the galleries all were sworn in.

Benjamin Conley was elected Speaker.

In the House the Governor's proclamation and General Meader order were read; also, the opinion of the Attorney General as to the qualification of members.

During the swearing in of members Bryant, an ex-member and postmaster of Augusta, interrupted the proceedings, declaring the reading of the Attorney General's opinion outrage and insult to the people of Georgia, and called to order the Speaker, he refused, and the Speaker ordered his arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was resisted by Bryant, whose friends gathered around him. Pistols were drawn and bloodshed was imminent. Bryant held the floor, protesting against the right of the Speaker to rest to the court, and finally was himself elected Chairman, when a committee of three was appointed to wait on Gen. Terry and obtain his views as to the legality of the proceeding. Gen. Terry advised the continuation of the House on the plan now, when the proceedings went on in a quiet manner.

About nine members of the House considered disqualified.

Both Houses adjourned but met again to-day. On reassembling to-day a few minutes were spent in, after which adjourned to meet to-morrow at noon.

The Republicans hold a meeting this night.

It is supposed that the Democrats and Conservatives and Conservative Republicans will have a majority in both Houses.

The Attorney General's opinion is that any citizen having ever held any office, civil, military or naval, previous to the rebellion, cannot take the oath, but if he has held no office, either before or during the rebellion, he can legally take the oath, no matter what part he may have taken in the conduct during the rebellion.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 11.—The State Senate met at 12 o'clock Friday and effected a temporary organization. The Senate was then adjourned for a day of the supreme court. The test oath will be abolished.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—LOUISIANA.—Communication was received from auditor Wickliff, demanding an investigation of the charges made by Governor Warmoth.

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In the Senate Stewart, Warner, Sawyer and Fowler advocated Virginia's admission. Sumner, Wilson, Howard and Pomeroy suggested obstacles. Warner wanted to go into Alabama with the amnesty in one hand and the test oath in the other and said he would pardon rebels, but hang murderers. Sawyer said he would substitute the Bible for the halter.

Mr. Fowler defended Tennessee against alleged slanders of her Congressional delegation and Mr. Brownlow.

In the House the bill admitting Virginia was discussed. Mr. Bingham demanded the previous question, and his demand was sustained.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—In the Legislature the bill repealing the gambling law passed the Senate and goes to the House to-morrow.

An affidavit has been made charging Deliance aided in extinguishing the conflagration.

The whereabouts and fate of Salnave are unknown.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Nothing yet has been settled upon concerning the ministry. Much agitation prevails throughout the country.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—It is reported that the Pope will allow no discussion of his infallibility unless sure of favorable result that it be confirmed.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The crisis is over and Topete has accepted the Marine. Corbe, and accepted as Ministry of Ins Ramon Torrente, Minister of Marine and Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Boutwell has ordered $100,000 in Chicago to be paid to Secretary Richardson.

The following points

CHARLESTON, (special) Jan. 10.—The strikers here who hold out their places have been partially filled. The strikers are praying for wet weather.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—Longshoremen here refused to strike, saying that New Orleans was the only city South where the laws protect that occupation. Many gone hence and elsewhere to fill the strikers' places.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—No committee in the House.

Many bills were introduced, including one from Payne requesting the Richmond Dispatch.

The Senate Committee reported a bill as a substitute for all finance bills, providing for the issuing of $45,000,000 additional banking currency in the place of an equal amount of three per cent certificates; also for free banking on the basis of United States bonds to be deposited as security for the issue of coin and notes only to the extent of 90 per cent of the par value.

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Judge Woods' Charge.—The Grand Jury having been empanelled and sworn in, Judge Woods, of the U. S. Circuit Court, read the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You are convened for the purpose of discharging a grand and important trust. There is imposed on you a duty which for the time being can be performed by no other body of men. In cases with the grand juries of the national courts to say whether offending against the laws of the United States shall or shall not be put upon trial. If grand juries fail to exercise the trust which the law reposes in them, there can be no trial or punishment of the guilty, and laws passed by the Congress creating offences and providing for their punishment are, so far as such neglect shall continue, a dead letter upon the statute book. If you fail in your duty, this Court is without power to supply your defects, for under the Constitution and laws of the United States, no person can be held to answer for crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. Remember, then, that you are a component part of the machinery of the government by which the laws are executed, and that your duty is as important as that of the Judge who presides over you. You are required to maintain and support your oaths. Be on a diligent, faithful discharge of your duties.

You are sworn to inquire into all offences committed against the laws of the United States which have been committed within the State and District of the United States prior to the organization of the present grand jury, and of which you have, or shall obtain knowledge, committed or triable within the Southern District of Alabama. If, within your knowledge, such offence has been committed, or if you have reason to suspect that it has been, it is your duty to bring the fact to the attention of your fellow jurors, and their duty to investigate it. If your attention be called by any person, or by a well founded report, to any offence against the laws of the United States committed within the District, you should give diligent inquiry in respect thereto. In this inquiry, for which you are responsible, or on satisfactory information or report, if you investigation that by your inquiry, and if, on careful investigation, you are satisfied that an offence has been committed, you should cause him at once and report his name to the Court.

The United States District Attorney will be with you on your retirement for the purpose of examining witnesses in your presence or giving you legal advice as to any matter connected with your duties. He will give information as to any matter cognizable by you. In the examinations of fact refuse the sole judge, and you must act on your own judgment and responsibility. If you investigation that the testimony submitted to you is sufficient for the finding of an indictment, you will act on your legal obligation, and find a true bill; if otherwise, you will refuse to do so.

Two trial last year of counterfeiting must secure to the Government the conviction it must be found a true bill," and the endorsement signed by the foreman.

You will apply yourselves diligently to the work before you so that your labors may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory close.

I have then, gentlemen, given you a brief summary of your powers and duties. Proceed to discharge this high trust in the fear of God alone, and in the love of justice unaffrighted by every hatred or malice, by fear of man, affection, reward or the hope thereof. Administer justice only and equal law, and you will have the approval of your own conscience, and the reward of the faithful in the day of judgment.

The oath which you have taken requires that you keep secret the counsel of the United States, your fellows and your own. This means, gentlemen, that your secrecy must be kept in secret, and are to be kept secret, not over during your term of service, but forever, you are bound by your solemn obligation not to reveal anything that transpires in the jury room connected with the discharge of your duties, nothing except when you are called upon in the legal trial this duty. The District Attorney, from your fellow jurymen, and the witnesses will be brought before you. You are required to maintain absolute secrecy as to the subject matter of your investigations, and the names of the persons whom you may indict, until after you have true bill against them or not; of all matters coming before you only speak through an indictment.

It is your duty to allow no one to address you on the subject of your investigations except the District Attorney, and you only in the jury room and in the presence of your fellows. A respectable number of citizens may, if he has knowledge or information touching the commission of offences against the laws, call your attention to the fact as preliminary to investigation by you. In this case you should allow no man to control or influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in any case in any way to influence you in respect to your findings, and should in

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mobile, Ala.

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My Master Mary.

In a sea-coast wander-nest
By the jade and sounding waters,
Where the ever-grieving pine
Moans as pure as Iris's daughters;
Near the sound of blackbirds' feet,
In a spot of earth the fairest,
Maiden in "gallant fowler's" debt,
Lives the fate-in-one that's dearest.

"Tis a lone and lovely cot
Where my love could flutch around her,
Mighty spinsters in a knot
Is a sight I've never found her;
Ne'er a man but never found her;
Not the roses true, nor binding
Mary's kisses, glossy hair
Have a perfume more fanding.

Now! would her—trees at eve,
When has day was gently dying,
And the mystic shadows weave
Precious quaint and fitful lying;
For the words of love I speak,
But her heart's impassioned beating,
And the bosom surfeared in it,
Truer told than all repeating.

There's sympathy in love
A living thing by silence feeling,
As a thought from heaven above
Is a thought from heaven stealing.
There's a language written in
Deeper far than word hath spoken;
At the moment's sweetest bend
Is said, blank ere it is broken.

Then I vow'd her—and I laugh
To think any of that gentle flower
Form its sacred heart of sunlight
Neither prowler bird nor lover!
Then I swore—and I laugh
To think any heart that finds treasure,
Would not hide it in its own.
Mocking is the sport of strangers.

Raising voice are very fair,
Mary's voice is very low to others,
For it hath the sweetest tone
Only when it speaks to brothers;
Maiden's smile is very pretty thing,
Trembling in and fitful flow,
But they assemble! only the time
When I see my sister Mary.

La Flor Del Salvador.

The Difficult song: "Darling, I die soon."
Jan 7, 1st, 1 that view.
Jan 8, 1st, 1 that view.

The Violet assisted not, to undertone:
"Darling, I die soon."
To soldier in the sea
So close to the sea-shore, I say not soon
To cow'rds in the sea.

The Rose stood by, but knew—
Right over by the sea-shore
Her sister Violet lay.

She said, "I will all hearts be my very own."
One whispered, with faint flush, and answer:
I am the type of Duty.
And all men love me, for my drowsy sight,
A Lotus, I rise and yield where'er they lay.
Breathed: "I am proudest flower for weary souls."

Only the fair Field-Lily, slim and tall,
Spake not, for she knew
Spake not and did not sin,
Lapsed in meek and tender modesty.
Softly I questioned her:
"What is your office, sister?"
And winds were idled about the bended head,
And she was lost in sweetness hid in it
Silence.

While the awed answer came:
"Hush Hi not—and I."

—[Overland Monthly.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Agricultural Department for December.—The following is an advance summary of the latest information in reference to crops of the past season received at the Department of Agriculture up to date, the details of which will appear in the regular report for the current month:

Cur —On the 1st of September a fallure of the corn crop of northern New England appeared imminent. Two weeks earlier fullness of from were seen in parts of New Hampshire, and on the first week of September blackened leaves of maize were observed in every valley, while the ears were scarcely fit for roasting ears. The appearance was so general that no corn would ripen.—Yet, sunny weather followed, and during through September and part of October, with considerable rain, ripening the crop very fully in some places, and in others tempting it to premature growth.

On the warm slopes and good soil of Addison county, Vermont, and similar lands, the quality was equal to that of the best crops of former years, while in Orleans county the quality was inferior, though the quantity was an average. On the margin of the streams much damage was done by the heavy rains of October 4th and 5th. The crop of New England will be less than that of last year by about 18 per cent. The severe drought of July and August that prevailed along the Atlantic coast affected corn injuriously, but the favorable weather of the later months greatly relieved the severity of the injury.

The October rains swept away the shocks of corn in the valleys to some extent in New York and Maryland.

From some portions of Pennsylvania there are reports of immaturity, while a general assurance is given of a larger quantity and better quality than was expected in the summer. Very little injured severely by the drought, which affected the stalks and blades, and interfered with its perfect curing, yet the harvest was generally well filled in proportion to the growth of the stalk, except in new cut lands. The drought was severe in North Carolina, reducing the crop materially as a whole. In Beaufort county, and also Hyde county, adjoining. With deep, mucky soil, tasks as the prairie with organic matter, a good crop was gathered, while in Gaston and upon the wasted lands, rising to Wake county, a region of moderately productive soil, easily improved and serviceable soil for various purposes, the yield was much reduced. The corn region in the State is the coast section, parts of not even llinois can excel in depth of organic matter or abundance of growth, when properly cultivated. The better belt, that of the clay-loaded pine, is better for cotton. The next zone is especially suited to wheat, and the mountain to corn again, grass and fruits. The yield of the present season is in accordance with the peculiar adaption. In South Carolina and Georgia the long season of hot and dry weather reduced materially the yield in the latter regard, with the same variation in different circumstances of soil and culture as instanced further North. A fair summary of reports on the entire crop as affected by drought would be that fields badly tilled, overrun with weeds or a thin, sandy soil, or a heavy clay not ameliorated by culture, were scorched and partially or wholly laid waste, while deep soils of river bottoms, rich slopes of Virginia soils and fields, kept clear of weeds and frequently cultivated, gave satisfactory and even large returns. The crop of Alabama and Mississippi suffered still less, yet it is not an average one. Texas shows no increase. In some counties the largest crop ever grown is reported. In one, Cortell, the average yield is reported at forty bushels. The October freeze injured corn in Kentucky, both in shock and in the field, and wet weather was the cause of loss in the low lands.

In Missouri the crop was generally fine in rolling prairie and timber lands, but poor in level prairie from excess of rain. The aggregate of the crop exceeds that of last year, and the quality is good. A reduction of 17 per cent is indicated in Illinois. From several counties come very gloomy reports. La Salle reports a decrease of 30 per cent, Hancock has thousands of acres nearly worthless, and the average yield is fixed at 18 bushels. Mercer has made a fair crop out of poor material. Winnebago has much soft corn unfit to crib.

In the centre of corn growing Illinois Indiana and Ohio, the wet spring and, cool summer clayed the ripening, and though there were no severe early frosts, the freezing weather in October found much of the crop imperfectly matured, as in Martin County, Ind., where at that date it was hardly out of the roasting ear. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the reduction in quality was still greater, as also in quantity per acre. In the latter two the increase of average, the result of immigration and the making of new farms will nearly neutralize the diminution of yield and make the aggregate production about equal to that of last year, but with the actual enlargement of area under cultivation, it is certain that there is actually less corn produced this year than in 1869.

Cotton.—The drought of the Atlantic coast was far less injurious to cotton than to corn. Superior cotton land is well cultivated, rarely suffer for want of rain. Inferior, shallow and neglected soils, which produce small crops under the most favorable circumstances, are often injured, and in the present season have, in many cases, yielded scarcely returns for the little labor expended. Every where the average plant-ed is greater than last year.

The product per acre in the seacoast States is materially less, with very few exceptions. The relative proportion of land to seed is, from some cause less than usual. The use of fertilizers has largely increased the yield of these States, has given a better stand in fields where the plant had a feeble start, and stimulated it to rapid growth and early maturity. In one experiment it is reported that the first picking of plants fell with guano yielded on Sep. 15th a ten-fold increase over a similar area of undressed soil, and at the end of the season the enriched soil had produced just double the amount of that which was richer. A judicious system of fertilization is practiced by few, while the many obtain increased crops through the more rapid exhaustion of the soil by the aid of guano and various compounds rich in ammonia. The grasshopper, in some parts of Texas, injured cotton to a small planted late. The drought affected it injuriously in the Red River region, and worms, heavy rains and overflows were locally injurious. But for these drawbacks the yield would have been very large. Still the aggregate is much larger than that of 1869. Reports from Louisiana and Mississippi have somewhat enlarged their production. A fair summary of these returns would seem to indicate an aggregate reduction of about 20 per cent. The drought in Maryland and Virginia, and the October frosts in Kentucky and other Western States, are prominent causes of this depreciation. The damage in Tribble county, Kentucky, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and affects tobacco in the house and on the seedbeds, as well as in the fields. The quality is variable. In some localities where the quantity has been reduced by drought the quality is superior; in others both quantity and quality are greatly reduced.

Fruits.—The apple crop was more than average one in the West, with the exception of Ohio, where a reduction of 30 per cent is indicated. Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island make but half a crop. New Hampshire and Connecticut three-fourths, while Vermont enjoyed nearly an average yield. New York and Pennsylvania suffered fully a like reduction. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia produce crops from full to large, and the more Southern States report generally a small yield. In the latter part of October the orchards of the Ohio valley and those west of the Mississippi were despoiled either in part or totally, as to the fruit remaining ungathered, by heavy frosts. In some instances apples were shaken into the snow to stay there, and those slightly frozen were subjected to similar treatment as curative. A large proportion were sent to the cider mill, those placed in bags on the ground and exposed to the weather were saved. In Calhoun county, Michigan, one hundred thousand bushels, seventy-three of the crop, were frozen. In some portions of Ohio many thousands of bushels have been frozen on the ground. Similar statements come from all portions of the West. A large reduction of cider than ever before made is the result. Returns is made to the extracts from correspondence and to the statistical tables for details of quantity and quality of apples, pears, grapes and other fruits.

Oranges.—The orange yield has been very large in Florida. The frost injured the buds of lemons, but not those of trees.

Miscellaneous.—The cultivation of broom corn is attracting increased attention, and is found to be a profitable Southern crop, yet the aggregate product is materially below the demand. The waste of the stalks. Sorghum cultivation has extended southward and beyond the limits of the North, and the manufacture of sugar has increased. More attention than usual has been given to hops. In production in the younger States. In Kansas the acre buckwheat average has been extended very materially for the supply of bee forage.

Diseased Tree Stems.—The veterinary editor of a Western journal makes the following suggestion in relation to assisting horses with sound hoofs and heavy weights up hill, by the proper construction of the hind shoes. He says:

If we make no doubt many of our readers, when riding on a vehicle going up hill, have observed the horses, especially the leaders, that are or ought to be called upon pretty freely at such times, if they have, they have also remarked the twisting of their hooks inside the shoes, and the tendency to slide; this chiefly arises from the bad form of the shoe. It is quite clear that, in going up steep hills, the toe of the hind foot takes the bearing on the ground; indeed, some horses on these occasions are known to lift the toe clear of the ground, and carve the stalks and roots with dry earth. Now place another lay of celery, then a covering of earth, and so continue until all are buried. Cover the whole with earth to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet. Before the snow falls deep place hemlock boughs, straw or leaves thickly over the whole—the former being the most convenient. Three tiers deep is enough for one ridge. Celery will keep in this manner until late in spring. Some prefer to cover the stalks with dried leaves before the earth is put on, thinking thereby they prevent "sweating."

Care of Poultry in Winter.—Very few persons pay necessary attention to poultry in winter, although at this season they require more care. A poultry house, to be quite warm, should be constructed with double walls and roof, like an ice-house, and should have as much glass as possible to admit light and sunshine.

Boards about four inches wide make better adapted for roosts than round poles, as the fowls sitting on them can cover their feet with their feathers and protect them from frost. Old hens are not worth feeding; they should be got rid of, and young, vigorous ones substituted. When more than three years old, hens are not usually worth keeping.

Abundant food should be given in winter, as without it very few eggs will be obtained. Meat and vegetables should be furnished with boxes for the hens to lay in, so arranged that they cannot roost over them. Food and water should be given with regularity, and a supply of lime, gravel, crushed bones and charcoal should be always available.

Progress of Reform in England.

Time was when Queen Victoria reviewed the undivided homage of John Bull, but, alas! like the Autocrat of Fortune, her Majesty was blessed, not long ago, at Paddington railway station, by simple "speak volumes in a word," as the Tyapper and shoe-black reporter of the London burghers to be any thing but loyal to royalty. The fact is plain to all observers that the reform movement in England is daily growing in force and expanding itself in the shape of revolution.

The great and salutary principle that laws were made to protect the minority, finds no favor in the eyes of this nineteenth century of ours, and it has well been said by a thoughtful Englishman that the Conservative party of the world went down at Appomattox Court-house. Men are now able to organize with a facility which they never before possessed. They move with a celerity which gives them unified power, and the two arch agitators of the age are steam and electricity.

Acting through these prodigious agencies the majority feels its power growing each day, and in a direct ratio to this knowledge increases its demands and exactions. Bulwer has truly said in the noblest and most philosophical of his books that the fundamental idea of the franchise means the final establishment of universal suffrage, and the English Radicals will never rest short of that will, treasured dream of political beatitude. Mr. John Stuart Mill, the English female suffrage, shows us the false premises upon which this whole argument is conducted.

What is justly regarded as a *political privilege* is erroneously claimed as a *natural right*, and with this conviction in the minds of the English people, the franchise is universally

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 15.

TELEGRAPHIC

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

The Grand Trunk Railroad.

Improvement of Mobile Harbor.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 14.—In the Senate to-day the House bill to confirm the action of the Mobile corporate authorities, in reference to the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, was discussed.

Bromberg made a long speech against the bill. He advocated referring the whole question back to a vote of the people.

A Senator very pertinently remarked, if the question of his right to a senatorial seat was left to the people, where would he be?

Coon also spoke against the bill.

Senators Rose, Sanstanga, Wiltsey and others advocated its passage.

The bill passed as it came from the House—yeas 18, nays 12.

Hon. Hosea McKissiry introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to confer civil jurisdiction on the city court of Mobile; also a bill to authorize the Judge of Mobile to transfer certain causes to the Circuit Court of Mobile; also a bill relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

Mr. Proskauer introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbor of Mobile. It is a very lengthy one, and recasts the main features of the bill of 1867, divested of its complications.

S.

New York Associated Press Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The debate in the House last night was loose. Mr. Whitmore argued that every act of the Virginia Legislature indicated bad faith, and that Gov. Walker was in league with Democrats. He saw no means of obtaining security for the future except by imposing the conditions named in the bill.

Mr. Palmer argued that Virginia was in no condition for admission and favored indefinite postponement.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, favored speedy action, and Messrs. Axtell, Cribbs and McCormick favored immediate and unconditional admission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Several members of the strikers' league have resumed work upon conditions proposed by the company.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Resolutions excluding for ever Burbons from the Spanish throne were introduced. The argument commences Tuesday next.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Napoleon visited the troops to-day, who cheered him enthusiastically.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Senate nothing was done. The Committees have taken no action.

The House resumed the Virginia bill. Fitch is speaking against the bill and in favor of admission. Pure and simple tests are offered that unconditional admission will pass both houses to-day.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14.—The Hon. J. H. Coldwell, Republican member of the House of Representatives, and member of the National Republican Executive Committee, and Chairman of the Sub Division of that Committee in the Southern States has written a long letter to the Hon. J. A. Bingham, member of Congress, from Ohio, giving a full account of the real causes of the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature. The following is a synopsis of the letter. The question which divides and distracts the Republicans in the House, is not political questions, nor reconstruction, nor questions involving the rights of any class of persons as such, but one involving the conscience of honest men to work for the interests of the State against a corrupt faction, composed of a few individuals, seeking to entrench themselves behind positions that will enable them to deplete the treasury and ruin the credit of the State. In order to accomplish their purposes, various devices were resorted to before the members, con ened on Monday, the tenth inst, and while attempting to organize, to intimidate certain members, and deter them from taking the oath. Among other things Col. Farrow, Attorney General, by request of Governor Bullock giving his written opinion upon the scope of the oath prescribed by the last reconstruction act, which has no more weight nor authority than the opinion of any private individual.

One of the difficulties which arose in the house grew out of an attempt of the clerk pro tem. to enforce the reading of Attorney General Farrows opinion as the authoritative construction of the oath.

The reading was forced through in a most arbitrary, violent, and disorderly manner.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of leading Republican members, another difficulty grew out of the appointment by the Governor of one of his employees as the State roads clerk pro tem. to organize the House.—This was deemed by some Republicans a most arbitrary step, as the only authority the act of Congress gives the Governor is to summons members by proclamation, to appear on a certain day. This he had done; and at the time appointed the representatives appeared in their hall. The Governors power over the organization ceased when he had issued his proclamation and any attempt on his part to intimidate the members present from making the oath prescribed, was a violation of Section 5, of the act. Some members have been prevented by the publication of Attorney General Farrow's opinion from taking the oath who could done so conscientiously but were unwilling to place themselves in apparent conflict with the authorities, or in any what had been threatened against them in case they should qualify. One member in particular refused to take the oath, because he did not wish to place himself in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney General and the Governor of the State; yet he had been a staunch Union man all through the war, absolutely refused to take any part in the rebellion, but denouncing it all the time until the conscript Act was passed, when he took refuge in some small office from direct physical force of the conscript officers. This man is now deprived of a seat by the undue attempts which the Governor and his subordinates have made to keep members from taking the oath, which is a violation of section five of the act.

The late act of Congress expressly provides that when members have convened in general assembly, they shall proceed to perfect their organization. The act does not specify that the officers who preside over them shall organize either House; but each member be sworn to support the constitution of the State, and to add his thereto take and subscribe, on file in the office of the Secretary of the State, the oath prescribed in the act of the constitution, which the members have sworn to support and adopt. Irwin's code on the law of the State. Code sections 160 and 170, prescribes the manner in which the General Assembly shall be organized.

The appointment of Harris as Clerk protem was a violation of the code as well as the act of Congress. Before Harris proceeded to call the roll, a member arose to read two sections of the code relative. To the manner of organizing but Harris refused to hear him or entertain the motion. Mr. Scott asked to be allowed to protest against the manner of the proceedings in taking his seat. Harris permitted the protest to be received and read. While Farrow's opinion was being read, Bryan objected, as intended to intimidate, and disputed Harris' right to preside. Harris ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Bryan. This brought about a difficulty in the House, and several pistols were drawn by the Sergeant-at-Arms and others against Bryant. The latter called Mr. Coldwell, off from to take the Chair, and organize the House according to the provisions of the code. Accompanied by Bryant, Mr. Coldwell approched the speaker's desk, but was resisted and threatened by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Coldwell resigned to act pro-tem. Bryant was then chosen protem and put in motion to adjourn which was carried, but requested the members to remain.

A committee awaited on General Terry, to inquire if the manner of the proceedings met his approval. He disapproved of the reading of Attorney General Parrons opinion and protests against members taking their seats. Harris refused to hear the reports of the committee, but at the request of General Terry, the members consented. Harris then proceeded with the organization since no members had objected to anything he had done. He refused to let members qualify, who were not present when the counties were called, some of whom were detained at home from provindential causes, but presented themselves before roll-call was completed.—The object of these arbitrary proceedings was to force out of seats certain persons, right or wrong, who feel that they can conscientiously take the oath.

Harris, under the Governor's instructions adjourns the House whenever he pleases without motion from the members. Yesterday they adjourned until Monday. Their object was to inquire by military commission into the alleged ineligibility of certain members who had taken the oath. Cannot see where the law provides for any such inquisition.

The law gives such members as qualify the sole right to organize its body. If the House is permitted to proceed the 15th article will be ratified and a clear Republican majority in both Houses.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Bills and resolutions are before the Legislature to appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay members, &c., and to extend the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, covering about ten miles additional river front; to select the site for a State House.

A member states, that the building will cost $2,000,000 or more.

To abate the nuisance of mandamus issuing by the District Courts an eighth District Court to be created in the Parish of Orleans, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and the exclusive right to issue writs of injunction. The Governor to appoint a Judge for the present.

A bill to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of Gen'l Mower's widow; also, $3,000 for the widow of the late Senator Randall, (colored).

The following is the verbage of the Virginia bill:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the acts of Congress, entitled an act authorizing the submission of the constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to a vote of the people and authorizing the election of State officers, provided by the said constitution and members of Congress. Approved April 10th 1869: therefore, be it—

Resolved, That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the United States.

Adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the House the Virginia bill was received by the Senate, read and laid on the table and the debate is progressing without prospect of an immediate vote. The unexpected reception in the House of the bill may lead to the concurrence on the part of the Senate, in which event the bill goes to the President to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 19 to 18, and ordered it engrossed.

TOPEKA, KS., Jan. 14.—The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment and ordered pictures of Jim Lane and John Brown for the Senatorial walls.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Trego and others, sentenced in 1861 for conspiracy against Napoleon's life, have been pardoned.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—Private letters received here from Rome say that the Pope is much chagrined at the drift of the Ecumenical Council, and will dissolve it before midsummer.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The city is tranquil. The soldiers from neighboring garrisons have been ordered home.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Ledru Rollin is soon to return to Paris, when he will commence proceedings before the high court of justice to recover damages for Victor Noir's family.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—LATER.—The Senate adjourned, with the understanding that they would vote on the Virginia bill on Monday at 4 o'clock.

Adjourned to Monday.

Along the River Front.

The Choctaw, Emma and Clara all came in yesterday, and they are to-boats due to-morrow. DO the morrow there is no use to speak until all the boats running have assumed their regular days in the line. For the cargoes for the incoming boats we refer to the marine column.

To-day, the Choctaw, Capt. Frank Stone, for Fouth's Ferry; the St. Charles, Capt. Frank Johnson, for Montgomery; the Reliable Admiral for Moore's Bluff, and the Mary Conley, for Columbus, will certainly leave.

The Reindeer had to go into the dry dock, but will get off early next week for the Warrior.

130 English Female Bitters cures all its symptoms. R. F. H. cures coss, crabbed and fretful wives.
R. F. H. cures rum, chlorotic girls.
Dyspeptics and consumptives cured with R. F. H.
The great nerves tonic, English Female Bitters.
Jan15 1m GEO. COSTER & CO., Agents.

Cherry Pectoral Troches are a new article, just out, for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, etc., prepared by the old and well known hand of Rushton & Co., New York City, for the last thirty years or more, located under the Astor House on Broadway and Barclay street. Their preparations have obtained a world-wide reputation, and this article will be found superior to any now in use. Sold by all druggists, and none of those offensive, nauseating cubebs in them. Druggists sell them.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
FRIDAY Evening, Jan. 14, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At the close of our last weekly report we noted the market as closing firm at 22½@24c. for Middlings, with an active and general demand existing. During the week just closed the demand has continued good, with but little variation in prices, and factors grow at a have been willing sellers at rates offered. The Exchanges in price have been a little that they require no mention to be made of the fact. To-day (Friday) the closing day of the week, there was only a limited demand, and buyers seemed to stand off, though factors were willing to sell at quotations. The rains for the day were very small, owing to the, fact, probably, that orders were for the finer grades, of which the stock is somewhat limited. The total sales of the week amount to 7,500 bales, and receipts 11,587 bales. As in our last report, we quote the market closing at 2 ¾@24c. per Middlings.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.—

The following are the closing rates:

GOLD—1½@1½.
SILVER—1½@1½.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 12? @ 121. New York Sight ¼@¾ dis. New Orleans Sight ¾ dis. @ ¼ prem.

COTTON—The receipts the past week were 11,47 bales, viz: From the Alabama river, 878 bales; from the Tombigbee, 2,291; from the Warrior 2307, by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 2147, and by Mobile and Montgomery Railroad 535 bales; against 8,477 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 7,200 bales, viz: to Liverpool 3,531; to Hamburg 495; to Bercelona 30; New York 18.1; to Boston 807; to New Orleans 2.

At the close of our last weekly review we reported the market closing at 22¾@24c. for Middlings.

SATURDAY—The market opened to-day with a good demand at full rates. Later in the day the market became easier and closed quiet at 24c. for Middlings. Sales of 1750 bales.

MONDAY—The market opened firm with a fair demand, but fell in the day on receipt of unfavorable accounts by ame ers and closed quiet and weak at —@24c for Middlings. Sales 1000 bales.

TUESDAY—There was a limited demand to-day on part of the buyers, which resulted in sales of 1400 bales. The market closed quiet at 24@24½c. for Middlings. Sales of grades scarce and common and outside figures.

WEDNESDAY—A fair demand has existed to-day on the part of a few buyers. The market closed quiet and easier under unfavorable accounts. Sales 1000 bales—Middlings 24@24½c.

THURSDAY—A good demand has existed to-day on the part of a few buyers, which resulted in sales of 1400 bales. The market closed quiet at 24@24½c. for Middlings. Sales 1000 bales.

FRIDAY—Only a limited demand has existed to-day. The market closed dull at 23¾@24c. for Middlings. Sales 350 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT—PORT OF MOBILE.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1869.....	bales 1,064
Received this week.....	11	41
Received previously.....	180,717	181,131
		182,195
Exported this week.....	7,593	
Exported previously.....	172,760	180,353
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....		1,842

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the Rivers and Railroads since 1st September 1869:

	1869.	1868.
By the Alabama River..... Bales	47,42	53,8
By the Bigbee River.....	10,915	13,561
By the Warrior R.....	29,303	29,284
By the M. & O. Railroad.....	78,175	8,369
By the M. & M. Railroad.....	25,081	12,83
Total.....	189,154	167,127

EXPORTS—Exports for the House of Lords to-day to the Continent are quiet but steady at rates: To Havre very little doing; to Bremen a moderate business at rates. We quote Liverpool, by steam, nominal; by steam to Continent 9-16@5-8c. Sales of 1,000 bales. Sales for the week 8,000 bales. Exports 10,000 bales; speculation 1,000 bales. Stock on hand 325,000 bales, of which 214,000 are American. Receipts for the week 61,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

The Manchester telegram to-day has estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock about 18,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American. Stock in port 364,000 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Sales for the week 8,000 bales. Exports 10,000 bales; speculation 1,000 bales. Stock on hand 325,000 bales, of which 214,000 are American. Receipts for the week 61,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

The following are the latest telegraphic sentences:

LONDON, Jan. 14—Noon.—Cotton 9¾. Breadst. Sugar dull.

PARIS, Jan 14—Bourse opened dull. Rentes 72f 75c.

LATER—Bourse closed dull—Rentes 72f 75c.

HAVRE, Jan. 14—Cotton opens quiet, both ports.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—Cotton quiet—Orleans 9¾@10¼c. Sales 1,000 bales. Sales for the week 80,000 bales. Exports 10,000 bales; speculation 1,000 bales. Stock on hand 325,000 bales, of which 214,000 are American. Receipts for the week 61,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

The Manchester telegram to-day has estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock about 18,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American. Stock in port 364,000 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Sales for the week 8,000 bales. Exports 10,000 bales; speculation 1,000 bales. Stock on hand 325,000 bales, of which 214,000 are American. Receipts for the week 61,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Noon.—Cotton dull—sales 1,000 bales—Middling 24½c. Flour dull—Receipts 11,000 bbls—Sales 5,000 bbls—State and Western 5@10c. lower—Superfine State $5.50@6.25—Extra State $6.50@7.25—Choice do $7.50@8.50—Superfine Western $5.50@6.25—Extra Western $6.50@7.25—Choice do $7.50@8.50—Superfine Southern $6.50@7.25—Extra Southern $7.50@8.50—Choice do $8.50@9.50—Round Hoop Ohio $7.50@8.50—Choice do $8.50@9.50—Superfine Western and State $5.50@6.25—Common to fair extra Western $6.50@7.25—Common to fair extra State $6.50@7.25—Fancy and extra Genesee $8.50@9.50—Southern flour dull and declining—Receipts 11,000 bbls—Sales 5,000 bbls—Superfine $5.50@6.25—Extra $6.50@7.25—Choice $7.50@8.50—Wheat 1@2c. lower

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

BY WITHERS, EGGLESTON & CO. MOBILE, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. NEW SERIES, VOL. IV, NO. 4

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

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PER ANNUM..... $2
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CLUBS OF TEN..... 15
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The Southron's Rock of Truth.

He who entices, or attempts to entice the people of the conquered South to assume any responsibility for, or to meddle with the corrupt and despotic governments of her Northern conquerors, does, through ignorance, or, with traitorous intent, add to the full measure of attained success, undermine Southern unity, degrade Southern manhood, vitiate Southern sentiment, mongrelize and debase Southern character, condemn the Confederate record, and convert proud Southrons into unprincipled mercenaries seeking service under Tammany or Faneuil Hall leaders, as hopes of spoil may decide them.

The Animals in Council.

A FABLE FOR THE TIMES.

"You don't tell us what to do," say some of our friends when they speak of the Tribune, while they agree that we tell the truth about the condition of the country. It would seem that they ought to be thankful enough when in such times as these we tell them what not to do—when we caution them against playing blind man's buff on the edge of a precipice.

Perhaps the question may be made clearer to some minds by the help of a fable, and here is one, cut and dried for the occasion:

The animals in a menagerie, convicted that they were confined unfairly in their cages, held a consultation one night, when the keepers had retired to rest.

The meeting was called to order by the jackal, who alite wards elected himself chairman, and appointed the monkey secretary.

The chairman after thanking the meeting for the unexpected honor conferred upon him in choosing him to preside over such a noble assemblage, dwelt at some length on the outrage that was practiced upon the members of the menagerie by confining them behind iron bars, after they had been deprived of the rights to which they were born as free denizens of the forest. "We are all brave animals," he continued, "and prove worthy of the noble ancestors to whom we owe the maintenance of our freedom. Let us never cease to assert our heaven born rights by voice when we are no longer capable of doing so by act. Tuns animal is worthy of slavery who accepts it in silence. Let us by our howls convince our cowardly keepers that although hopelessly caged we are still free. We resisted captors with claw and teeth. By our indignant howls we will force our captors to restore to us our lost freedom. Hazy animal presents objects to the plan proposed I challenge him to offer a better."

The applause from the lesser animals that was called forth, by the speech of the jackal, waked the lion from his nap, and after having learned what it was all about, he raised his head sadly, and spoke somewhat as follows:

"I fought for my freedom as hard as any animal under this canvas; and my broken teeth, my pared claws, and these iron bars through which I am looking, tell me too plainly with what result. To no one present is freedom dearer than it is to me; but it is useless to tell me that more can be accomplished by the howls of an imprisoned jackal than by the strength of a free lion—that the former will restore what the latter failed to maintain. You challenge me to propose a surer plan than that of howling, by which these bars may be removed. I wish that I did know one as certainly as I know that the plan by howling is as ridiculous and undignified as it is futile. Rather than make myself ridiculous by any such exhibition, I will content myself with preserving my dignity and self-respect, seeing that there is no possible process by which I can at present regain my freedom."

Moral.—A people conquered in defence of a just cause only make themselves ridiculous when they turn aside from the examples of their vanquished lions who led them in battle, to join in the howlings of the political jackals in their midst.

Fables for the Times.

THE LION AND HIS KEEPERS:
A Sequel to the "Animals in Council."

The jackal attached to a certain menagerie having been led, by his vanity and love of hearing his own howls, to harangue his fellow prisoners on the duty that he said was incumbent upon them to howl themselves free again, at length attracted the notice of one factionless of his keepers, for in those days the latter had begun to quarrel among themselves concerning the division of the profits made by the show. And by degrees the jackal became a great favorite with one of the factions, receiving in consequence many a savory morsel of rotten meat that was denied to the more quiet animals, and gradually became to identify the cause of his fellow prisoners with that of the faction of the keepers which he espoused.

This traitorous conduct on the part of the jackal had the effect of making the opposing and more numerous faction of keepers treat the imprisoned animals with greater cruelty and severity than even their wicked hearts would have prompted them to do. "You have to thank your jackals and monkeys," he interfere in this quarrel, have you? Well, we'll give you your part of it!" And the part they dealt out consisted in blows with clubs, and threats with pitchforks—the larger share of which fell to the lion and the tiger, who were made to suffer for the folly of the jackal. In the meantime the latter, weighing accurately his portion of the blows against the morsels of refuse meat he received and hoped to receive, continued his harangues in the face of every difficulty. The burden of his speech now was, that by bowling the snares of the lesser faction of the keepers, the animals would certainly regain their freedom stan early day.

Time rolled on. The lioness had presented her lord with two sons, and these had grown to vigorous lionhood, while they cherished in their hearts the memory of the wrongs that had been inflicted upon their family, and the determination to seize upon the first opportunity to avenge themselves on both factions of their keepers.

The opportunity at length came.—The quarrel among the keepers, long delayed by the folly of the jackal, grew into an open rupture at last, and one day they became so seriously engaged in destroying one another, that they forgot to secure the cage of the lions.—Then the old lion sallied forth into the arena with the strength at his back that he had wisely gathered in servitude. Speedily reimposing such animals as were worthy of freedom, the lion led them in the midst of the lately contending keepers, now dying in consternation.

As the lion and his company passed out in freedom by the cage of the jackal, the latter exclaimed: "Let me out! Let me out! O, how I have labored to bring about this day!"

"You have labored to retard the coming of this day," roared the lion. "We leave you to be rescued by your friends among the keepers."

MORAL. A people vanquished in war cannot recover their freedom in a day or a year. Resistance to the last is absolutely necessary step towards such a recovery, and a people bent on taking that first step, will not be retarded in their work by the howlings of political Jackals, smacking their lips for morsels of refuse meat.

The Indians Have No Friends.

Not many days ago there was read in Congress the report of a massacre, by order of Gen. Sheridan, that for cold blooded atrocity eclipses those of Glencoe and Wyoming, whose authors have been branded with ever lasting infamy by the unanimous voice of the civilized world.

Sheridan's victims were a band of Piegan Indians in Montana. In the dead of winter and when the tribe was unusually helpless under the affliction of small-pox, the United States troopers swooped down upon them in obedience to the orders of the Lieutenant General "to strike them a good hard blow where its hurts," and massacred one hundred and seventy-three of their number—among them *ninety women* and some *fifty children.*

The New York Tribune that is continually on the hunt for Ku-Klux outrages in the South, and does not hesitate to manufacture them to suit its comments made in advance, smiles complacently as the playful act of its favorite Sheridan in ordering the massacre of a hundred and some odd invalid women and children. In its issue of the 25th ult it says:

> In October last Sheridan got up a plan for paying a stop to the depredations of the Piegan tribe, by suddenly "striking them a good hard blow where it hurts," about the time they should be rendered helpless by the heavy snows of Winter. On the 15th of last January, he gave his order to this effect to Gen. Heale, commanding in Montana, who immediately sent out Col. Baker with a military force to execute the order. It seems to have been executed quickly and in the most sanguinary style; for on the 23th Gen. Sheridan reported to Washington that Baker's expedition had been completely successful—having killed 173 of the Piegans, and otherwise committed great destruction. Before details were given in the re port, which was a model of directness and brevity.

The [illegible] are silenced, happily [illegible] and plenty, while mercy, the [illegible] principle of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Was, Is, and May Be.

The perpetuation of republican institutions by a corrupt people, as is impossible, as it is for the powers of darkness to work righteousness. To expect a people degraded by licentious living and long impunity of all their base passions, to rouse themselves from their abjectness into the consciousness and assertion of that elevated manhood absolutely essential to the inaugurating or restoring to themselves of a free form of government, is as absurd as it would be to expect Satan to adduce his throne of iniquity and assume to himself the character and take upon himself the offices of an Angel of Light. The people of the United States, as exemplified by the Constitution, is a thing of the past—it is gone—to know no returning. We cannot deceive ourselves as to this truth, and we cannot and will not lead ourselves to the delluding, or by continue the delusion, of others. The spirit which could alone vitalize and perpetuate such a government as our blessed institutions, so solemnly established by our forefathers, as New England inaugurated the war of material force to crush out its chief corner stone, the reserved rights and sovereignty of the United States. The whole land was reeking with corruption, and while the working machinery of the government was apparently continued intact and perfect, the fact was most notorious that through specious and cunningly devised party combinations, ambitious, unprincipled and spoils-loving tricksters, managed and controlled the masses, and only made use of the ballot to have their edicts given popular endorsement—and that, not unfrequently accomplished, by bribery and fraud. The ballot had ceased to give evidence of the independent and unbiased will of each voter, and hence was no longer in truth, the safeguard of sovereignty. The active and unscrupulous party managers, with selfish wisdom, carefully preserved its forms, in order to keep up the popular delusion, and as best adapted to continue power in their own hands. The Constitution was still the supreme law of the land—was acknowledged and professedly reverenced as such, by all except the higher-law men then still in a minority, but the spirit which had given existence to that Constitution, and which could alone insure to its perpetuity, no longer animated our people. The body seemed to be in a good state of preservation, but the soul had departed. The shrines of liberty still remained, but the true worshippers had deserted its altars. The monument stood yet beautiful in its white purity, but beneath it was no living thing but the worm feeding on corruption. And that the body is buried out of sight, the shrines and altars torn down, the monument leveled with the earth, what power short of Omnipotent Will can restore it to being? Our people would have to be born again —rebaptized into that same spirit in which our fathers, appealing to God to attest their purity of purpose, and invoking His blessing, laid the foundations and erected the structure. We are weak, and foolish and childish to blind ourselves, or to permit others to blind us to the truth. Democracy has had its trial in America, and Democracy has failed to sustain itself here, as it has failed everywhere else, when tried in all ages and in every land. Freedom and corruption are deadly antagonistic and cannot subsist together. The government of our fathers is dead, and the spirit that made it so identical, and continues in all its splendor of beauty and purity, but never again while the devil remains unbound and is permitted to roam the earth, plying his vocation of corrupting our fellow-men to the ruination, of course

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☞Knowing the importance which business men attach to correct data, reports of cotton and corresponding operations in our market, it is with pleasure that we are enabled to give assurance that, though the kind and generous assistance of one of the most substantial, intelligent and reliable mercantile houses, we shall hereafter furnish the most accurately correct information, as much as may well command the most implicit confidence.

We shall labor to improve our commercial column in all respects, and it rains it to the full measure of the desires of our merchants.

Communications and suggestions from this important class will be suitably acknowledged, and will receive prompt and proper attention.

Will Not Consider.

To the mind at all given to reflection in this age of studious avoidance of reflection, nothing is more sad and mournful than the stolid indifference of the masses of people to the condition of the land allotted them for residence, and to their position and relation to the controlling authority constituting its absolute government. Born free and claiming freedom as their rightful and inalienable inheritance, it seems impossible to realize that into a realized sense of the fact they have sunk into abject and hopeless slavery. For the most part those who have been the close observers of passing events and have thence been forced into conviction of the truth, have only been influenced to the more assiduously withdrawing of themselves from observation, by studiously avoiding even taking counsel together as to what personal duty might require, and public interests demand. The great, huge, inert mass is staggering under the rapid buffetings of "outrageous fortune," supinely closed their eyes and prided themselves, passive sufferers, under torment, and timid followers of the political charlatans, who are always ready with confident assurance of relief. The people, in their blind fanaticism, seemed bereft of their native common sense, and that pridefulness of consciousness manhood, which would have enabled them so quickly to have seen through the shallow craftiness of vanity and selfishness. Even now, when the truth is so plainly evident that the "way-faring man, though a fool, may not err therein," it is with the most agitating reluctance that they can be induced to withdraw their languid gaze from the pantomimic displays of galvanized party harlequins, and look at the truth, the one moment needed, to give it lodgement in their hearts. The golden hour has slipped gratuitously, consequence of trained party *clayjourers* serve to tickle our sorely wounded vanity, and to deaden the remorseful pangs for our timid surrenderings under humiliations and wrongs never before in the world's history imposed by man on his fellow man.

It required nineteen hundred years for the father of lies, by ceaseless and stupendous struggles against the progressive advancement of Christian civilization, to gain, by experience, the craft requisite to the training up of a people so cunningly like unto himself as to empower his hitherto favorite child, Judas Iscariot, who simply surpassed all traitors, in that they with the cross for their banner, and love of God and love to man as their battle cry, have done and are doing deeds that would, if it were possible, shock their own father, the devil himself.

Yet these are the people with whom we are being taught to harmonize in order to gain positions in which we may hope to outwit them—to enlist, or cripple, dispirited, straggling band, and be dismissed as we saw and desired recruits into their lifetime service of well trained ranks, with the foolish expectation of exciting a mutiny for the destruction of the very chosen leaders and their own disenthrallment from their "league" with death and covenant with hell." It would take much less faith to make Christians of a sensible people, than is absolutely indispensable for a people not wilfully blinded to undertake to play a part of such transparent folly and madness, with the slightest possible hope of any result save that of their own final and irretrievable ruin.

As a people, we are not yet "without God in the world," and we have therefore something to risk and something still to lose; little worth, as too many may be disposed to assert it to be. For notwithstanding our sore chastisements and bitter humiliations we have much of the vanity of Hellenicdness and the arrogance of profound ignorance with us, studiously avoiding even taking counsel together as to what personal duty might require, and public interests demand. The great, huge, inert mass is staggering under the rapid buffetings of "outrageous fortune," supinely closed their eyes and prided themselves, passive sufferers, under torment, and timid followers of the political charlatans, who are always ready with confident assurance of relief. The people, in their blind fanaticism, seemed bereft of their native common sense, and that pridefulness of consciousness manhood, which would have enabled them so quickly to have seen through the shallow craftiness of vanity and selfishness. Even now, when the truth is so plainly evident that the "way-faring man, though a fool, may not err therein," it is with the most agitating reluctance that they can be induced to withdraw their languid gaze from the pantomimic displays of galvanized party harlequins, and look at the truth, the one moment needed, to give it lodgement in their hearts. The golden hour has slipped gratuitously, consequence of trained party *clayjourers* serve to tickle our sorely wounded vanity, and to deaden the remorseful pangs for our timid surrenderings under humiliations and wrongs never before in the world's history imposed by man on his fellow man.

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Information Given.

The Advertiser and the Mail of Montgomery, and the Register of Mobile, are likk three boys, who, occupying a common bed, and frightened by the darkness of the night, pull the cover over their heads, and feeling then that they are out of reach of the powers of darkness, go deliberately to work kicking one another's shins.

"Information Wanted," is the heading of an advertisement that appeared editorially yesterday in the columns of Register, and, we believe, has also appeared in the Advertiser. We have given information on the subject under consideration that is regarded by an unbiased public as simple and authoritative, and that our cotemporaries have not profited by it is due to the fact that they decline popping their heads out from under the Democratic quilt long enough to listen to us.

"You take away from us," mutters one of them, "all hope, both in the sword and the ballot." We do no such thing. That there is no present hope is either is yet because we have taken it away. All that we have had to do with it is to demonstrate as a fact that there is no hope in either; and to that demonstration every man necessarily come, who will pause long enough to consider what the ballot is. And what is it? Only the means adopted of declaring officially the will of a sovereign people. And what is meant by a sovereign people? A people who possess and only do right—in fact have the power to maintain that right. Of that power the sword is the emblem—the only right—in fact the only

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A Stream That Nurses By.

BY ERNALD GASPER.

The stream that barries by you dazd shore
Murmurs no more!
The wind that blows from yonder land
Does not sigh and moan;
Those withered flowers to Summer's ripening
bow
No more shall blow!
Those fading leaves that crown you garden bed
For ye are dead.

II.

Of laugh, of jest, of mirth, of pleasure past,
No echo's near;
On sho e, on hill, on vale, on plain,
It might shall remain;
Of all for which poor mortals weep and mourn,
Naught is left but the memory.
Life hath its fountain and its tomb,
And so hath death.

III.

Not all the chatter that in eastern clime
Can foster the doctor's store
For all the pills that come in no more!
No drug on Apo's wrinkl d cheek renews
Life's ev'y hues;
Not all the tears that pious mourners shed
Can wake the dead.

IV.

For all Spring gives and Winter tak 'agains,
We grieve in vain!
We grieve in vain, and pass gone by,
Whether we wish it or no;
Time hastens on with stealthy tread,
Time hastens on with stealthy tread,
Even while we speak a moment flies,
Is born, and dies.

V.

If thus, through lesser Nature's empire wide
Is waste and waste,
If wind, and wave, and leaf, and sun, and
Must die;
He walks on the whose dalying spirit clings
To earthly things!
And he alone is wise whose well-taught love
Is set where we,

VI.

Treathe now at bright, but oft to mortal ear
Chilling and cold,
Earth has its music and the sounds that tell
Of pleasure's dwelling.
Pray, reader, don't at least the ministry's
Not all be vain;
And may this humble lay to God tne suppliant
Bear
Remember me.
—Cornhill Magazine.]

Wishing.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Of all the amusements of the mind,
From night down to day,
There isn't one that is so kind
As to "wish a body well."
Any stolen diversion,
We but rightly use it,
And we, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish a comfort with indeed—
My purse was somewhat fatter;
That I might show the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter!
That I might have opinions real,
As only gold can borrow;
And not be forced to steal and deal
In second-hand to-morrow.

I wish that sympathy and love,
And every kindred passion,
Were not the mere gas above,
Which fools call fashion—
That corn, and jealousy, and hate,
And envy, base and bitter,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
That wish grew not so low,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that person out of sight
To bend their pious tone to;
I wish that a person could be right
So different from the wrong.

I wish that no one's worth might be
Appraised w i true value;
That I was different here or there
From truthful mind and will;
That women's love were ever real,
And men's were ever always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,
And sorrow, and distress,
Were strewn alike throughout the earth,
To the proportion
Till God shall see fit to dismiss
His weary servant hereinto,
And hop his angels in supplies,
And wishing be possessing.

Blue Beard.

PEARL RIVERS.

Your heart is a Blue-beard's chamber,
I peep in it once and for all,
And the sight tha I saw, Love, affrighted me more
Than the sight in the cave of Blue Beard.

Your thoughts last soon on a journey
A shrieked maiden from each chamber,
And but forgot, a glance on my way.

I stole on the sorest tip-toe,
And opened the door, and I saw
Seven dead loves, Sir Blue Beard—
Seven fair loves in a row!

Seven pale cold ladies,
So comely and stretch and tall;
I wondered to see them standing
In chamber so mean and small.

I heard you coming, Sir Blue Beard,
Your key rang out in the hasp,
I heard you sullen, Sir Blue Beard,
And reading my every move.

And I said not, like poor Fatima,
"Is your tha bloodstained key—
Lest in the sea of that darkness lady
Of story should be drowned."

Now, safe in my own high castle,
Locked in the depths of your hair,
You may grind your bloody scimitar,
But I regard it not in the empty air,
And I will laugh last and laugh.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

In the day of old, known by the general term, the middle ages, there dwelt at Sonnenberg, a nobleman called the Baron von Altenfeldt. As far as stature Baron von Altenfeldt, as far as stature and strength of limb went, he was a fine specimen of the ancient German nobility. At the time of my legend he was approaching the vicinity of years, nevertheless he possessed remarkable strength and activity for a man of his age. The Baron was, however, clear-headed and successful in his enterprises, because he was wary in his calculations. He had received substantial proofs of the favor of his sovereign, and did not fail to exact from those around him the respect due to his age, wealth and station. He had within his castle of Sonnenberg an inestimable treasure—a priceless jewel; this was his only daughter, Odelia. Haughty and imperious as the Baron was to most persons around him, he was uniformly kind and gentle when in her presence; indeed, his rough voice was even tuneful when addressing the bright creature who called him father. But the love of the old man had in a certain amount of selfishness—he was proud of his daughter, and if he disdained to look beyond himself for honor, gratification and even pleasure, he found no pleasing and influential a portion of that self in the beauteous Odelia, that in lavishing upon her the most unbounded affection and even deference, he fell into the common delusion, and never doubted but he was enriching her with indulgences he was in reality bestowing upon himself. It was not at all likely that he would see his own errors so long as the tide of life carried along the currents of both in the same channel. As obstacles, however, arise into the stream, and therefrom the divided currents wrenched asunder.

The indulgent father all at once became a fierce disciplinarian—an exacting domestic tyrant. At Weisbaden there resided a family by the name of Herberger. Every member of this house had the direst aversion Baron deemed his mortal enemy. An ancient feud, which had been bequeathed from sire to son, existed between the Altenfeldts and the Herbergers. Unhappily for my heroine, it increased rather than diminished. Odelia fondly hoped to heal up the breach between the two houses. She had exchanged vows of unfailing constancy with Frank Herberger, a scion of the race who was so detested by her parent. The lovers held secret meetings, and for a long time the Baron was in utter ignorance of his daughter's fatal attachment. It would have been painful, perhaps, to him, if he had heard the confession from her own lips; but the confession from her own lips; however, had willed it otherwise. There resided within the castle of Sonnenberg a certain person named Gilbert, who was a kinsman of the grim old Baron. He was a cringing, paltry, fawning, mischievous knave, who had on very many occasions pestered his countenance upon his attentions. He professed to be his friend, and sought to be her confidant and adviser. It happened most unfortunately that the Baron's daughter believed in the sincerity of Gilbert, and even gave very high credence to his intellect. She ultimately found out her error, but he was as crafty as cringing as a serpent.

Between the Baron and Gilbert there was a sort of friendship, and this was the latter thought the safest cover for his treacherous designs. He watched the heart of his cousin, and made up his mind to remove all impediments that lay between him and the way of obtaining his object. Odelia was the impediment.

The pipe for his purpose, he made the Baron acquainted with the fact of the secret meetings between Odelia and Frank Herberger. The Count of Sonnenberg was astounded at the intelligence that he at once boldly declared it to be a base slander, and called upon the informer to prove it. Gilbert smart a cuff on the side of the head as to send him reeling several paces.

"Insolent traducer!" exclaimed the peaceful Baron; "dost thou dare to malign my daughter with thy slanderous tongue?"

"I have done; will say no more," observed Gilbert, rubbing the side of his face. And from this hour I swear not."

"Peace!" interrupted his companion. "I do not care to hear your silly revelations! Peace, I say!"

"I am silent," returned the other, assuming by a look of humility, an air expressive of passive submission to the will of His superior.

"I have been somewhat hasty—your pardon," said the Baron in an altered tone. "Tell me, good Gilbert, since you have broached this business—tell me all you know, without reserve!"

"You rail at me and cuff me, if I speak the truth. I will not speak it, for me to remain silent," said the wily dependent.

"Nay, say, I will be patient. Out with it. Let me know the worst. I was wrong in being angered with thee; for, after all, I do not think it likely you would deceive me. Therefore—"

"You may satisfy yourself upon the subject this very night."

"Ah! tell me how, good Gilbert—how?"

"Not far hence, on the Wiesbaden road, stands St. Jerome's Cross, before which pious pilgrims are apt to say their orisons. Conceal yourself in the thick cluster of trees near to the spot. He there tonight, between eight and nine, and then say if I am a slanderer."

"Enough! I will do as you desire," exclaimed the Baron, and immediately drew from the pocket of his doublet a well-filled purse, which he said to the fellow, with a gracious, saying, "There is hand of his kinsman, saying, "There is something to recompense thee for that hard knock I gave."

Gilbert accepted the gift with a grim smile of satisfaction. Then he departed.

At the specified time, the Baron concealed himself in the dark mass of foliage near St. Jerome's Cross.

Gilbert's prediction was soon but too manifest. To his dismay and horror he beheld his daughter—idolized Odelia—in close converse with a scion of a race whom he so detested. Suspicion in his rising wrath as best he could. The Baron of Altenfeldt hastened back to Sonnenberg. After this he was no longer the doting, indulgent parent. He lowered upon his daughter a perfect torrent of angry epithets, and bade her think no more of Frank Herberger. Odelia at once boldly declared that she could not consent to the duty required, whereupon the Baron stretched his power to its fullest extent, and confined her a close prisoner within her own suite of apartments. A watch was set upon her movements, and to pass within the walls of Sonnenberg she found as utter impossibility.

Never for a moment suspecting the treacherous part Gilbert had been playing, she sought his advice, and freely made known to him all her sorrowand trials. The unfortunate devoted to Odelia's special use were fitted up with the most costly and magnificent furniture the company owned and furnished a number of pets. She had an aviary containing some of the rarest and most beautiful birds that wealth could purchase; and at the top of one of the towers she kept the best specimens of the carrier pigeon breed of pigeons. It has been said that "love laughs at lock-smiths," but Odelia found that the Baron and baron of Sonnenberg formed an impenetrable barrier to keep her in the lofty walls of the old castle.

Odelia, for the first time in her life, was constrained to look upon her parent with the happiness of her life depended. She was constantly ordered to think no more of Frank Herberger at a time when she could think of little else. She had some consolation in the wretched position in which she found herself. On several occasions she managed to have one of her carriers pigeons topologies, and received secretly by her lover, who each time returned her an answer, written on thin parchment, for which he adroitly bound round one of the bird's legs. Frank Herberger bid her not give way to despair, as sooner or later, he would find the means of negotiating the enmity Baron, whom he declared would eventually relent. Odelia knew too much of her father's indomitable will, and his deep-seated hatred, to ever dream of his altering his resolve. Days and weeks passedover in sad and weary some monotony with the Baron's daughter, who vainly strove to catch one faint ray of hope through the clouds that lowered over her head.

During this time Gilbert was not idle. Well used to dissimulate, he pretended to sympathize with his cousin, while he was doing all in his power to widen the breach between her father and young Herberger. The following brief dialogue between the dependent and his superior will prove how assiduously the former poured the poison into the ears of the too credulous Baron.

"I tell you, sir," observed Gilbert, in a low, murmuring tone, "that, despite your watchful guardianship, she contrives to receive letters from Wiesbaden; by whom these are penned, you may readily guess."

"I am so utterly lost to a sense of her own duty!" ejaculated his compeer. "But no, it cannot be. It is impossible."

"I am loath to pain you, which, certes, I shall if I speak the truth, which, for many reasons, I were best to conceal."

"Say what thou knowest without fear," said the Baron, with an impatient stamp of the foot.

"Since you desire it, I must perforce obey. The carrier-pigeons, your daughter's pets, are adroitly used as a medium of communication between the lovers."

"I will have them destroyed!" thundered forth the Baron, in a paroxysm of rage. "They shall be destroyed at once."

"Be patient for awhile; watch and wait. Assure yourself that this is the best course, and do not rest content with my bare word."

"I'll never rest content while one of the brood lives!"

Gilbert, with well-simulated concern and anxiety, strove to persuade his kinsman to wait patiently, and not give way to anger. He knew quite enough of the Baron's nature to feel assured on the score of the night, as to induce a free pardon being granted to the interloper. Gilbert, even with an order for the arrest of Gilbert. Two days after this, the latter was found weltering on the surface of the Rhine, the guilty man having in a fit of remorse thrown himself from the rocks. It will, perhaps, be needless to say that Frank and Odelia was married; and for many years afterwards, it was asserted, that the ghost of the old Baron was to be seen after midnight, hovering round St. Jerome's Cross.

TWO NEPHEWS.

At the parlor window of a pretty villa, near Wallsend-Thames, sat one evening at dusk, an old man and a young woman. The age of the man might be seventy, whilst his companion had certainly not reached twenty. Her beautiful blooming face, and active, light, and sprightly figure, in strong contrast with the worn countenance and bent frame of the old man, made the latter look more decrepit of his mouth, were indications of a gay self-confident disposition, and a heart and head changed, but not extinguished.

"So now looking at your face, Mary," said the latter, "I think Mr. Frank Finch will be here before dark. Do you hear that, uncle? A nice sickle asks his two nephews to come and see him, they can't consent to it. Now, uncle, do help me in this extreme—only help me to die, and take what I choose to leave them and you, Mary. Then I shall be a happy man, I'd have died in my uncle with the utmost alacrity. But the world's getting quite heartless!"

"Ah! ah!" rail Mary.

"And what does 'Oh, sir!' mean?" said he. "Eye think I shan't die? I know better. A little more, and there'll be an end of Billy Collett. He'll have his end of Billy world for a cleaner—to left the dirty world for a cleaner—to the great sorrow (and advantage) of his affectionate relatives! Ugh! Give me a glass of the doctor's stuff.

"The girl poured out some medicine into a glass, and Collett, after having shamefully muddy? Pigs allowed to be on the foot-path!"

"Dreadful!" exclaimed John.

"I say you came out pretty strong last night," said Peter. "Quite defied the old man! But I like your style!"

"I have no doubts you do," thought John.

"Oh, when I was a youth, I was a little that way myself," said Peter, "but not Mr. Collett." "So you were, uncle, of course, to see your people insensible, but what's the use of regretting! It's no part of the best-bred's superior classes to interfere with the law of supply and demand; it's quite unphilosophical. What can't be cured must be endured."

"That is say," said John, "what we can't cure they must endure?"

"Exactly so," said Peter.

Mr. Collett this day was too ill to leave his bed. About noon he requested Peter to send for his solicitor, Mr. Cobb, to come down to his house, as he had business to transact with him. Peter, who was in a hurry to get away, and was afraid of being asked to remain, at once complied.

He pressed their hands, and left the room. The old man was too weak to speak the next day, and in three days after that he calmly breathed his last.

As soon as the funeral was over the will was read by the confidential man of business, and was attested—I do not know whether correctly—by Mr. Collett's affairs. The group that sat around the table had a decorous air, and gave the ruminating result, as used without feminines.—[South-ern Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.—The first thing which claims attention the procuring of fresh preparation for a crop of spring oats. Although it is undoubtedly the best policy to sow down the greater part of this crop in the fall, still, as two chances are better than one, the prudent farmer will put in a portion of the crop in February. At the present time agricultural writers on the supply of grain and forage in the South is below the average required for home consumption, there exists unusual reason for sowing largely on oats all the land which can possibly be spared from other crops. And we beg the reader not to single out a few lines of this article and disagree with them, because the oat plant is so thirsty and vigorous it will yield something on land which will produce nothing else; but to select good land, or where practicable, to manure it, if poor,—no crop we believe is repaid. The great clodder aims is supplied in

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FOR 1870.

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A SCENE—Husband and sick wife. Husband—I'll be back in a minute. Sick wife—I'll wait in

Husband—I'll be back in a minute. Sick wife—I'll wait. Husband—I'll be back in a minute. Sick wife—I'll wait. Husband—I'll be back in a minute. Sick wife—I'll wait.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile. Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5

News by Telegraph

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

MONTGOMERY, March 4—At half-past one hour last night the Senate passed the House bill to expedite the construction of the Selma and Gulf road. The bill appropriates two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. •

In the House, the vote defeating the South and North Railroad bill was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

Both Houses adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock last night.

There was great confusion during the closing scenes, and strong efforts were made to pass a great many local and individual bills.

S.

PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The committees have been resting.

The House took up the Pension bill. The Georgia bill comes up to-day.

The Senate refused to consider the bill extending civil rights to Chinese.

The bill changing the Judiciary circuits was resumed.

The Disability bill still hangs under Sumner's motion to reconsider.

It is reported from the Treasury that Messrs. Mitchell, Gunning and two Herwigs will be removed from the New Orleans Custom-house, and that it will require stronger pages than those now before the indictment to remove Mr. Casey.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Auditor Wickliffe has been unanimously impeached.

ROME, March 4.—The Pope is confident of the success of his infallibility scheme.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Gold opened 135¾. Lowest since the battle of Bull Run.

WHEELING, Va., March 4.—The Legislature has adjourned. The seat of government will hereafter be at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Sumner has withdrawn his objections to the disability bill, which now goes immediately to the President who will sign it.

The revenue for to-day is over $500,000.

Col. Chas. Blank, of the engineer corps, has been sentenced to suspension of rank and pay for three months, and reprimanded in general orders.

James M. Mason, of Arkansas, (colored), has been nominated Consul-General to Liberia.

The bill reported by Mr. Robertson, from the Disability Committee, does not relieve persons affected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The House, after unimportant proceedings, took up the Georgia bill again, and will vote on it to-morrow. Mr. Butler argued in favor of the bill; said that, though for the first time presented herself in the proper guise for admission, and added that if the judgment of the House went with his own, he proposed to exhibit to Tennessee the power of Congress against wrong, rapine and murder.

Mr. Farnsworth opposing the bill said, that he understood very well the object of the bill; that it was gotten up on the theory that the admission of the Georgia members to the 43d Congress went for nothing, like Rip VanWinkle's dream, and that they were to come back and be sworn in for the 41st Congress; that its object was to prolong the term of office of certain gentlemen in Georgia, and that the bill might as well be entitled as anything else.

SENATE.—The committee on disabilities reported a bill abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau. A resolution of the Mississippi Legislature for the removal of disabilities of the citizens of that State was presented.

The bill to refer all claims for quartermaster and commissary stores turnished or taken by the United States forces, both by loyal persons in the South during the war and rendered as accounting, to limit the bill to a mere examination of the claims, and to refer all claims over five hundred dollars value to the Court of claims, with power to dismiss, but not to increase the amount was proposed, but no action was taken. Adjourned till Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Governor Warmouth will call an extra session of the Legislature, commencing on the 7th of March.

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Weyand Means' Committee heard the Tobacco Association Delegates to-day. The hearing lasted three hours. The delegation advocated a uniform tax of fifteen cents. The Committee were indisposed to grant so great a reduction, but indicated its willingness to place the tax at ten cents per pound.

LONDON, March 4—The Postmaster-General has also another expense item in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of Postal Telegraph service. He ascribed the delays at London and Liverpool, which had caused so much complaint, to the failure of priority conceded to the members of the Stock Exchange, for whose convenience the correspondence had to walk.

MADRID, March 4—Queen Isabella has spent five million of her capital within eight months.

PARIS, March 4.—Napoleon will issue his manifest on the 15th of March, the birthday of the Prince Imperial. The French authorities find many Carlists in South France, whom they send north by force, if necessary, to arouse cases. Among those sent north was Gen Elio.

LONDON, March 4—The matter introduced to the effect that the Government project for an army reserve, was unsatisfactorily received.

A MODEL FACTORY.—The cotton factory at Augusta, Ga., is one of the best managed factories in the country. Its aggregate net earnings since the war have exceeded $800,000 out of which $545,000 have been paid to stockholders. The stock is now valued at $100, per share, and none for sale. It organized with a capital of $200,000 which has since been increased out of earnings to $600,000. The whole capacity of the factory at present comprises 15,000 spindles, 500 looms, consuming 10 bales of cotton per week. The product on the average is 825 yards of fabric to every loom per day—say 25,000 yards per day, and over 8,000,000 yards per annum.

☞ There are thirty-one daily news papers in Paris.

☞ A man in Maine died last week and bequeathed a thousand dollars to each of the county papers.

☞ Four hundred new postoffices will be opened in the United States on the 1st of July.

☞ A Frenchman has taken out a patent for "stockings with garters attached."

☞ Cardinal de Bonald, the oldest member of the Sacred College, with three exceptions, is dead. He was thirty years Archbishop of Lyons.

☞ The New Iberia (La.) Times says that Mr. Joseph Jefferson bought Duperry's Island, near that place, for $27,000.

☞ The Rhode Island House of Representatives defeated by five majority a bill to legalize the intermarriage of whites and colored persons. It had passed the Senate.

☞ The heart is six inches in length, four in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4,100 times per hour, 100,000 times per day, and 37,070,000 times per year.

☞ Episcopalians are more numerous in New York than in any other State in the Union. Pennsylvania comes next, with 23,000 communicants, and Connecticut next, with 16,000.

☞ Spring Grove, Surry county, Virginia, is a new town just surveyed by the Surry Land Association. A hotel, with twenty rooms, has been sold to a Northern gentleman for $5,000.

☞ A reward of $200 is offered by the Governor of Mississippi for the arrest of C. E. Mooney, the murderer and horse-thief, who killed West, in Tallahatchie county a few weeks ago, and stole his drove of mules.

☞ The latest accounts from Brazil state that Lopez was forced to evacuate Possadero, abandoning his sick and wounded. He moved toward Benocora.

Count D'Eu was moving across Alpa river in hopes of intercepting Lopez's retreat.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill imposing "a fine of not more than two hundred dollars on any baggage master or other person whose duty it is to handle or remove the baggage of passengers, who shall wilfully or recklessly injure or destroy such baggage."

☞ In Baltimore, last Sunday, the Right Reverend Thomas Fallay, was consecrated Bishop of Pegrames and Bishop coadjutor of Chicago. There were present Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, the consecrating bishop; Bishops Rosecrans, of Ohio, and Rvckev, of Delaware. The latter preached a sermon. The ceremonies lasted three hours.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—The Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon says: "A planter with whom we were conversing a few days ago on the scarcity of corn in this region, said he had purchased none as the corn crop secondary to cotton, informed us that planters generally had a rousing liberal provision this year for corn."

☞ The amount realized from last year's cotton crop was $153,000,000. It is roughly estimated that the complete returns of this year's crops that the exports of cotton alone will bout up $300,000,000 in 1870.

☞ When the coal mines of our country give out, and all our forests are blown down, the people, instead of utilizing solar heat, invented by M. Dubleanny, of Paris, will be called upon to equisition—if it is not sooner. By a simple contrivance of his, he thinks we may obtain heat enough from the sun for all ordinary uses.

☞ There is a story of an old hunter who, after a long absence, was once wandering about for a while, looking at the public buildings and other improvements got in achat with one of the inhabitants, in the course of which he mentioned that he must go home soon for while tis use lessens the expense of living, and this differs prepared iron it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost, from any other course. Scientific Committees, hotel committees, professional cooks, ladies who superintend their own kitchens, physicians, nurses, deposition and invalids of every class bear witness of these facts. To this mass of indorsement we unhesitatingly add our own, and without fear of contradiction say thathe blanc mange, junkipes, custards, &c., are the most delicious we have ever tasted.

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$25 A DAY. Gents for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. S. BRAY, Alfred, Me. feb2 d4w3m

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By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Autnentic information has reached this Department that the dead bodies of two colored men were recently found in Mobile, and there being reason to believe that the men had been murdered:

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the law in such case made and provided, I, William H. Smith, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for each person, without reference to the number, who may be arrested and convicted of the murder, or of having participated in any criminal act connected with the murder of either of said men, and the above mentioned reward or reward will be paid to such person or persons as the Governor and sheriff of Mobile county may certify to be entitled thereto.

Given under my hand and the Great [L.S.] Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1870, and of the sovereignty of the United States the 94th.

By the Governor: WILLIAM H. SMITH.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
m5 d3t&wlt Secretary of State.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Feb. 18, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Since our last weekly report our market has been very irregular, though the demand has been better, and sales have exceeded those of the week previous. At the closest last week's quotations were quoted Middlings at full rates; but advices since, both at home and from abroad, have been universally unfavorable, and prices gradually declined until they reached the low figures of Saturday last. Receipts, the present estimates of receipts at the ports have, doubtless, somewhat to do with the tendency to lower values, for they are the large stocks on hand and unsold. Many now think that receipts for the present year will aggregate three million bales, though we are prone to think these figures are over estimated. It is a fair pound question of doubt, however, that receipts will largely exceed those of last year. On yesterday (Friday), the closing day of the week, a good demand existed, but with lower sales and prices, and we report the market as closing quiet. Receipts for the week 5,504 bales, and sales 4,000 bales.

The following tables will show the various changes in the market during the past week:

COTTON—Receipts—The past week ending 5,504 bales, viz: From the Alabama river, 1,764 bales; from the Tombigbee river, 1,271; from the Warrior river, by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 213, and by Mobile and Montgomery Railroad 55 bales; against 3,256 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The receipts of the week by rail viz: to Cork, &c., 2,4 6; to Havre 1,066, and to New Orleans 1,072 bales.

The week receiving on hand is 71,351 bales against 37,71 as same time last year.

EXPORTS—The exports for the week are confined principally to two buyers. The market opened with a good demand, and a declining tendency, but closed quiet, at steady for Middlings. Sales 650 bales.

MONDAY—Demand limited to a few buyers. The market opened at 19½c but closed quiet at 19c for Middlings. Sales 500 bales. Receipts 1,000 bales.

TUESDAY—Demand limited. The market opened with prices about 19c, but closed dull, under unfavorable accounts, at 18½ for Middlings. Sales 600 bales.

WEDNESDAY—Quiet demand, with medium and better grades scarce and commanding full rates. Market closed unchanged, sales 1,000 bales—low Middling 18½@18¾; Middling 19c.

THURSDAY—Fair demand and prices willing sellers. Market closed weak. Sales 1,000 bales—low Ordinary 16½c; Low Middling 18c; Middling 18½.

FRIDAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Receipts to-day — bales.

GOODWIN, QUOTATIONS:

Good Ordinary	20 @20½c
Low Middling	18½@18¾c
Middling	19 @19½c

Advertise demand, with prices irregular. Market closed weak and almost nominal.

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Good Ordinary	20 @20½c
Low Middling	18½@18¾c
Middling	19 @19½c

Advertise demand, with prices irregular. Market closed weak and almost nominal.

The following are the latest telegraphic advices:

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Noon—Cotton quiet. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Uplands, Low Middling 10½d; Orleans 10½d; Sales of March delivery 10 4-64d; March and April 10 5-64d; April and May 10 6-64d; May and June 10 7-64d; June and July 10 8-64d; Louisiana's 10 9-64d.

SATURDAY, March 4th.—Market irregular—Cotton dull—Uplands 10½d; Orleans 10½d; Sales 8,000 bales; speculators took 1,000 and exporters 1,000 of the sales. Futures: March delivery 10 4-64d; April 10 5-64d; May 10 6-64d; June 10 7-64d; July 10 8-64d; Louisiana's 10 9-64d.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Noon—Cotton dull and declining—Uplands 10½d; Orleans 10½d; Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Sales of March delivery 10 4-64d; April 10 5-64d; May 10 6-64d; June 10 7-64d; July 10 8-64d; Louisiana's 10 9-64d.

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NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Net receipts today, 4,134; consists 3-9; total 8,310; Export to Great Britain 2,000; coastwise 1,000; stock 109,000. Net receipts this week 22,000; consists 17,01; total 39,108. Exports to Great Britain 13,713; to France 1,000; to Continent 1,2 3; to Coastwise 1,2 3; to Vera Cruz 1,000. Net receipts from September 1st, 1869, to date 900; total 91,013; sales 30,300. Stock 109,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Cotton opened quiet, but with a steady tone, and closed steady at the following quotations: Low Ordinary 20c; Ordinary 20½c; Low Middling 21c; Middling 21½c; Good Middling 22c; Strict Good Middling 22½c; Fair 23½c. Sales to-day 4,000 bales. Receipts 4,134 bales. Stock 109,000.

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NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Cotton opened quiet, but with a steady tone, and closed steady at the following quotations:

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19

God in History.

"Along with the principle of man's free-will, which rides above necessity, that law of nature—there is another higher, and divine principle in this historical progress of nations; and this is the visible guidance of an all-loving and all-ruling Providence displayed in the course of history, and the march of human destiny, whether in things great or small. But the power of evil is something more than a mere power of nature, and in comparison with this, it is a power of a higher and more spiritual kind. It is that power whose influence is not only felt in the sensual inclinations of nature, but which, under the mask of a false liberty, unceasingly labors to rob man of his true freedom. Thus, Providence is not a mere vague notion, a formula of belief, or a feeling of virtuous anticipation—mere pious conjecture—but it is the real, effective, historical, redeeming power of God, which resumes in one and the whole human race their lost freedom, and with it the effectual power of good. The problem of human existence consists in this, that man, in the great stage of history, as in the little details of private life, has to choose and determine between a true, heavenly freedom, and a faithful and steadfast to God, and the false, rebellious freedom of a will separated from God. The mere license of passion or of sensual appetite is so liberty, but a stern bondage under the yoke of nature. But as that false and criminal freedom is spiritual, so it is superior to nature; and it is strictly conformable to truth, to regard him as the author of this false liberty, whose revelation represents as the mightiest the most potent, and the most intellectual spirits among all created beings, either in the visible or invisible world.

That this potent power, acting on the depraved appetites and sickly sensitiveness of our nature, has been successfully trolled and directed our wills as to swing us loose from all our old moorings in Right, and destroyed the very structures thereon, as our fathers, may be questioned now by those laboring under the delusions of spirits of like sort with those referred to the bondmen of Egypt, and to the making of brick without straw?

The Northern Democracy and the Southern People.

We invite the reader's attention to the subjoined article from Pomeroy's Democrat, which we would be very far from doing were we conducting a paper in a partisan spirit and not in the interest of the truth for its own sake—of truth eternally sought for, when once found, fearlessly proclaimed to a people reduced to a condition in which all party divisions among them are fancied and not real. Deprived, as they are, of the power of deciding a single question connected with the government established over them, they cannot divide into two real political parties if they would. No possible division can take place only by the exercise of the sovereign power of deciding governmental questions. As the formation and perpetuation of parties are due to a division of the people in the act of deciding such questions, and as the power of deciding is the only test of the sovereignty of a people, it holds that with such a people not sovereign there can be no such thing as parties, whatever fanciful divisions may exist under the hollow mockery of obsolete names. Are we a sovereign people? is a question that the Tammany organ at Mobile shuns as a certain personage does holy water.

The Tribune proclaims without the fear of contradiction from any man of common sense that we are not a sovereign people. And it is fortunate for our real interests that we are not for if we shall enjoy the sovereign rights bequeathed us by our forefathers, we should not have the carpet-baggers and pirates in the late war, and were conquered by the most magnanimous and noble people that have appeared in the annals of the human race—whereas the reverse is true. The Southern people are not sovereign, and therefore can be neither national Democrats nor national Republicans.

So much for Pomeroy's intimation that we must belong to one national party or the other.

What more we say concerning his article will be found at its conclusion:

WHAT GOOD?—A correspondent writing from Selma, Ala., enclosing ten dollars for The Southern Argus to send to certain parties, concludes his letter as follows:

"But what good will *Northern Democracy* do the South? We are anxious to know. Truly your friend, W."

We will answer our correspondent by full when he will tell us what good Northern Republicanism has done to the people of the South? Or we will answer him when he will tell us what escape there was in the Southern elections in 1868, when they assembled in New York to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, to cast sixty-five votes for Andrew Johnson, and persistently keeping up this strategy, thereby defeating the choice of the West, and the only man the Democrats could have elected at that time.

But conundrums on sacred subjects are hardly allowable, so we will not ask them.

"What will *Northern Democracy* do for the South?" We can tell you what we would do, and in a very few words.

We would give every State in the Union the right to regulate her own affairs in her own way. We would withdraw the bayonets of an infamous administration from the throats of a people who long since have given up an impious contest and are now anxious to restore the land to its greatness.

We would give to the people of the Southern States—for States we still consider them, no matter whether the administration does or not—the right to send Northern thieves armed with carpet bags, searching for spoils and industriously engaged in promoting discord and strife, back to their homes in the North, or to workshops where they properly belong, and where under strict discipline they could be made useful citizens.

We would give to every one of the Southern States—as every where pleases the right to employ such labor as the wisdom of the State saw fit, having in to the wisdom of the people, and the making of laws which would bring to the State that class of laborers required for developing the resources of the State and add to her greatness and prosperity.

We would allow the people of the South to honor their fallen heroes—to build monuments over the graves of their loved ones—enjoy their opinions as we enjoy our own, and by liberal, honest laws, intended more to unite States in a common brotherhood than to excite petty jealousies, endeavor to make this a happy, prosperous and united country.

We would give to the States of the South the same right to legislate upon local matters as they had before the war, and refuse to elect their representatives men to Congress, that the people of the South might know the sentiment of the Southern people, and that the country generally might not be cursed with such an instance in legislature like men who know nothing of principle, nothing of the wants of the people, nothing of the resources of the country, nothing of the sentiment of their constituency, but who are given places of power and profit at the expense of the people, by and through the power of an administration that cares more for the protection of an aristocracy and the creation of a despotism than it does for perpetuating the liberties given us by patriotic sires, who fought side by side for American independence.

We would make taxation equal, that these in the South earnestly striving to add to the enterprise of the country, and wipe out the sad trace of an unfortunate contest, might not be compelled to give their earnings for years for the benefit of an aristocracy already rich, especially in New England and foreign countries.

We would clean out the centralized power at Washington—and in the sacking process, we certainly should be willing to the extravagance which is robbing the people for the benefit of bondholders, monopolists, and speculators—which would throw the army of thieves, in the shape of Federal office-holders, from the South, and put none but honest men in office, and endeavor to manage the affairs of the government for the good of the whole, and not for a party, and striving to make the country great and prosperous.

We speak, perhaps, for as many Democrats as any editor in the country, if we may judge from the circulation of our paper. We speak for the *earnestness* of the Northern Democracy which *hopes* at no distant day to bring from thy fallen and polluted blackness a sensibility which will benefit the nation, encourage the people and promote the interests of the people.

We have told our correspondent something of what Northern Democracy would do for the South. We leave it with the people of the South to decide whether they will work with Northern Democracy for the accomplishment of the purpose, or submit to be led by Republicans, who have repudiated every promise made the Southern people.

Pomeroy may well ask, not only what sense there was in Southern delegates voting for Andrew Johnson, but what sense there was in their shouting in our faces at all in the New York Convention? Did they go with any power in their hands to know how long the contest against the common enemy? Did they not, on the contrary, carry with them the most effective weapons for the use of that enemy? How many votes were gained by the Northern Democracy from the truthful cry of the Radicals that Wade Hampton helped to make the Democratic platform and Forrest voted for the nomination of Seymour? Does Pomeroy really desire us to do any more than to point out the Democracy? sir he, and Northern men like him, have given us more reason of that sort, let them furnish the horse, and the requisite number of Southern politicians will be forthcoming. And, strange as it may appear, Butler set value such spoons even beyond the ones he "conquered" in New Orleans.

In regard to what leaves Democrats at the North, known as "Copperheads," would do, Pomeroy, in answering for himself, has stated at some length, and it is fully expressed in the words of their Republican platform, to put down by force the Union and the Constitution as they were. That they will ever attain such power without fighting for it, as Pomeroy himself has told them they must do, we do not believe. But the question was not as to what Pomeroy would do, or the men like him who had passed through the fire and blood of the war—but what Northern Democracy, now so-called, would do? and that question it will be noticed, Pomeroy does not commit himself by answering.

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So much for the true Democrats of the North—contemptuously called "Copperheads," equally by their "crooly loil" enemies and their treacherous party associates, the "Cowardly Northern Democrats," as the New York Day Book has righteously branded them. With that vile crew we have never had fellowship nor sympathy. They helped to murder liberty in the late crusade against the South, and since its conclusion they have received their thirty pieces of silver for betraying every remote chance of the revival of liberty.

We refer to that wing of the Northern Democracy represented by the New York World, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and papers of a like stamp, which, whatever the "Copperhead" press may say of their influence in the party, always look sleek and fat, and display suggestive wash-tubs and prosperous gold-headed canes—the fruits of party services and party influence.

As "Brick" Pomeroy truly remarks, the Democracy at the time confidence men "differs from his as the night from the day," and he would necessarily feel unmitigated contempt for the Southern man who permitted himself to be "led by those Republicans" in disguise. Nor is "Brick" Pomeroy the man to say that the Peter Funks in question will ever give a thought, under such circumstances, to the wealth know the sentiment of the Southern people, and that the country generally might not be cursed with such an instance in legislature like men who know nothing of principle, nothing of the wants of the people, nothing of the resources of the country, nothing of the sentiment of their constituency, but who are given places of power and profit at the expense of the people, by and through the power of an administration that cares more for the protection of an aristocracy and the creation of a despotism than it does for perpetuating the liberties given us by patriotic sires, who fought side by side for American independence.

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Still More Proof.

We have published numerous extracts from the true Democratic or "Copperhead" press of New York, showing the unfathomable corruption, selfishness and cow.ardice of the abandoned scoundrels who control the movements and suck the pap of the party in that State, and in whose train we are invited to enter with bowed heads and sycophantic tongues for the avowed purpose of enjoying "the fruits of" remotely possible victory. "Gallant Tammany," and the leader and "by the utmost copied recently from the Metropolitan Record, has proclaimed itself flesh of one flesh with that incarnation of the tyranny under whose heel we are now writhing. Wm. H. Seward, and this morning we show, by an article from the Cincinnati Commoner, that the like spirit controls the movements of the Ohio Democracy. Such papers as the Day-Book, the Record, and the Democrats in the East, and the Commoner and the Crisis in the West, in vain enter their protests, point out the inevitable result of the corruptions and ignorance and servility jealousies, endeavor to make this a happy, prosperous and united country.

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Policy and the Enquirer.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The men of principle within the Democratic party have had a dreary time for several years in Hamilton county. Rich parties have been handed over by means of the caucus system to a compact organization of a sordid few of the worst Democrats and Republicans. The Enquirer has brought this bad business into a complete system by a refinement of duplicity. In order to keep up its authority, and the more successfully to achieve what it calls its "moral triumphs," but which are really Roman noses and Trojan horse for the Democracy, it has organized the most profound duplicity united with the most profitable dexterity. As an organ of the party, its plan has been by all manner of abusive epithets to keep up the two hostile camps system between the Democrats and Republicans, while all the corrupt rings of managers in both parties revolved around that office. In short, the advisers who claimed to be trusted by the Democracy, were those who had been in secret conclave with their ostensible opponents, and had agreed upon terms. Their argument was, and is now, that there is a doubtful constituency in our county and State, whose party ties cognize the circumstances in which they are placed; to acknowledge the truth, and, with that knowledge, to act for a higher and more patriotic party than the old party ties. Better to let them alone, and, in the absence of a necessity bravely acknowledged, accommodate ourselves to the FACT of our history. We still have a large fold of action at home—a field that is common to all, whether of old party or of recent political worship—a field which can be cultivated successfully, if harmony prevail, but which will become only bitter herbs if that be neglected. That field is our home affairs—the good management of which it is the interest of all, of all shades and color of political opinion, by all means in them.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
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When Something in Life is Wrong.

BY PHILIP REVERE.

Hush over the vexated center of day,
And the noise in the city, the rumble of dray,
The tumult of labor, the groans of the sky,
With joy by her joyous strains.

But when the heart-throb in a country mind
Of the lark, or the tardy, glad hymn
Since never ashes, the bustle no long,
From the city heart with the forest of song
Of the lark, or the tardy, glad hymn

Look under, look over, and far away,
The earth, like a garden, wears gold;
And rapid banks all silvery the sky
From gray pearl to amethyst, and high,
Of purple and crimson and gold.

The sun, with his golden corner swung
Low over the quiet sea world,
Bathes peace to God, and the flames rise
Millions
Flooding the world with a sweet, soft light,
Dispiring I interpret.

But what cares the elf in the resting sun
For sign of evil or of good?
The glory of a command, love to-day,
And the day of not loving the God away,
And she only cares to die.

Ah! Autumn is golden, and Spring is green,
And summer is sweet and so is
But what is sweet, but the evil dismal
For the earth's atonement, joy, and scent,
Who is sweet, but the God of Love?

BROWN OF CALAVERAS.

A subdued tone of conversation, and the absence of cigar smoke, and footlessness in the aisles, all betoken the stage-coach, made it evident that one of the latest passengers was a woman. A disposition on the part of loungers at the stations to crowd around the door or window, and some concern in regard to the appearance of mien, hats and collars, further indicated the fact. Not lovely, all of which Mr. Jack Hamlin, an the box seat, noted that he has mapped out for the Democratic party, and it will ever come into power. If we comprehend the meaning of his strictures on the Radical and kindred sheets, he believes that "plunder, not principle," is the motto of themselves and their followers. And that they would secure control of Union and the Constitution as they were. That they will ever attain such power without fighting for it, as Pomeroy himself has told them they must do, we do not believe. But the question was not as to what Pomeroy would do, or the men like him who had passed through the fire and blood of the war—but what Northern Democracy, now so-called, would do? and that question it will be noticed, Pomeroy does not commit himself by answering.

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The Late Commander of the Cuban Army.—General Manuel Quesada, who very recently the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, and now in New York on a visit, is only thirty-seven years old. He was already won renown as a soldier. A few years ago he went to Mexico and distinguished himself in several engagements against the French and their allies of that country. He is said to be a fine-looking man—one who would attract attention among a thousand. His facial indicates quickness of perception, great firmness and candor. His eye is bright and keen, his mouth well-shaped and supplied with teeth that a belle might envy, and in manner he is a most polished gentleman.

vancing deeper into the woods, where all signs of habitation failed, he began to sing—splitting a tenor so singularly sweet, and shaded by a pathos so unfathomable, that I was fain to check him and listen. Mr. Hamlin's voice was not cultivated, the subject of his song was some sentimental lassey, borrowed from the negro minstrels, but there was some conscientiousness of tone and expression that thrilled through all a spirit instinctively touching. Indeed, it was a wonderful sight to see this sentimental blackleg, with a pack of cards in his pocket and a revolver at his back, sending his voice before him through the dim woods with a plaint about "Nelly's grave," in a way that overflowed the eyes of the listener. A sparrow-hawk, fresh from the dainty victim, possibly recognizing in Mr. Hamlin a kindred spirit, stared at him in surprise, and was fain to confess the superiority of man. With a superior predatory capacity, Ac coulds's sing.

But Mr. Hamlin presently found him self again on the high road, and at the former pace. Ditches and banks of gravel, denuded hillsides, stumps, and decayed trunks of trees took the place of woodland and ravine, and indicated his approach to civilization. Then a church steeple came in sight, and he knew that he had reached home. In a few moments he was clattering down the single street of the town, to the admirers who claimed to be trusted by the Democracy, and who claim to have been in secret conclave with their ostensible opponents, have been the means where by that vote has been secured to them.

We plead with our people for their own good, that they may not be encouraged in the circumstances in which they are placed; to acknowledge the truth, and, with that knowledge, to act for a higher and more patriotic party than the old party ties. Better to let them alone, and, in the absence of a necessity bravely acknowledged, accommodate ourselves to the FACT of our history. We still have a large fold of action at home—a field that is common to all, whether of old party or of recent political worship—a field which can be cultivated successfully, if harmony prevail, but which will become only bitter herbs if that be neglected. That field is our home affairs—the good management of which it is the interest of all, of all shades and color of political opinion, by all means in them.

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☞ Large numbers of the citizens of Virginia are said to be petitioning for a removal of their disabilities.

☞ Solano's dying advice to his sons was "never to meddle with politics."

wished the "Wingdam House," which Mr. Brown's wife, in her absence, had kept overflowing with guests. He was elected to the Assembly by three large majorities. A street in Wingdam was named in his honor.

Yet, it was noted that in proportion as he waxed wealthy and fortunate, he grew pale and thin, and anxious. His wife's popularity increased, he became fretful and impatient. The most facetious of husbands—he was absurdly jealous. If he did not interfere with his wife's social liberty, he was in unnecessary opponent sense. The force of habit is sometimes confusing.

Meanwhile, some magnetic influence in Mr. Hamlin's presence, or the society of liquor, or both, brought success of sorrow, and drove sleep. Mr. Hamlin moved his chair to the window, and looked out on the town of Wingdam, now sleeping peacefully—its harsh outlines softened and subdued, its gaping holes swallowed, and covered in the moonlight that flowed over all. In the bank he could hear the gurgling of water in the ditches, and the sighing of the pines beyond the hill. Then he looked up at the firmament, and, as he did so, a star shot across the twinkling sky. Presently another, and then another. The phenomenon suggested to Mr. Hamlin a feed, supper. It is another fifteen minutes, another star would fall out. He sat there, watch in hand, for twice that time, but the phenomenon was not repeated.

The clock struck two, and Brown still slept. Mr. Hamlin approached the table on which lay a letter, evidently just read by the flickering candle-light. It contained only a single line, written in pencil, in a woman's hand:

"Be at the corral, with the buggy, at three."

The sleeper moved uneasily, and then spoke:

"Are you there, Jack?"

"Yes."

"Don't go yet. I dreamed, just now, Jack, dreamed of Miriam. Thought that Sue and me was being married again, and the parson, Jack, was—who do you think, Jack?"

The gambler laughed, and seated himself on the bed—the paper still in his hand.

"It's a good sign, sin't it?" queried Brown.

"I reckon. Say, old man, hadn't you better get up?"

The "old man," thus affectionately appealed to, seemed to have an assistance of Hamlin's contemptible hand.

"Smoke?"

Brown mechanically took the proffered cigar.

"Light?"

Jack had twisted the letter into a spiral, and held it for his companion. He continued to hold it until it was consumed, and dropped the fragments—less than a cinder—from the open window. He then struck a lucifer, and then returned to his friend.

"Old man," he said, plating his hands upon Brown's shoulders, "you're a mean ass. I'll be on the road, and goes like that spunk. We won't see each other again; but before I go, take a fool's advice: out all your cards, take your wife with you, and quit the country. It ain't no place for an honest man like you. Brown, you're a mean ass. Good-by."

Mr. Hamlin was down the ladder before Brown could get out again. Jack, in confusion, in a whining tone, then formed a plaintive ballad, to which his figure, "can't you help me with a hundred?" Brown, without a word, threw a roll of bills to the bed, and again shook the unresponsive hand of Jack Hamlin.

"Good-by, old man," he said, "I shall want to see you again. Don't forget."

Jack Hamlin looked curiously at his former friend. Perhaps he knew that the man was predestined to lose the only thing he cared for—his wife. He drew in a chestic rain of races, ditches, and gallings at his pony, and then, with an assumed bourne he gilded windows of the Magnolia saloon. Passing through the long bar-room, he pushed open a green-baize door, entered a dark passage, and knocked with them to open. Mrs. Brown, accompanied by a mulatto, followed, bringing up the rear of the triumphant procession to the waiting coach.

Mr. Hamlin did not stay for dinner. His horse was already saddled, and awaiting him. He dashed over the ford, up the gravelly hill, and out into the dusty perspective of the Wingdam Road, like one leaving an unpleasant theory behind him. The images of duty called by the roadside shaded their eyes with their hands, and looked after him, recognizing the man by his horse, and speculating what he was up with Cromwell's Ironsides. Without intending it, he pulled a cord that separated shot back a bolt; for the door of the coach swung open, and Mrs. Brown leaned out.

"Jack!"

The new-comer was broad-shouldered and handsome, with a horse and an interior animals. He had a certain self-reliant air, and indignant look, like a man who could beat or caress as he pleased. He was not the man to whom Mrs. Brown. It was here that he recognized a certain gray horse which had passed him on the road. Within, he found his rider. Brown's riding whip was in his hand, and he was evidently in a towering passion. The mulatto's head was turned away, and he was apparently engaged in the contemplation of the landscape. Mrs. Brown's face was turned to the window, and the boy and the woman's business is second. Brown, who had been standing, now stepped out. "Jack Hamlin's gray!"

"Yes, sir," said Brown, with a sullen look, "and Jack Hamlin's gray horse has been here, for I didn't see him. Put up your feet on the window, and sit here beside me. I'm going to send for her."

Mr. Hamlin did not avail himself of the invitation, but, leaning against the coach, and sat up quite refreshed, and ready for business.

"When I come up on the stage," continued the new-comer, "did you?"

"No," replied Brown, "I met it at Scott's Ferry. It isn't due for half an hour. I'll wait for her here."

"Bid," said Brown, his voice suddenly assuming an expression of interest, "you've been around out again. Jack, in confession, in a whining tone, then formed a plaintive ballad, to which his figure, "can't you help me with a hundred?" Brown, without a word, threw a roll of bills to the bed, and again shook the unresponsive hand of Jack Hamlin.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19

Mobile, Ala.

Some old subject, time unto us.

☞ Four Western State Legislatures have elected women engrossing clerks.

☞ A large number of Swedish emigrants are leaving for the United States.

☞ Reporters to equals spoken of as candidates for the Spanish throne.

☞ Gen. Sherman is about to receive a medal from emigrants in Algeria.

☞ The Fifteenth Amendment will be ratified in Delaware.

☞ As Ole widow thirty-six was married to a man twenty-six.

☞ Each of the three Atlanta papers has a correspondent in Washington.

☞ Gen. Sheridan is on a visit to Mexico, and will be received with great consideration in the United States.

☞ An exchanger of the Libby prison has published a card to be in Washington.

☞ Representative Prosser, of Tennessee, has declined to be offered a postage as a harmony.

☞ Representative Prosser, of Tennessee, has declined to be offered a letter and nominate a negro lad for a West Point cadetship.

☞ The question whether will be satisfied by a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

☞ The quarrel in the Prince Senate which led to the shooting of Meehan, is said to have arisen over O'Neil's proposition to abolish the Lord Mayoralty.

☞ The incorruptible Senate of the United States has passed a bill granting $1,000 to the widow of Lot, a railroad contractor who died in Indianapolis.

☞ A number of girls in Indianapolis, from recessive indulgences in gymnastic exercises, when taken with the St. Vitus' dance.

☞ Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that the Boston Advertiser is the only paper in Boston that is not a mere echo of the conditions of their patients.

☞ The Boston Post says that Mr. Sumner's speech was "overwhelming," "convincing," "crushing," "doing well," or "impressive."

☞ Farmer, the sergeant in Congress who recently astonished his friends and the country by condemning the corruption and profligacy of the Administration, has shown that the plaintiff was in debt to the Government after he had been discharged from the army.

☞ The negro and New England question in Connecticut and Mississippi ask the removal of the disabilities of all the people of the United States, including Mr. Jefferson Davis.

☞ The Democratic Legislature has passed a bill to prevent the use of money in taking care of babies and attending to domestic duties generally. Hereafter, if a man is caught kissing his wife, he will be fined.

☞ Mr. Henry Ellenbogen, of New York, committed suicide the other day, on the eve of his wedding, leaving a letter stating that he was to make full restitution.

☞ The chairman of Washington City Republican Committee has published an early day, that the white Democrats may be brought more directly under the control of the negroes.

☞ The Fifteenth Congress was elected by a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

☞ Mr. Beswell has promised Revs. Hatcher and Hawthorne the Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Miss., for their revolutionary services.

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☞ The Democratic Senate is hugging over the city of Portsmouth, Va., and the mouth of the market have been loved to.

☞ Charles Dickens recently had an interview with the Queen by invitation. The distinguished author declined a peerage or a baronetcy.

☞ Representative Prosser, of Tennessee, has declined to be offered a letter and nominate a negro lad for a West Point cadetship.

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God Knows Best.

Some people live on sunshine,
And revel all the year,
Their lips can be be blessed
By a pleasant summer day,
Their lot is ne'er always joy,
And in a form every day,
And never seems unwilling
Ever to suffer them.

They're friends to love them dearly,
And on the least occasion
To fill their hearts with gladness
Is their delight and pride—
Full of joy as possible,
There's a happy lot!
There is a life I guess,
And home is the sweetest spot.

How many have loved the sweet world,
And I, the worst have start,
For a man there are who never felt
Its love of a human heart.
They've lived in the midst of sorrow,
They've wept with them in grief,
And, by the fact of its Father—
Our Father—was sent to relieve."

God never forgets his children,
The one for which they please—
For the human love withstood
Life's ills the life is old vine.
He sends sweet consolation,
He's ever so busy near,
Those self-cities make us stronger,
And calmness mind of fear.

Though clouds may gather round us,
Ah! I do the beautiful sun,
We'll say, as the cyclone is speech,
"Father, thy will be done."
The light is a sure guiding light,
And Faith a sure crystal film,
We'll trust in our Father,
And invest at it with him.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Farm and Home.]

FARM WORK FOR THE MONTH.—March is emphatically the month of the Southern farmer. During its twenty-seven working days most of the corn-planting is done, and, it depends in a great measure on the way that important work is performed, whether the harvest shall be abundant or scanty.

If we prepare lands for corn by "plating," which is merely throwing three furrows together, with a stumpy scooter, scratching the surface soil to a depth of two or three inches, leaving the middle to be broken when we give the crop the first plowing, we have no right to expect any larger returns than from five to eight bushels of "nubbins." We have no rules to bemoan the want or "good season," or to attribute to drought the ruin of the crop. The fault is altogether our own. We have not prepared our lands so as to guard against a drought, or even against the ordinary vicissitudes of the climate. Those who do not believe this have only to go to a field of corn planted on the "flats," scrape away the surface soil, and then feel the stiff, impenetrable bed beneath it, hard as a brick, to satisfy themselves how utterly impossible it is to expect that the tender rootlets of the corn plant can work their way through this "hard pan" and derive their necessary nourishment from the sub-soil.

To make a good crop of corn the ground must be thoroughly prepared—deeply and closely plowed—making a deep, pulverized bed, through which the roots can easily penetrate in search of food; and through which the moisture, small grain has not produced a good stand, there is still time, though it would have been better to have done it last month, to sow the poor spots.

Sorghum.—This is the month to plant Sorghum for syrup. The preparation, mode of planting and cultivation is nearly the same as corn, except that the seed need not be planted so deeply and that the stalks may be not more than six inches a part in the drills which should be from three to four feet apart.

LUCERNE.—Now is the time to sow Lucerne, which if sown on well prepared soil is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Sow in drills just far enough apart to leave sufficient room for cultivation. From 10 to 15 lbs. of seed are required for an acre.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Many readers of this department know how to obtain a few "messes" of early vegetables; many do not, or if they do, rather miss the little extra care which is essential to their production. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker offers a few hints as to the manner in which he always manages to have early kinds in advance of many of his neighbors. Those hints will be found very valuable to market gardeners as well as others. We copy as follows:

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE.—Nathan Pearce, Pawling, N. Y., writes to say, with the aid of fertilizers, used liberally, and good culture, he tried to produce one hundred bushels of good shelled corn per acre, but has failed. He asks the ominous agriculturists of the Club if any one of them has produced, from his own labor, or has known any of his neighbors to produce, one hundred bushels of merchantable shelled corn, weighing fifty-six pounds to the bushel, from an acre—of the common kinds of corn, Dutton, King Philip, &c. He does not regard statements of the amount grown on a small piece, or the measurement of a part of the field either fair or reliable. Mr. Carpenter says he has produced fully one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the Rural Cultural Society, duly authenticated by witnesses, show that one hundred and thirty bushels of shelled corn per acre have been produced in the State the past year." If he wanted to produce that amount he would not select Dutton corn as his variety of plant. He has found the production of other crops in the field which is profitable—such as pumpkins, the seed to be planted with the corn; and turnips to be sown immediately after the last cultivating and hoeing. The past season, in the time of the last dressing of his Early Rose potatoes, (which have small tops,) he sowed among them Swedish turnip seed, and secured thereby, with the potatoes, a turnip crop of two hundred bushels per acre. Prof. Nath stated that in Conway, Mass., premiums were awarded for crops of corn said to have produced respectively one hundred and twenty-four and a half bushels per acre which their owners had the result. He is satisfied that butter is often thrown away in butter-milk when the milk of different cows is churned together, and says the best way is to churn each cow's milk by itself till the characteristics of her milk are well developed. When she does well at this prize article and get the best returns from his dairy house, he uses the old-fashioned up-and-down churn, and takes the cream from one cow only at a time.

EARLY PEAS.—Get a few papers of the very earliest kind—by this Early May. Select the warmest day in February or March you can, spade as much ground, in a sheltered spot, as you desire to plant—get a sunbeable fence row or wall—plant your peas thick, three inches deep; cover with warm, dry leaf mold, or chip manure and on each side of the row lay corn stalks, pilling them up a foot on each side so they will not fall over on the row. Scatter straw lightly over the row so as not to fully exclude the sunlight. It very rough weather sets in, (which will be the case, in all probability,) cover over the rows with plank or boards until the rough weather is over. Remove when the sun shines warmly. In this way you can have a few "messes" a month or more in advance of those planted at the usual time. The pea is quite hardy, as I have had them covered with snow when protected as above directed.

CUCUMBERS.—Early in March procure some sod about eight inches square and four inches thick. Turn them over and cut the soil to the seed can be broken in an inch or so deep. Plant only the "Early Frame." Set the sods in a pit or hot-bed, if you have them; if not set them on a shelf in a room where there is fire; water with milk warm-water occasionally as the sod gets dry; and when warmer weather comes, remove them to the garden and place small boxes a foot square, having neither bottom nor tops over them. At night, until the young plants are well "hardened," place a pane of glass over them. Remove the boxes as the ground and the air gets warmed up, and you will have fine early cucumbers.

LETTUCE.—Make a hotbed in the usual way, about four by eight feet. Be very sticky kind of seed you prefer; keep it covered with sash; air and water every bright, pleasant day. Coin out the plants as you see them. Such a bed will furnish an abundance, quite enough for a family of a dozen or more.

TOMATOES.—Sow in boxes about two inches deep, in March, and keep them in earth of the richest kind. Cover the seed half an inch deep. If you have a spare bed in the hot-bed, well and good; if not, remove to a warm room, near a sunny window. Water occasionally. When the plants are an inch or two inch this size, set them out in the garden, as soon as the weather is free of frost, transplant in moderately rich, well spaded soil, and as that would make fine vines but poor fruit.

EARLY YORK.—For these early and delicious cabbages we would advise to cultivate as for tomato; likewise peppers.

Orphans' Home, Alabama.

From the Presbyterian and Index.]

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Jan. 27, 1870.—The undersigned are members of "The Executive Committee of the Orphans' Home of the Synod of Alabama." We have just concluded an important business meeting called at this place, for the purpose of giving us an opportunity to inspect the building and premises, and to inquire into the condition and operation of this institution. The result is encouraging to read as stirring to the gods, when such oblation, in ancient times, called for amazing zeal and wonderful flame. A great fire was blazing on the rough stone-paved hearth, and its genial heat was grateful as it dispelled the chill dampness of a heavy air, and the cheerful blaze of the fire communicated cingling to the walls, where rosin, exposed from pine knots, had been ignited, and stood out, hardened by the atmosphere, like yellow gum on orchard trees.

The chairs were of a fashion peculiar to the country, and, in their construction, formed the seat of each, and its frame-work, rudely formed, was covered with white oak, strongly grained, and put together with little artistic skill.

These things struck the stranger in unmeasured terms, as he gazed upon them, even briefly, occupies more than a brief space in the story of our visit; yet, on the autumn eve when I first entered the hall, I was not indelibly impressed on my mind, and by some strange influence, I was thinking of the days of old, of a pale civilization, and remote from refinement, some rude people, living in a rough country, would develop itself.

I sat down by the blazing fire. The last was a man more toil-worn than myself, but know was mature, for there is no small for symmetry as compared with the rest of his features, his care and thought, and was a man of great originality. His hair, intensely black, and long round like wavelets in the sea on a large cypress tree; his mouth was wide, but large jaw or two rows of teeth, his neck was thick set, and of a cordable hue. But the eye, after all, was the prominent feature of his countenance, so, in his case, evil omened, and his forehead was high. He gaze was coarse homespun, home-dyed, and illfitting, and what is more, was in a dirty condition. They all appear bright and young many of them expressed to me privately their attachment to the Home. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection, that although this institution has been in successful operation over three months, and had during the time over one hundred orphans, not one case of sickness has occurred. We desire to acknowledge the obligations that are imposed and the orphans' friends are under to Drs. Egbert C. Johnston and J. W. Hunter, practicing physicians of this large part, to whose skill and efficient professional services, rendered at any and all times they may be called upon, without fee, or other reward than that which comes from an approving conscience.

We examined the children also in their studies, and were highly pleased with their proficiency and the interest and spirit they manifested in their recitations. Their answers in the catechisms were especially gratifying; indeed, we all agreed that, taken as a whole, they were the best we had ever heard; and we will add that their deportment, as we witnessed it at the table, on the play-ground, and in the school-room and chapel, would do credit to any set of children.

We are, therefore, prepared to give a good report of the condition and working of this most noble charity. We commend it to the good and charitable people everywhere. We sincerely wish that all our people could witness the bright and happy faces of these seventy-nine children, averaging only about eight years, hear their spirited and touching songs, and see all that is being done for their bodies, their minds, and their immortal souls. No further appeal would be needed to draw forth their sympathies, their efforts, prayers and generous benefactions.

JAMES K. HAZEN, Chairman.
N. S. GRAHAM,
THOMAS A. HAMILTON,
JONATHAN BLISS,
C. A. STILLMAN,
T. H. RICE.

☞ It is thought that the British government will soon issue orders again impressing the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

Love's Secret Springs.

In casting how I came to choose
The flow'r I cast makes my bow to rhine,
Or why I wear it in my hair,
Or why I wear it in my breast I cannot tell;
I only know I love it well—
"What charms have you that same their name?"

May, maiden, that I cannot say
"Tis as are the charms and hues the powers,
Which make the rose so dear to me.
I look her for my flower of flowers.
Love doth such fashion when it sways
But here, sir, are some mysteries.

"Upon the little mile-white hawthorn
That grace whatever walk they dot
"Upon the child, all life in buds,
That shade the eyes of tender blue;
And on the violet in low retreat
That hides me captive at her feet.

"Upon the lily that reposeth with smiles
Whereon the she cooks me for my pains,
And on the lily of the valley
Which sweetly solaces my ear.
Out of such soil it did not grow;
It was—and that is all I know.

"I'm not her twinkling feet so small,
Nor shoulder gleaming down her bosom,
Nor yet her virtues one at all,
Love would not born to ask or leave.
She was not wooed, nor was I won—
Why I was love me is a mystery.

Pardon me, then, I cannot tell—
For can you hope to make me—
Why I should love love so well;
Why love me upon this border mad
If that I can about go with me
Through the time about?

AN OLD MAN'S STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF ALBERT HASTINGS.

I had traveled far; the day was dark and lowering; black November rained on the ground, and lulled through forest and glen, wild winds sang a drear anthem to the passing year. There is something in the mournful wailing of autumn winds, which strikes forcibly through my spirit. Almost every calamity of my life has fallen on me at this period of the year, and always without exception those who are now sleeping in the cold earth. But I digress, and may when far along denuded of their foliage, and the rain pattered on the window-glass we drew together in front of the fire, and its frame-work, rudely formed, was covered with white oak, strongly grained, and put together with little artistic skill.

These things struck the stranger in unmeasured terms, as he gazed upon them, even briefly, occupies more than a brief space in the story of our visit; yet, on the autumn eve when I first entered the hall, I was not indelibly impressed on my mind, and by some strange influence, I was thinking of the days of old, of a pale civilization, and remote from refinement, some rude people, living in a rough country, would develop itself.

I sat down by the blazing fire. The last was a man more toil-worn than myself, but know was mature, for there is no small for symmetry as compared with the rest of his features, his care and thought, and was a man of great originality. His hair, intensely black, and long round like wavelets in the sea on a large cypress tree; his mouth was wide, but large jaw or two rows of teeth, his neck was thick set, and of a cordable hue. But the eye, after all, was the prominent feature of his countenance, so, in his case, evil omened, and his forehead was high. He gaze was coarse homespun, home-dyed, and illfitting, and what is more, was in a dirty condition. They all appear bright and young many of them expressed to me privately their attachment to the Home. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection, that although this institution has been in successful operation over three months, and had during the time over one hundred orphans, not one case of sickness has occurred. We desire to acknowledge the obligations that are imposed and the orphans' friends are under to Drs. Egbert C. Johnston and J. W. Hunter, practicing physicians of this large part, to whose skill and efficient professional services, rendered at any and all times they may be called upon, without fee, or other reward than that which comes from an approving conscience.

We examined the children also in their studies, and were highly pleased with their proficiency and the interest and spirit they manifested in their recitations. Their answers in the catechisms were especially gratifying; indeed, we all agreed that, taken as a whole, they were the best we had ever heard; and we will add that their deportment, as we witnessed it at the table, on the play-ground, and in the school-room and chapel, would do credit to any set of children.

We are, therefore, prepared to give a good report of the condition and working of this most noble charity. We commend it to the good and charitable people everywhere. We sincerely wish that all our people could witness the bright and happy faces of these seventy-nine children, averaging only about eight years, hear their spirited and touching songs, and see all that is being done for their bodies, their minds, and their immortal souls. No further appeal would be needed to draw forth their sympathies, their efforts, prayers and generous benefactions.

JAMES K. HAZEN, Chairman.
N. S. GRAHAM,
THOMAS A. HAMILTON,
JONATHAN BLISS,
C. A. STILLMAN,
T. H. RICE.

☞ It is thought that the British government will soon issue orders again impressing the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

The Black River Tragedy.

VERDICTS OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

HIS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

From the N. O. Picayune.]

The terrible affair occurred within the limits of Louisiana that has created more interest, or was the cause of more public interest than that which resulted in the death of Gen. R. Jean Leslie. Col. C. E. Jones and his eldest son. The story of the deadly feud between the Jones and Liddell families has frequently been told, and it is not our purpose to repeat it here. The object is to furnish a full and concise statement of the last scene in the terrible drama, as heard from the lips of young Cuthbert Jones, whose miraculous escape from what seemed inevitable death, has been partially, and in some respects inaccurately related. Being cognizant of the whereabouts of Mr. Jones, and learning that he would have an opportunity of giving a statement of the affair, we called upon him yesterday. We found a young gentleman of apparently nineteen years of age, of medium stature and delicate, almost effeminate appearance. He gave evidence of refinement and culture, and was, we learned, educated at Heidelberg, Germany.

In looking upon his slight figure we could scarcely realize that he was the hero of the terrible deed, and that dangers and hardships as might well have unnerved a powerful man.

Mr. Jones at once received us in his room as a friend who has taken steps to secure the release of his father from the hands of his enemies, and will only resign it to his keeping when he has proof positive that the officers of the law can protect him beyond a peradventure.

The following is the verbatim report of the conversation between Mr. Jones and the reporter:

Reporter—Will you give me, Mr. Jones, a succinct account of the affair at Harrisonburg?

Mr. Jones—Certainly; and I am glad to do so, as I wish the whole facts known. The party came to the house about 3 o'clock on Sunday night. There was a large crowd, I suppose from twenty-five to thirty of them. The first I knew of it there was a knocking at the front door, and I think some guns went off. We were all in bed at the time. I jumped up and dressed myself, and we all went into the next room, my father, my brother and myself.

The Sheriff, Mr. Ballard, son-in-law of Mrs. Sergeant, in whose house we were, came in, and was much alarmed, almost crying. He advised my father to give himself up, as it would be no use to resist. We were ruined men, he said.

The attacking party called, and said that the ladies must come out, and if they did not, the house would be set on fire.

After every one else had left the house except Elijah B. Cotton, who was concealed beneath the stairway, I said to my father I thought we could do better upstairs. Going into the front room window, but he replied no, they will set the house on fire, and we will be safer down here.

The party outside soon after commenced to split up wood as if preparing to set the house on fire, and when my father saw what was doing this he called out at the front door, and I think he said, "Gentlemen, you must not burn my house." I did not hear any one answer. I stood in the room with my father, and Mr. Ballard in the passage. The party all finally left in the ferryboat, and we thought they had gone, but when we heard some one coming up the steps, but we heard the balance of the party coming up the steps, but told Mr. Ballard to open the door, as I thought it would be useless to resist. He opened the door, and the party rushed in, and my father was killed almost instantly. I was shot in the left breast, and fell. I was then shot in the back of the head, and fell. I was then shot in the back of the head, and fell. I was then shot in the back of the head

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19

☞ Six hundred negroes have left Rutherford county, Tennessee, since December, for Mississippi and Arkansas.

☞ A Louisiana man has a tame alligator which he uses to decoy others within reach of his rifle.

☞ Thirty-four of the custom houses of Great Britain are kept up at a loss to the Government.

☞ San Francisco is said to be furnishing recruits to the Mexican revolutionary leader, Placido Vega, in Manatlan.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial indicates its preference for General George H. Thomas as President Grant's successor.

☞ The vote on the permanent location of the county site of the new county of Colbert, taken on Monday week, resulted in favor of Tuscumbia.

☞ Whiskey delegations ask that the tax of one cent per gallon for all whiskey remaining in bond after one year as proposed by the House bill, be reduced to one-quarter of a cent.

☞ The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is now running from Chattanooga to the South line of Etowah county, Alabama, seven miles southwest of Gadsden.

☞ One of the most eminent lawyers in New England used to tell young practitioners 'that the finest line in modern poetry was Scott's: "Charge! Chester, charge!"

☞ The President has signed the act to relieve two thousand one hundred persons in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and Alabama, of their political disabilities.

☞ Sir Robert Napier's house in London was robbed of an immense amount of diamonds and jewelry on the 15th ult. The burglars entered Lady Napier's bedroom while the family were at dinner.

☞ Asiatic cholera now rages at Moscow in its worst form. People are suddenly attacked by the epidemic while walking in the streets, and there have been several cases in which death was instantaneous.

☞ Out of more than one hundred thousand Chinese taken to Peru within the last twenty years, there are less than ten thousand now alive, and not more than one hundred have ever returned to their native land.

☞ The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican says: The peach crop may turn out not to be entirely destroyed after all. Some report a pretty good stand left, if they do not fall off. The crop was killed lower in the bud than ever before known in this section.

☞ Susan B. Anthony has established a precedent in publicly confessing her age, which we opine the ancient single sisterhood will be slow to follow.—Speaking of the celebration of her semi-centennial, a New York correspondent writes: "This occasion was duly celebrated on Tuesday night, when the Women's Bureau in Twenty-third street was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, most of whom took an interest in the Woman's Suffrage movement. Since Miss Anthony airy and squarely owned up that her age is fifty, there is no reason why I should beat about the bush. But at any rate she don't look fifty, and she did not on that occasion. She stood at the top of the first flight of stairs, dressed in a short silk dress of black and dark red. Of course after numerous hand-shakings there was a "call" for a victim of the occasion, and in response to storming of feet and capping of hands Miss Anthony reiterated what she had since said before, namely: that as long as there was a right grudged her sex she would be found with her shoulder to the wheel. And the writer of these lines believes you, Susan.—With all your faults, he believes you're the very salt of the suffrage question."

THE CONSUMPTION OF THE WEED.—An estimate has been made, we know not with what approach to accuracy, of the annual consumption of tobacco in ounces, per head, in the following named countries: Belgium leads off with 150 to 160 ounces; then follows Holland with 120 ounces; the United States, 120; Denmark, 120; Austria, 110; Norway, 100; France, 80; Spain, 70 to 80; Sweden, 70; Great Britain, 60 to 70; Portugal, 50 to 60; Russia, 40; Sardinia, 40; Turkey, 30 to 40; Egypt 8 ozs., 20. The Zollverein, which includes Prussia and Central Germany, consume the largest quantity per head.

☞ The principal feature of the new treaty between Russia and China is the definition of the boundary question. A breath of fourteen miles of neutral ground is settled along the entire frontier, and the respective import or export duties are only claimed on passing beyond this limit. All merchants passing this boundary must have a passport and a certified list of their wares. The duration of the treaty is fixed at five years from date.

THE SPANISH CROWN JEWELS.—A gentleman who has just arrived in New York from Mexico says the crown jewels of Spain, which have been missing from Madrid since the expulsion of Queen Isabella, are at the National Monte de Pite, in the city of Mexico, where they are held in pawn. They include the jewels which were pledged when Columbus was outfitted, and those which have been added to the Spanish crown since that time.

☞ A carefully prepared estimate made by the New York Tribune gives 40,000,000 as the probable population of the United States on June 1, 1870, when the ninth census is to be taken. This is an increase of 9,000,000 during a decade which included four years of doasisting war.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, March 5, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Trade has slightly fallen off the past week still Dry Goods, Shoes and Drug dealers speak of doing a very fair business at our quotations, which in their respect we liave show none decrease. In Dry Goods and Drugs our prices are now really less than in The Eastern s ates, when the cost of transportation is added; in fact, country merchants after visiting New Orleans have returned to Mobile to make their purchases. In the Provision markets prices rule all the staple articles have been very irregular, and quotations are not reliable; much of this is attributable to the fluctuations in the gold market, which is still cooiless. The weather has been on the most partiol for the season with heavy rains in the beginning of the week.

During the week just closed, our cotton market has fluctuated more or less, with prices gradually ascending an upward tendency. The demand throughout the week has been good, but the sales small, in consequence of the poor supply of desirable cottons on hand. At the close of our last weekly report, we quoted the market quiet at 32½c for Middlings, both which figures prices have gradually advanced from day to day. On yesterday (Friday), the closing day of the week there was a fair demand, though the market became very irregular, and closed quiet at 37½@38½c for Middlings. Sales of the week 5253 bs, receipts 5,000 bales, sales being chiefly for foreign account.

The following tables will show the various changes in the market during the past week:

COTTON—Sales to-day 1000 bales. Receipts — bales. Sales of the week 5,253; receipts 5,000.

Good Ordinary	— @ — c
Low Middling	36½ @ — c
Middling	37½ @ — c

Market opened active, with prices irregular, and advanced ¾@¾c over yesterday's prices. Later on buyers were not so anxious to operate, and market closed quiet and steady.

Gold, Mobile	113 @113
Silver	108 @110
21 ring Exchange, 60 days sight	110¾@11
Drafts	— @ —
New York Sight	¼ @¼ pm
New Orleans Sight	¼@¾c pm
Freight to Liverpool ₩ steam	½@¾c
" " " sail	— @ —
" " Havre	¾ @ 1c
" " Hamburg	¾ @ 1c
" " N. Y. via Pensacola ₩	—
" " Mobile	— @ — c
" " Boston ₩ sail	— @ — c
" " Providence	— @ — c

COTTON—The receipts the past week sum up 3,000 bales, viz: From the Anaconia river, 1058 bales; from the Tombigbee Tit; from the Warrior 386; by the Mobile and Ohio R. road 1268, and by Mobile and Montgomery R. road 731 bales; against 3,708 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 9,311 bales, viz: to New Orleans 928 bales, and to Liverpool 86-4.

The stock remaining on hand is of 981 bales, against 49,713 bs on same time last year.

COTTON STATEMENT—PORT OF MOBILE.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1869	1,064
Received this week	3,000
Received previously	178,581
	182,845
Exported this week	8,245
Exported previously	173,463
	181,708
From New Orleans	69,081
	69,081
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	69,918

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the Rivers and Railroads since 1st September to date:

	1869.	1870.
By the Alabama River	84,6 4	46,61
By the Mobile River	5,668	34,99
By the Warrior River	19,14	25,16
By the M. & O. Railroad	19,263	71,7 0
By the M. & M. Railroad	24,775	19,80
	960	8,2
Total	157,746	2 6,68

Per Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and Charleston and steamers:

	Comp'd.	Uncom'd
To Baltimore, ₩ bale	$0.50	$7.50
To Philadelphia, "	0.50	7.50
To New York, "	0.50	8.00
To Boston "	1.00	8.00
Via Short Line Rail.		
	Comp'd.	Uncomp'd
To Philadelphia, ₩ 100 lbs	1.25	—
To Baltimore "	1.25	—
To New York, "	1.25	—
To Boston "	1.50	—
To Fall River "	1.50	—
To Providence, "	1.50	—
To Worster "	1.50	—
To Lowell, "	1.50	—

☞Our country readers will observe that the following quotations are the wholesale prices, and that rates for broken packages are higher. The table of quotations at which broken packages can be filled will be found under another heading.

BAGGING—JUTE—Stock light; market dull and prices unchanged. We quote—India nominally 22c for bales, and 24c in rolls; Lower Mississippi, 2 lbs. 19½c; land 2 lbs. 20½c; heavy 2 lbs. 21c; Anchor 2 lbs. 22c; Kentucky 2 lbs. 23c; Iron Tie 44½c ₩ lb.

BACON—The market is quiet and stock full. Prices have again materially declined, and we note sales at 12½c for clear sides; 11½@12c for shoulders; 9½@11½c for sugar cured hams according to brand and 10½c for common; 11½@12½c for clear sides dry salted, and 10½c for clear rib sides dry salted.

BUTTER—Dealers 42½@45c for choice. Western scarce at 35@3 c.

BEAN—Marine—nominally bare and quoted nominally at $2 25@2 50 ₩ bu.

CANDLES—Prices unchanged. We quote Full weight, tar, short weight 18c & sperm 36c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Demand moderate at $1 25@2 00.

COFFEE—No quotable change in prices. Demand and sales both good, and we note sales quite fair, and 10@10½c ₩ lb for choice Rio.

CHEESE —Prices a shade easier. E. D. styles selling at 21@c; W. R. 19@20c; Factory 20c and Young American 20@21c.

CORN—Demand slack. Stock ample and prices down to 41 2@43 50 ₩ bushel from wharf and at re.

FLOUR—The stock continues ample, and with a quiet market prices of the lower grades have declined. We quote fine $5 25@5 50; superfine $ @6 00; XXX $7 50@8; and choice extra $8@9 50 ₩ bbl.

FEEDSTUFFS—We still quote a good demand for all the leading articles embraced under this heading at the figures given last week. We quote pure Peruvian guano $130; cotton seed at 1 @ 1 @ 0; sales of potash $1 @ Superphosphate of Lime $5 @5; ground Bone $1 @ per ton, and in quarter $1 @ 1 @ Chesapeake Guano $7; $ ton.

GUNNY BAGS—New 2¼ good second hand 1¾@1¾c. Stock ample.

HAY—The stock continues very light, and our demand prevails, prices have further slightly advanced. Eastern, Western and New York now sells at $1 2@1 30@1 35, according to quality.

LARD—There is a shade less stock, but still only a moderate demand—prices of last week still retain. say 17¼@17½c in tierces and 18@18½c ₩ lb in kegs.

LOGS—Saw Logs are very scarce, and prices consequently rule higher, say 8c for Pine and 10c ₩ cube foot for Cypress. No other kinds wanted.

LIME—From store at $2 35@2 25.

LUMBER—Pine Lumber $15 for large lots in yards; flooring, seasoned, $35; Cypress $35 ₩ M.

MEAL—A shade better, say $1 00 ₩ bushel for city ground, and $0 ₩ bbl for kiln dried; stock and demand light.

MOLASSES—Stock light, market dull and prices unchanged. We quote choice Florida 60@c; Strictly fair prime, and Muscovado 57@c; Choice Sugar House 55@c; Fair to prime 50@c; Common 45

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

BY WITHERS, EGGLESTON & CO. MOBILE, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870. NEW SERIES, VOL. IV. NO. 50

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

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☞ ADVERTISEMENTS—$1.50 per Square, of twelve lines or less, each insertion

The Scuppers's Rock of Truth.

He who entices, or attempts to entice the people of the conquered South to assume any responsibility for, or to meddle with the corrupt and despotic government of her Northern conquerors, does, through ignorance, or with traitorous intent, and to the full measure of attainted success, undermine Southern unity, degrade Southern manhood, vitiate Southern sentiment, mongrelize and debase Southern character, condemn the Confederate record, and convert proud Southrons into unprincipled mercenaries seeking service under Tammany or Faneuil Hall leaders, at hopes of spoil may decide them.

☞Our intelligent correspondent from Hale county, Ala., in his communication over the signature of *Vox Populi*, furnishes but one of the rapidly accumulating evidences which are being crowded on our country at the determination of the people to think and act for themselves, and no longer submit to the guidance of those who have but too plainly and painfully demonstrated their incompetency for wise leadership. When the great Southern masses shall have fully roused themselves to the mighty work before them, and their deadened hearts shall begin again to glow with life and hope and energy, then and not until then, shall we feel that spring is drawing nigh.

☞With much pleasure we give place in our columns to the following communication from the Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad. The information will be gratifying to all who have at heart the interests of this city. The management of the road is now over commanded our confidence, and we have never doubted but that all was being done to promote the real revenues and interests of this community, which was possible under the constraining circumstances which surrounded it:

OFFICE VICE PRESIDENT MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, MOBILE, ALA., April 13, 1870.—*Messrs. Eldors*:—The publication by you of the inclosed communication from Col. Jordan will doubtless answer the many inquiries made at this office on a subject of much general interest to our community. I have therefore to request that you will find space in your columns for Col. J.'s letter, and oblige

Yours, respectfully,
L. M. WILSON, V. P.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, Montgomery, Ala., April 14, 1870
L. M. WILSON, *Vice President Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company.*—DEAR SIR: On Monday morning, we will commence the surveys of our new line through the Mobile delta, and expect to complete the location into the city by the 15th of May, and let the entire work to good and responsible contractors on the 1st of June.

I have spent the last month examining bridges, and have personally inspected a large number of the finest works in the United States.

I find our work in existing considerable interest in every quarter, and we may expect quite an array of prominent bridge men at our "letting." Yours, very truly,

G. JORDAN,
Chief Engineer and Sup't.

How to Organize.

That able and true Southern press, the "Norfolk Virginian," very forcibly enunciates, and most earnestly recommends for adoption by that community, the very policy which we have been advocating as the only wise course, as it most certainly is the only course, by the pursuit of which the people of the conquered States may reasonably hope to avoid further reconstruction edifications, in the event of their efforts proving successful for establishing honest and efficient local governments. It is with no slight gratification that we discover a general awakening, throughout the South, to the importance of detaching ourselves from the leading-strings of national party tricksters, and localizing our efforts to the expungation of the ignorance and corruption which fills and defiles nearly every office and department in the municipal and State governments. The "Norfolk Virginian" thus addresses itself to the work:

Our people are now talking about organizing for local elections, and we are glad to know that the public interest has been aroused. We have great stakes at issue, and cannot proceed with too much vigor in their vindication; but, at the same time, we must be prudent. Let us understand that in our municipal affairs we should *ignore Federal politics*.

We want the best available men, and old party affinities have nothing to do with the supreme questions of honesty and competency. Let us bear this in mind, and let us also realize the fact that we do not need any "platform" save and except that contained in the simple announcement that we desire to put the "right man in the right place."

But the moment men go to framing resolutions declaratory of principles, that very moment they are in danger of long-winded orators and disorganizing politicians. We have a plain course before us. Let us take it. If the colored voters choose to give their suffrage for the men brought forward, they will be received as evidence of the kind feeling of our newly-made citizens. But there will not be many of these. There are some who may be relied on. They cannot be relied on, as a class, for our side; and the minute the white men of Norfolk, or any part of them, make a bid for the Bell-Church vote, then the Liberal Conservative party of Norfolk will be laid out as dead as Julius Cæsar. Let us bear these facts in mind, and control our organization by the duties of common sense.

Diversify your Industries.

We have been so deeply impressed with the importance of having Southern planters united in a wise economical policy, that we have, every few weeks, felt constrained to make earnest appeals to them to forbear their heretofore practice, which could only result, as it has in the past, in impoverishing their section, and in enriching those to which they are indebted for all the woes which now afflict them. The Norfolk Virginian has, we fear, but too much reason for the apprehension it manifests and which it thus reproduces:

From present indications we incline to fear that too great a breadth of land will be put in cotton. The Gulf States are bent on realizing large crops, because they see that the time is coming when they will be overflowed by the waves of a great Black sea, and they wish to work while they can with any reasonable assurance of something like social order and tranquility.

But it is a grave error in any country and among any people to rely upon one crop. Diversified agricultural industries are needed at the South, and it requir a little wisdom to demonstrate this. Corn and wheat and pork can be raised to any amount in the South, and if the Mississippi planter would produce his own bread and bacon he would find, comparing one year with another, that his net proceeds would be greater, when his crops were diversified, than they are now.

Think for a moment of the effect of a very bad cotton year. The worm which attacks the plant might not short the crop; a protracted spell of bad weather would have the same effect; a general political excitement might have the force of both parasite and rain. In short, it is safe to affirm that there is always danger in the production of any one crop. This explains the awful stories of famine which reach us now and then from India, where is the great staple; and a failure in cotton would produce a dreadful condition of affairs in the South. Robbery and pillage would be added to the horrors of the situation, and social anarchy would follow in the footsteps of want.

Under these circumstances we trust that our Southern exchanges will take up this question, and warn the planters of the Gulf States of the possible danger ahead in case they plant cotton to the exclusion of corn. In addition, the greater the supply the smaller the price. If, then, they will only endeavor to make their plantations self-sustaining they will do more to attain their end by the system that we deprecate, under which they "put all their eggs in one basket."

Letter from the Interior.

Special correspondence of the Tribune.

HAVANA, HALE CO., ALA., April, 1870
Messrs. Eldors,—I am glad to see that you are publishing a paper on the conservative, independent order. It is the true, and in my opinion, the only successful plan on which all opposition to the reckless Radical party now in power, may be expected to unite. As to resuscitating the old Democratic party, with any success, it is out of the question. Too many prejudices exist against it, new issues have sprung up, and with them the people want no entangling alliances with old party issues. The present emergency requires a feeling of united opposition to the powers that be, without any desire to build up old parties, as is evidently manifested in the great effort now being made to unite all opposition under the lead of Democracy. This savors too much of bigotry with old partisans. Let them cast off all such feelings and rally under any name, indicating opposition to radicalism, and all can join in with a hearty good will expecting, in time, with success, to organize a constitutional policy in conducting the affairs of our government in which all who love their country and its welfare can expect to be fairly represented, without prejudice to this or that old party. It appears manifest to me, and has for sometime, that this attempt to re-establish Democracy, must result in repeated failures against the present ruling party. It is in bad odor with the Northern people from the fact of its disunion proclivities, and its rule or ruin policy in urging on our late final struggle, surely won but few of its old conservative opponents in South. In short, all who ever opposed Democracy on principle, fear to trust a "Democratic and Conservative party." They are we I aware what that means—a partnership in which the lion's share would alone satisfy the insatiate partisan rapacity of the known partner in the concern. Very great desire, as a private citizen to see law and order established among us on constitutional principles, and intelligent white men placed in positions of trust and honor, induces me to give expression to my opinions, hoping it may induce others to do the same and lend to a united effort, as, without that, nothing can be accomplished. Let the people be urged to hold meetings and make their own nominations, on these principles, in opposition to radicalism, and men will be selected without party prejudices.

VOX POPULI.

Pork Packing in the West.

We have heretofore published the aggregates of the Cincinnati statements of the pork packing in the West, but as in his Price Current of Wednesday, Mr. Smith revised and corrects his figures, we give place to the following amended summary:

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Ohio	748,001	$ 7,474
Illinois	816,848	960,931
Indiana	359,814	399,616
Kentucky	163,426	197,010
Missouri	360,856	431,874
Iowa	151,387	179,37
Wisconsin	139,104	174,000
Tennessee	9,135	9,135
Grand totals	2,909,571	$ 3,733,000
		2,909,571
Increase		93,189

...mand", we failed to obtain the average weight and yield of lard from many places but the returns furnished us give data to enable us to arrive at the average weight and yield of lard with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The average weight of hogs, and the yield of leaf lard per hog, by States, compare as follows:

	Average weight.		Yield of Leaf Lard.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870
Ohio	250	255	21%	20%
Indiana	200	210	20	19
Illinois	200	210	19	18
Kentucky	200	210	18	18
Missouri	200	200	18	18
Iowa	200	190	20	19
Wisconsin	200	200	20	19

The general average compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Lard.
1866	2,211,000	21 1-2
1867	2,201,000	21
1868	2,909,571	20%
1869	3,003,000	20
1870	3,733,000	19%

By multiplying the total number of hogs packed each season by the general average, the comparative crop can be ascertained.

Total crop in pounds, 1871	3,733,000
Total crop in pounds, 18 9	2,909,571
Increase in pounds	16,073,701

This is equal to 3 1-5 per cent. in the pork crop the past season, as compared with that of the previous year.

And now with reference to the yield of lard. Our returns given above are of what is known as leaf lard, and are about 7 pounds per hog less, taking the entire packing, than the aggregate lard as the colopsation for both years is leaf, this will make no difference in arriving at the per centage of increase. As already shown the general average yield of leaf lard per hog in 1869-70 was 20 1-2 lbs., and in 1868-69 it was 20 1-2 lbs., so that by multiplying the whole number of hogs packed each year by these figures respectively, the comparison is shown as follows:

3,733,000 lbs.	61,999,333
2,909,571 lbs.	60,199,000
Net increase	1,800,333

(St. Louis Republican, 15th.

Still Marching On.

We had hoped that the fatigued spirit of that genial and gentle old man, John Brown, came to the end of its journey on the day when the president proclaimed the adoption of the 15th amendment; we were beginning to felicitate the great champion marchist that his walking match was over at last, and that he now might sit down and rest himself, with the assurance that if any more marching was required, some-body else would have to do it. But the pleasing hope was a delusion. "John Brown's soul is still marching on," as we are authoritatively informed by Wendell Phillips, who comes nearer to keeping up with the distressed wanderer, or lead him one else. Marching whither! Is the name of common sense, that is the old man leading for! Is he marching on any particular objective point, or is he marching "just to be doing?" Why should he go so much beyond the contract? It was announced at first that he would halt at the proclamation of emancipation, but when he marched past that point, and kept going straight forward, we were told he certainly *would* round to, and anchor forever in the haven of the 15th "emanuent"—as some of our colored brethren will persist in calling it. But he has gone past that post, too, and is still striding forward, as if marching was the easiest thing in the world. It, therefore, becomes a matter of some practical interest to know where he is coming to now. Is there no rest for the wicked? What did the old man do that he should be doomed to this remorseless march against time? Is he marching of his own accord, or do his relentless masters of the Radical party compel him to march for their amusement? Is it essential to that party's existence that he should be kept on the go? But he must stop some time or other, and when he stops—what then?—[St. Louis Republican.

CELT AND SAXON IN IRELAND.—Mr. Disraeli recently surprised some of his hearers in the House of Commons by this statement: "Where in Ireland is the ratio of eviction and crime the highest and where the lowest? Connaught is almost entirely Celtic. Ulster, as we know, has the largest infusion of non-Celtic blood, but in Ulster the ratio of agrarian crime is far before that of Connaught, and there is no part of Ireland in which that ratio is so low as where the Celtic blood is almost unmixed."

News by Telegraph

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

JACKSON, MISS., April 14.—A resolution on mileage was passed by the House, which the Speaker refused to sign, on the ground that the Legislature did not adjourn at the preliminary session, but only took a recess.

The election for Commissioners of Immigration will be held on Tuesday next.

The Committee of Conference on the Circuit Court bill have pr-sented a joint report, which meets with approbation.

A bill was introduced in the Senate providing for the disposal of the swamp and overflowed lands in Jones county.

REKLAW.

JACKSON, MISS., April 15.—The Senate passed the Supreme Court bill as returned by the House.

The Committee on Printing reported a bill, which was made the special order for the 19th.

The act in relation to the swamp lands in Jones county was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also the act providing for a new code.

A bill was passed requesting the Representatives in Congress to urge the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

The matter of making the Convention warrants par was made the special order of the day for the 25 h.

A resolution not to accept mileage for this session was offered and lost.

The Governor has approved the act establishing the counties of Adams and Prentiss.

REKLAW.

PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The revenue receipts to-day sum up $284,000

Louis M. Faulk, of California, has been appointed revenue supervisor for California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

The Committee on Naval Affairs voted one year's pay to the families of the Oneida victims.

The President has nominated Judge George P. Fischer, famous for his rulings in the Surratt case and for his quarrel with Judge Bradley, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

No nominations affecting the South.

HOUSE.—Davis presented a memorial from Cyrus W. Field, for cables under the Pacific, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Committee on Patents reported a bill to revise and consolidate the patent laws.

The Tariff bill was resumed.

The Missouri members advocated an increased duty on lumber, but it was lost as reported by the committee.

The duty on jute and sisal grass was reduced to six dollars per ton, which is important to paper manufactories. Corkage remains as in the old tariff.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Morton made a labored address on the Georgia question, blaming the Democratic party of the North for a partial failure of reconstruction. He moved from the proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature and other documents, that the Ku Klux really had a formidable organization throughout the South. Quoting from the President's Boreas report, he showed that the South was very bloody, and showed from various returns of elections in the South, that an election was held in Georgia this fall, it will place that State in the hands of the Democracy. He narrated bloody events in the South, and asserted that in many sections the freedom of opinion was not tolerated. Finally, a vote was reached on William's amendment, providing that the next election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and prohibiting the extension of official terms beyond the regular period named in the State constitution, and requiring the consent of the Legislature to this legislation. It was defeated by a vote of 24 to 25. Many senators dodged the vote, and the result is quite doubtful. The Georgia extremists were confident this morning of carrying this amendment. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Evidence seems accumulating that McFarland was partially insane when he killed Richardson.

PARIS, April 14.—A day or two ago the Marseillaise published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops at La Creusot, and the proprietors of that journal have, therefore, been prosecuted again for a violation of the press law in fomenting disorder.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—The Exchange Hotel was burned. Loss $125,000.

NEW YORK, April 14.—This forenoon a mob of two hundred men, employed on the sewers in Bergen and Hudson City, N. J., struck, and came to Jersey City, where one hundred and thirty men were at work on a similar sewer, and attempted to induce them to quit work. Persuasion being useless they tried violence. A force of one hundred and twenty-five police came up and arrested the leaders, and dispersed the mob. Further troubles are apprehended.

PARIS, April 14.—The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address from their headquarters in the city requesting the workmen of France who favor a republic to vote a blank ticket on plebiscitum.

ROME, April 14.—The brigands who seized the Duke of Manchester, a son of Secretary Hubert, of the British Legation, and Secretary Bayot, of the Italian Legation, have exacted $6,000 ransom.

MADRID, April 14.—Riots broke out at Saville yesterday on account of the attempted enforcement of conscription.

The Duke of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon was brought about with Cuban money.

OTTOWA, April 14.—Scott, delegate from Red River, was arrested last night, charged with being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garrey in March last.

The Canadian Government has assurance that the City of Boston was not over-driven.

NEW YORK, April 14.—In the McFarland trial, the evidence that Mrs. McFarland said that Horace Greely thought a great deal of her, and that Schuyler Colfax admired her very much, was ruled out by the court.

LONDON, April, 14.—The Churchman has reason to believe that the Ministry will abandon the Education bill.

Volunteers are flocking to Brighton in great numbers for the annual review.

An affray occurred to-day on the American ship Japan, lying in Waterloo dock, in which a man named Hawkins, a seaman, was killed.

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch from Athens says: "No Americans were in the party of travelers recently robbed and ill-treated by brigands in Greece. The prisoners have not yet been released."

Arrangements have been completed in Paris for a general sights of workmen on Tuesday next.

PARIS, April 14.—The Journal Officiale, of to-morrow morning, will announce the resignation of Darat and Buffet. Olivier will provisionally take charge of Foreign Affairs, and Segriot of Finances.

QUEBEC, April 14.—The whole active volunteer force of the city garrison, a field battery of artillery, and two troops of hussars, paraded this morning, and are now held in readiness to depart at a moment's notice. All other battalions in the district were ordered to report immediately at headquarters. Very little excitement, however, prevails among the people, and the belief is that there will be no raid.

PARIS, April 14.—The Senate to-day commenced to debate the *senatus consultum*, and passed it through the first stage. The discussion will be resumed on Monday.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times' correspondent, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, says the eagerness for American railway securities is well nigh exhausted.

ROME, April 14.—Nearly six hundred Bishops voted for the *canfirmis de fide*. There were no votes in opposition.

MADRID, April 14.—The Epoca says that many priests refuse to take the oath to support the constitution, but address the governments to avoid all appearance of persecution.

Severe measures have been taken against those who have forcibly opposed conscription, and the sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually heavy.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Produce Stock Exchange gold room and public sales rooms, adjoining, were burned.

Capt. Gadeden, formerly of the Argo, now a passenger on the City of Brussels, writes to a friend here that the vessel is all right and will reach New York about May 1st.

PARIS, April 14.—Deputies Jules Favre, Picard and Gambetta, will unite in a manifesto giving their views on plebiscitum.

LONDON, April 15.—Merry's bay filly is the favorite for the Derby, 7 to 1 against the field.

CARSINE, Utah, April 15.—The Wyoming militia killed eleven Indians, including Black Bear, chief of the Arrapahoes.

SIDNEY, Nebraska, April 15.—The Indians cut a stringer of the bridge near Antelope, and fourteen cars are off the track.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Fenian Congress is in secret session, and it is intimated that an excited discussion is in progression in favor of an immediate raid on Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Chief Engineer of the army writes to Logar, Chairman of the Military Committee, suggesting thirty-four millions for fortifications, including two millions and three-quarters for Fortress Monroe, two and a half millions for Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco harbor, and two and a quarter millions for Fort Jefferson, Fla.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—It is reported that the greater portion of Medina was burned last night. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Wm. H. Smith, Governor of Alabama, to-day telegraphs to Senator Warner, of that State, that he had matured and was ready to put into operation a vigorous and determined policy to stop the violence and lawlessness in Green and other counties of Alabama, and bring the offenders to justice.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the House a contest is progressing over the deficiency for post-office buildings at New York and Boston, as reported from the committee of conference. The committee did nothing.

The Senate caucus has adjourned, referring the difficulties between Senator Cole and Secretary Gorham, and expressing the hope that the committee would secure reconciliation.

In the Senate disabilities were removed from several Texans whose names were accidentally omitted from the last bill.

Cameron introduced a bill authorizing the city of Washington to subscribe half a million to the Potomac and Baltimore railroad.

Sumner introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege and fixing postage at one cent.

A bill was introduced exempting census marshals from the iron clad oath. When the Senate adjourns, it will be to Monday.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The tug Wm. Wale exploded. There were five persons on board, and four were killed. All were asleep, the engineer forgetting to turn off the steam.

The schooner Emily, from Boston, for Matanzas, lost four men overboard, and the high sea prevented their rescue.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Volunteers continue to arrive.

Nothing new in respect to Fenian movements, and everything is quiet on the border.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The postage to England will be ten cents after the 1st of May.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amount to eight hundred and quarter millions in excess of the same time last year.

The increase of revenue in New York this year over last, on tobacco and spirits, is a million and a half.

Delano has issued an order prescribing the new coupon book for wholesale liquor dealers and retail dealers from and after the 1st of May. It is understood that the form prescribed is that of Kirk's coupon book."

The congressional for the trial of Commodore Upshur for alleged irregularity in celebrating commissions here on the 21st. The court-martial of Rear Admiral Goldsborough, Commodore Peunack, Captains Parrott, Reynolds and Davenport, and Commanders Simpson and Templey, Judge Advocate, John W. Ball.

The evidence in the Howard corruption case shows that one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars were paid for the Howard University lands by warrants on the United States Treasury. The contractor for building received one hundred thousand dollars from the same source, and eighteen thousand dollars were drawn from the United States Treasury, on behalf of the Bureau fund, for the Congregational Church, for which the bonds of the church were taken. The deeds to the land upon which the Howard University and Gen. Howard's house stand were made to Gen. O. O. Howard. The evidence, however-as it transpires, is not worthy of absolute credence.

The President has nominated Ira N. Camp Collector for the First District of Texas.

Judge Humphreys, of Huntsville, Ala., will succeed Fecher, should the Senate confirm Fecher as District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

LONDON, April 15.—Five hundred emigrants sailed from this city for Canada in the steamer Medway.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—In Medina county, several inhabitants are rendered houseless by the fire, their buildings, which were of wood, being entirely burned. As the town was off the railroad and telegraph the details come in slowly.

PARIS, April 15.—There was a meeting of the party of the left in the Corps Legislatif and Radical journalists last night to take action in regard to plebiscitum. Garnbetta, J. Favre, Simon, Prestat, E. Picard, and many other members of the Corps were present, and sixty-two provincial and fourteen Paris journals were represented. After an informal discussion it was decided to vote negatively on plebiscitum, and to circulate manifestos against the system of despotism.

PARIS, April 15.—The Journal officiale contains the decree nominating M. Segriot as Minister of Finance, replacing M. Buffet, and charging M. Emile Ollivier with the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, in place of M. Darat, and Maurice Richards with that of Public Instruction, *ad interim*.

ROME, April 15.—Yesterday a certain number of fathers abstained from assisting at the meeting of the Ecumenical Council when the vote on schema against heterodoxy was taken, and others accompanied their votes with a declaration of disapproval of the manner in which the schema had been discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Board of Health have closed certain filthy localities where relapsing fever prevailed.

MADRID, April 13.—Senor O'zaga has been appointed President of the Council of State.

The Barcelona insurgents are receiving an unusually severe sentence.

In the Cortes yesterday Gen. Prim indicated that a certain time would be allowed during which the clergy must take the oath of allegiance.

BOSTON, April 15.—Harry Ayers, the pugilist, is dead.

PARIS, April 15.—The Rappel newspaper publishes a dispatch dated from La Creusot announcing that the strike is ended there for the time being.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—SENATE.—Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from citizens of Maryland asking for a repeal of the law forbidding compensation for slaves unjustly taken from them. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. Pomeroy advocated his amendment making Georgia a military district, and directing an election next fall

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
Mobile Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

☞The Overland Monthly" is a literary magazine printed in San Francisco. We have the April number before us. As far as typography is concerned, it is as pretty a specimen of printing as one can find in such publications.

It is now not much more than twenty years since San Francisco was only a mission station, with a commandant and a small garrison. Uncle Sam conceded the country and, by the course of his Southern troops, finally got it, by treaty. It is now grown into a great and beautiful city, and is the commercial port of a country which is without peer in its progress to greatness. It is in such respects *not private*—but very public—like Jerusalem in a gold currency which thinks itself great, as it really is, and its people of so hardy habits that they are not likely to submit to any political nonsense. It is three thousand miles away from our Atlantic side, and, accordingly, being so remote from New England, one may easily conclude that the views of that pestilent region will not convey to it so much death and ruin as it has brought to us of the Southern States—so called. May not one imagine that from the seat of mankind's love in the West, there will spring a new hope of the salvation, or, rather, the restoration of the liberties of the country? For our own part, if we had influence in California we should cut loose from the Atlantic and erect a republic, not a monarchy, on the shores of the Pacific. What a glorious thing wisdom and honesty might make out of it! Such, probably, will be the programme.

But to return to the "Overland Monthly." It has several interesting, but not remarkable articles. Its editor's department is well written, with a touch of criticism and a little spice of pedantry. There is one article that deals with the causes of the late war—that is, describes "The Battle of the Mine"—when the enemy expected to break Gen. Lee's line, by blowing up the outworks at Petersburg, by a hundred tons of gun-cotton. The writer was a captain in a negro regiment, and describes briefly how his regiment behaved. Some of them exhibited courage. "In the eyes of some," he says, "there was a glitter of revenge." This was natural, but it was not right. It will be continued, "showed signs of abject fear. Their coal-black faces had turned to an ashy color; the red lips were white; their teeth chattered, as if an attack of the shakes had seized them; their eyes rolled about, while their trembling hands could not hardly support them." This is, no doubt, an honest account. The article does not disparage the conduct of the white troops, but writer calls them. He confesses that the Yank at that affair "was holed by his own petard."

But history other than this will tell the story after awhile.

On the whole, we affect the "Overland," and recommend it to those who wish to watch the event of the highest intellect of the Pacific side of the ocean.

Convention-dania.

Some of the many diseases which afflict our mortality vary frequently assume a chronic periodicity which renders them of most difficult treatment. We are much inclined to the belief that there is a wonderful parallelism in the disorders to which mind and body are respectively subjected. One of these fundamental disorders which seems to assume the character of chronic periodicity, may be designated the convention-mania. It is epidemical within the entire limits bounding the rule of the "best government the world ever saw," and still no certain specific for it has ever yet been discovered. There are now many sporadic cases of it in this State, with every indication which justify serious fears of its speedily assuming an epidemical character. We see iron our exchanges that the people of the other counties of the State are apprehensive of being seriously afflicted in the same way. The Memphis Appeal thus alludes to the question as a small case it has taken in hand:

The Murfreesboro News suggests a grand Democratic State Convention to be held at Nashville during one of the spring months. The object designed is that of "bringing the Democracy of Tennessee in unison, and putting its machinery in working trim and running order for a thorough, vigorous and effective summer campaign, and for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Supreme Bench." The News hints that it was premature, and we are at least to see that this is much less an affair of public sentiment is not "in unison" without a Convention, we prefer to defer further time for reflection in order that it may become so, before going to Nashville to bivouac and declare what the public sentiment is. Our objections are suitable for the excursion rather than for the formation of opinions, which can be better reached by leaders of thinking men in their retirement. As for the selection of candidates for the Supreme Bench we should prefer that being done by the people of the several districts, and as much as possible without all appearance of partisan organization. And when the selection is by any means satisfactorily made, the people will be found sufficiently of one mind and the machinery in good enough order. We have seen enough of partisan juglery, and suffered enough by them, to make it reasonably certain that we shall have perfect union to elect good men when ever by general consent of white citizens such are selected. Let the several districts make their own selections. And, for the rest, we prefer to wait and see.

Sharps.

The citizens of Huntsville and of Tuskegee have been permitted the task of selecting their own municipal officers. Of the result in Huntsville, the papers thus speak. The Democrat did not state it:

Major Mastin was the nominee of the meeting of Conservative citizens, who brought it proper to make no national party issues, but to nominate and select a Board who would be likely to administer the affairs of the city in the interest of all its citizens, free from partiality and without offense. The result of the election was a complete rout of the Radicals, and a handsome vindication of the principles of fairness, right and justice. The meeting did not deem it expedient to put colored men on their ticket and did not nominate one in it.

Mr. Kauffman, according to general usage, was the regular Radical nominee for Mayor, and his friends put out a ticket for Aldermen composed of white and colored citizens, four of each, and fought the battle on the square.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected. Major Mastin beating the combined vote of his opponents for Mayor by a clear majority of 290. In this contest "the colored troops fought nobly." A large vote was polled, estimated at 150 to 200, who were boss, barnstormed, bound in the fetters of Radicalism, heard the beasts of party slavery, and asserted their rights and liberties. Democratic party triumphant by voting for Col. Mastin and the entire Conservative ticket. Many of them bravely avowed their want of confidence in their former carpet-bag and scallawag leaders, and cast their votes in a manner to promote the best interests of all classes, of whatever race, color or political creed.

The Independent comments as follows:

The power of Radical misrule in Huntsville is over. The scepter has departed—the ship is redeemed.

It is well to pause a moment to consider the significance of this victory. What does it mean, and what will its constituent elements? It means that intelligence and virtue, and not prejudice and good management can rule this community, and, indeed, this entire section.

The elements that were united in this result were drawn from all classes and parties, without regard to race or color, and from political antecedents. The better class of our colored people, regarding their civil and political status as fixed by the Constitution, "and of our reconstructed State," and, consequently, in no danger of disturbance from any quarter, resolved to vote the "Citizen's ticket," and to act in concert and harmony with the best people of the community. They have done manfully, and deserve the encouragement and support of our people.

With our people pause and reflect a little, and determine for themselves what inferences are clearly deducible from the facts thus stated by the Huntsville Free Press. Democrats and citizens thought proper to *"make no national party issues, but to nominate and elect a Board who would be likely to administer the affairs of the city in the interest of all its citizens, free from partiality and without offense."* The result of the election thus so successfully conducted. We now turn to the Tuskegee election, the result of which is thus given in the Southern Sentinel:

The election for Intendant, Councilmen and Clerk last Monday, passed off quietly, and resulted in the success of the Radical ticket. The Democrats made a brave fight, and gave the largest vote that has been polled in the incorporation since the war.

"The Democrats made a brave fight." Of course they did, for the so-called were misguided Southern men, who, "without manhood were being made to fight" under the banner of those cowardly Northern traitors who long since had sunk themselves below the level of negro slavery, and asserted their rights and liberties. Democratic party triumphant by voting for Col. Mastin and the entire Conservative ticket. Many of them bravely avowed their want of confidence in their former carpet-bag and scallawag leaders, and cast their votes in a manner to promote the best interests of all classes, of whatever race, color or political creed.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

Getting in o Position.

The XVth Amendment having been declared by the "powers that be" a part of the organic law of the land, the "chiefs and head-men" of the so-called Northern Democracy are busily at work to array their demoralized forces with intent to make the most imposing display in the whole history of politics. They propose to amuse the "ignorant masses," whilst they make terms with the bondholding aristocracy for a division of the spoils ruthlessly plucked from an impoverished people. Under the caption "Organizing Anarchy," the New York Day Book pours out its indignation on the cowardice and corruption of the so-called Democratic leaders, who, while professing to be the true champions of the white race, are making manifest their base hypocrisy by hastening to accept and render valid the monstrous outrage of the Gubernatorial defeat principles on which the government of constitutional freedom was founded.

These utterances of the Day Book emanate from the most secret source when life or death to free government hung suspended on the decision of this same Fisher-Seymour tribunal. Its warnings only served then to point out the Day Book as an object of vengeance to the Barabbas shouting, self-denying, cowardly minions of power, when smallest predicate for hope can there be found, that anything short of the re-assertion by the power of Constitutional sentence these lost ones from their electoral infamy, now that it is sealed and stamped by the blood of freedom's dead, and made historic by the rent pillars and broken altars of constitutional freedom? Speaks he for the people, to whom which "must be the decision of every unprejudiced mind after taking thought of the truth as revealed to us in all the teachings of history, sacred and profane. "Come out from among them," was the warning of the mighty God to his ever elected people lest they might not incur the guilt and punishment of a corrupt and debased nation by affiliating with them.

The warning is given down to us with undiminished authority, being transmitted in the revelation of His will for the guidance of all people that by obedience may seek to escape the perils always inflicted on nations who assume to be wiser than God, and so attempt to substitute their own devices for His ordinances. Let the people of these conquered States seek no fellowship with these wicked leaders, "who plot mischief on their beds" and make haste to bow down to scarlet-harlotry. We may, and must, for a season, yield obedience to that which is enforced as law by the controlling power over us, but that peaceable obedience must not extend to acceptance, much less to approval, of that which we know to be evil in itself and only productive of evil in its consequences. We must ever recollect that our politics as the conquered, in the land, must and does range our position and responsibilities distinct from these of the right-minded, but powerless ones whose destinies are cast with the dominant section. Thus we may admire and commend in the Day-Book, that which we would consider wholly out of place, emanating from a Southern press and addressed to Southern communities. That patriot souls at the North should years over their blinded people, fallen and debased as they are; and that they should labor in season and out of season to raise them from their degradation, and, if possible, save them from the greater evils which they feel to be impending; is for them only to act in harmony with the nobler natures which will be a pleasure in ascribing to them. But surely that furnishes no just pretext to any whose life is not cast in that Egyptian prostitution, for efforts to unite our people in close alliance with the debauched ones, in the vain and damning hope of being admitted to its flesh pots. The servile haste of the Democratic General Assembly of New York to conform its State laws to the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment, the party policy as enunciated by the lately elected Democratic Governor of Connecticut, and which was but the endorsement of that previously announced by Senator Hendricks of Indiana, and advocating that true exponent of Northern Democracy and whilom "white man's" paper, the New York World, has roused up the Day-Book to another effort of despair, and under the caption we have named, it thus concludes its leader:

Instead of the United States and homogeneous citizenship of 1860, these "Amendments" set up rotten boroughs, and a Mongrel citizenship, after the model of Mexico and South America, and, disfranchising some half a million of the noblest men and best Democrats on the continent, "Congress" gives itself the right to set up standing armies, and thus to rule forever. Of course, it pretends to go through certain forms of State ratification, but in all this land there is not one man so ignorant or so stupid as not to know perfectly that, outside of New England, there is no ratification of these revolting and villainous "Amendments," and therefore, were they as just and right in themselves as they are vile and atrocious, every honest Democrat should resist to the uttermost an imposition on the people so gross and damnable! But the fraudulent procedure, the gross, stupid, absolutely ludicrous mockeries of ratification, side into nothingness in connection with the gigantic crime itself—the overthrow of the Federal Union to destroy social order in a section of the common country!

Then comes the—what have the once noble and free men of American degenerated into? Will they by right down in the dust, and permit a horde of lunatics, traitors and thieves to thus tread upon their necks, while gamboling and rioting over the ruins of American liberty? But even if they do so, all will be in vain—if the Government of the Democratic States trample on the State Constitutions they are sworn to uphold—if they perjure themselves in regard to the Constitution of 1860, and permit a bogus Congress to rule over their severed people, and force them to mongrelize themselves at the point of the bayonet—into a word, if the Democratic States-Governors abdicate their functions and quail at the best of the usurped power at Washington, they will be as far from peace as ever; indeed, they will then, of necessity, invite and hasten on that very anarchy, blood and horror which, by their stupid and abject cowardice, they seek to avoid. There is no other hope for peace, order or safety in this broad land, save in the "Union as it was," made by the fathers—therefore, every man in that consents or assents to the so-called Amendments, is an enemy to American liberty, and aiding tyranny and traitors to organize anarchy.

What Shall We Do?

There can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any one who has studied with the varying lens of Northern politicians, as evidenced by speakers and leading presses, as to the course which will be already shaped out by the Democratic party leaders in reference to the new phase in politics presented by the success of the Fifteenth Amendment. They have made haste to accept the situation, and are now zealously availing they may reap advantage, and not receive detriment, from this radical change in the fundamental principles of the government. That they should thus act, is entirely consistent with their policy for the ten years last past. Truth and justice found no true friends for them, and we have no desire to find with-hold from them their due. Candor demands that we should go further, and concede to them the merit of having elected the only course which was possible to them without a generic change, and a total abandonment of all party ideas. Ten years ago, acting in obedience to the instincts of their debased natures, they were willing to do the bidding of lawless power, and ruthlessly tore down the citadel erected for their own protection. Having proven even in that instance power the sanction of legal enactments claimed to have been passed by competent authority, what proposition fairly can concede the hope that by any possibility they can be roused to any effective resistance. That they whose every action and corruption was so exceeding great as to induce the surrender of manhood's rights, and the ruthless trampling under foot of every more prolific of evil in its consequences than was ever witnessed on earth, should, in the most unnatural and horrible sought degradation as to be willing now to enter into a serious and manful contest with triumphant power for the recovery of their freedom, is entirely without the limits of probability. The "Cowardly Northern Democracy" are paled in by their entire moral and material condition to abject obedience to the behests of their elected masters; and they dare not make a contest other than that which they are making, and that is, strictly within the limits assigned by the controlling authority and for the harvest of plunder which may be reaped under it. They know, and we certainly should know, that in the present condition of their exhausted condition. No wise and good man, could advise her to any course of conduct, the direct, or most probable, result of which would be, to precipitate her into so unequal and hopeless a struggle. She requires to be let alone, to be permitted to withdraw herself from exhausting and profitless contests, and to devote all of her time and energies to building up, and restoring, and expanding all her elements of power, beyond any proportions ever heretofore attained. This is the plain and unmistakable duty which presents itself with all the obligations which cluster around it, and which demands to be considered and discharged, if we would hope to escape the curse which coming generations will ring in our ears, "You knew your duty and you did it not." The fall and proper discharge of this duty will occupy all of our time and energies, and will be the doing of that "which our hands find to do," which, when done with our might, is the extreme limit of man's capacity. To go now beyond this point, for the purpose of considering what may probably or possibly prove to be the inevitable or natural resultant from such recuperation and expansion, is to waste time which may probably be devoted in efforts to realize at the earliest practicable period the consummation so desirable. We may hope to be permitted so to regulate and control our local governments as to insure to ourselves the peace and safety and quiet sedation indispensable to working out this regenerating process, unless we determine to obtain from all unwise intermeddling with national contests and divisions, and which can only result in rendering us contemptible, in rebuking our material recuperation, and in postponing our day of deliverance from the local rule of ignorance and infamy. Of such minds we are more firmly convinced than that nothing of good can result to us from any foolish or impotent attempt at this time to resist the requirements of law. It is declared to be a part of the organic law of this country. To those requirements we are under no obligation to express acceptance, acquiescence or approval; but there is a necessity imposed upon us peaceably to endure. The wise thing to do, and the much we should do, for by doing this, and by restricting our political action to home issues and home interests, we may hope to be permitted to achieve success in securing such local governments as will insure to us protection to person and property by the expulsion of the thieves and plunderers. What possible business of ours is it to attempt interference in the shaping by our co-operation of the form of personal temper is very becoming in a public official. The news reporter will labor to supply the requisite commercial information until such time as persons interested and who reside in Northern cities may take steps to bring this outrage to the test before the Treasury Department.

Ourselves.

One whose name and fame is known beyond the wide limits of America; one who gave freely and without stint or condition, the energy and capacity of a manhood possessed of remarkable endowments, to the great cause of State rights and constitutional freedom; one who labored as continuously, as energetically, as honestly, and as unselfishly as did any other man living to insure a glorious future to this Southern land; one who labored, endured, suffered, and who is still laboring, enduring and suffering, has addressed to us a private letter, the conclusion of which he will pardon us for thus brick-parading public:

"I am sorry I am too grateful to find you in position to battle for those principles which underlie the structure of all free government. Though you may not know it, and probably will not admit it, you can at least console yourself with the reflection that you have done all you could, and ward all wait and timid submissionists of the South to cross."

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Is another column will be found an editorial, which we have copied from the New York Tribune, that our readers may the better understand the views and sentiments of those who, we have contributed most freely, persistently and effectively, to the inauguration of the existing Administration in the Federal Constitution. We ardently trust that the day may be propitious, and that all may unite in the fervent hope that the rights of the humblest citizen may be exercised as to benefit not themselves only, but our whole people.

To-morrow, the American Anti-Slavery Society, after doing battle for forty years, would assemble to disband its organization "in testimony that its warfare is accomplished;" and, that "now is the time to seal our great triumph by enacting and proclaiming universal amnesty." The tone and temper of this article, taken in its entirety, is most strange, yet. It evinces intelligence and manifests kindliness and sincerity of purpose; and yet, we feel constrained to say that the Tribune will unhesitatingly continue its zealous support of Congress in a policy of hate directly antagonistic to that now so warmly advocated. With every disposition to accord to the Tribune an honest sincerity in its advocacy of peace and amnesty, we are still forced to reflect greatly on its intelligence in order to believe it truthful in the stern sincerity of which was evinced by four years of war, and is now being evidenced by silent exuberance under sufferings never before inflicted on a christian people—the being made slaves to their ex-slaves, and placed under the rule of those whose equals may be, and whose superiors will be found in the penitentiaries, working out their sentences of condemnation. Mr. Weed would require no assurances to give him confidence that the men who wore the *gray* are not the men who are meddling with national affairs; but that *they* are engaged in earnest home work; and that they are, and will continue as a class, quiet and peaceable, all that they will and do put their faith in God and in their own efforts to bring them deliverance in the future. But thus speaks the Advertiser:

STILL BELLICOSE.—It would not have been such a great misfortune if the war had continued a few days longer until the Richmond junta could have crowded to the front and, in indescribable panic, the bomb-proof skulkers and ranters in the key-hole of society. They are the individuals who have since the war was the trouble at the South, and who are now striving to perpetuate the animosities and heartburnings begotten by the strife. They are the individuals, the editor of the Mobile Register, "who have kept cool, and who, now, in their daily talks about renewing the conflict. We propose to fight, and again we will vote now, and wait until the time is ripe for fighting." The fact is, that the case is by no manner of means to "cross" the months of these fellows who, unfortunately for the country, are not universal sel under during the rebellion.

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Congressional Omnipotence.

In another column will be found an editorial which we have copied from the St. Louis Republican, in which is discussed the query propounded in the question, "*Is Congress Omnipotent?*" The views presented by the writer are clear and forcible, and well calculated to startle thinking men who may feel an interest in the maintenance of at least the semblance of integrity in the highest judicial tribunal known to our land. Unfortunately, this class must be very small and uninfluential in that section whose right it is to substitute corrupt tools for honest men, as most promotive of their plans and purposes. The epidemic must run its course, and at last may be stayed and stopped by copious bloodletting. We Southrons being now in a very depleted state, will act very unwisely to push ourselves into the infected district before the storm-season shall have produced a more healthful state of the atmosphere.

To the Commercial Public.

The Collector of Customs has determined to make the U. S. Custom House a close-corporation, no information from which is to be imparted except to privileged friends, and to those who will submit to such requirements as that important functionary may condescendingly prescribe. The Mobile Press, I suppose, has not been conducted in such manner as to win the approbation of Collector Miller, in that it has failed to conceal all the killings, burnings, stealings and other outrages, which go to show that there are depraved and lawless men in this land of misrule and further, because it has failed to command and support the Rulers of this oppressed and plundered country, and to sing hosannahs to the new era of "liberty, equality and fraternity." All this may be, and certainly would be "approved" by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, if none but "rebel" interests were involved; but, unfortunately, the interests of "loyal" men are at stake, and of friendly foreigners are to no small extent mixed up with this arrogant assumption. Ship owners and owners of cargoes have a particular anxiety to hear something about their property, and it will take Mr. Collector Miller minutes to persuade them that this little exhibition of personal temper is very becoming in a public official. The news reporter will labor to supply the requisite commercial information until such time as persons interested and who reside in Northern cities may take steps to bring this outrage to the test before the Treasury Department.

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In Congress Omnipotent.

The real question at the heart of the proposition to re-argue and re-decide the legal-tender question in the Supreme Court is whether Congress is omnipotent or not. The mania to declare that legal tenders are not a constitutional medium for the payment of debts contracted in gold, before the legal-tender act was passed, did indeed cause some half-a-dozen cases to spring into existence—but not more than a contrary decision would have produced. And a resolute settlement of the question was sufficient hardship; but for all that it must be settled; for the harassing uncertainties, fluctuations and losses which attended suspense of it, are infinitely greater than the aggregate of individual hardships that would follow a decision on either side. The point of most importance is that a decision must be made one way or the other. The court had one choice. It was bound to decide that the legal tender act was constitutional as to debts pre-existent at the time of its passage, for so the court had decided that it was not, and in doing so secured to Congress the right to the exercise of the express purpose of securing general confidence, and of the public credit for the sake of decency and for the sake of justice to abolish the tribunal entirely.

But there is one view of this question that the champions of congressional omnipotence seem to have overlooked. They claim for Congress the right to make a creditor accept depreciated paper in payment of a debt payable in coin—that is, contracted when the only legal tender was coin. The depreciated paper may be worth 90 cents on the dollar; it may be worth 50 cents on the dollar; it is all the same. If Congress has a right to make a legal tender for pre-existing debts, the creditor is bound to accept it—must pocket his loss without a murmur. What, then, is to prevent this legislature from passing a law for the extinction of the same amount of money, in too many cases it would happen that a man would have a few cents left to pay his debts? It is true, the payment of the national debt is "secured" by an amendment to the constitution; but when Congress has become omnipotent, who is to "secure" the constitution itself from its wanton violations?—[St. Louis Republican.

In a recent debate on the Irish land bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone having remarked that a measure can not be passed against the will of the majority, and another saying—there is something else stronger than a nation, and that something is justice." Later on he said: "The face of Justice is like the face of the god Janus. It is like the face of those times, the work of Landseer, which keep watch and ward around the record of our country's greatness. She presents one tranquil and majestic countenance towards every point of the compass and every quarter of the globe."

There is one kind o' ship I always steer clear of, said an old bachelor sea captain, and that is a courtship; 'cause on that ship there's always two mates and no captain.

Home.

Home is a thing, a law, a life that has no necessary connection with abounding wealth.

In the absence of this it beautifies and enriches poverty, as a man, a Divine and pleases the eye with an abounding wealth.

How few many cry out give us money, wealth, influence, and we, too, would be happy!

Not so, certainly. The first desideratum is honor; a place where all beautiful feelings and things which are not born of any circumstances abound; where the spirit of love, peace, virtue, contentment preside. A place of safety and of rest.

A retreat from the confused world, into whose sacred chambers the tumult and clamor of rivalling passions and the race for riches never break; where mother, father, wife, sister, brother, children are natural, true, confiding and good.

Think you such a place is the creation of wealth? Think you such a haven is the result of the wild conflict in the world's marts of barter and speculation? No!

If such a home is never secured before the heart goes hankering after gold, it comes not after.

Poverty is the first law of home, and, therefore, the bitter lit which Jackson, Clark, of Texas, is introduced a bill providing for the survey of Red river and the bayous between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas.

SCHENECTADY, April 11.—Two three cent pieces of corn in ears, of section, fell to-day, killing one and injuring three.

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An act has passed the Legislature to repeal the collection of taxes. It provides that the Sheriff can destrain and sell property for taxes assessed, for unpaid taxes, and requires annual reports.

The act changing the county seat of Clarke county to Jackson passed the second reading.

Nothing was but bills of a private nature was acted on. REKLAW.

[PRESS DISPATCHES.]

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SENATOR Wilson talks temperance at Lake Superior.

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Gen. Meade has been elected President of the Jeff. Davis Association.

The River and Harbor Committee have reduced the Engineer's estimates $100,000.

The legal tender argument was postponed, after a long speech by Senator Beech, until next Monday, by the Senate to-day.

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The President has signed the bill removing Shobert's disabilities, and he will now be seated as a member from North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Boutwell has returned.

Revenue receipts to-day $185,000, and for the month to date $6,000,000.

The President has returned.

Pope will probably succeed Thomas in the command of the Pacific Division.

The Senate canvassed regarding Gorham this morning, but without action.

It is denied received by the Spanish Minister here to-day asserts that the Spanish Bank of Havana has lent the Government five million dollars without security.

The President has nominated S. T. Day, of Florida, to the Consulate to Rio Janeiro; Edward Johnson, of Ark., at Liverpool; Alanson B. Long, U. S. Attorney for Louisiana.

The Treasury disbursements for the week ending to-day amounted to $2,000,000, corresponding period during the last ten years.

PARIS, April 12.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has published a sharp reply to the recent letter of the Bishop of Orleans.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The steamers City of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Siberia have arrived.

In the Senate the Georgia bill was taken up by a vote of 30 to 29, and discussed by Tipton in favor of Bingham's amendment, and by Howe against the admission of the State and in favor of a provisional government. The latter argued that the State Constitution of 1865 was adopted by the Legislature to perpetuate itself indefinitely and was not republican in form, and that whenever parties in a State are backed with other more than they hated injustice and outrage, neither should be allowed the ascendancy.

Without a vote the question comes up again to-morrow.

In the House Hunt vs. Sheldon occupied all day. The vote occurs to-morrow.

Three thousand dollars were appropriated to the committee for the investigation of Bureau Howard's alleged corruptions.

Stevenson made a minority report, supported by four of the Boston Committee, in favor of seating Segar as the member at large for Virginia. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The reading of the letters at the McFarland trial is attended with breathless attention. Some of them are very curious. Several witnesses swear that McFarland was a monomaniac.

LONDON, April 12.—Capt. Meyler, of the Saxonia, from New Orleans, reports the yellow fever very easterly prime, and unusually high seas until the 35th degree of longitude was passed.

Many more non-conformist ministers protest to Gladstone against the recent Irish church bill.

Captain Iacuan publishes a communication in the Pall Mall Gazette, where he defends the officers of the American steamer Quaker City, for their conduct, while under the command of the Council of August 6th, 1868. It is doubtful if there is any rule in the service that would sustain them.

TORONTO, April 12.—Preparations for the expedition to Red river country are progressing, and it will depart early in May.

ST. JOHNS, April 12.—The new pilot boat John Queen is eight days out, and it is feared, is lost with all on board.

HOUK, April 12.—The last chapter of the first scheme of the dogma of infallibility will be voted on to-day. Few opponents required the vote is writing.

PARIS, April 13.—A steamer has been arrested during the review yesterday, for shouting vengeance against the Emperor.

NORFOLK, April 12.—The steamer City of Port au Prince, from New York for Port au Prince, put in here leaking.

MADRID, April 12.—The cause of all that the Mayoralty case shall be heard by the Criminal Court of Appeals, where he says it belongs. The Appeals Court was organized to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Ex-State Auditor Wickliffe, on Saturday night, shot and killed Henry Gill, a tinsmith and broker, and sold him $150,000 worth of State warrants, receiving $70,000 cash.

Auditor Graham states that said warrants are fraudulently issued.

Wickliffe has disappeared, but his bondsmen's agent, Mulkway, called to-day to-day for the bonds, and he has refused to stand by his responsibilities.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Argentine minister this morning received the following cable telegram:

"The Paraguayan war is ended. Lopez is killed.

"(Signed), JOHN PAIN,
"Argentine Consul at London."

Senter's evidence on the whole is regarded as slightly adverse to Congressional interference with Tennessee.

A Cincinnati delegation want a quarter of a million for the Louisville canal.

The Democrats carry Newark, N. J., the negroes voting.

The negroes are celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment. On one of their banners is inscribed: "In God We Trust—In Grant We Believe."

LONDON, April 13.—The rumors current yesterday of Lopez' death are confirmed by dispatches from Lisbon.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Long was elected, Shober, of North Carolina, was seated.

The coinage question is up, and the Senate is considering it.

The Joint Indian Committee reports no one living.

MONTREAL, April 13.—It is believed that the contemplated Fenian raid will be prevented by the preparations for defence.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Long was confirmed U. S. District attorney for Louisiana.

The select committee of the House on postal telegraph this morning instructed the chairman to report the bill heretofore introduced, purchasing and placing all telegraph lines under the government control, and connecting it with the Postoffice Department.

Supervisor Pelton, having concluded his special Californ duties, resumes his old position over Maryland and the District of Columbia.

No Southern nominations to-day.

The Howard corruption committee will commence their investigation as soon as the Senate passes and the President approves the bill which passed the House appropriating money therefor.

The Governor and Legislature of Ohio are coming to Washington on a visit.

SENATE.—A Senatorial caucus was held to-day on the Sacramento bill of the Senate, but adjourned to Friday without action.

The Conference Committee on Usury in the District have agreed upon a bill in relation to the Supreme Court bench of Illinois.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats in favor of ousting Sheldon and referring his election back to the people, were Bingham, Holland, Cook, Willard and Wilkinson.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—So frequent of late have been the irregularities and delays of the great mails between New York and New Orleans, both by the Western route via Louisville, Ky., and Southern route via Knoxville, Tenn., that the Postoffice Department has commenced inquiries as to the practicability of procuring better service by diverting the mails from the Western route at Jackson, Tenn., or Southwestern route at Corinth, Miss., and carrying them over the Mobile and Ohio railroad as far as Meridian, Miss., and thence to Jackson, Miss., or by diverting them from the Southwestern route at Cleveland, Tenn., and carrying them thence via Atlanta, Kingston and Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., and Meridian and Jackson, Miss., or by dispensing with the Southwestern route South of Washington, D. C., and carrying the mails via Richmond, Y. Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Augusta, Atlanta, Kingston and Rome, Ga., and Selma, Meridian and Jackson. It is shall be found that the great through mails can be conveyed with greater regularity and celerity by three. The States boarders thought it was necessary to do so.

In the Senate, a resolution for a joint committee on the Indian Affairs was adopted.

The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report upon the validity of the election of Abjah Gilbert as a Senator from Florida.

The Georgia bill was discussed as to the propriety of legislating and admitting the present legislature for two years.

The Senate is still debating.

Ferry and Norton, of Minnesota, favored the Bingham amendment, and Abbott and Williams the reverse, the latter declaring that Georgia had a military force of extensive organizations in the South to resist the laws and insure civil rule by those with telegraph.

The Chair decided the resolution for the continuance session until the vote on Georgia shall be reached out of order.

Elevation and Depression of the Mexican Gulf Coast.

BY PROF. C. G. FORSHEY, OF TEXAS.

In a letter of Dr. A. Ott, published in the Engineering and Mining Journal, of March 8, 1870, I find the following paragraph:

"The formation of the lagoons on the shores of the Gulf Coast, Padilla is of very recent date, shows the whole coast to be in the progress of rising, from portion of the banks of the Mississippi, of which there are some of 100 miles in length, would thus be satisfactorily explained.

And again:

"Dr. Doussal, of the Arbeiter Union, has remarked that the shores of Mexico Bay, in Texas, according to his own observation, are rising, and that several steamers, since 1855, about four feet. Simultaneously, the bay became so shallow that the harbors of Lavaca and Matagorda remained accessible for lighters only, while they had been grounded at sea-going vessels, and a new harbor, Port Lavaca, which like sixteen miles below, had to be selected."

The erroneous conclusions to which these statements would lead, seem to call for a more extended view of this subject, as they have been published in the columns of that alarming weekly periodical.

For the past thirty years the writer has been actively engaged in matters bearing upon the importance of a civil engineer, and to the physics of the Gulf coast from Mobile Bay to Corpus Christi Bay, and has, from time to time, made public observations and measurements of the geological and meteorological phenomena presenting themselves over this interesting field.

Nothing has occurred in that period to warrant the above statements. This was stated, so far as I am able to ascertain.

In order to apprehend the subject properly, it will be necessary to present a general view of the geology of the Gulf Coast and its proximities.

The tertiary beds that make the Atlantic and Gulf slopes, from New Jersey to Texas, pass beneath the Post Pliocene, or quarternary beds, along latitude 29, in Alabama. The line sends a little south westerly in Mississippi; crossing the great River and its alluvium, to the mouth of the Bonden; the Sabine just above Burr's Ferry, latitude 31; thence crossing the Trinity, near Cedar Landing and Cold Springs; crossing the Brazos river, near San Felippe, latitude 30, the Colorado above Columbus, the Guadalupe, below Gonzales, latitude 29, and the Nueces at Fort Merrill, near latitude 28.

Lying over this tertiary formation, is a stratum more or less extensive, formed by the waters of a more recent sea or

MADRID, April 13.—The authorities are greatly elated with the news from Cuba. The latest official bulletins from D-Rodas announces the insurrection morally though not actually ended.

LONDON, April 13.—The following was received via Lisbon from Rio Janiero: "President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead. He was surrounded, and refusing to surrender, was killed by a Brazilian lancer. The mother, sister and children of Lopez, together with Madame Lynch, have been captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops who put this finishing stroke to the Paraguayan war has been created with the Emperor Viscount Paleiro."

PARIS, April 13.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day Ollivier moved to adjourn until the vote on plebiscitum is taken. He said the Government desired that the question should have an opportunity of going before the people and inserted them on the issue for the measure.

Jules Favre vehemently opposed adjournment. He said it was inconsistent with the duty the members owed their constituents. It was their duty to remain here during the present crisis. He felt sure they had everything to fear from the Government.

The motion to adjourn was adopted, 195 to 63.

M. Ollivier stated that the examination regarding the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor would soon be completed. Ourdis. He says: "Since the vote was done in the case of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Rochefort, Fleury and Victor Noir, the Government has been in possession of the evidence which it now considers sufficient to submit to the Senate."

The Imperial Cabinet met this morning to consider the question of the plebiscitum.

The Legislative Committee has appointed M. Chevandier de Valdrome to report in favor of the plebiscitum.

The Corps Legislatif adopted, by a vote of 195 to 63, the bill providing for the survey of Red river and the bayous between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas, by the Secretary of War.

SCHENECTADY, April 11.—Two three cent pieces of corn in ears, of section, fell to-day, killing one and injuring three.

TORONTO, April 11.—Daniel Morrison, of the Daily Telegraph, died to-day of apoplexy.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Edward T. Kortz died last night, aged 42.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The troops and volunteers are held in readiness to repulse a raid, of which the authorities have received notice.

LONDON, April 11.—The Memorial Hall has information that the Queen in Council will adopt the Dogma by accepting Prince Leopold.

MADRID, April 11.—There has been a large number of arrests since the suppression of the emeute.

ELIZABETHPORT, April 11.—The wood work of Gate's mines were burned to-day. Seven were

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

Your "Affection."

From the South-Land Weekly.]

If you cannot, on the ocean, sail among the swiftest fleet;
Rocking on the mighty billows, laughing at the storms you meet;
You can sit in sheltering harbors, an honor you can win,
You can be a hand to help them, as they launch their boats away.

If you are not wise to journey up the mount of fame and light,
You can stand within the valley, at the mouth, and judge by sight;
You can climb in happy measure, as they slowly pass us by;
Though they sky beyond the measure, they will not forget the song.

If you cannot, by conflict prove yourself a warrior true;
If, when fire and smoke are thickest, there's no work for you to do—
When the battle-field is silent, you can go with shield or sword,
You can bear away the wounded, you can cover up the dead.

If you cannot in the harvest, garner up the richest sheaves;
Many a grain, both ripe and golden, which the reaper binds, leaves;
You can glean among the briers, growing rank and wild,
And—it may be—find the shadows hide the sweetest ears of all.

If you have not gold and silver ever ready at command;
If you cannot, toward the needy, reach an open hand;
You can visit the afflicted—and—use the spring you can sing—
You can be a little disciple—sitting at the Saviour's feet.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting for some noble work to do;
For your humbly Father's glory—ever ready, ever true.
Go and work in my vineyard—work, in patience and in prayer—
If you're afraid of labor, you can find it anywhere.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHIMNEYS—DRAUGHTS, &C.—In the recent report of the proceedings of the Third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, there is an interesting paper on Chimneys.

After various statements on the theory and functions of chimneys, the causes of smoky chimneys are mentioned as follows:

1st. Insufficient height in the chimney.

2d. To Small or too large a sectional area.

3d. Interior friction—the surface being too rough.

4th. Too large a discharging orifice at the top.

5th. Action of wind, rain, and sun on this orifice, to be corrected by using well-known devices.

6th. Contrary draughts, induced by a neighboring chimney having a much stronger draught; or in case, for instance the window is a room is heated by a furnace, and draws the air up from the lower rooms more vigorously than do the chimney flues (Remedy—admit the room-doors and open the windows)

7th. Too common chimney for several fireplaces. Each fire ought to have its own flue.

8th. Openings left at the lower end of the flue. These should be well closed, so that no cold air can dilute the rising current of hot air.

POULTRY FOR MARKET.—We copy some in the room which you wish it have purified. Coffee, tea, or coffee oil; none more readily diffusible quantities, and Fever. The nature of the test is said to be worth more to a country as a fertiliser than the produce directly derived from the treatment of the root, the waste pulp proving more valuable than the sugar. It is led to barted existin in large quantities. It is stated that in France, where the business has grown to enormous dimensions, the increase in cattle on account of the beet pulp is wonderful. In the district of country surrounding the city of Valenciennes, where, before the production of beet sugar, seven hundred oxen are the total amount, eleven thousand five hundred were the total amount at last half year. But this is not all. This enormous increase of stock has so much advanced the fertility of the land that one hundred and ninety-two thousand bushels more wheat are raised in the same district per annum than were ever raised in previous years.—[N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY. A correspondent of the Practical Farmer says:

"Celery has known many men, and women too, who, from various causes, had become so much afflicted with nervousness in that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—week by week, month by month, and year by year. Then they would take strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and their eyes would assume a peculiarly anxious and vague and cheerless look. They soon became the laughing stock of their neighbors. This is exactly what the celery will cure. Send what you have in his pamphlet, sent to any address free. Thousands of cures treated annually at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office, No. 163 Third street, between Green and Walnut, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Hours—9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays—9 A.M. to 1 P.M. feb26 d&w6m

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SEXUAL EXCESSES.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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Special Notices.

SELF-APPRAISAL STATEMENTS—HOW THE PEOPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

"This is a time when people believe in what was ever they see in the public journals. Fifty or sixty yrs ago when the accuracy of a statement that had appeared, in one of the gazettes or "Zives Letters" of the day, was considered, it was considered a sufficient answer to all cavil to say, "it must be so, for I read it in the newspaper." It is not so now. Newspaper assertions must be verified before they are taken for granted, and this is especially the case as regards statements setting forth the remedial properties of proprietary medicines. For example: It was not until the tonic and alterative properties of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed cadina put forth in the behalf, that it was accepted by the public at large as a *Standard Remedy*. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a cure for indigestion and biliousness, a mean of strengthening the frame clean ing the spirits and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and bore testimony to the fact that it had realized all their anticipations, it became, of course, the world beloved. To resist such proofs was impossible, for to be a bear is a thing that from the beginning not to overstate the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and incredulity have been the death of any preparations that must depend upon the voice of the People. They will be found in the balance and found wanting.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

on the contrary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a cure for every ailing to which flesh is heir, but simply as a remedy which possesses certain specific properties, viz., tonic, alterative and antiseptic properties, viz., tonic, alterative and antiseptic in their action, and which, when taken, will show the medicine to be, and it enumerates its virtues, and consequently the circulation to be fed, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in eruptive and ulcerative diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the Brain, Liver, Lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood is the from impure diseases of large size. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO,

AS A

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STANDS UNRIVALLED.

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that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *Sepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts *freely* upon the Liver it *exerts a specific influence* upon the *digestive organs*, thereby *purifying the natural acids*.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A yellow or pallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, a continuous headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; the many cases a dry, loosing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes nausea, sometimes a considerable desire to vomit; bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness, of the extremities, &c.

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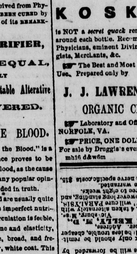

FAMILY BITTERS.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

And is a Great Strengthener and Blood Purifier. It is a sure Preventive against Chill and Fever, if used regularly, as the Fall and Winter Season is coming. No Family should be without it.

Manufactured by D. C. BRADY & CO., 87 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Brady's Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifier.

Brady's Aguc Tonic.

Brady's Liniment for Man and Beast,

BRADY'S DUTCH SCHNAPPS,

FOR SALE BY A. & B. MOOG, MOBILE, ALA.,

AND ALL DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS GENERALLY.
feb14 d-tf1w&fly

G. M. PARKER,

(LATE WOODRUFF & PARKER,)

WHOLESALE GROCER GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

Nos. 49, 44 & 46 N. Water st.,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Agent for the sale of
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
TROUP OSNABURGS and YARNS,
DUPPRILD'S HAMS,
TONGUES and
BREAKFAST BACON,
FAY'S No. 1 and 2 FAMILY SOAPS,
Van Bell and Fiske's Oil Family and
Homestead Wheels.
Boyle's celebrated ROSS WHIP-KEY.
nov2 d&w6m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married and single, in everything concerning the physiology of generation, the production, preservation and perfection of healthy children, the rearing of children, and the proper management of the sexual organs in health and disease, with many new discoveries never before in the English language, by W. W. YOUNG, M. D. This is truly a valuable and interesting work. It is worthy the attention of those who are about to enter the married state, and is illustrated with numerous fine engravings, showing the best arrangements for the married couple, and how the least impediment to married happiness may be removed. It also shows that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of $1. Address, Dr. W. M. PUBLISHING CO., 416 Sigsbee street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE. No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care or any one of the numerous Quacks that are flooding the country with their worthless advertising, send for and get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Sigsbee street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. oct9 tf

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.

Thirty - Second Anniversary

A Grand Gala Day.

The Streets of Mobile Crowded

A Welcome to Our Guests.

Pleasing Incidents, Etc., Etc.

Many hearts were filled with sadness yesterday morning upon waking up and finding that a lowy rain was falling. The food hopes indulged that the ruby spell was over, and that the firemen were to have all a pleasant day, appeared to be dissipated, and serious fears gained currency that the celebration must necessarily be postponed on account of the weather." So strongly was this believed, that some of the visitors from New Orleans engaged, herein the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in eruptive and ulcerative diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the Brain, Liver, Lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood is the from impure diseases of large size. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO,

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR!

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Being the only KNOWN Medicine

that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *Sepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts *freely* upon the Liver it *exerts a specific influence* upon the *digestive organs*, thereby *purifying the natural acids*.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A yellow or pallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, a continuous headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; the many cases a dry, loosing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes nausea, sometimes a considerable desire to vomit; bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness, of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

is NOT a *secret quack* remedy. FORMULA around each bottle. Recommended by the best Physicians, eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c.

☞ The Best and Most Popular Medicine is Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

ORGANIC CHEMIST,

☞ Laboratory and Office, No. 6 Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

☞ PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

may14 d&w6m

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

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The standard reputation attained by this unrivalled and infallible Yeast Powder, during the twelve years past, is due to its perfect pu ity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in three actual weights, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quality required for use is from one-fourth to one-half less than other Baking powders.

Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.
mh26 dec6-3m-w 69 New st., New York.

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, all forms of contagion, all diseases of the genito-urinary organs, recently contracted, that poisoning class of diseases resulting from abuse, producing emissions, nervous debility, irritability, impotency, seminal emissions, gleet, stricture, syphilis, gonorrhœa, &c.

Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate, and long-standing constitutional complaints are peculiarly fitted to call for consultation, which will be given free of charge. Dr. Hunter, in all cases, has established his remedies as the most efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared to the establishment, and sent to any part of the country, by express, packed in boxes, so that no one in the apartments for patients requiring daily personal attendance. This is exactly what the Doctor does not wish to see. Any one, married or single, suffering from indiscretion, indulgence, or exposure, may apply with confidence. Dr. Hunter has never failed in any case he has undertaken, and never will. Send what he says in his pamphlet, sent to any address free. Thousands of cures treated annually at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office, No. 163 Third street, between Green and Walnut, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Hours—9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays—9 A.M. to 1 P.M. feb26 d&w6m

LIST OF INTERMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1869.

April 5—Stanley Busby, 75 yrs, c. m. wasting palsy; Miss P. M. Gary, 20 years, phthisis pulmonalis.

6—Rose A., daughter of R. S. Waddle, 4 mos, pneumonia.

8—James H. Gilbert, 39 yrs, painter, pneumonia; Mrs. Mary Ann Gilbert, 39 yrs, (colored) known; Cleveland Hubbard, c. w. 3) years, pneumonia; Hanna Hounsden, c. w. 60 yrs, dropsy.

9—Infant of Elias Jones, 2 days, premature birth.

10—Mary Carpenter, 64 yrs, dilatation of heart; Peter Ferrend, 60 yrs, killed by engine on N. O. M. & C. R.

11—Infant son of Nelson Newby, c. still-born; M. D. Thorn, 30 years, consumption; John Glassam, 40 yrs, apoplexy.

12—Mrs. Elizabeth Farm, 21 yrs, confluence of brain; Sarah Hasbert, 18 yrs, convulsions; Georgia Black, 2 years, spinal brain injury; Joseph Black, 60 yrs, consumption; Lee Beach, 30 years, variolar disease of brain.

Total for the week 13.

JRED. GRAVES, City Sexton,
apr14 1t

Special Notices.

SELF-APPRAISAL STATEMENTS—HOW THE PEOPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

"This is a time when people believe in what was ever they see in the public journals. Fifty or sixty yrs ago when the accuracy of a statement that had appeared, in one of the gazettes or "Zives Letters" of the day, was considered, it was considered a sufficient answer to all cavil to say, "it must be so, for I read it in the newspaper." It is not so now. Newspaper assertions must be verified before they are taken for granted, and this is especially the case as regards statements setting forth the remedial properties of proprietary medicines. For example: It was not until the tonic and alterative properties of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed cadina put forth in the behalf, that it was accepted by the public at large as a *Standard Remedy*. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a cure for indigestion and biliousness, a mean of strengthening the frame clean ing the spirits and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and bore testimony to the fact that it had realized all their anticipations, it became, of course, the world beloved. To resist such proofs was impossible, for to be a bear is a thing that from the beginning not to overstate the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and incredulity have been the death of any preparations that must depend upon the voice of the People. They will be found in the balance and found wanting.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

on the contrary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a cure for every ailing to which flesh is heir, but simply as a remedy which possesses certain specific properties, viz., tonic, alterative and antiseptic properties, viz., tonic, alterative and antiseptic in their action, and which, when taken, will show the medicine to be, and it enumerates its virtues, and consequently the circulation to be fed, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in eruptive and ulcerative diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the Brain, Liver, Lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

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JRED. GRAVES, City Sexton,
apr14 1t

Medical.

THE STANDARD PREPARATION

which KOSKOO has attained in all parts of the country

AS A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE,

And the Large Numbers of Testimonials which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been CURED by its use, is CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS REMARKABLE VALUE.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY

The Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded in tru

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

THE CITY

The Confederate Dead.—We are informed that the Confederate Memorial Association make the request that those interested in decorating the graves of Confederate dead bring them to the Cemetery on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., that being the time appointed for the ceremonies.

For the convenience and accommodation of those who have friends buried in Magnolia Cemetery, we would say that a carriage will be placed at the entrance of the cemetery on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., that being the time appointed for the ceremonies.

Mr. Greco sent the little creature to enjoy the pure air and play upon the green sward, and the little fellow has been there ten minutes before a negro man robbed her of her little air trip and her monkey. Mr. Greco says that he was in a store yesterday when a negro man came in and said that two monkeys were taken to pen a story to such proceedings. If the owner will not protect the citizen, the citizen will protect himself, and the consequences will be on the head of the owner.

"It is a Mad."—We receive almost every day requests from somebody or other to "report" this or that occurrence to the police or we are fined for being drunk and down, or disorderly or something like it. Now, we have no desire to put on the appearance and the character to be inaugurated, persons should report to the police, and if they will make home a school of discipline, and not a place of debauch, there would be less cause for foreign arrest, and the "fun" of Canada and the "fun" of Mobile would be about the same.

The robber prohibiting the publication of the name of the negro who robbed Mr. Greco's pet, on the supposition that he will disgrace those who, for show or gain, have taken to the police business, is a stupendous humbug, and gives a display of a corpulent humor for which we have no sympathy. Let the name be published, however, why have that humbug of a character to be inaugurated, persons should report to the police, and if they will make home a school of discipline, and not a place of debauch, there would be less cause for foreign arrest, and the "fun" of Canada and the "fun" of Mobile would be about the same.

The Dog Catch.—Dogs are already scarce in the streets. The dog catchers are very busy, and the dog pound is full. Many dogs are caught and killed, and many are caught and released on the payment of the fine. The dog catchers are very busy, and the dog pound is full. Many dogs are caught and killed, and many are caught and released on the payment of the fine.

Fire Department Association.—A meeting of the Fire Department Association, held on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at the engine house, was directed to serve the ensuing year:

Pres. Burnett, President.
F. J. Burnett, President.
Thomas B. Lyon, Secretary.
W. T. Marshall, J. R. Lemle, P. Frank.

Relief Committee.
Chas. Hall for Nigmire No. 1; Jas. Hields for Nigmire No. 2; W. V. Bergen for Franklin No. 3; S. C. Maddox for Franklin No. 4; Jas. Flanagan for Mechanic No. 5; H. A. Ball for Pioneer No. 6; Jas. Flanagan for Mechanic No. 7; Wm. Kemble for Lafayette No. 8; Wm. Kemble for Lafayette No. 9.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows the following result:

RECEIPTS.
On the 10th inst., by Dr. Dr. Andrews, collector of Jonathan Richards, Esq., ... $215 50
April 11, '70, cash received for ending the year from all sources 3,340 79
Total $3,801 05

To amounts paid widows and orphans of the several companies 1,445 00
Funeral expenses of deceased Firemen 260 00
Amount paid borrowed money 2,100 00
Salaries 201 04
Making total disbursements. $3,106 04
Leaving balance on hand 695 01
The first quarter amounts to 1,115 00
Amount this on hand 695 01

Leaving to be provided for the sum of $420 99

Reid Robberies.—Scarcely a day passes but we hear of some robbery being committed on our streets and in public places, and in almost every instance it is the negro race that perpetrators are negroes, and more, that Africans are the victims. It frankly worth while to mention that the perpetrators are negroes, and more, that Africans are the victims. It frankly worth while to mention that the perpetrators are negroes, and more, that Africans are the victims.

Mr. Greco sent the little creature to enjoy the pure air and play upon the green sward, and the little fellow has been there ten minutes before a negro man robbed her of her little air trip and her monkey. Mr. Greco says that he was in a store yesterday when a negro man came in and said that two monkeys were taken to pen a story to such proceedings. If the owner will not protect the citizen, the citizen will protect himself, and the consequences will be on the head of the owner.

We might cite numerous cases of the kind, as a matter of every-day occurrence, but it is not necessary, but it is not necessary, but it is not necessary.

The policemen say they will try to make arrests for getting, for if they do the aldermen are almost immediately sure to release them.

On Monday's charcoal darkie, when seen to be latched to a "dirtan" and riding along Bayou street upon his usual business, was stopped by a negro, who immediately proceeded to unharness the horse and mule, and was overtaken by a negro on horseback

1872

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

BY JONES M. WITHERS. MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872. NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. NO. 6

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.
PER ANNUM.....$3
FOR SIX MONTHS.....2
CLUBS OF TEN.....25
CLUBS OF TWENTY.....40
FOR SINGLE COPIES.....10c
ADVERTISEMENTS—$1.50 per Square, of twelve lines or less, each insertion

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

PLATFORM

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land and of the powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if laws had binding force only for those who are powerless, and has for those who govern, set the example of lawlessness and corruption, thus sapping the foundations of our political government and stifling the voice of the citizen.

The Chief Magistrate of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interests.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of patronage and personal influence, and in alliance with treasonable combinations, has attempted to control the political action of States and municipalities.

He has now, deaf with influential and insensitive office-seekers who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus eliminating the demoralizing effects of the political life by his noxious example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, public success or the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, usurping the functions of the regular party organization, have attempted to control its action, and in such wrongs and outrages as that at Philadelphia, have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indignantly rebuked, and trying that no serious wrong could be heard with the prevailing power, have thus made themselves, to a large extent, responsible for general complicity.

They have kept alive the prejudices and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the express and limited provisions of the Constitution, in the unconstitutional interference of the Executive Department with the legislation of the States, and in the employment of the military power to control elections.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority by methods only, by the unscrupulous use of the power which rightly belongs to the people, and which should be taken away only in the service of the country.

In view of the existing situation those led and encouraged, not by hope of success, but by the best interests of the public, believe we are resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, consciousness and patriotism of the American people.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convent on assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

First—We demand the supremacy of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We demand the correction of existing the Union of the States, and complete and thorough reconstruction, and to this end the recognition of the questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of the political disabilities imposed upon the people by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, whereby the power of a few persons, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—A cheerful acquiescence with impartial suffrage will assure the rights of all citizens of the United States, and we remand that the habits entirely requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the people a government of honest administration and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of scoffs generally. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the political life of States and municipalities.

Sixth—We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour.

That honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment.

That the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor.

To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Seventh—We demand a system of Federal taxation which that not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof.

And, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remand the discussion of these questions in the people and their representatives in Congress, the fullest liberty of reference or decision.

Eighth—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Ninth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial honesty and honest government.

Tenth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the country in the late war, and no act shall ever detract from their justly earned fame, or the full rewards of their patriotism.

Eleventh—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Twelfth—We believe it is the duty of the Government to its taxpayers with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Thirteenth—For the promotion and success of these principles and purposes we invite the candidates nominated by the Cincinnati Convention and cordially we come the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

To the Democratic and Conservative People of the State of Alabama.

By authority of the State Executive Committee, a call for a State Convention of the party is hereby made to be held in the State Capitol, at the city of Montgomery, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on *Wednesday*, the 19th *day June* 1872.

The business of the Convention will be important, and it is desired that every county shall be represented.

Let the delegates come up as *Patriots*, with a determination to presemit all local questions of controversy between party friends, and to subordinate all personal desires to what may be deemed best *for the welfare of our beloved State.*

THOS J. JUDGE,
THOS H. WATTS,
P. T. SAYRE,
Central Committee.

For a Consideration.

Each issue of the New York World furnishes additional evidence of that able and widely prejudiced journal having become the "pass-accomplice of reward" for a repetition of its Judas Iscariot betrayal of the Democracy of the country. We have noticed with contemptuous pity, the swelling importance affected by some of the World's satellites and parasites, as they challenge admiration for their boldness in denouncing the World as corrupt and venal, while their own course is patterned as closely after that paper as their meaner intellects will permit. They do not love the World, because it gets its own price, while they are only allowed dog wages. They growl that they too are not paid their price as estimated by themselves. When the contest shall have been certainly and finally narrowed down to Greeley versus Grant, the World, and its Tammany brood of echo sheets, will be found in their proper places, unless it should have been decided that they will be more effective as deserters as a later period of the fight.

"How to Beat Greeley."

The Missouri Republican says: Things are changing very rapidly in this country—so rapidly that it is enough to make an administration man's head swim to keep up with them. Thus a leading editorial in the Philadelphia Press is headed: "How to beat Greeley"—as if that war, as it really is, is entirely and Baccalaureate by the President.

A party of sensible Greenville gentlemen have signed a pledge not to use tobacco in any shape or manner during church service.

FIRST COTTON BLOOMS IN THE STATE.—Mr. Fred. Petsy, of Washington county, reports blooms on his cotton on the 4th inst.

The weather, during the past week, has been at Summer heat. The late abundant rains have revived both grass and crops, and both are doing well.—[Tuscaloosa Times.

All our literary institutions are busy with preparation for their approaching commencement and closing exercises. The last week of the month will be a literary jubilee in Tuscaloosa.—[Id.

Rev. Lovick Pierce, one of the oldest and ablest Methodist divines, is preaching this week in Opelika.

Resolutions endorsing Greeley and Brown were introduced in the Lee county Democratic Convention which met in Opelika on the 31 inst., but were withdrawn after some discussion.

Crops are said to be fine in this county this season, and much advanced. The recent rains have given them a vigorous start, and they seem determined to keep it. The stands are also much improved.—[Eutaw Whig and Observer.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Col. Jno. W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, has been suggested for re-election to this place. We hope he may get it, as we are loath to give up one who has been weighed in the balance and found pure gold. Besides, it would be only a fitting reward for his many virtues, and proper endorsement of his official course, which stands unchallenged, and without a blemish.—Ib.

The following are the resolutions adopted by a large meeting of the citizens of Greene county, held at Eutaw on the 1st inst., E. Morgan, Esq., presiding:

Resolved, That this meeting looks with favor to the movement made at Cincinnati, and the Platform there adopted; and in the opinion of this meeting, Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States, and there will be no more bayonet rule in the South.

Resolved, That in Col. Thos. H. Herndon, of Mobile, we recognize a fit man for Governor of the State of Alabama; and he is our first choice, and we hereby instruct our delegates to present his claims to the nominating convention at Montgomery.

The Lauderdale Times, which favors the election of Greeley and Brown, gives as the result of their election the following:

If Greeley is elected President, all those (meaning those Alabamians who so declare) will be included under a general amnesty.

And the Times might have added, as it will more important result, the liberation from Northern prisons of Southern men, who have been sent there in violation of the spirit of the Constitution from the star-chamber courts of a corrupt government.

We are pleased to see that our friend, the Hon. Eli S. Shorter, heads the delegation from Barbour county to the State Convention.

The second and third resolutions of a Democratic and Conservative meeting held in Eufaula on the 4th inst., are as follows:

2d. That we recognize, and are willing to accept, the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, as affording a common ground upon which all parties opposed to the present Radical administration, may honorably unite and battle together in the defense of the liberties of our people, and the perpetuation of our Republican form of government.

3d. That in our opinion a large majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the reckless extravagance, military usurpations, and systematic robbery of the public treasury practiced by the Grant administration, and that the public sentiment of the country should be consolidated in the Presidential election, in the support of the same candidates; that the success of a straight-out Democratic ticket would be too uncertain and hazardous an experiment at the present time; and that, therefore, the National Democratic Convention ought not to nominate candidates from the Democratic party, but recommend the people to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans in the election of Greeley and Brown.

General News.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard has written a long letter, in which he takes high ground for the Cincinnati ticket.

Kentucky having for some time existed between Messrs. Ed. Scrauce and Henry Pfeiffer, of Pensacola, weighing, respectively, in running order, 302 and 290 pounds, a match race round the square was gotten up for fifty dollars the disparity in weight having been adjusted by the lighter party taking two pounds of lager aboard, but Pfeiffer came "the German" over Scrauce by sticking down in the end, enjoying the latter's grace and agility, who came back puffing and blowing and thinking *ver fleet dot vas vrong.* Pensacola now thinks that Scrauce can beat anything in the State on a 300 lb. stretch.

☞ The Raleigh News copies from the Mobile Tribune and credits to another paper.

[From the New Haven Register, the oldest Democratic paper in Connecticut.]

The New York World says: "We wish somebody would tell us what the Democratic party would gain, besides a share of the Federal offices, by indorsing Mr. Greeley? And if he should be defeated after receiving our indorsement, what would become of the Democratic party?"

We have found Mr. Greeley for thirty years, and therefore cannot be supposed a very warm admirer of his nomination for President. With a Democratic candidate in the field, and under the old issues, we could not support him. Upon the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and in indorsement of the sentiments made the most charmingly eloquent speech to that convention which it has ever been our privilege to hear. He was applauded until it seemed as if the building must give way; and, though like everybody else, we were spell-bound and unable to see anything but Yancey, we doubt not that Butler was one of the most vociferous plaudits ers in the room.

When Yancey pictured, as probably never man before pictured anything, the popular storm of fire and brimstone which he said would fall upon the Southern Democracy, and so framed his speech so that the very flakes could be imagined to be seen descending like a snow storm, and cried out in unutterable musical and feeling tones, "Darry me back to all the pain!" this same Butler was one of the most delighted of the orator's listeners. He and such as he incited the Southern people into the war, and then not only basely deserted them, but took the pay and the uniform of our enemies.

We have a repetition of this same scene now. These "uncompromising adherents to principle," Messrs. Vore hees & Co., are surprised to learn that the Southern people are willing to support Mr. Greeley for President. They regard Mr. Greeley as a worse man than Butler thought Douglas was. They protest against such a surrender of principle as was involved in voting for Greeley, just as Butler protested in 1860 against such a surrender of principle as was involved in voting for Douglas.

Shall we listen to the voices of these enemies in disguise?—[Richmond Dispatch.

☞ Greeley stock is at par. The whole Southern press, with a few exceptions, either unconditionally endorse him or await the action of the Democratic Convention, deprecating a nomination by that body. The people are almost a unit for Greeley as against Grant, and to that complexion it will come.—[Evergreen Observer, 6th.

☞ Will our straight-ticket friends who have been puffing and repuffing Dan Voorhees and his speech, note the fact that he was out of hearst when the extension of the Ku Klux act was voted upon? Also, when the civil rights social equality bill was voted upon. Dan was right to stay away, if this was part of his contract with Grant.—[Clarion.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House of Lords to-night Earl Derby read a letter from Sir Stafford Northcote offering a statement made by the former in his speech on Monday, to the effect that there was no understanding between the members of the High Joint Commission that the indirect claims were not to be presented, and that the commissioners were therefore careless in drawing up the treaty. Sir Stafford Northcote declares positively that the commissioners did understand that a promise was given that the claims for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

Granville also read a letter from Mr. Schenck, American Minister, offering the supplemental article, which is amply sufficient to exclude indirect claims, and authorizing the attempt to be made at coming from Washington, that the article is a final settlement of the question of said claims. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Earl of Derby said that put a new face on the matter, and he thought the debate ought to stop. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville warned the House that the indirect claims had not been withdrawn from the American case, but that they would be disposed of by the acceptance of the supplemental article to the treaty of Washington.

Russel then withdrew his motion for an address to the Queen, and the debate closed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7.—Trochu, speaking on the army bill, suggested three instead of five years' service, and but two years for faithful soldiers. Cheers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A boisterous meeting of the equal rights party was held at Apollo Hall last night to ratify the nomination of Mrs. Woodhull and Fred Douglas.

The barbers propposes to strike unless their hours are reduced.

The Federal Marshal's men and Sheriff's posse levied on Tweed's some bankruptcy property. The Federal forces were driven off.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate erased from the Sundry Appropriation bill the $250,000 for anti-bellum mail carriers.

The House is engaged on the bills on the Speaker's table. Nothing important.

GENERAL NEWS.

BOSTON, June 7.—The pilot boat Pet, supposed to be lost, is safe.

HAVANA, June 7.—The Mexican Government announces that it has no consuls in France, and the acts of persons assuming to perform consular functions are null.

Night Dispatches.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.—The weather is favorable to the crops.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7.—The Journal Officiel announces that the total damages sustained by the city of Paris, at the hands of the Commune, will reach five hundred millions of francs.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 7.—It is probable that Admiral Topete will be appointed Minister of the Colonies.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—*House.*—The bill for the relief of Mary Ann Montgomery, widow of Wm. M. Montgomery, Captain of the Texas Volunteers, passed over the President's veto.

The bill making appropriation for the payment of claims as allowed by the Commission on Claims was referred to a Committee of Conference.

The Senate bill giving the right of way through the public lands to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama, was passed.

The river and harbor bill has gone to a Committee of Conference.

The Senate amendments to the House substitute for the bill providing for the redemption and sale of land sold for direct taxes, were concurred in and goes to the President.

The Senate bill to declare and enforce the civil rights of citizens of the United States was taken up, when Poland moved an amendment, fixing the maximum of penalty at $1000. The House refused to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules. Poland then modified his amendment so as to fix the penalty of a violation of this law at $100. The House again voted—yeas 85, nays 72. The question was decided in the negative, as a two-third vote was required, therefore the Senate bill still lies on the table.

The House next took up the Senate bill extending the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus until after the next session of Congress, but instead of two-thirds in favor there were only 88 in the affirmative and 96 in the negative. The bill also remains on the Speaker's table.

The House, on motion of McHenry, took up and passed the Senate bill for the payment of all proper war claims of Kentucky.

The House passed the Senate bill following Chas. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, from political disabilities.

The Senate bill allowing censes Marshals additional compensation (assc). The vote erasing the section saying Southern mail contracts was 58 to 57.

In the Senate of the United States.—I have the honor to return herewith Senate bill 590, entitled an act for the relief of Thos. B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo., without my signature. This claim, for which sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars are appropriated by the bills of the same nature and character as the claim of Dr. J. Milton Best, which was returned to the Senate on the 19th inst., without my signature. The same reasons which prompted the return of them notwithstanding the urgency in this case, which also a claim for compensation on account of ravages of war, and comes under the international and municipal law, that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case under the constitution of the United States the owner is entitled to part compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied, or even actually destroyed in times of great public danger and when the public safety demands it, and in the latter case Governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The temporary occupation of, injuries to, and destruction of property caused by actual and necessary military operations are generally considered to fall within the last mentioned principle, and if a government makes compensation under such circumstances it is a matter of bounty rather than of strict legal right. If it be deemed proper to make compensation for such losses I respectfully renew my recommendation that the provision be made by general legislation for all similar cases.

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The executive committee of the eight hour league writes to Gov. Hoffman repelling the accusations of violence which have been brought against the workmen. The meetings of the German furniture makers continue large and an insurance, the men evincing as much determination as on the first day of the strike. Although threatening no violent measures they are gradually manifesting a bitter and revolutionary spirit. The gas men's protective union, numbering 600 men, resolved to stop work to-morrow night unless the hours were reduced to eight. The sewing machine workmen formed a protective union to-day and amalgamated with the engineers' society, and meditate a speedy strike for eight hours.

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☞ It would seem from the annexed local paragraph in the New Orleans Picayune that the "heroes from the plains of Marathon" will not meet with a very cordial reception in the city, although we believe it has been stated by the Greek Consul in New York that no such departure has taken place.

A NAVAL HEROINE EXPECTED.—Her reception having reached police headquarters that nine notorious Greek criminals have been shipped on board the ship Agamemnon for this point from Corfu, Greece, Superintendent Badger has given such instructions as will secure for them a proper reception on arrival. The harbor police are to board the Agamemnon as soon as she arrives in the river, and search for the seekers after liberty upon the shores of America in disguise, and to hand them over to the proper officers to be taken care of.

KICKING A CASE OUT OF COURT.—The Louisville Courier-Journal says: John Carr, the Big Indian, entered the premises of Mrs. Metcalf, a few nights since and abstracted a table cloth, a girl's red flannel jacket and a pocket-handkerchief, which were hanging on the clothes line in the yard. A colored servant girl employed in the house, even actually destroyed in times of great public danger and when the public safety demands it, and in the latter case (Governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The temporary occupation of, injuries to, and destruction of property caused by actual and necessary military operations are generally considered to fall within the last mentioned principle, and if a government makes compensation under such circumstances it is a matter of bounty rather than of strict legal right. If it be deemed proper to make compensation for such losses I respectfully renew my recommendation that the provision be made by general legislation for all similar cases.

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RE GENTLE.—The most clinging affection, is expressed even by the slightest touch of unkindness, as the delicate rings and tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved, often draws blood from many a heart which would defy the battle axe of hatred, or the keen edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shades, the gloom of the face and brow and dear, awaken pain. These are the little thorns, which, though more or a rougher form may make their way through them without feeling, extremely pain to unconscious persons of a more refined turn, in their journey through life, and make their path a trifling irksome and unpleasant.—[Exchange.

DIVORCE OF MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER.—At Jacksonville, Illinois, on Saturday last, the Rev. Wm. H. Milburn obtained a decree of divorce from his wife, from whom he had been separated for several years. The ground upon which he obtained the divorce was desertion. Mrs. Milburn was formerly a beautiful belle of Baltimore, Md., and was united in marriage to the "Blind Preacher" while he was chaplain to Congress.—[Savannah Republican.

ASTHMA.—An excellent remedy for asthma consists in "Nitre Paper," smoked as a cigarette or burned in the room as the paroxysms are coming on. It is prepared by soaking white paper in a solution of common nitre, or saltpetre, and drying it well and to dry for use. Paper prepared in this way, and smoked or burned, so that the fumes may be breathed into the lungs, will afford immediate and grateful relief in a very few moments.—[Ex.

SUNSTROKE.—According to a late writer sunstroke is due to the action of light upon the brain, exerted through the eye, and not, as generally believed, to an elevation of temperature; and it is asserted that if the eye be properly shaded from the glare of the sun, any extra or unusual precaution in the way of protecting the head and back of the neck may be dispensed with.—[Boston Globe.

A QUEER IDEA.—It is said that the world turns around every day. A Junior thinks he has made a new discovery, viz: A party wishes to go from England to California. He goes up in a balloon and remains quiet while the world whirls around under him. When he sees the Rocky Mountains pass by he descends and lights in California. He is only troubled about one thing, and that is, something to tie his balloon to.—[Ex.

D. V.—Jim Speed, Dan Voorhees and Gen. Grant's selector for the port of Louisville, Ky. The office is worth $10,000 a year. Jim will go out when Greeley goes in. No wonder Dan Voorhees thinks Grant a better man than Greeley. It pays the Voorhees family to think so. So much for a brother-in-law.—[Jackson Clarion.

IS THIS PRUDENCE?—It seems a little odd that most of the bull-head Democratic papers are located in towns where free papers have been published, which have, from a spirit of rivalry, been opposed to each other ab'ce. We would like for some ego who has some time at his disposal to investigate this phenomenon a little and see if our suspicions are correct. We have but few exchanges and those are confined to our own State mostly, and really we have but little time to look into the cute calculation of newspaperdom, but it does seem that local rivalry must have somet to do with the bull-head mania.—[set Mississippian.

☞ The Brookhaven Citizen says that "if the Democrats nominate Greeley at Baltimore on the Cincinnati platform, we cannot promise the ticket our support."

That would be a calamity indeed. "Do I oppress you much?" asked the guest of the ox, lighting on his horn. "Not at all, my little friend"—replied the brawny—"I didn't know you were there."—[Columbus Index.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mobile Ala.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

☞ The Savannah News (Mugwump) favors the nomination of Hancock as the Democratic standard bearer.

☞ All the trash from Greeley 1sal to Grant."

☞ The Boston Globe, in concluding a tolerably sensible article on Ku-Klux legislation, says:

The Ku-Klux law did as much good for the whites of the South as it did for the blacks; but we think it is time it was fulfilled, and that its longer continuance from the statute book would be an unnecessary supplementing of the ordinary powers of State and municipal functionaries.

Well, if crowding Southern jails with white men, after dragging them in all sorts of fashion, manacled, from their homes and business, through the streets of cities (witness in Charleston) to be located and threatened by black, did them good, we humbly and reverently say, how much all such blessings good Lord deliver us!

☞ We want no better evidence of the duty of sustaining Greeley and Brown, than the speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Liberal Editor—that is, if we read that speech aright.

Read what you will, then read Mr. Johnson's address in the speech of welcome to the Cincinnati Liberal Editors—delivered as a Grant meeting in New Orleans on last Tuesday night, and report to the Tribune Tuesday.

One of the planks of the Cincinnati platform was "local self-government," which the speaker said was neither more nor less than "State sovereignty," a doctrine as old as the hills, as near and all the troubles that for the last ten years had overshadowed this country.

The Reform party was Simplimented as consisting of honorable men, who were anxious for reform in the State and city governments. The Democratic party was simply referred to as the Democratic party.

Mr. Loyall said if there was a dangerous man in this State, that man was Pinchback. He was an intelligent, He was constantly speaking of the colored people as "my people with my people at the last." The speaker said Mr. Pinchback was a fraud. The colored people had confidence in him. Every body was afraid of Mr. Pinchback except the colored people.

Mr. Lynch—He is more our friend than yours. The speaker was a colored man.

Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following is the text of Governor Grats Brown's letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention:

St. Louis, June 1.—I accept the nomination as Vice President, and endorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the platform upon which an appeal is made to the whole people of the United States. Entirely in dissent upon our experience of a republican government, it would be strange indeed if we has witnessed the great expansion of our free institutions, the best and most eminent illustrious events, and also grave dangers to the stability of our system. It were less successfully encountered, it is needless to speak of those which remain to measure of, front threatening, are provided against. I firmly believe the wise and specific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be a brand of those who seek positions of national authority to regard the public service but as a means to obtain power. This result, and in substituting a mere party organization for the government, which constitutes the control, assemble to no laws or moralities, inspire all independent thought, enables a few to rule the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It required willing forecast to perceive that this will wreck the best system ever established. I interposed a timely reform of administration from its highest to its lowest place, which shall not only prevent abuses, but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. We are tired of the contentions that are carried on in every line of the public life. The country demands repose. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before. It remains as an imperative duty to cement our material, moral and social bonds. At the North a wide-spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which, long after the termination of resistance to the rightful authority, are still plunged under gales of loyalty, and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. To deal with this feeling, is at present too a recognition that is the cause of many alone can be found a hope of any return to the constitutional Government and the rule of law. Universal and more enduring unity and broader national life to future. Unnecessary, however, to be effective, must be real, not nominal—genuine, not evasive—it must carry along with it equal rights, as well as equal protection to all. For removal of the disabilities of the South, with enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that that position is influenced by political gain, and especially will such professed clemency be initially pressed of as a reserved attempt at prolonging a suspension of the habeas corpus, and gradually resort to martial rather than civil law in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races, when accord is most essential, and in preparing for another election and in preparing for another election as a means of success. Such deed issues and arbitrary intervention; all will rightly condemn such conduct as but mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give into the hands of honesty in the real work of reconstruction and reform. In a series of sectional interests, a republic, so wide as is ours, is never entirely safe from sectional agitation, and is ever still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, where unequal burdens are levied to be imposed on one import at the expense of another's import. It was a bold as well as admirable policy in the interests as well as future tranquility, to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the stir at arbitration as an electoral college bowen with the single animating purpose of parties' ascendency, and refer them for a more direct, popular expression to each congressional district. Instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration, the country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a vote out of deference to their hostility of other sections, would be content to acquiesce in general judgment, honestly uttered. If lord gutenmont be, and I undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much evil has been done by leaders establishing it by assembling people to pass upon questions which they know their well-being dispassionately through their local representatives. The proclamation which would forbid controlling declaration on a subject through Presidential can-didate, is only disguised form of centralization, of involving hazardous results of executive influences. A consultation will be much more healthy determined, and the acquiescence to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and differential local expression. Industrial issues can be likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies and each representative held to fidelity toward its immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be attained by threating every minor or past difference into the foreground, and the people have to be left free to determine whether the objects are of such importance as to justify a sensible wrench. The noble language of the Cincinnati platform on the principle of peace, amnesty, and the supremacy of the civil law, has commanded much to bring about the community of feeling between men of two parties. They touch and will effect about the fitness of the Cincinnati nominees to represent these parties. There is room for amicable disagreement on that point. But if they cannot join in such a platform, so far as that upholds the principles of justice, magnanimity and the subordination of military to civil law in times of peace.

Victories for Cincinnati.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

It is but a few weeks since the Cincinnati Convention met. That convention nominated a ticket which bids fair to sweep the country in November, and to elect the Governor and Senate for four years. But whatever may be the fate of the ticket, the triumph of the Convention has already begun. See the growing roll of its victories:

I. Till the Cincinnati Convention met no enterprise could induce the Administration party by a majority in Congress to say measure of amnesty and reconciliation for the South. But already startled by the strength Cincinnati develope, Congress has by overwhelming accord in a few days done what for seven years it has persistently, defiantly, most recklessly and wickedly denied. At last we have amnesty—not generously complete, but immeasurably better than none.

II. Till the Cincinnati Convention met, it was generally understood that the President meant to have the advantage in the contest by fraudulent intervance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a vote out of deference to the habeas corpus, and muster the bayonets to his support. Even after Cincinnati, the Senate (now, by reason of its Pomeroys and Caldwells and Conklings the real House) continued to misuse its power as Ku-Klux bill for his benefit; but the House has clearly shorn its unwilling fetters to take another step in that direction. Cincinnati has prepared Presidential elections under martial law in the hands of a Presidential candidate.

III. Till Cincinnati, Gen. Schurz was a German renegade and mercenary, who ought to have his legs tied to a chair. Now the Administration organs think him an accomplished and conscientious statesman. Till Cincinnati, the bailing of Jefferson Davis had been the boast of the President—the right of the common moment felon, that to a trial, was a motion strong crime. Now the Reconstruction State Convention hastens to select one of the bondsmen as a delegate at large to Philadelphia.

IV. Till Cincinnati, the political support of men who had once been rebels, was held a sure sign of infamy. Now we see men in the Monday accomed to the White House. And so, till Cincinnati, Democrats were still hesitating as to whether they should not fight over the old hopeless fight for issues that ceased to be vital or possible at Appomattox. Now we have them, as at Rochester, actually planting a large delegation of the highest and firmest Republican ground—the Republican platform of 1868. Liberal Republicans in the most practical, common-sense fashion, are, not the mad of their choice, but only a man who had resisted some of the Reconstruction measures of Congress. Liberal Republicans and Democrats are necessary of the convention. I am most anxious, now that it is called, to make it avail my party.

Very truly, yours,

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Col. SIDNEY FAIR, Newberry, S. C.

Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Loyal Leaguers.

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Greeley or Grant.

[From "The Democrat—Clark co., Ala."]

Would it be better to take Greeley and Brown and Liberal Democratic nominations at Baltimore, or to take Grant for four years longer, with Democrats nominations at Baltimore? We want the people of Clarke county to come here on the 10th of June and assert their momentous question. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, as able and leading Democrat, said in a speech, the other day, that he would take Grant in preference that he would take Greeley. The Southern people wouldn't do it. But if they were straitening for the spoils of office, and for home and country, as many of the Northern Democratic leaders and political speculators are doing, then, perhaps they might do it.

If the New York World, Belmont & Co., could have supported C. F. Adams they would certain that they were anxious for him—why can't they support Greeley? Adams is no more of a Democrat than Greeley. Is it sheer abolitionism, prot-stive theories and long opposition to the Democratic party. It is for the future that we propose to act, and not for the past. All parties and sections express faith in Greeley's honesty. He is for every man a German renegade and mercenary, who ought to have his legs tied to a chair. Now the Administration organs think him an accomplished and conscientious statesman. Tiff Cincinnati, the bailing of Jefferson Davis had been the boast of the President—the right of the common felon, that to a trial, was a motion strong crime. Now the Reconstruction State Convention hastens to select one of the bondsmen as a delegate at large to Philadelphia. Till Cincinnati, the political support of men who had once been rebels, was held a sure sign of infamy. Now we see men in the Monday accomed to the White House. And so, till Cincinnati, Democrats were still hesitating as to whether they should not fight over the old hopeless fight for issues that ceased to be vital or possible at Appomattox. Now we have them, as at Rochester, actually planting a large delegation of the highest and firmest Republican ground—the Republican platform of 1868. Liberal Republicans in the most practical, common-sense fashion, are, not the mad of their choice, but only a man who had resisted some of the Reconstruction measures of Congress. Liberal Republicans and Democrats are necessary of the convention. I am most anxious, now that it is called, to make it avail my party.

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Failure of the Historecent Bill.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Pierce partisan foes of the Administration would not have been satisfied unless Congress had passed the Ku-Klux bill, which has now received the final blow in the House. In that event they would have been able to give vent to their spleen against the President and his friends in the South, and to keep the South under the harrow rule, and repel conservative voters from the polls. There is room for the Democratic party to act earnestly and worked for the extension of the Enforcement and Ku-Klux laws, and to create a great storm mimicking in judgment, and was guilty of the most serious political and moral crime his friends deny. However he felt about it, there can be no doubt that the leading administrationists in the House plotted to continue the treatment of the Southern States. The motion was over-

A Hard Lick at A. H. Stephens.

From the Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Mr. A. H. Stephens is, it appears, not entirely dead. His stiffness enough to be capable of dashing stiff-people to be as near dead as he is.

We have no doubt that in this day of practical issues and self-represented questions, our readers will think it strange the a word should be wasted on the great the a man whose fame has already consumed in fighting the existing and the possible, and in pursuing dreams which he had attractive dyspepsia, all to split away.

If Mr. Stephens had proved himself a good Confederate we might excuse his present backwash. But he was anything else. He refused support, counsel and personal comfort to the government that was for four years the exponent of our hopes, and the defender of our faith. Mr. Murdock to the bravery of the cou l.

Outrages of this sort are among the things that Greeley will relieve us from, and that we were sure of when we first began to support Greeley. We are certain that the great principles of the party would suffer to detriment. They would be strengthened and perpetuated. Mr. Stephens will be for Grant. Of course he will. Grant is exceedingly doubtful; and if elected, his principles will be very little better than Gen. Sherman's.

We repeated the policy of the President, and was afraid to imp sch him?

Who supported Jas Brown's reconstruction policy and denounces it?

Who was Unionist enough to oppose secession? Who, after the war, was still sore as a petition to devote our energies to the restoration of the Union? Who is unchanged as to the expediency or necessity of the secession. I am most anxious, now that it is called, to make it avail my party.

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Geo. J. B. Kershaw on the Convention.

The following letter, from General J. B. Kershaw, is published in the Columbia Register:

CAMDEN, S. C., May 23, 1872.—*Dear Colonel:* My policy of not calling a Convention of the Democracy is overruled, and nothing remains but to unite in it and make it as harmonious and effective for the purpose for which it was called by this county:—may possibly go wrong. It is my business to submit to the legitimate function of sending delegates to Baltimore to prevent, if possible, the mischief. You will have me, in a petition to devote our energies to the restoration of the Union? which is unchanged as to the expediency or necessity of the secession. I am most anxious, now that it is called, to make it avail my party.

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Such is the caption of an article in the Baltimore Gazette of yesterday, telling how G. W. Murdock, of Murdock's Academy, Ky., was shot by a disgusted lady in Judge Bond's funeral car, because he would not register negro voters. Murdock refusing to register negro voters, and closes its article as follows:

This conception is a remarkable man and such citizen is the most infamous of any that has marked the phase of Federal reconstruction in Maryland. Here is a lecturer themselves were so ashamed of the record that they would not stand up so doubtful of the honesty of the witnesses, that they would not have hours to call in a verdict that will stamp their names with infamy, notwithstanding the fact that they sought to gain by the injustice they had been packed to do by recommending Mr. Murdock to the bounty of the co t.

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The Courts.—*Circuit Court.*—Hon. John Elliott, Judge, presiding.

The following important decision was given in this court yesterday:

In the Circuit Court of Mobile County, Mayor Alderman of Mobile, vs Chief of Police, City of Mobile, vs Charles Lynch, same vs. John Todd; same vs. Selpio Reid.

These cases are brought by appeal to the Court from the judgments of the Mayor of the city of Mobile imposing a fine upon the respective defendants for an alleged violation of the second section of an ordinance of the city approved November 2, 1871, which ordinance is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE WEIGHING, SAMPLING AND STORAGE OF COTTON.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Mobile*, That no bale of cotton shall be weighed, or any sample or loose cotton taken therefrom, on any street, alley, levee, R, or in any store, or any building adjoin, within the corporate limits of the city of Mobile, by the duly appointed weighers of the city, unless there shall be attached to the bale or package of cotton to be weighed, or any sample or loose cotton taken therefrom, a ticket, stamp, or other evidence

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

News by Telegraph

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.—Jan Rudolf Thorbeck, the eminent statesman and minister of Holland, is dead.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The Duke of Edinburgh arrived here to-day. He drove in an open carriage from the railway station to the Vice Royal lodge, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered on the way.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 4.—In the Assembly this afternoon Jules Favre made a powerful speech against the tax on raw materials. He pronounced it fatal to French trade and manufacture, and unproductive as a source of revenue. He objected to it as a discriminating tax, because it will ameliorate low gas powers. PARIS, June 5.—Marshal Vallianti is dead—aged 82.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 4.—A bill will soon be presented in the Reichstag dir cted against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will specially prohibit the order of the right of citizenship.

ITALY.

ROME, June 6.—There has been a great inundation of the Tiber. Many houses are under wide spread desolation and terrible suffering. Immense tracts of country are under water, and forty thousand people are houseless.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 4.—Marshal Serrano has taken the oath of office as president of the Council and Minister of War in the new ministry. These positions have been temporarily occupied by Admiral Topete.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 6.—A telegram received here from Puerto Principe announces that the government troops have captured the insurgent General Yeclan, formerly of the Mexican army, and his adjutant. The report that Ignacio Agramonte was wounded in shoulder and leg in the action on the 29th ult., is confirmed.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 5.—Advices received from the interior reports representor Trevino's force completely broken. The entire command is now at Linares, where work upon the fortifications recommenced.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Specie shipments to-day, $800,000. Engagements for to-morrow one and half millions.

Mrs. Jane Farley, a lit. of Jeremiah Desmondsecrecy, out her throat.

Chas O'Conor is arguing the case of the people against Tweed at 4.

In the Methodist Conference the Rev. Dr. Fuller offered a resolution to establish a colored Conference to be composed of delegates by the Georgia and Alabama Conferences. After some discussion the matter went over.

A resolution was adopted to send a delegation of three members to confer with the Methodist Church South with a view of harmonious action in all matters.

Admiral Nexson, charged with complicity with his son, Adrian Nelson, in perjuring away the property from the private safe of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was this morning held for trial in the sum of $5,000 each.

The Grand Jury to-day found indictments against Oliver Gray, whose bump of cautiousness must certainly be defective, as he has twice before escaped, by flight, and has himself arrested in Columbus, on Sunday night, by the careless handling of a pistol.

Cotton Adulteration.

We learn from private and public sources that the charges recently made in the English Manufacturing journals of the adulteration of cotton in the packing of American cotton. The evil is increasing to quite a considerable extent, and the practice is carried on by large and influential firms, such as would warrant favorable consideration of accusations of involving or careless handling. A letter from a New Orleans correspondent affords a fair illustration of the evils complained of.

"Last week I bought cotton showing no sand in sample: on arrival at the Lower Landing above New Orleans I found a sand to sample, and passed. To my astonishment on the first bale I opened was 11 per cent., where it should not have been over 2 per cent., and in quality of the mixture I found that the interior of the bales had been mostly used up, and that they closed with difficulty remain in the room while mixing." Cuming, our Manchester Chamber of Commerce takes the subject up, or any other Liverpool cotton, as well as Cotton Brokers? The above case is no isolated one. This week, in a delivery of cotton I found half the bales in a similar state, but being wiser this time, sent them back to Liverpool.

We direct public attention to this evil, as we believe it will eventually lead to a prompt correction of the evils complained of. The reputation and value of the cotton association should investigate it, and take such action as in their judgment is the responsibility for unfair dealing on the guilty parties. It takes only a few such instances of dishonest sampling to fix a stigma on the general reputation of the article, and cause it to be wholly undeserved. Apart from all moral question of the morality of such actions of this kind, it is to be observed that the penalty of loss of character is also penal prosecution against such persons under fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:]

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct all District Attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

WASHINGTON, June 5—*Republican*—The bill purchasing sites and erecting public buildings in Philadelphia, passed.

House—The amendment to the bill for the redemption of lands sold under the direct tax bill passed. The bill granting right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railroad passed. No definite action on sundry appropriation bill. The opposition to paying for Southern men's service argue that its payment would be the entering wedge to pensioning Southern soldiers and paying the Southern war debt.

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The Spanish government will release Dr. Howard as a favor to the United States, but if the demand is made on the ground of American citizenship it will be refused.

Councillor Miscellany.—De naylesville will vote for Wilson. Wilson's friends are sanguine of success on the second ballot. It is stated that Colfax has written a letter contesting the validity of the action of the committee on certain circumstances. The Platform Committee was in session till late last night. The colored pass of the Virginia delegation has asked to be relieved from the action of the Cincinnati Convention. Some of them would vote for Colfax. The Gentile delegation from Utah will ask for admission. Convention is densely packed, every State and Territory being represented. The Utah delegation is called alphabetically upon all questions. The Chairman of the Committee before the adjournment this afternoon announced the following appointments: Committee on Credentials, Senator Boreman, Chairman; Committee on Permanent Organization, Senator Conkling, Chairman; Committee on Rules, Senator Edmunds, Chairman; Committee on Resolutions, Senator Schurz, Chairman. The Committee on Credentials will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Committee on Permanent Organization will meet at 10 o'clock. The Committee on Rules will meet at 11 o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions will meet at 12 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials will report at 2 o'clock, and the Convention will probably meet at 3 o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions will probably not report before Monday. The Committee on Permanent Organization will probably report to-morrow. The Committee on Rules will probably report to-morrow. The Committee on Resolutions will probably not report before Monday. The Committee on Permanent Organization will probably report to-morrow. The Committee on Rules will probably report to-morrow. The Committee on Resolutions will probably not report before Monday.

Suggestive Precedents.

[From the Continental Enquirer.]

There are those who tell us that if the Cincinnati nominees, Messrs. Greeley and Brown, are inferred by the National Convention at Baltimore, they will be receiving anything like the enthusiastic vote. This is all bosh. The Democracy are loyal to their organization, and will stand by the banner which it displays. When General S. P. Carey, who has been a Democrat all his days, was taken up for Congress in the Second District of Kentucky, in 1867, by the Dem. rats, as an independent Republican, he received but 189 votes to the district, and General Carey was elected by 1,000 majority in a district which had previously given a majority in the previous election had been 2,700. There was an intuitive common sense and native sagacity which dictated the course followed. A similar feeling will be manifested this fall for Mr. Greeley. What was done in Hamilton county on a small scale we shall see repeated on the larger theatre of the United States. Whosoever said the Democrats could go to Grant Brown in Missouri, or Walker in Virginia, but they did so, and they did it with a will. They are abundantly satisfied with their exercises in those States, and desire to see it repeated elsewhere.

Gen. Geo. Goldthwaite.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser and State Gazette.]

Upon the resignation of Gen. Swayne's disposition one of the leading Northern papers, the Chicago Tribune, remarks that it is somewhat the reverse of the *Pope-ful* Hon. Geo. Goldthwaite.

Another horrible affair occurred near Kenton, Obion county, Tenn., during the early part of the week, in which the life of a man named Boyt was taken by a brother-in-law named Grady.

The Commencement Exercises of the Columbus Female Institute begin on Sunday, 16th inst., with a sermon before the Graduating Class by Rev. Jno. W. Bady, of Mobile, and close from Wednesday, 22d. The Annual Address will be delivered by Jno. A. Stowe, Esq., of Jackson, Miss., a son of Hon. A. G. Stowe, and a young lawyer of brilliant talents and rising fame.

Dr. Westmoreland, just from a trip into Greene and Pickens counties, Alabama, reports the crops in that section very promising.

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A Fraudulent Cargo.

A shipwreck which occurred last October off Natal, suggests an investigation into the character of the cargo which the ill-fated ship bore. The *Natal Mercury* publishes the basis of Charles Reade's novel of Foul Play. The Definance, of Liverpool, sailed on the 1st June from Bombay, was the vessel, her cargo, consisting of cotton, hemp, &c., had been sworn to as worth $50,000 by the agents of the ship at the port of ashore, and was found to be of good quality, properly baled, and with consignments duly identified. The remainder, on examination of the wreck, was found to consist of the entire contents of a gin-house in ruin, and a quantity of bales of cotton, with and bound only with the ends of the bales were in no case found to be sewed up. On sending in contact with any substance, shore, rock or wave, or even with each other, the ends of these bales went to pieces and disclosed their nefarious secret. Of these cargoes were ahead of the politicians, and believe that they have been in the first place, he believes Mr. Greeley is the subject of foul play. He thinks that Gen. Grant knows very little about it, and has shown not the least of civil government. Secondly, he believes Mr. Greeley to be too honest a man to be a party to what can only by supporting the Cincinnati platform, and cannot be defeated next November. He said that objection had been made to Mr. Greeley on the ground that he had uniformly supported all Reconstruction acts and other laws which have been obnoxious to the South. But to this he replied that the Democrats had the same laws which, sanctioned by the Democratic Supreme Court, might be sorely oppressive to the Southern people, were substituted in the Liberal spirit which he believed Mr. Greeley would bring to the Executive chair, copper and Union men would receive, might inure to the best fit of the whole country. Mr. Greeley, he said, is what we need at the South above everything else. The debt is nearly $4,000,000,000 in the war, and our people are paying taxes to the tune of about ten eighths of the value of their property, and property shall be protected, and that the property of the people will soon be taken up by the industrial resources of the country, and the prosperity of the country which resulted in or have grown out of the war. The people are ready to stand on the Cincinnati platform. He

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile, Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

News by Telegraph

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.—Jan Rudolf Thorbeck, the eminent statesman and minister of Holland, is dead.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The Duke of Edinburgh arrived here to-day. He drove in an open carriage from the railway station to the Vice Royal lodge, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered on the way.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 4.—In the Assembly this afternoon Jules Favre made a powerful speech against the tax on raw materials. He pronounced it fatal to French trade and manufacture, and unproductive as a source of revenue. He objected to it as a discriminating tax, because it will ameliorate low gas powers. PARIS, June 5.—Marshal Vallianti is dead—aged 82.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 4.—A bill will soon be presented in the Reichstag dir cted against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will specially prohibit the order of the right of citizenship.

ITALY.

ROME, June 6.—There has been a great inundation of the Tiber. Many houses are under wide spread desolation and terrible suffering. Immense tracts of country are under water, and forty thousand people are houseless.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 4.—Marshal Serrano has taken the oath of office as president of the Council and Minister of War in the new ministry. These positions have been temporarily occupied by Admiral Topete.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 6.—A telegram received here from Puerto Principe announces that the government troops have captured the insurgent General Yeclan, formerly of the Mexican army, and his adjutant. The report that Ignacio Agramonte was wounded in shoulder and leg in the action on the 29th ult., is confirmed.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 5.—Advices received from the interior reports representor Trevino's force completely broken. The entire command is now at Linares, where work upon the fortifications recommenced.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Specie shipments to-day, $800,000. Engagements for to-morrow one and half millions.

Mrs. Jane Farley, a lit. of Jeremiah Desmondsecrecy, out her throat.

Chas O'Conor is arguing the case of the people against Tweed at 4.

In the Methodist Conference the Rev. Dr. Fuller offered a resolution to establish a colored Conference to be composed of delegates by the Georgia and Alabama Conferences. After some discussion the matter went over.

A resolution was adopted to send a delegation of three members to confer with the Methodist Church South with a view of harmonious action in all matters.

Admiral Nexson, charged with complicity with his son, Adrian Nelson, in perjuring away the property from the private safe of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was this morning held for trial in the sum of $5,000 each.

The Grand Jury to-day found indictments against Oliver Gray, whose bump of cautiousness must certainly be defective, as he has twice before escaped, by flight, and has himself arrested in Columbus, on Sunday night, by the careless handling of a pistol.

Cotton Adulteration.

We learn from private and public sources that the charges recently made in the English Manufacturing journals of the adulteration of cotton in the packing of American cotton. The evil is increasing to quite a considerable extent, and the practice is carried on by large and influential firms, such as would warrant favorable consideration of accusations of involving or careless handling. A letter from a New Orleans correspondent affords a fair illustration of the evils complained of.

"Last week I bought cotton showing no sand in sample: on arrival at the Lower Landing above New Orleans I found a sand to sample, and passed. To my astonishment on the first bale I opened was 11 per cent., where it should not have been over 2 per cent., and in quality of the mixture I found that the interior of the bales had been mostly used up, and that they closed with difficulty remain in the room while mixing." Cuming, our Manchester Chamber of Commerce takes the subject up, or any other Liverpool cotton, as well as Cotton Brokers? The above case is no isolated one. This week, in a delivery of cotton I found half the bales in a similar state, but being wiser this time, sent them back to Liverpool.

We direct public attention to this evil, as we believe it will eventually lead to a prompt correction of the evils complained of. The reputation and value of the cotton association should investigate it, and take such action as in their judgment is the responsibility for unfair dealing on the guilty parties. It takes only a few such instances of dishonest sampling to fix a stigma on the general reputation of the article, and cause it to be wholly undeserved. Apart from all moral question of the morality of such actions of this kind, it is to be observed that the penalty of loss of character is also penal prosecution against such persons under fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:]

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct all District Attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

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House—The amendment to the bill for the redemption of lands sold under the direct tax bill passed. The bill granting right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railroad passed. No definite action on sundry appropriation bill. The opposition to paying for Southern men's service argue that its payment would be the entering wedge to pensioning Southern soldiers and paying the Southern war debt.

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The Spanish government will release Dr. Howard as a favor to the United States, but if the demand is made on the ground of American citizenship it will be refused.

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Gen. Geo. Goldthwaite.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser and State Gazette.]

Upon the resignation of Gen. Swayne's disposition one of the leading Northern papers, the Chicago Tribune, remarks that it is somewhat the reverse of the *Pope-ful* Hon. Geo. Goldthwaite.

Another horrible affair occurred near Kenton, Obion county, Tenn., during the early part of the week, in which the life of a man named Boyt was taken by a brother-in-law named Grady.

The Commencement Exercises of the Columbus Female Institute begin on Sunday, 16th inst., with a sermon before the Graduating Class by Rev. Jno. W. Bady, of Mobile, and close from Wednesday, 22d. The Annual Address will be delivered by Jno. A. Stowe, Esq., of Jackson, Miss., a son of Hon. A. G. Stowe, and a young lawyer of brilliant talents and rising fame.

Dr. Westmoreland, just from a trip into Greene and Pickens counties, Alabama, reports the crops in that section very promising.

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Mr. Horace Greeley returned to New York after having signed the release bond of Mr. Jefferson Davis, he wasserved with notice of sentence having been taken in the Union League for his expulsion as a traitor, and that he must appear and show cause why that motion should not be adopted. On the reception of that notice, Mr. Greeley addressed to the creatures, whose small souls he had shocked at condition, they could not comprehend, the following letter, which he also caused to appear in the New York Tribune of this date:

Intelligence shall not attend your meeting. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I retain a rather well-developed knuckle-head, who would like to be useful to a good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great and enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you should place a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here, that out of a life constantly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going back to oblivion and signing that bail bond as the wisest act, and will say that in the more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank and manly way. Don't slide off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you proposed, and which I oppose, and say as rare reproach whatever. All I care for is that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yes and nays. I care not whether you vote for me, or how many vote against me, for I know the latter will repent in dust and ashes before three years have past. Understand, once for all, that I am and defy you. I do not propose to fight it out upon the line that I have held from the day of Lovejoy's murder. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our government he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as he is opposed to national unity, the Federal authority, or the assertion of rights to all men, which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but whenever he ceases to do this, I demand his restoration to all privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I

☞ A barrel of flour made in Augusta, Ga., from the new wheat crop and shipped to Salem, Illinois, was sold by the consignee in that city at auction last week for $250. Mr Garner, the purchaser, must have been right hungry.

☞ An enthusiastic ritualist, wishing to make a gift to his rector at Easter ordered a beautifully embroidered clerical vestment to be made in another city. He gave directions that the garment should be sent by express and reached C. O. D., and as it was, in the most elegant style of fancy needlework

☞ The news editor of this paper takes the following complimentary notice from the Chickasaw Messenger published at Houston, Miss. The chief object for doing so is to show our readers that the sentiments expressed by the editor of the Tribune have found a strong place in the hearts of the intelligent people of Mississippi, and of the country generally; and for the purpose of condemning the past and present opinion, that the side which shall bear us on to a more secure peace and to greater prosperity, has lastly and strongly in the chief strength of which will be unmistakeably felt in November.

So far as the above from the Tribune is concerned, its readers may rest assured of its best efforts during the coming campaign, and as long as it is a paper to terrain them, in all its departments, correct, acceptable information: to fear, lessly defend their interests and to prove itself a reliable, conservative organ of public sentiment.

We are pleased to see that some of our merchants are placing themselves, through the Messenger, in communication with the good people of Chickasaw.

The Messenger says:

The Mobile Tribune of the 25th is on our table. We gladly welcome the Tribune as an exchange, and judging from the number before us, it will do good service in the coming campaign. The Tribune advocates the election of Greeley and Brown, and opposes the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore.

Should any of our readers desire to take a paper published in Mobile, we don't think, they could do better than to subscribe for the Tribune. J. M. Withers, the editor, is an able writer, and his editorials have in them the ring of the true metal.

Notices and summons were served on Thursday by the sheriff upon a list of the debts of forty thousand dollars, by the Attorney General, Compton. $40,000 each, there being two of them making $80,000. Myself, Sayre, Gurley, Lewis & Kohn, Mrs. L. G. Weaver, Pollard, Snip and Wise & Bonner were served and other prosecutions will be commenced to-day. Let the people of Montgomery, which pays the heaviest taxes in the State, and has been for a long time to escape from the second story window, after discovering that the house was on fire.

Mississippi News.

General Jno. W. Adams, formerly of Mississippi, is president of the Greeley and Brown Executive Committee of Louisiana.

The Louisville Ledger says Mr. Rush, son of Daniel Rush, of Nashoba county, living near Philadelphia, fled from the bite of a rotten-mouth moccasin snake, last week.

Pillsy, the eccentric editor of the Memphis Sun, Mississippian, Jesse Greeley and Brown at his mast with, "If we can't go in with the Liberal party!—Columbus Leder.

The great big fib does look a little bigger than a small one, and so does the fib we told you last week, when we said that Grant would be in the field.—Memphis Avalanche.

Alabama News.

The secession of Birmingham, recently reported as about to take place, is denied by citizens of Montgomery, who gotten up with the view of building Church in the latter city, and $2,000 having been secured.

The first cotton sale in the Birmingham was opened by the Mobile Register.

Mercury in Montgomery, on June 3d, playing entire away to the 100 degree.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the Newspaper Case of this State, that a newspaper, after it has ceased publication, is still liable to pay up all arrearages, and that the burden of proof is upon the publishers to show that they have complied with the law in this respect.

The Grand Jury of Madison county, Alabama, found bills against Greeley and Brown. The charge was "Treason."

Our contemporary, Col. Gibbons, has been further honored and strongly urged, from various portions of the State, as a suitable candidate for Governor, in the approaching campaign. The Colonel is a veteran of the field of politics yet awhile. Wherever he may be found, we feel sure he would fill more creditably the honorable position: no one whose abilities are more thoroughly appreciate upon the State abroad: no one who would give more unqualified satisfaction at home.—Montgomery Mail.

Regret, therefore, that the requirements of his profession should so operate as to deprive the State of the service of so gallant and accomplished a soldier as leader of the party, in the coming campaign.—[Jacksonville Republican.

A very interesting series of sketches of the Tuscaloosa press is running through the columns of the North Port Courier. No. 10 gives a sketch of Mr. Henry A. Snow, one of the founders and ever a liberal benefactor of Christ (Episcopal) Church in Tuscaloosa.

Pat Gardner, an old and faithful servant of Ex-Governor Shorter, was drowned near Eufaula on Friday last.

Gross corn and cucumbers are now selling in the Eufaula market.

The late Grand Jury of the Circuit Court returned true bills against nearly every proprietor of a drinking saloon in the city, for a violation of the statutes of the State prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors.—Selma Times.

The highest 130 degrees in the shade in Montgomery at 2 P. M. on Monday. How high ish dat?

We learn that all the penitentiary convicts on the South and North Alabama railroad will be shortly transferred to the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad, of which Gen. Forrest is President.—[State Journal.

Green blackberries are parts of the "green trash" now offered for sale in one of our sister cities. "Well, why not?"

The Democratic party of the South did not wait for its leaders to mark the way, but with an almost spontaneous unanimity of popular feeling took up the Cincinnati nominees as their only salvation.—Evergreen Courier.

We understand that crops in different portions of the county are looking well and growing finely. The warm weather has dried the ground very rapidly, and a little rain would help a good deal, but crops are not suffering yet for the want of it.—[Ledger.

The First National Bank of Montgomery has resolved to increase its capital stock to $250,000.

The Montgomery Advertiser and Mail mentions the receipt of a telon six inches long from a snake killed in Bullock county on the 23th ult., the wings of which measured 6 feet 4 inches from tip to tip. The gentleman who sent it states that the eagle should not have been shot, that he was here prospecting for his friend, Horace Greeley, and his untimely and botchess a straight-out Democratic nomination at Baltimore, which he regards as death to every body concerned—particularly the nominee.

The crop prospects in this section

Our Planting Dogs.—The paper they have proposed the banner—planting with their heads downward. Paint the dogs yellow, and place the name upon them. Don't forget to plant deep, or we may have a deep dog-planting.—[Goodman Star.

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We say, if this is true, we ask you, what will you do? If it is not true, as we will, you will turn your back on such an organization, and move forward with that element which is determined not to be forever ruled by a minority, or when it can rise to the dignity of master.

Mass meeting of the citizens of Tishomingo county will be held at Corinth on June 9th, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations.

The Paulding Messenger, Walter Acker, Esq., editor, and Mr. John McCormick proprietor, is dead—a victim of the fell dirk. The following sentiments which it quotes and says it will maintain are pretty good quips enough:

An "Administration without party—ism, an army without a mission, a navy without a prize, a Judiciary without position."

The State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Mississippi has been called to meet at Jackson on the 30th of June.—[Paulding Messenger.

Mississippi will be entitled to sixteen delegates to the Baltimore Convention. At least ten of them should be Democrats.—[Newton Ledger.

And at least sixteen of them should vote for Greeley.—[Columbus Press.

We learn that three of the counts of the Memphis and Selma road were killed last week by the caving of the embankment, and which I hope will be the last of the accidents of this character. The accident was unavoidable.—[Holly Springs Reporter.

Lee Sullivan, of the Okitibbeha New Era, comes out broadly and squarely for Greeley and Brown, and says truly:

We are tired of the old machine politicians, and desire to see a change in the political condition of the country. We therefore say that we are for Greeley and Brown. The Democratic party of the South did not wait for its leaders to mark the way, but with an almost spontaneous unanimity of popular feeling took up the Cincinnati nominees as their only salvation.—Evergreen Courier.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8

The State Convention.

We have deemed it the wiser course to abstain from all acts which might tend to embarrass the free exercise of their best judgment by the delegates who should be selected by the people to take counsel for the determination of the State policy to be observed for the next two years; for the nomination of persons of integrity and capacity, to State offices; and to harmonize conflicting views, and insure unity of action, to the exercise of such right of suffrage as may be permitted to the people of the State. That we might not be led into temptation, we have not permitted ourselves to consider the claims or fitness of any person for any office or place. Whatever notice may have been taken in our news column or recommendations which have appeared in the press of the interior, was given without intending the slightest intimation of preference on the part of the Tribune. That such would seem it proper to say, not only, that we may be freed from possible past misconstruction, but that our position may not be misunderstood from the admission, of communications from friends, who may claim to be heard through our columns. Of this character is communication addressed to us from Pine Hill, Clark county, Alabama, and which, appearing over the signature of "A Citizen," comes from an old and highly respected friend, whose position, and whose patriotism, give him claim to have his opinions considered by those who shall be selected by the people to represent them in convention. Such a communication prove to have been well and wisely selected, we have confidence that each section will bring forward the names and claims of those esteemed worthy of honor and trust. When such search rings out here today, our Clark county friend may rest assured that Col. Price Williams will not be overlooked, as his former residence in Sumter county and his prominence in this city for the last twenty years as one of our most successful merchants, and now President of the Board of Trade," will very certainly place his name among those to be considered.

The Late Governor Shorter.

Our readers are already advised of the death, on the 29th ult., of JOHN GILL SHORTER, ex-Governor, of Alabama, one of the ablest, purest and best of the men that have adorned and illustrated the annals of Alabama.

Governor Shorter was only about fifty-four or fifty-five years of age. He was a native of Georgia, but had been a citizen of Alabama for about forty-thirty years. He had achieved a high reputation at the bar, and had filled many stations of trust and responsibility—especially that of Governor of Alabama, which he held from 1861 to 1863, with eminent credit and honor to himself, as well as to the State. He was, withal, a most amiable, generous, kind, and benevolent man, and a christian, whose moral and religious reputation had never been tarnished by even a breath of scandal.

The Eufaula Times, of the 31st ult., gives an interesting account of the obsequies of ex Governor Shorter, which were attended by a sorrowing multitude of citizens, of every shade of diversity in political sentiment.

A friend of ours, who visited the deceased statesman about two weeks ago —only a few days before his death—gives us an account of that interview, which has a special interest under present circumstances. It is proper to state that our informant is one who does not altogether agree with us in opinion as to the political issues of the day, but that Mr. Shorter was to Governor Shorter was prompted merely by personal friendship and esteem.

Governor Shorter (says this gentleman) was lying upon a sofa looking very pale and feeble, though coloring under the division which other attendants the last stages of pulmonary disease, that he was improving, and would probably soon recover. He very soon led the conversation to the subject of current political affairs, in which he exhibited a lively interest. He expressed high hopes of the future of the South—especially of the benefits likely to follow from the Liberal Republican movement. He was warmly in favor of the acceptance of Greeley and Brown, their hearty support by the people of the South, and, indeed, throughout the country. He was also earnest in the assertion of his earnestness in the matter, that he had recently, for the first time, subscribed to the New York *Tribune* and had been carefully reading it. He expressed admiration for some of the qualities of Horace Greeley, as a man, and for his conduct in certain matters, and gave the main grounds (familiar in general to our readers) on which he thought it advisable and proper to give him our support.

Our friend—who differs very considerably from Gov. Shorter and from the Tribune on these questions, but who frankly permits us to make use of this information—suggested various doubts and objections. Among others, he expressed his belief that the movement in behalf of Greeley was one of the politicians, rather than the people. "As for the masses of the Southern people," said he, "you will hardly be able to win them over to your way of thinking. How can you persuade them that a man, whom we have long taught them to regard as the incarnation of everything odious in politics and as the worst enemy of the South, is now to be taken to the bosom as our best friend? Can we now go back on ourselves to such an extent? Or, if we can, would the people yield their opinions? Can they be wrought up to the point of making a political hero and leader of a man whom, ten years ago, they would have unconditionally hung to the nearest tree, if they could have caught him?"

In answer to this, the Governor argued that the questions on which we had been at issue with Mr. Greeley were "dead;" that his subsequent course —especially his heroic and persistent advocacy of amnesty, his generous and unsought intercession in behalf of President Davis, and his unflinching opposition to the tyranny and corruption of the present Administration—had placed him in a new light in the minds of his own convictions—as a matter in which the royal hand of Death has in some degree removed a threat of silence from the expressions of the opinions of one who had long filled public station and enjoyed public confidence in his own State.

The City's Credit.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes Mayor O. H. Parker's message of the 23d ult. announcing to the Boards that with the consent of the Committee of Ways and Means he had paid before maturity a temporary loan of $160.000 and saved thereby $1,067.75 interest with the remunerancy comment that the city of Mobile, Alabama, is one of the most prompt and reliable debtors among all the borrowers in this country." For all that, Mobile securities are down to 85@6 while State and County Bonds cannot be disposed of above 80. Let this fact be borne in mind by some officials who seem to be afflicted with a chronic propensity for issuing more bonds.

ARGUMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA ASKING FOR FURTHER TIME IN WHICH TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The argument in this interesting case came on in the United States District Court, Judge Busteed presiding, at Montgomery, on Thursday last, and was participated in by Col. Esmore, Judge Speed, Judge Rice, Col. Troy, Judge Brooks and Hon. J. W. A. Sanford, the Attorney General. The following is the ruling of the Court: Believing the time asked by the State as too long, considering the waste alleged to be committed daily on the road, the State is allowed until the 10th day of June in which to complete its purchase

'The People Moving.

"Gentle zephyrs" are pleasant in calm and balmy weather, but they are only a "mammy-dear" when the tornado rends the forest, and stirs old ocean to its depths.

The "fife and drum" make stirring music for holiday soldiering under lace coated drill-sergeants; but when the rank and file, roused to sterner work, raise their fierce shout in a real charge, the mysteries of war, are forgotten, in the fearful grandeur of the reality.

The great popular insurrection, which so suddenly burst out at Cincinnati, and has been rapidly increasing in number and power from that hour, has not been stayed, no, not for an instant, by the shoutings and whip-poppings of the startled and angered drill-sergeants who claim of this multitude as organized and disciplined troops. "The people are moving," and those who have heretofore fattened themselves in the belief of being known and accepted as "leaders," as "oracles," as "chiefs," as "headmen," as "organs," and such like "consecrated officers," will do well to consult their position by senses and take their places in the ranks as common soldiers. They would not be trampled under foot, or thrust out of the way as "obstacles," by the pioneer corps as it clears the way for the march of the Grand Army of the People.

The People's Call.

The call for a mass meeting on the night of the 10th inst., is representatively signed by all business pursuits and callings of our people. The meeting is only intended to be responsive to those which are being reported from all parts of the State and of the South.

We think it fortunate that these meetings are in harmony with the policy of the State, in that our people two years ago did a good preparatory work, when they cut loose from all nations antagonisms, adopted the "home-policy," and flung out a banner broad enough to cover all the honest men who should rally to it in the fight of the people against the fools and thieves.

From the misapprehensions of the simple and from the jugglings of the selfish, the people have nothing to fear in the present great popular movement, which condition its success on the disruption of the party organizations whose corruptions—and whose insolence of power have jeopardized the liberties of the country, for the better. Hence they fearlessly raise on the opportunity offered by the Cincinnati nomination to get rid of Grant and his military satraps and corrupt political wire-workers. They are ready to take up Greeley as a better man than Grant, and as the man most likely to defeat Grant. They are not afraid of the victory, if achieved, being turned against them. But they have a profound apprehension of a four years longer domination of the present arbitrary dynasty.

Politicians may desire to wait till the Baltimore Convention meets before taking position; but the people have already made up their minds, and they will insist upon their wishes being carried out. That convention will be not a convention of popular leaders, who will undertake to dictate opinions and action for the people. It will necessarily be a body who will willingly or unwillingly, bend to the popular will and ratify its decree.

The Question.

MR. EDITOR: The great question of the hour I submit, is not one of mere party, but of country—not of politics, but patriotism. The problem to be solved is not what is to become of the Democratic organization, BUT how can we rescue the government from the hands of military usurpers, and regain the liberties of the people? *That*, in my opinion, is the matter to be decided, and in comparison with it considerations of *party* sink to utter insignificance.

Instead of partisan appeals to unfurl the Democratic flag and employing the old party shibboleths, these, it appears to me, are the very topics of all others that should be sunk out of sight and out of hearing; for nothing would so soon rouse up the bitter feelings of the past and swell the voting forces of Grant, as flaunting in the faces of the North and of Vas, the long and tattered standard of the Democratic party, which, in the opinion of the masses, is so thoroughly identified with the cause of the "rebellion"—so-called.

It was generally—perhaps I should say—universally conceded that the Cincinnati Convention was to nominate a Liberal Republican, whom the Democrats, not as Democrats, but as the people, moved by a patriotic impulse, were to endorse and support; and thus the Democratic party would be relieved of the responsibility of a leading position in the movement, which conditions its success in the redemption of the country from the usurpations of the present arbitrary dynasty. Such was the common sentiment as to the evils which effect the country and of the remedy to be applied, is shown by the unanimously manifesting itself from ocean to ocean, and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande.

The people, in mass meetings, are making their will known, that their purposed representative conventions shall not pass ignorance should they be tempted to follow other ways, rather than to seek out the "rock" paved road of duty and honor. Reformation and pacification, *in loco signo vinces*

That which we have said in opposition to existing national party organization, must not be construed as indicating objection to our State and County organization, as in no way claim. I see no occasion for the use of the old worn out party names and watch words. Let them be thrown upon the dust-heaps as rubbish—flat, stale and unprofitable.

R. M. L.

WEST POINT, MISS., May 31, 1872.—*Editor Tribune.*—Dear Sir: Having occasion to stop over at this beautiful little city, and knowing the interest that the people of Mobile take in the development and building up of our Southern country, I deem it right to send tax your columns with a few lines.

To say that this is a live place would but poorly express the activity and energy of its citizens to make West Point one of the leading cities in Mississippi. Situated on a sandy spot in the heart of the cotton belt, with trees to be secured and aspires to notoriety, often changes from no higher motive than to exhibit a certain family talent, and to attract attention to novelties of opinion and action. The ardent egotist may do the same thing from a more restlessness at the monotony of peace, plodding leaders in a beaten track, and prefers to have a following of his own, if it be but a corporal's guard, to being lost sight of in the crowd. The active brained theorist may do the same, because his restless mind is ever dissatisfied with things as they are viewed by the ordinary thinker.

But the average politician loves political influence, and having acquired a little, nurses it carefully as so much capital stock, and will not risk it by any bold positions in advance of public sentiment. He is more inclined to hold back and watch the popular current, and then fall in with it.

But sometimes there would be leaders, but real trimmers, find themselves behind the popular sentiment. They are too slow for that instinctive sagacity which moves the masses in a great emergency, and almost always moves them in the right direction.

It seems apparent that at this crisis the popular sentiment of the South is in advance of its politicians. The people have been groaning and fretting under bad government until they are aroused to a determination to have a change. They do not fear a change for the worse. Almost any change they think will be

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile. Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8

☞The Hartford Times cries out lustily for a "change," and "an end of horse statesmanship and bullpuppery."

☞In New Hampshire they call elopement suicide. That is not so bad! He used and abused her.

☞John Billings says: "Success don't hender is never making blunders—but in never making the same one the second time."

☞Mr. Chas. LeBaron, Jr., the efficient agent at Pensacola of the prompt London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, has paid to Messrs. Chandler, Sherman & Co., the sum of $10 000, the full amount of insurance on their mill burned very recently.

☞"An Exchange says that Baltimore draymen who drive over street crossings at a less distance than ten feet from each other are arrested and fined. Here they sometimes drive over crossings so near together that you couldn't drive an iron wedge between them with a battering ram.

☞Col. Benj. S. Ewell of Virginia, who was President of the College of William and Mary, during the Rebellion, has written a letter in favor of Grant's re-election. [Huntsville Advocate.

Knowing Col. Ewell as we do, we think the above needs confirmation.

☞"How to cook a husband" is the latest recipe in the fashionable cookery books. It is faithfully followed, after catching him, (which is a very important part of the business,) little difficulty will be found in offering to your guests an excellent entertainment.

☞What is probably the fastest trip on record across the Atlantic was made the other day by the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line. She made the run from Queenstown, in Ireland, to the Lighteship off Sandy Hook, in seven days, eighteen hours, and fifty-five minutes. The time to her dock, in the North river, was exactly seven days less than eight days after leaving Queenstown.

RAILROAD FARE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in view of the fact that Baltimore has been selected as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention on the 9th of July, has already arranged, through its Wes

Governor Moore and the Ferry Dunscop.

[From the Southern Argus.]

The convention of the Ferry county Democracy on Saturday last was the largely attended meeting to this time held in the State. Due notice of the time and place of its assembling had been given; and the people of the several beats had been earnestly urged to send representatives to it. Nearly all the beats were represented. Ex-Governor Moore, the most eminent and best loved man in the county, as he is one of the most eminent and most honored men in the State, presided, and, to a greater extent perhaps than any other, shaped the proceedings.

The resolutions, elsewhere published in full, speak for themselves and the conservative masses of the county, whose cool clear-headed, and sagacious leaders are among the most influential in the commonwealth. In regard to both State, and Federal affairs, they are manly, direct, outspoken, unequivocal, wise, prudent, and statesmanlike. We commend them to the careful and patriotic consideration of the people of the whole State.

The remarks of Governor Moore, an abstract of which has been furnished us by Mr. Sparks, of the Commonwealth in advance of its publication in his paper, will commend themselves to the intelligence of the people, whom the venerable ex-Governor has served for many years faithfully and ably in the most important positions, and to whom he is the only one he has suffered imprisonment and borne affliction. In him the experience of a long life has happily tempered the impulsiveness of youth, while the wisdom of age is trained to the service of the most ardent impulses and directed by the loftiest courage. To his eye the path of duty appears clear, and he knows that no other position should be made. Many doubt the propriety of calling the Democracy to meet at all, and the opinion seems to be very decided and almost unanimous that no nominations should be made. They think the nomination of a ticket would be fatal to the present condition of things. The decision is to take the Cincinnati nominee.

From the Wilcox Vindicator.]

As authorns then we should look upon the action of the Cincinnati Convention, headed by Greeley, as the first dawn of a political redemption, and as the most auspicious sign, that all yet will be right, if we act wisely, discreetly, and judiciously.

[From the Daily Selma Times.]

Col. Robert McK—, the able and favorite editor of the Southern Argus, has, in our opinion, struck the key-note of the entire South, since the first announcement of the nominations at Cincinnati. It is very clear to our mind that the probable attitude of the South will have a decisive effect on the action of democratic conventions; and while we would by no means advise a nomination to assist by its action, we have at present no hesitancy in saying that we do not think it stoops to observe the seal of silence, while a frank expire also would develope confidence in money circles, for we have in him a man who is well known and of first class executive ability, and who has the endorsement of the ablest financial board in the State. A self-made man, and one who has risen by merit from the plain and humble walks of life to such prominence is an augury of confidence. Let us get Alabama fairly on foot again, and as the Pennsylvania of the South, she will exhibit her exhaustless resources in employing the genius of our youth and the capital of our people, and a new era will result, which can restore the last pride of her sons. Gov. Lindsay has done well. He has made a lively declined, cannot the mountain counties come up with the wire grass and fall the South to let us have Gov. Williams for a Governor. What says Middle Alabama to the proposition? No politician, but a former merchant and planter, and one who has the name be presented to the State Convention.

A CITIZEN.

Greeley and Brown.

[From the Tallahga Reporter.]

The question has been pretty freely discussed by our people and the conclusion seems to be that they prefer to make the fight on Greeley and Brown. Nine tenths of the people seem to think that no other nomination should be made. Many doubt the propriety of calling the Democracy to meet at all, and the opinion seems to be very decided and almost unanimous that no nominations should be made. They think the nomination of a ticket would be fatal to the present condition of things. The decision is to take the Cincinnati nominee.

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A CITIZEN.

We extract from the list of resolutions, as given by the Marion Commonwealth, the following:

Resolved, That we can see no conflict with our party vote at present, in good *faith*, to relieve the people of the United States of the corrupt and tyrannical policy and practices of the present administration, which are inimical to the spirit of republican institutions, fatal to the liberties of the people, and without parallel in history, unless it be that of the tyrants of Georgia the Third.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to call a convention of the Democratic Convention to make nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, but that we approve the convention should advise Democrats to support Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown as the surest means of defeating the present party representing the ideas and policy of his party.

Resolved, That fully appreciating the necessity of keeping the government of our State in the hands of her real sons and bona fide citizens, and deprecating all differences or discussions in our ranks as calculated to weaken us, we earnestly entreat good citizens, of whatever political faith or creed, to lay aside all animosities, prejudices, or personal preferences, and unite with us in the last and crowning effort to complete the work of political redemption and of reform. In our State so auspiciously begun in 1870.

Alabama News.

The colored Baptists had their annual baptizing in the Huntsville city spring on Sabbath last. About 2000 were present from the country and city, and between fifty and sixty were interested. The scenes were striking and impressive.—[Huntsville Advocate.

Birmingham has been visited by a great rain, and in consequence of which the unpaved streets were rendered impassable. The office of the Herald was blockaded for some time by about two feet of water.

CROPS.—The crops throughout Chambers and Lee, since the late refreshing rains, look remarkably well and vigorous. The farmers, one and all, anticipate a splendid harvest. Oats are in fine condition and promise an abundant yield.—[Opelika Locomotive.

Dr. M. W. Creagh, for many years a respected citizen and physician of Macon county, died at his residence in Dempolis on the 21st inst.

The Shelby Guide has placed at its head and before the State ticket as proposed by the Selma Times. As we have already stated the ticket includes the name of our honored townsman, Gen. H. Hemdon for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. A. F. Lee, a surveyor by profession, and son of Mr. A. J. Lee, of Butler county, was brutally murdered by some unknown party a few days ago.

The Evergreen Observer (Miss'ppi) has put on its spectacles and is slowly coming round.

The section is being blessed with fine seasons. Crops doing well.—[Hunstville Advocate.

We forgot to mention in our issue of yesterday that George Forrester, Esq., of Randolph county, is a formate of the United States District Court grand jury. The entire jury is composed of the best citizens of the State, and men who will do justice to their fellow.—[State Journal.

Bathow about that "most righteous Judge" who has had charge of wood or a nail keg in his seat and there will b some chance of justice being done."

Mr. Fred. Hemdrick, formerly a resident of this county, has been arrested by the Federal authorities in North Carolina, and is now under bond of $1000 to appear in Raleigh for trial in June. No reason was given for his arrest.—[Marengo Journal.

Dempolis has had a most dog sensation. No damage was done, and fortunately the dog has been cured of his madness.

Miss Victoria Bolton, an estimable young lady of Northport, was drowned in the Warrior river last Monday.

Col. J. J. Pegues, has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent on the A. & C. R. R., between Chattanooga and Brunswick.

Robert Crawford, Esq., informs the Selma Times that the Prospects of the early completion of the A. & C. R. R. are very encouraging, and he believes that it will be commenced in favor by fall. Col Jacob Thompson, well known in financial circles, is also deeply interested in the road. Should all of other means fail, the proposition of some capitalists to put the road through in a few years will be accepted.

Braxton Bragg, negro, who murdered his wife in Eutaw in December, will be hung on 24th inst.

Ex-Gov. Watts and other gentlemen addressed the citizens of Greenville on Friday night for Salgman's benefit.

Talladega has received her new fire engine, and the boys are now delighted with running "water on the machine."

The friends of Rev. Mr. DuBose and his fair young bride, nee Miss Pauline McAlpine, of Talladega, will be glad to learn from letters received by them from written something more than a thousand miles out on the Pacific Ocean, as to their safety and state of health generally labor in China, that the entire party were well. In addition to their party, quite a number of missionaries going out to Swatow were on board the steamer.

The seasonable rains of the past week have gladdened the hearts of the farmers and already improved the prospect for crops of all kinds.—[Talladega Reporter.

The case who Hon. Dan Crawford, with new brick kilns in our midst as we learned of one party having 25,000 in Tuesday night.—[Birmingham Herald.

The Selma Time has placed at its mast-head a complete ticket from Governor down to a representative in Congress from the State at large. We have the latter now placed in our columns, and find the following State officers: Governor, Robert McKee; Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Dan Bradford, of Talladega; for Congress from the State at large.—[Shelby Guide.

Colonel, we cordially extend to you our right hand.—[Mobile Tribune.

General, we grasp yours most cordially, and beg to add that the sentiment given expresses not only our own feelings but those of every true citizen of Montgomery.—[Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.

The home manufactures of Alabama, as found by the last census report, amount to $1,124,518 a year. Tennessee over doubles that, and there is no reason why Alabama's next report should not be put at $5,000,000.

We understand that sixty hands are at work within six miles of here, on the line clamber for the grading on the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad. —[Aberdeen Examiner.

A little son of R. C. Dickinson, Esq., of Grove Hill, was very nearly drowned by falling into a tub of water last week. When discovered, by a negro woman all evidences of life had disappeared, and the strongest kind of restorative had to be used. Convulsions followed for several hours after breath had been returned. Great care should be used

The People Moving.

All at once Mobile who believe that the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States upon the principles of the Address and Platform, of the nominating convention, with Mr. Greeley's comprehensive construction thereof, would prove most certainly conducive, to the extent of present possible attainment, to the restoration of constitutional government, the reformation of existing abuses, and the reestablishment of general harmony and prosperity, are requested to assemble in front of the office of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, corner of St. Francis and Royal streets, on Monday, the 10th day of June, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving formal expression to their opinions in the premises:

G M Parker	John Bragg
E S Dargan	Harry Pillans
John A Cuthbert	J Kirkbride
D E Huger	Wm D Dunn
C W Napier	C E Thames
F G Bromley	J A Ingersoll
Alfred Goldthwaite	Jesse Carter
Jas T Taylor	Jno G Humphries
E H Gonlain	John King
A A Winston	L J Fleming
Jas A Smith	Gary W Batt
W Bay se	Jas Crawford
Geo W Lovell	John G Crawford
G Y Overall	Thos N Macricey
L H Pelot	W B Dunn
Jno J Delchamp	Braxton Bragg
Jerome Eaves	Alex Sigsbee
Jno Forsyth	A B Manning
G Horton	J Seawell
A Bedford	Wm Blackwell
Theo Guesnard	Thos S King
O Anderson	B Chesterfield
S H Pairo	B S Bates
J P Murphy	Geo H Ellison
J J Lane	W F Cleveland
P Augustini	W H Rose
W Gardner	W J Lockard
M P Bacon	O J Semmes
Jno A Wyly	John F Foley
S H McMaster	M Primo
Thos Lawrence	Jno Turner
G O Warner	Raphael Semmes
J M Hatcher	Jno Hamilton
J Wilcox	Roly H Smith
Wm Collier	Geo N Stewart
Phillip F Roddy	Thos W Will ms
Geo W Mettee	Robert O Ogden
W Wester	Wm Draper
W Hooper	J Semmes
F Hachmeyer	of Thos Cox
Jno Bowser	Thos Hamilton
A H Shaded	Wm Sandford
Lewis E Smith	Wash Welch
Bert Wheaver	Benjn Bragg, Jr
H Gonlain	John J Walker
E Stotz	F T Kelcastra
John Hanlein	Antonio Ireedvelt
J Ferath	Antonio Bustillo
J Rank	John Bowser
J Jacobson	A H Shaded
Rumf Nick ms	Lewis E Smith
R A Lamothe	Bert Wheaver
Jno T Terry	H Gonlain
J A Morris	E Stotz
W W McGuire	John Hanlein
E L Hahn	J Ferath
J Mayer	J Rank
F Nesbitt	J Jacobson
A Bedford	Rumf Nick ms
Chas Gibbs	R A Lamothe
Jno Bowser	Jno T Terry
E Agerth	J A Morris
Bromley	W W McGuire
John Lisy	E L Hahn
L Straus	J Mayer
W J Allen	F Nesbitt
Ed Denny	A Bedford
Jno Lewis	Chas Gibbs
Jno J Dunrick	Jno Bowser
Wm F Bryan	Jno Forsyth
N Bagleby	Jerome Eaves
James Cardwell	A B Manning
John Meyer	J Seawell
A Kosmicky	Wm Blackwell
Jno Hyer	Thos S King
E Fichet	B Chesterfield
A Heath	B S Bates
Pin Bauer	Geo H Ellison
Thos Kenna	W F Cleveland
Jno M L-Baron	W H Rose
A Goldstucker	W J Lockard
A Poetz	O J Semmes
Chas J B Dalage	John F Foley
Jno Lambert	M Primo
J Delamere	Jno Turner
M Marx	Raphael Semmes
S M Myers	Jno Hamilton
William Lewis	Roly H Smith
S P Foster	Geo N Stewart
F W King	Thos W Will ms
W H Brabch	Robert O Ogden
A Lamach	Wm Draper
J Henry Burkhardt	J Semmes
J P Byrne	of Thos Cox
J Isidore	Thos Hamilton
Jno N N Taylor	Wm Sandford
John W Danne	Wash Welch
E H Gould	Benjn Bragg
J Bond	John J Walker
M Mong	F T Kelcastra
Wm Lyland	Antonio Ireedvelt
Reuben A L ws	Antonio Bustillo
Wm Bowser	John Bowser
C Kracke	A H Shaded
P Heilbrun	Lewis E Smith
Jno Hyer	Bert Wheaver
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Jno Lambert	Jno T Terry
J Delamere	J A Morris
M Marx	W W McGuire
S M Myers	E L Hahn
William Lewis	J Mayer
S P Foster	F Nesbitt
F W King	A Bedford
W H Brabch	Chas Gibbs
A Lamach	Jno Bowser
J Henry Burkhardt	Jno Forsyth
J P Byrne	Jerome Eaves
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Wm Bowser	J Rank
C Kracke	J Jacobson
P Heilbrun	Rumf Nick ms
Jno Hyer	R A Lamothe
E Fichet	Jno T Terry
A Heath	J A Morris
Pin Bauer	W W McGuire
Thos Kenna	E L Hahn
Jno M L-Baron	J Mayer
A Goldstucker	F Nesbitt
A Poetz	A Bedford
Chas J B Dalage	Chas Gibbs
Jno Lambert	Jno Bowser
J Delamere	Jno Forsyth
M Marx	Jerome Eaves
S M Myers	A B Manning
William Lewis	J Seawell
S P Foster	Wm Blackwell
F W King	Thos S King
W H Brabch	B Chesterfield
A Lamach	B S Bates
J Henry Burkhardt	Geo H Ellison
J P Byrne	W F Cleveland
J Isidore	W H Rose
Jno N N Taylor	W J Lockard
John W Danne	O J Semmes
E H Gould	John F Foley
J Bond	M Primo
M Mong	Jno Turner
Wm Lyland	Raphael Semmes
Reuben A L ws	Jno Hamilton
Wm Bowser	Roly H Smith
C Kracke	Geo N Stewart
P Heilbrun	Thos W Will ms
Jno Hyer	Robert O Ogden
E Fichet	Wm Draper
A Heath	J Semmes
Pin Bauer	of Thos Cox
Thos Kenna	Thos Hamilton
Jno M L-Baron	Wm Sandford
A Goldstucker	Wash Welch
A Poetz	Benjn Bragg
Chas J B Dalage	John J Walker
Jno Lambert	F T Kelcastra
J Delamere	Antonio Ireedvelt
M Marx	Antonio Bustillo
S M Myers	John Bowser
William Lewis	A H Shaded
S P Foster	Lewis E Smith
F W King	Bert Wheaver
W H Brabch	H Gonlain
A Lamach	E Stotz
J Henry Burkhardt	John Hanlein
J P Byrne	J Ferath
J Isidore	J Rank
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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mobile Ala.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8

The State Convention.

We have counsel in the wiser quarters of the state, from all sets which might tend to endanger the free exercise of their best judgment by the delegates who should be selected by the people to take counsel for the determination of the State policy to be observed for the next two years; for the nomination of persons of integrity and capacity, to State offices; and to harmonize conflicting views, and bitter waste of action, in the exercise of such right of suffrage as may be permitted to the people of this State. That we might not be led into temptation, we have not permitted ourselves to consider the claims or fitness of any person, for any office or place. Without a belief that we have been taken in our news columns of recommendations which have appeared in the press of the country, we grew into without blending the slightest intimation of preference on the part of the Tribune. Take much we deem it proper to say, is, that we have no fear that from possible past misconstruction, but that our position may not be blundered. Of Mr. Greeley, as the possessor of vast executive power; that he has always been a more brilliant, erratic, and visionary enthusiast—a theorist, a fanatic; and an advocate of every new strange doctrine in morals or politics, and that such a man was not to be identified with the destinies of a great State, or combination of States, at a critical period like this.

"But," answered the invalid (in substance), "can we do any better? It is a question merely of choice of evils; how can Greeley, given evidence of having grown wiser as he grows older, and of having cultivated many of his vagaries out of his head, be worse than he was before? Is not intelligence to surround himself with competent advisers, and prudence enough not to take action in critical cases without their approval and consent."

Our friend still demurred, and finally said that Mr. Greeley is not, in the proper sense of the term, a *gentleman*, that this requisite is not one of merit, luxury, taste, or refinement, but one that has a material and essential value among the qualifications for high office—and that its absence is a more weighty ground for distrust than is commonly imagined.

Governor Shorter answered that we should not repeat the same old quibbles and cations that marked the statesmen of a better era; that the very objections to Mr. Greeley (forcible as admitted) were those to be seen in many respectable men of strength; that we had some of them to be; were in many respects a source of strength; that we had perhaps been led to underrate Mr. Greeley's personal, confidential and social cultivation; that, in any case, a man of a different stamp (like Charles Francis Adams, for instance,) would have failed to command the support of large masses of voters; and, in short, that he could not, in any case, fail to be a great improvement upon the present occupant of the executive chair, while he is probably the only available alternative.

Throughout the whole interview the opinions of Governor Shorter were expressed with much animation, but with that gentleness and politeness which characterized him. The interview was informal, and marked by the unreserve and confidence of personal friendship. It was not intended for the public, and these reminiscences of certain parts of it are given by our friend without information, with the permission to make use of them—although contrary to his own convictions—as a matter in which the moral and political life of a some degree removed the seal of silence from the expressions of the opinions of one who had long filled public stations and enjoyed public confidence in his own State.

The City's Credit.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes Mayor G. M. Parker's message of the 23d ult. announcing to the Boards that with the consent of the Committee of Ways and Means he had paid before maturity a temporary loan of $160,000 and had only $1,037.75 interest with the complimentary comment that "the city of Mobile, Alabama, is one of the most prompt and reliable debtors among all the borrowers in this country." Forall that, Mobile securities are down to 83½; while State and County Bonds cannot be disposed of above 80. Let this fact be borne in mind by our officials who seem to be afflicted with a chronic propensity for issuing more bonds.

ARGUMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ASKING FOR PERMISSION TO WHICH TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The argument in this interesting case came on in the United States District Court, Judge Busteed presiding, at Montgomery, on Thursday last, and was participated in by Col. Elmore, Judge Smith, Judge Rice, Col. Troy, Judge Brooks and Hon. J. W. A. Sanford, the Attorney General. The following is the ruling of the Court: Believing the time asked by the State as too long, considering the waste alleged to be committed daily on the road, the State is allowed until the 10th day of June in which to complete its purchase

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Mobile. Ala.
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☞ The Hartford Times cries out loudly for a "change," and "an end of horse statesmanship and bullyism."

☞ In New Hampshire they call elopement suicide. This is not so bad! He used and she sighed.

☞ John Billings says: "Success don't konsist in never making blunders but in never making the same one the second time."

☞ Mr. Chas. LeBaron, Jr., the efficient agent at Pensacola of the prompt London and Liverpool and Globe fourrance Company, has paid to Messrs. Chandler, Sherman & Co., the sum of $10 000, the full amount of insurance on their mill burned very recently.

☞ An Exchange says that Baltimore pimps who drive over street crossings at a less distance than ten feet from each other are arrested and fined. Here they sometimes drive over crossings so near together that you couldn't drive an iron wedge between them with a battering ram.

☞ Col. Benj. S. Ewell of Virginia, who was Adjutant General to General Joe E. Johnston during the Rebellion, has written a letter in favor of Grant's reelection.—Huntsville Advocate.

Knowing Col. Ewell as we do, we think the above needs confirmation.

☞ How to cook a husband" is the latest recipe in the fashionable cookery books. It is fatefully followed, after catching him, (which is a very important part of the operation,) but little difficulty will be found in offering to your guests an excellent entertainment.

☞ What is probably the fastest trip on record across the Atlantic was made the other day by the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line. She made the run from Queenstown, in Ireland, to the Lightship off Sandy Hook, in seven days, eighteen hours, and drop 45 minutes. The time to her dock, in the North river, was exactly five minutes less than eight days after leaving Queenstown.

RAILROAD FARE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Baltimore Sun is informed that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in view of the fact that Baltimore has been selected as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention on the 9th of July, has already arranged, through the Western connections, to issue tickets to and from Baltimore at one fare for the round trip. Delegates will be invited to pass the facilities of the northern wing, and has a majority for most and Mexico. Mail. Since the New-York World's cowardice and pusillanimity in 1868, whereby our cause was injured, and our hopes scurried, he has felt no confidence in this party. He believes that it has become the many acts of benevolence and generosity of McGrew towards the people and our people, as so many offsets to his political sins, and as the glorious and crusade upon our rights, and thought that Mr. Greeley was no more objectionable to the South than Mr. Blair or Mr. Seymour, whom we all supported in 1868. He never did. The present letter of acceptance as embodying all that we dislike in the Cincinnati platform, and utilizing upon the triumph of a straight Democratic ticket, ought to be the work of the liberal ticket offered for better chances o' success than any that the Democracy could put up. Such a ticket secures the defeat of Grant and the cessation of his power. We have never ceased to wage upon us, we have for years opposed his policy and measures, and utilizing upon the abominable bayonet-dynasty built up at Washington by the Republican rulers of this nation upon the crushed liberties of American people. As a Democrat and as a Pennsylvania of the South, she will exhibit her exhaustless resources in employing the genius of our youth and the energies of our people in a realization will result, which can restore the just pride of her sons. Gov. Lindsay Walker, of Virginia, says he has positively declined, cannot the mountain Democracy of Virginia, to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore at all, and the opinion seems to be very decided and universal that no nominations should be made. They think the nomination of Greeley would be fatal to the present condition of things. The decision is to take the Libertarian Ticket.

[From the Union Vindicator.]

As subterms then we should look for Mr. Greeley to receive at the North, headed by Greeley, as the first step in the political campaign, and as a most auspicious sign, that all yet will be right, if we act wisely, discreetly, and judiciously.

[From the Daily Rebel's Times.]

Col. Robert Mc&. —, the well known fearless editor of the Southern Argus, has in our opinion, struck the keynote of the whole political campaign. We have always considered Mr. Greeley as the best man for the position, and we think the masses of the people will endorse the nomination. Mr. Greeley is a man of the people, and has always been their friend. He has never been a politician, and has always been opposed to the rings and cliques that have controlled the politics of the country. He is a man of the people, and will be their President. He is honest and capable, and will give us a good administration. Let the Democracy of the South rally to the support of Horace Greeley, and we will have a glorious victory.

From the Pine Hills.

CLAY COUNTY, ALA., May 30, 1872.

Gen. Walker: The approaching State Convention indicates an enquiry into matters of grave import for Alabama. The financial condition of the State is certainly critical. Cannot your Board of Trade let us have the experience of your able President, the Hon. Price Williams, to aid us in weathering the storm of repudiation, which threatens so gloomily in the near future? In times like the present we certainly need the best *financial* talent, energy and integrity, and his nomination could but operate to greatly facilitate and develope confidence in money circles, for we have in him a man who is well known and of first class executive ability, and who has the endorsement of the ablest financial board in the State. A self-made man, and one who has risen entirely from the plain and humble walks of life to such prominence is an augury of confidence. Let us get Alabama fairly on foot again, and as the Pennsylvania of the South, she will exhibit her exhaustless resources in employing the genius of our youth and the energies of our people in a realization will result, which can restore the just pride of her sons. Gov. Lindsay Walker, of Virginia, says he has positively declined, cannot the mountain Democracy of Virginia, to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore at all, and the opinion seems to be very decided and universal that no nominations should be made. They think the nomination of Greeley would be fatal to the present condition of things. The decision is to take the Libertarian Ticket.

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The People Moving.

"Gentle sophyrs" are pleasant in calm and balmy weather, but they are only to "memory dear" when the tempest and the hurricane howl, and sins old ocean to the depths.

The "fits and dreds" make stirring music for lusty soldiering under the old-and drill-sergeants; but when the rank and file, roused to sterner work, raise their fierce shout in a real S'arge, the minutenes of war, are forgotten, in the fearful grandeur of the reality.

The great popular insurrection, which so suddenly burst out at Cincinnati, and has been rapidly increasing in numbers and power from that hour, has not been stayed, so, not for an instant, by the shoutings and whip-poppings of the startled and angered drill-sergeants who claim all this multitude as organized and disciplined troops. "The people are moving," and those who have heretofore fattened themselves in the belief that they have been accepted as "leaders," as "oracles," as "chiefs," as "headmen," as "organs," and such like "commissioned officers," will do well to exhibit quickly to their senses and take their places in the ranks as common soldiers—if they would not be trampled under foot, or thrust out of the way as "obstacles," by the pioneer corps as it clears the way for the march of the Grand Army of the People.

The People's Call.

The call for a mass meeting on the night of the 10th inst., is representatively signed by all business pursuits and callings of our people. The meeting is only intended to be responsive to those which are being reported from all parts of the State and of the South.

We think it fortunate that these meetings are in harmony with the policy of the State, in that our people two years ago did a good pro-patriory work, when they cut loose from all nations antagonisms, adopted the "home-policy," and flung out a banner broad enough to cover all the honest men who should rally to it in the fight of the people against the fools and thieves.

From the misapprehensions of the simple and from the jugglings of the selfish, the people have nothing to fear in the present great popular movement, which conditions its success on the disruption of the great national party organizations whose corruptions, and whose insolence of power have jeopardied the liberties of the country.

The great distinctive characteristic of the movement is that the Cincinnati Convention gave partial vent to the suppressed will of the people, and that now a common sentiment as to the evils which afflict the country and of the remedies which must be applied, is simultaneously manifesting itself from every quarter of the Union, and from the St. lawrence to the Rio Grande.

The people, in mass meetings, assembling their will known, that their purposed representative conventions may not plead ignorance should they ignore the follow other ways, rather than to seek out the "rock" paved road of duty and honor. Reformation and pacification, *to her eyes sincere*

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We have said in opposition to existing national party organization, must not be construed as having objection to our State and County organization, as it now exists, or to the most thorough and effective work of the local party organization, which it is possible for the approaching State Convention to devise and recommend for making effective the effort to ex the wishes of our people.

The People in Advance of the Politicians.

That intelligent organ of Southern sentiment, the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, in its issue of the 31st ult., says:

It is but natural that the professed politician should be slow and cautious in changing his position as to questions of partial of policy. The dashing politician, who loves to be sensational, and aspires to notoriety, often changes his position with native than to exhibit a certain flashy talent, and to attract attention to some ties of opinion and action. The adroit equivel may do the same thing from a mere restlessness at following prudent, plodding leaders in a back track, and prefers to have a following of his own, it to be but a corporal's guard, to being lost sight of in the crowd. The active brained there may do the same, because his restless mind is ever dissatisfied with things as they are viewed by the ordinary thinker.

But the average politician loves political influence, and having secured a little, nurses it carefully as an much capital stock, and will not risk it by taking bold positions in advance of public sentiment. He is more inclined to hold back and watch the popular current, and then fall in with it.

But sometimes there would be leaders, but real trimmers, find themselves behind the popular sentiment. They are too slow for that instinctive sagacity which moves the masses in a great emergency, and almost always moves them in the right direction.

It seems apparent that at this crisis the popular sentiment of the South is in advance of its politicians. The people have been groaning and fretting under bad government until they are aroused to a determination to have a change. They do not fear a change for the worse. Almost any change they think will be for the better. Hence they instantly seize on the opportunity offered by the Cincinnati nomination to get rid of Grant and his military satraps and corrupt political wire-workers. They are ready to take up Greeley as a better man than Grant, and as the man most likely to defeat Grant. They are not afraid of the victory, if achieved, being turned against them. But they have a profound apprehension of a four years longer domination of the present arbitrary dynasty.

Politicians may desire to wait till the Baltimore Convention meets before taking position; but the people have already made up their minds, and they will insist upon their wishes being carried out. That convention will not be a convention of popular leaders, who will undertake to dictate opinions and action for the people. It will seem strictly be a body who will willingly or unwillingly, head to the popular will and ratify its decree.

The Question.

MR. EDITOR: The great question of the hour I submit, is not one of mere party, but of *country*—not of party men, but patriotism. The problem to be solved is not what is to become of the Democratic organization, but, HOW can we rescue the government from the hands of military usurpers, and regain the liberties of the people? *That*, is the question, in the matter to be decided, and in comparison with it considerations of *party* sink to utter insignificance.

Instead of partisan appeals to enlist the Democratic flag and employing the old party shibboleths, these, it appears to me, are the very topics of all others that should be such out of sight and out of hearing; for nothing would so rouse up the bitter feelings of the past and swell the voting forces of Grant, as flashing in the faces of the North and West, the true and tattered standard of the Democratic party, which, in the opinions of the masses, is so thoroughly identified with the cause of the "rebellion"—so-called.

It was generally—perhaps Lebon Dissay—universally conceded that the Cincinnati Convention was to nominate a Liberal Republican, whom the Democrats, not as Democrats, but as the people, moved by a patriotic impulse, were to endorse and support; and thus the Democrats were expected to support the nominee, not as their choice, but as the choice of two evils. "But Mr. Greeley has always been so violently opposed to the Democratic party that it would be humiliating ourselves to vote for him," says a certain class of Democrats.

If Mr. G. had not been such a man, he would have had no strength with the Republican party, and of course, could not so elected even if aided by the ultra-Democracy, and there would be no difficulties in the answer, it is not now, as I have said, a matter of party, but of country.

The very act itself of adopting the Cincinnati ticket by the Southern States, will necessarily tend to liberalize and *Southernize* the sentiment, feelings and characters of Mr. Greeley as well as those of the entire Republican party, coupling the mere appendage, which party will hoard its richest bounty in the future for that very party which compromises now for the principle. Thisis the day for casting of the States of the past forever. The present need and the future hope are in the dreadful issues of the life and death of the Union. To secure this, much charity is needed. We have all our faults to be forgotten, and we must make sacrifices to be cemented into a new union. Such, in history, whose alish struggles for liberty, and the present grand uprising of the best men of all parties, are full of encouragement. Nor must any one, by assuming too much importance, cause the work to have to be done over again. We must forget that Horace Greeley was a Whig or a Republican, during the Rebellion, and remember the country from corrupt rings and administrations, and restore peace in a selfish point of view, what is our duty? If the Democratic party organization a near cut to Lonorab e and enduring victories it is through Cincinnati. If they throw away the only chance they have to power which they will have for the next quarter of a century, and deem Democrat Greeley at Baltimore, Southern sovereignty found on the dead body of Jefferson declared, under the sanction of Hancock's signature. Rightsbeen usurped restored with Hancock's name as President, nominated in June, 1872 is Democratic suicide. Democratic Fate inspires over men, leading them on with unmoving finger to 76.

Let the Democratic party, and whig conservatives, and decaying organization, and their treachcries and threats, we are for the Cincinnati platform and its numerous to assent on election day. Next fall there will be probably an poll between 60,000 and 70,000 votes. Let Baltimore nominate Charles Francis Adams, or any representative of monopoged respectability, against brains and honesty, and I venture to predict that the canvass in Brooklyn will show a majority of 15,000 votes. Baltimore, 10,000 votes; Cincinnati, 40,000 votes. Such a conservative ticket as the democratic party will woo death and well-assisted Fatalism like that! The country man's money against brains, and brains are for once in the ascendant. It is of consequence what honesty, and for once old honesty is the winning power. It is honesty, and I venture to predict that wealth against true worth born of poverty and purified by struggle, and worth in uppermost. I think I know something of the great heart of Horace Greeley. The tramp of toil at early morning, and the heavy sweating step homeward are manias and vespers which I hear with sympathy; their toil through the day, and their pleasures of the sweating, as their children climb their knees, are so unfamiliar to me, and I verily believe that for once the laboring man believes that he has his friend in the Cincinnati nominee, and that a candidate for the Presidency worthy of his honest and unpurchasable vote.

Governor Moore and the Ferry Democracy.

[From the Southern Argus.]

The convention of the Ferry county Democracy on Saturday last was the most largely attended meeting to this time held in the State. Due notice of the time and place of its assembling had been given; and the people of the several beats had been earnestly urged to send representatives to it. Nearly all the beats were represented. Ex-Governor Moore, the most eminent and best loved man in the county, as he is one of the most eminent and most honored men in the State, presided, and, to a greater extent perhaps than any other, shaped the proceedings.

The resolutions, elsewhere published in full, speak for themselves and the conservative masses of the county, whose good clear-headed, and sagacious leaders are among the most influential in the commonwealth. In regard to both State, and Federal affairs, they are manly, direct, outspoken, unequivocal, wise, prudent, and statesmanlike. We commend them to the careful and earnest consideration of the people of the whole State.

The remarks of Governor Moore, an abstract of which has been furnished us by Mr. Sykes of the Commonwealth, in advance of its publication in his paper, will commend themselves to intelligent readers of the Commonwealth, from the venerable ex-Governor has served for many years faithfully and ably in the most important positions in the State, and he is the old age he has suffered imprisonment and borne sore affliction. In him the experience of a long life is happily tempered the impetuosity of youth, while the wisdom of age is trained to the service of the most ardent impulses and directed by the loftiest courage. To his eye the path of duty appears clear, and he knows that the path of duty is that of safety and honor. He knows that manliness and honesty point the way to success; and with bowed form and trembling step, but with strong will and unbent spirit, he comes out from his retirement to take counsel with his fellow-citizens as a father of perpetuity, and to encourage and danger; and his words, whether he speaks of State or Federal matters, will go home to the hearts and consciences of the people.

The following, from the Commonwealth, is a summary of Gov. Moore's remarks on taking the chair:

He spoke of the anomalous condition in which the Democratic party found itself, and the duty under the circumstance. He said the first announcement of the nominations at Cincinnati was received by him with the shout of astonishment, and he could not believe that the probable attitude of the South would be decided effect on the minds of the Union. To secure this, much charity is needed. We have all our faults to be forgotten, and we must make sacrifices to be cemented into a new union. Such, in history, whose ablish struggles for liberty, and the present grand uprising of the best men of all parties, are full of encouragement. Nor must any one, by assuming too much importance, cause the work to have to be done over again. We must forget that Horace Greeley was a Whig or a Republican, during the Rebellion, and remember the country from corrupt rings and administrations, and restore peace in a selfish point of view, what is our duty? If the Democratic party organization a near cut to Lonorab e and enduring victories it is through Cincinnati. If they throw away the only chance they have to power which they will have for the next quarter of a century, and deem Democrat Greeley at Baltimore, Southern sovereignty found on the dead body of Jefferson declared, under the sanction of Hancock's signature. Rightsbeen usurped restored with Hancock's name as President, nominated in June, 1872 is Democratic suicide. Democratic Fate inspires over men, leading them on with unmoving finger to 76.

Let the Democratic party, and whig conservatives, and decaying organization, and their treachcries and threats, we are for the Cincinnati platform and its numerous to assent on election day. Next fall there will be probably an poll between 60,000 and 70,000 votes. Let Baltimore nominate Charles Francis Adams, or any representative of monopoged respectability, against brains and honesty, and I venture to predict that the canvass in Brooklyn will show a majority of 15,000 votes. Baltimore, 10,000 votes; Cincinnati, 40,000 votes. Such a conservative ticket as the democratic party will woo death and well-assisted Fatalism like that! The country man's money against brains, and brains are for once in the ascendant. It is of consequence what honesty, and for once old honesty is the winning power. It is honesty, and I venture to predict that wealth against true worth born of poverty and purified by struggle, and worth in uppermost. I think I know something of the great heart of Horace Greeley. The tramp of toil at early morning, and the heavy sweating step homeward are manias and vespers which I hear with sympathy; their toil through the day, and their pleasures of the sweating, as their children climb their knees, are so unfamiliar to me, and I verily believe that for once the laboring man believes that he has his friend in the Cincinnati nominee, and that a candidate for the Presidency worthy of his honest and unpurchasable vote.

The People Moving.

All the states of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, upon the principles of the Address and Platform, of the nominating convention, with Mr. Greeley's comprehensive construction thereof, would prove most certainly conducive, to the extent of present possible attainment, to the restoration of constitutional government, the reformation of existing abuses, and the reestablishment of general harmony and prosperity, are requested to assemble in front of the office of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, corner of St. Francis and Royal streets, on Monday, the 10th day of June, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving formal expression to their opinions in the premises:

G M Parker	John Bragg
E S Dargan	Harry Pillans
John A Gilbert	J Kirkbride
D E Huger	Wm D Dunn
C W Napier	C E Thomas
F G Bromberg	A J Ingersoll
Alfred Goldthwaite	Jesse Carter
Jas T Taylor	H G Humphries
E H Grandin	John King
A W Johnston	A J Fleming
R Inge Smith	Cary W Butt
J Q Loyless	Jas Crawford
J T Wassell	Robt C Crawford
J Y Cornell	Thos H Merrick
L H Fatih	D R Dunlap
Jno J Delchamp	Braxton Bragg
Jerome Ellis	Albert Stein
James Bond	A H Sanning
Jno Forsyth	Jno Forsyth
C A Bedford	E M Underhill
Theo Steinhart	Jno S King
D C Anderson	S Charpentier
B B Saxton	B B Saxton
Geo H Ellison	Geo H Ellison
W F Glover	W F Glover
E H Gould	W H Row
J Lorig	W J Ledyard
M Mong	J P Boone
A B Syland	S Hamilton
Reuben A Lewis	Jno S Soto
Geo B Sawyer	S H McMaster
John Lawrence	John Lawrence
J Q Walker	J Q Walker
J M Withers	J M Withers
Walter Jones	Walter Jones
S Poole	S Poole
Wm A Bock	Wm A Bock
Thomas Day	Thomas Day
Owen Farley	Owen Farley
D H Marks	D H Marks
T A Hamilton	T A Hamilton
Wm Sandford	Wm Sandford
Braxton Bragg, Jr	Braxton Bragg, Jr
Jno J Walker	Jno J Walker
B F Talsetre	B F Talsetre
Antonio Ivancovich	Antonio Ivancovich
Antonio Buonatubti	Antonio Buonatubti
Jno Gaines	Jno Gaines
A H Sheldon	A H Sheldon
Lewis E Smith	Lewis E Smith
W H Lawler	W H Lawler
F W Heimstag	F W Heimstag
Jno Hallett	Jno Hallett
John Hallett	John Hallett
J Brisk	J Brisk
J Jacobson	J Jacobson
Jno Nick Rice	Jno Nick Rice
R A Lamaine	R A Lamaine
J G Ferry	J G Ferry
J A Mooring	J A Mooring
T S Fry	T S Fry
Jno McGuire	Jno McGuire
S L Hahn	S L Hahn
Wm Gaines	Wm Gaines
Jno J Doumic	Jno J Doumic
W P Bailey	W P Bailey
S Pastorani	S Pastorani
M J Gaskey	M J Gaskey
A Kominsky	A Kominsky
Jno Phillipi	Jno Phillipi
M Benish	M Benish
A Bauer	A Bauer
M Frank	M Frank
John Kern	John Kern
Jno H La-Baron	Jno H La-Baron
A Goldstaker	A Goldstaker
A Poole	A Poole
Chas J B Delage	Chas J B Delage
Ferd Kroger	Ferd Kroger
F Thomas	F Thomas
A A Phelps	A A Phelps
B Mark	B Mark
P Sulet	P Sulet
P W King	P W King
W H Branch	W H Branch
A Krauth	A Krauth
H Henry Burkhardt	H Henry Burkhardt
J B Egan	J B Egan
J Isidore	J Isidore
Jno Ed Taylor	Jno Ed Taylor
Chas W Danne	Chas W Danne
E H Gould	E H Gould
J Lorig	J Lorig
M Mong	M Mong
A B Syland	A B Syland
Reuben A Lewis	Reuben A Lewis
Geo B Sawyer	Geo B Sawyer
S C Kiecuke	S C Kiecuke
W Luther	W Luther
D W Malone	D W Malone
Jno Anderson	Jno Anderson
Jno H Lenkauf	Jno H Lenkauf
J Beuder	J Beuder
J Bauer	J Bauer
Ed Mark	Ed Mark
W H Mark	W H Mark
Chas Mohr	Chas Mohr
A G Peter	A G Peter
Jno G Burn	Jno G Burn
T Dooley	T Dooley
S Levy	S Levy
J A Weiss	J A Weiss
Mich. Muller	Mich. Muller
Philip T Rierdy	Philip T Rierdy
Geo W Meiere	Geo W Meiere
C Weaver	C Weaver
W Berger	W Berger
F Hachmeyer	F Hachmeyer
Jno Benedit	Jno Benedit
Otto Braure	Otto Braure
Jno Bauer	Jno Bauer
J Wenacker	J Wenacker
A Bauer	A Bauer
Chas LaBaron	Chas LaBaron
Dan Harris	Dan Harris
Henry Turner.	Henry Turner.

☞ The number of newspapers wheeling into line for Grey-Brown columns is astonishing. In the Southern States sixty leading journals advocate the Liberal nominees, while in the North nearly three hundred hang out the banners of the Tribune Philosopher.—Memphis Ledger.

FINE COTTON.—Mr. Wiley Coleman laid upon our table yesterday a stalk of cotton that had full boxe bigh, and had 12 squares on it.—[Meridian Mercury.

Alabama News.

The Colored Baptists had their annual baptising in the Huntsville big spring on Sabbath last. About $600 were present from the country and city, and between fifty and sixty were interested. The scenes were striking and impressive.—[Huntsville Advocate.

Birmingham has been visited by a great rain, and in consequence of which the unpaved streets were rendered impassable. The office of the Herald was blockaded for some time by about two feet of water.

CHOPS.—The crops throughout Chambers and Lee, since the late refreshing rains, look remarkably well and vigorous. The farmers, one and all, anticipate a splendid harvest. Oats are in fine condition and promises an abundant yield.—[Opelika Locomotive.

Dr. M. W. Creagh, for many years a respected citizen and physician of Marengo county, died at his residence in Demopolis on the 31st inst.

The Selma Times has placed at its head and favors the State ticket as proposed by the Selma Times. At we have already stated, the ticket includes the name of our honored fellow-citizen Col. Thos. H Herndon for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. A. F. Lee, a surveyor by profession, and son of Mr. Theod'E. Lee, of Butler county, was brutally murdered by some unknown party a few days ago.

The Evergreen Observer (Miss'ppi) has put on its spectacles and is slowly coming round.

This section is being blessed with fine seasons. Crops doing well.—[Huntsville Reporter.

We forgot to mention in our issue of Tuesday that George Forrester, Esq., of Randolph county, is foreman of the United States District Court grand jury. The entire jury is composed of the best citizens of the State, and men who will do justice to their fellows.—[State Journal.

Bob know about that "most ridiculous Judge? Just put a block of wood or a nail keg in his seat and there will be no more "adjourning of the court done."

Mr. Fred. Strudwick, formerly a resident of this county, has been arrested by the Federal authorities in North Carolina, made to give bond and ordered to appear in the April term of that court. No reason was given for his arrest.—[Marengo Gazette.

Demopolis has had a mad dog sensation. No damage was done, and fortunately the dog has been cured of his madness.

Miss Victoria Bolton, an estimable young lady of Northport, was drowned in the Warrior river last Sunday.

Col. J. J. Pegues, has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent on the A. C. R. R., between Chattanooga and Burnsville.

Robert Crawford, Esq., informs the Eutaw Whig that the prospects of the crop generally are very fine. He believes that it will be completed to Eutaw by fall. Col. Jacob Thompson, well known in Eutaw, is engaged in putting up the iron in the interests of the road. Should all other means fail, the proposition of some capitalists to lease and complete it in a few years will be accepted.

Brazton Bragg, negro, who murdered his wife in Eutaw in December, will be hung on the 21st inst.

Ex-Gov. Watts and other gentlemen addressed the citizens of Greenville on Friday night. Subscriptions to the Talladega line received over five hundred dollars. Gov. Watts is a powerful speaker, and the boys are now delighted with running "wild deer hunting."

The friends of Capt. Mr. DuBose and his fair young bride, nee Miss Pauline McAlpine, of Talladega, will be glad to learn that they have left the "Sunny South" for a time, and are now in Cincinnati, where they will remain for several years past.—[Greensboro Beacon.

With the Democrats and Conservatives of the South there is but little conflict of opinion as to the best policy to be pursued by the Baltimore Convention. Hence the masses are correctly reflected by delegates to that Convention, in the South. In that body, will be overwhelmingly against the nomination of a Democratic candidate.

We see no earthly use in the Democratic and Con-ervative party nominating Gamaliels, who fancy that because they have a host of gab and no income or less position as offic-holders, they can speak or act. In these days of telegraph and newspapers the people are quite as well posted about what is going on, and how fully as capable of recognizing the greatness of men or the more blatant generalities of political gabble as the Democratic patriots and statesmen like Mr. D. Y—[N. O. Pesyune.

Washington specials says that Senators Ames and Gov. Powers, of Mississippi, are going to stump the State for Greeley and Brown.—[Ex.

DEATH OF ROBERT L. E. BULWER

LONDON, May 27.—The death of Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, an English diplomatist, brother of the novelist, was born in 1804. He has been employed in missions to Vienna, the Hague, and Brussels. In 1830 he became a member of Parliament from Wilton. From 1834 to 1837 he represented Marylebone. From 1837 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid and from 1843 to 1848, was sent as envoy to Washington in 1849, and created Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1858 he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople. Among his published works are "France: Social, Literary and Political," "Historical Characters," "Life of Talleyrand," "Palmerston and Canning" (2 vols, 1868), and several other works.—[N. Y. Evening Mail.

The Grant papers are trying very hard to convince Senator Schurz that his ambitious Kansas friends are not backing the Presidential campaign. Schurz's friends say that "he cannot see it" though.

The entire accuracy of the "always accurate" New York Herald is made more manifest when it quotes from the railroad sam. The police force might as well be disbanded, if no protection is afforded the people from the attacks of cutlasses and cutthroats.

It would seem from the above that they have some "Ku-klux" in Philadelphia as well as "away down South."

The following inscription is on a tombstone in San Diego, California: "This year I started to the west, to meet my brethren who had gone before; there I expected to have joined them in a comparatively barren scalp deserves the hearty thanks of the obliged party. All honor, therefore, to Professor R. T. Lewis, for, unquestionably, his renowned HATHAIRON accomplishes the object. Gentlemen whose whiskers are shy of making a demonstration on the lower confines of whose moustaches disclose those "magnificent distances" for which they were originally designed, and who will find the HAIR PRESERVER the most wonderful encourager of thrown development that has come to hand.

Both sexes are advised to use it, as, by all odds, it is the best article for improving the growth and beauty of the hair, keeping it from falling, from scurf and dandruff, preventing it from becoming harsh, dry and gray—giving it a rich and nourishing oil sight, and I was somewhat surprised to learn that Toilet Chemistry has ever evolved fr m the vegetable kingdom.

jel sod1w6s

A Dead Delusion.

—The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by pouring nutritious and watery stuff, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At least it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though its very reality be urged by the fact that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulant from the w ak, in the assumption that they will only intoxicate one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil as an assistant to the moon in her brightest hour.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd theory. Patients are now made to revive it, but to vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that what appetite they may must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them fo.kiest viands to eat, or the most nutritious wine they may be imposed upon in this way once, but the impossition soon becomes apparent. The stomach, nerveless, consumed, fe ced up, and decline to be urged a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the powers of nature are invigorated, and they go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels are regulated, the liver invigorated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time. Such a preparation must be invaluable.

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jel sod1w6s

Dischor's Lightning Fly-Killer
brings them off and comes down speedily every time. Sold by dealers everywhere.
apth dlm sod&wtm

HOME MANUFACTORY
OF
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, SCROLL SAWING, WOOD TURNING, BLIND & SASH RAILING, NEWELPOSTS, BALUSTERS
Orders executed with dispatch by entirely new Machinery. Shop on Conti street, near Water. Lumber is kept on hand.
my 19 dly&wly
WM. MCDONALD.

Dischor's Lightning Fly-Killer
brings them off and comes down speedily every time. Sold by dealers everywhere.
apth dlm sod&wtm

HOME MANUFACTORY
OF
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, SCROLL SAWING, WOOD TURNING, BLIND & SASH RAILING, NEWELPOSTS, BALUSTERS
Orders executed with dispatch by entirely new Machinery. Shop on Conti street, near Water. Lumber is kept on hand.
my 19 dly&wly
WM. MCDONALD.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Just received, a large and well selected assortment and for sale at low prices, French and American
WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,
SILVER and PLATED WARE
Full and Half SETTS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BREASTPINS, RINGS, Shirt and Sleeve BUTTONS, Children's BAR-HOOP and COLORED GOODS, WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired under the care of P. THOMA, Watch and Jewelry Repairer for the last seven years in Vicksburg, Miss. Orders, New Orleans, La., Jewelry made to order and neatly repaired.
A. POFTZ & CO.
my 19 dly&wly

Wat

Mayor's Court.—June 7.—Mayor Parker, presiding.

...and steven, on the charge of being business without a license, compiled and was dismissed.

Thomas A. Kearney, white, arraigned on charge of making an assault upon A. Semple Mobley with intent to kill, was required to give a $1000 bond to appear at the City Court.

Morgan Foster, white, drunk and disorderly in a barber shop, was fined $10 or ten days.

Robert C. Collins, white, for disorderly conduct was fined $10 or ten days.

Cara Nash, negro, arrested as a vagrant, was remanded to prison to be kept until the captain of the Starlight takes him away.

Paul Taylor, negro, arrested for not obeying a nuisance, but having complied with the law, was discharged.

Dennis Franklin and Linda Franklin, negroes, were arrested for disorderly conduct, decision in the case being reserved.

James Flanagan, negro, arrested as a vagrant, was fined $10 or fifteen days.

Alexander Joseph, negro, was arrested upon the charge of maltreating animals, and fined $5 or five days.

Cemetery Influence on the Weather.

A Washington paper stated recently that the impression prevails among scientists there that the coming comet is the same of the late dry spell of weather which has been felt so severely all the late autumn. It such a drought is one of the first fruits of the coming meteor we might well dread the harvest of distress and blight it sure to be. But the idea of cemetery influence on the atmosphere is hardly be entertained by scientific men. The fact has been well stated by a long series of observations that these eccentric visitants do not affect sufficient heat to effect the most sensitive mercurial thermometer yet constructed; and from that it would seem to follow that the popular notions of their meteorologic agency have no foundation. So far, however from occasioning long dry spells, the flashing train has been popularly regarded as the angury of a bountiful harvest and vintage. The comet of 1811 was supposed to have been the cause of the prolific and abundant crops which were almost universal in the Old and New Worlds. Even now in the latter it is not uncommon to hear of the appearance of a comet, and wines have sometimes been sold as a high figure, under the fancy of some influence produced by the fall of a favorite comet. It is said by close observers that other comets of later years have apparently had some physical influence in producing fine agricultural yields, and it may be the explanation with the wonderful powers of analysis, may, ere long, enable physicists to settle the long-agitated problem of the constitution and influence of these vast nebulous streams.

Let Mississippi Speak with one Voice.

It has not escaped our attention that several staunch Mississippi Democratic journals have expressed their preference for a straight nomination at Baltimore.

The DeSoto Times, Lake Herald, Oxford Falcon, Brookhaven Citizen, Natchez Courier, Newton Ledger, Southern States, and last, but not least, the Branson Republican (slightly) are that way. The rest, comparing about forty, are in favor of co-operating with the Liberals on the Cincinnati terms.

The differences of opinion, in our own State, should be reconciled by referring them to a common arbiter. And hence the necessity of resolutions in the State Convention, defining the policy of the straight-out party, so that she will speak with all the moral influence of a united people in the National Convention. And to make the delegation effective, it should begin in the county meetings. Let the people speak in their primaries so that the voice of the Convention will be their echo.—[Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

☞ The Courrier des Etats Unis wisely counsels its confreres of the French Press to be led carefully with American topics, for fear of most ridiculous blunders, and then gives extracts from the columns of recent papers what it calls a course of history and geography. The Figaro speaks of Mr. Greeley as "the historian friend, for many years, of Mr. Jefferson Davis." L'Evenement thinks that in America "public opinion accords to genius a rank that in England is only granted to an old nobility," and that the chances of Mr. Greeley are good, because "he is not an unpopular aristocrat like Mr. Adams." The Monitour speaks of a "banker broker" in New York, and l'Ecair of Miss Nellie Grant as "one of the most highly educated ladies in Europe," and gives the "American Princess" the credit of writing anonymously for many of the magazines, and gravely affords us the further information that she is to marry an Italian, son of one of the richest manufacturers of Venice who now occupies a seat in "the American Parliament."—[Baltimore Gazette.

☞ Commodore Maury, the distinguished savan, is in St. Louis attending the National Agricultural Convention in session there. "His design," says the Republican, is to further another and most important purpose. He is convinced that it is possible by an extended and uniform system of observation da the weather and the crops, to predict with tolerable certainty the kind of season to be expected, and thus to be able to exercise in advance what will be the market price of any given agricultural product. To carry out this idea it is proposed to secure the co-operation of the Governments of both Europe and America, interchanging the results of meteorological observations and crop reports, and ascertaining the true condition of the growing crops, as well as those harvested. Thus the probable value of any product for the year might be approximated with tolerable accuracy."—[Picayune.

☞ The National Agricultural Congress, recently held in St. Louis, recommended that crop reports should be added to the weather reports of the Signal Service Bureau. If such a system could be established with any degree of accuracy, it would undoubtedly be of benefit to the community, if the expense attending a service necessarily so widely extended would not be too great. But what the country needs more than this, is that some means should be devised whereby the very gratifyingly successful reports of the weather and of the storm areas now given by the bureau could reach the farming population on the morning on which they are issued. It might not be possible to affect this in the more sparsely settled States, yet, in many portions of the country, as good authority as Maury is confident it can be done.—[Baltimore Gazette.

National Editors' and Printers' Convention.

Hon. Horace Greeley and Hon. B. Gratz Brown having been nominated for President and Vice President, the one a printer by profession, and journalist of long experience, the other the founder of one of the most influential Western journals and many identified with the Western press for many years, we think the compliment due not to the parties, who demand a public recognition, and we therefore suggest a National Convention of Printers and Editors, to be held at St. Louis, July 4, 1872, to ratify the nominations, and suitably express an appreciation of the tribute thus paid to the greatest power in existence.

What say our cotemporaries to the proposition, time and place?—[Fulton Telegraph.

Why should not the "Third Estate" speak?

☞ August Belmont and the capitalists of Wall Street, on one flank of the Democratic line, and B. F. Butler and the State of South Carolina on the other, moving in widely different grounds on which to enter in the coming struggle, and whilst with the former it is a matter of almost indifference who wins, whether if they do not really, in their hearts favor the re-nomination of Grant and Grantism; with the latter, it is a matter of life and death, the very existence of the present dynasty.—[State of Enterprise.

COMMERCIAL.

Mobile DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, June 22, 1872.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The condition of our market has been nearly identical with that of the preceding week, no distinctive novelty of special note having occurred in the general business. In cotton there has been a steady feeling, as will be seen by an inspection of our daily reports, but business has been confined to light samples and absence of decisive offerings, since having reached only about 100 bales. For full particulars, which are carefully stated, we invite the attention of our readers to the different tables and remarks under the proper headings. The weather has been clear and warm, generally summer-like.

We take the following extracts from the report of the Committee on Inforum Ion and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, embodying the substance of letters they have received from the agents in the interior, in answer to their interrogatories regarding the growing crop:

ALABAMA.

Of this State, the average of the estimates sent to us, there has been an increase of 10 to 12 per cent. in the acreage planted in cotton, and a decrease in that devoted to corn. Whether suspicious, or correspondents speak of the spring having been cold, rains about 20 inches.

Low Middlings	20@20¾c
Good Ordinary	19@19¾c

Transit—Very light demand, with supply also very limited. Sales about 100 bales at following quotations, those above Good Ordinary being nearly nominal:

Good Ordinary	20@20¾
Low Middling	21
Middling	22

Receipts—Moderate. Prospects nearly of the lower grades. Market generally supplied with good cottons, which are nominal. Sales about 200 bales.

Ordinary	21
Good Ordinary	22
Low Middling	23
Middling	24

Transit—Demand limited. No good cottons offering; for which quotations are nominal. Sales about 200 bales.

Ordinary	21
Good Ordinary	22
Low Middling	23
Middling	24

Panic—Moderate demand. Market easier under unfavorable New York advices. Sales about 100 bales.

Ordinary	21
Good Ordinary	22
Low Middling	23¼
Middling	24¼

COTTON STATEMENT—PORT OF MOBILE.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1871	bales	5,411
Received this week	"	677
Received previously	"	201,000
	"	207,077
Exported this week	"	2,949
Exported previously	"	203,599
	"	206,641
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	"	4,343

Receipts of Cotton.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the Rivers and Railroads since 1st September to date:

By the Alabama River	1872.	1871
By the Tombigbee River	4,404	20,210
By the Mobile & Ohio Railroad	31,97	51,000
By the M. & O. Railroad	16	12,621
By the Mobile & Girard	2,969	5,97
From New Orleans	2,969	5,00
M. & G. R. Railroad	1,000	1,000
Total	53,373	97,07

EXPORTS OF COTTON FOR

Week Ending June 7, 1872.

New York—per Fall Freight Line	1666
Baltimore—per Steamer Penn'a Fri Line	21
Philadelphia—do do	51
Boston—do do	79
New Orleans—per Railroad	1168
	1919

Weekly Cotton Statement.

Imports of Rio Coffee since 1st Sept., 1871, to date of last report	54,914
Sales since last report	566
Sales previously reported	54,350—54,92
Stock on hand June 7	9,9
Ordinary	10@11
Fair	12@13
Prime	13@13¾

Stock this day in first hands.

Crawford, Wash, Sam & Co. 3,338

Demand good and market strong at quotations.

Latest Telegraph Markets.

LONDON, June 7—Noon — Consols 92¾ for money.

PARIS, June 7—Noon—Rentes 73f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—Noon—Cotton opened steady—Uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾ @ 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Receipts of the week 94,000; including 54,000 American. Futures opened steady—June delivery 11 5-32d; July delivery 11 5-32d; August delivery 11 5-32d.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—Afternoon—Cotton sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Futures closed quiet—June delivery 11 5-32d; July delivery 11 5-32d; August delivery 11 5-32d.

LONDON, June 7—Noon—Cotton nominal; Middling Orleans 12¼d; Fair Orleans 13d; Good Ordinary 11¾d; Low Middling 11¼d; Middling 11¾d; Good Fair Dhollerah 9¾d; Good Middling Dhollerah 9¼d; Fair Bengal 8¾d; Middling Bengal 8¼d; Fair Pernam 13¾d; Middling Pernam 13¼d; Fair Egyptian 15¾d; Middling Egyptian 15¼d; Fair Madras 9¾d; Middling Madras 9¼d; Fair Smyrna 9¾d; Middling Smyrna 9¼d; Fair Brazil 13¾d; Middling Brazil 13¼d; Fair Peruvian 13¾d; Middling Peruvian 13¼d; Fair Scinde 9¾d; Middling Scinde 9¼d; Fair Japan 13¾d; Middling Japan 13¼d; Fair Egyptian 15¾d; Middling Egyptian 15¼d; Fair Madras 9¾d; Middling Madras 9¼d; Fair Smyrna 9¾d; Middling Smyrna 9¼d; Fair Brazil 13¾d; Middling Brazil 13¼d; Fair Peruvian 13¾d; Middling Peruvian 13¼d; Fair Scinde 9¾d; Middling Scinde 9¼d; Fair Japan 13¾d; Middling Japan 13¼d.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—Evening—Cotton sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Futures closed quiet—June delivery 11 5-32d; July delivery 11 5-32d; August delivery 11 5-32d.

NEW YORK, June 7—Noon—Cotton nominal; Middling uplands 19¾c; Middling Orleans 20c; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross receipts 2,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales; stock 200,000 bales; consolidated net receipts 5,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,000; consolidated net receipts 5,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,000; consolidated net receipts 5,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,000

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Political Notes.

The Canton (Miss.) Mail, says of the Northern Democracy:

If Mr. Voorhees, and some of that class, who now talk so bravely about never giving up the ship, and coming out with a "straight ont," Democratic flag, before the Baltimore convention, will only stand firm, and refuse to accept any offers of alliance from the Liberal Republicans—if these stickers for principle had evinced the same spirit at Cincinnati, when the Greeley ship was launched, we should not have been compelled to say that the Democratic party will stand where it has always been found, by the constitutional compact—the rights of the States—the liberties of the people. And if Mr. Greeley shall be elected to the Presidency by Democratic votes, and prove false to the principles and hopes of the people who place him there, the Democracy will turn their lances against his breast, and drive him from power, as fiend is about to be—and the execration of his countrymen.

—Memphis Appeal.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WOE.—The mongrels in the South Carolina Legislature recently passed a law imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment upon "all pastors of corporate churches" who should publish banns. But South Carolina, after a great deal of trouble, had to give in, and then to pass a marriage act of her own. Mr. Abbott sir years longer; and, finally Vance had to give in too, and ask to be relieved. So we find all this practical nonsense came to naught. A man may have his door-step too low, by slips of getting inside of it erect; but if the insist, on principle, on going into his house on full length, because it was the business of his carpenter to give the door sufficient elevation, his head will suffer for it. He must accommodate himself to circumstances until he can have the reseiling alterations made.—Mason (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger.

The Jacksonville Union has the following: One of the finest lots of pine apples ever shipped to this city arrived here on Saturday evening last, from Cedar Keys. They were raised by Capt. Pinder, of South Florida, and we are informed that the plantation will produce over 200,000 this season. This is a good illustration of the productive qualities of Florida, and fully contradicts the statement that pine apples cannot be grown profitably North of latitude 26 or even 28. Capt. Pinder has about ten acres of land planted, from which he expects to raise 50,000 to 200,000 pine apples.

The Columbus (Ga.,) Sun says: Seven years ago every cotton mill in Columbus was burned to the ground. Since then we have put up five mills, whose average consumption is 24 bales of cotton per day. Thus for since September 1st, they have taken 6,124 bales. There is not one dollar of Northern or foreign capital invested in them. The manufacturing power continues, and there is a prospect of another large mill being completed next year. Columbus is doing her part in attaining Southern independence.

The five ladies who left the Japanese embassy, at the suggestion of their American hostess, recently consented to be lured up town to do with the Washington treaty is to save it.

London is talking of salt water baths by bringing sea water through a forty-five mile tunnel.—Ex.

C. M. Hamilton, ex-carpet bag member of Congress from Florida, will carpet bag to California. And may the devil be with him.

HARRY BASSETT AND LONGFELLOW.—The fine offer made by the Prospect Park Association to the owners of these two horses for a race over their track for a $10,000 purse, each of two miles and a half, has fallen through. Mr. Harper has declined to accept the offer for a race or engagement at Long Branch.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The Derby ladies of late about two hundred miles in width and twenty or thirty feet deep has been constantly flowing by the door and looks very pretty and talks very sensibly about the political situation.—Cleveland Herald.

"A tunnel about six hundred yards long, has been commenced near Geneva, to utilize the fall of the Rhone at Bellegarde. About a third of the water of the river will be diverted into the valley of the Valserine, yielding ten thousand horse power, or as much as that of Longth.

John Bull is rejoicing. The London crew beat the Atalantas easily, last Monday, in the international boat race, coming in twenty lengths ahead. The English crew took the lead at the start, kept it, and increased it to the end. The Americans made some gallant and desperate spurts but became exhausted and before the race was half over their case was hopeless.

EXPENSE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—We are informed, says the American Republican of Tuesday, that the Central Railroad Company has purchased the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad. This purchase gives to the Central the control of very important connecting lines. The road is in running order from Eufaula to Clayton, Alabama, a distance of twenty-one miles. Clayton is now the terminus of the Southwestern Railroad of Eufaula, the first trip to that point having been made on Sunday last.—Savannah News.

The Vicksburg has not purchased the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad. The Southwestern road has purchased the Eufaula and Clayton branch which simply gives it a controlling interest and nothing more.—Eufaula News.

PATENT NOTICE.—It has been decided by a New Jersey court that legal notices required by law to be printed in a paper published in the county where the process of law is to be executed, may be printed in a paper with patent outside printed outside the county. It has also been decided that such papers are not entitled to the benefits of the provision of the postoffice law which allows papers to be sent free to any part of the country in which they are published.

The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company has leased the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for ninety years, with the privilege of perpetual renewal. They are to pay the bonds of the company at maturity and interest on the stockholders five per cent. for 1872, six per cent for 1873, and seven per cent each year thereafter.

The Fall Mall Gazette thinks the worst thing to do with the Washington treaty

General News.

Vance got his disabilities removed the last day of the session, but it was too late to get back his seat in the Senate. This shows the importance of beginning things at the right end. "The North Carolinians insisted that it was improper to pay any attention to these unconstitutional disqualifications, and Vance thought the same. But North Carolina, after a great deal of trouble, had to give in, and then to pass a marriage act of her own. Mr. Abbott sir years longer; and, finally Vance had to give in too, and ask to be relieved. So we find all this practical nonsense came to naught. A man may have his door-step too low, by slips of getting inside of it erect; but if he insists, on principle, on going into his house on full length, because it was the business of his carpenter to give the door sufficient elevation, his head will suffer for it. He must accommodate himself to circumstances until he can have the reseiling alterations made.—Mason (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger.

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The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Louisiana Politics.

It would take a score of Philadelphia lawyers to unravel the many labyrinth in which the politics of our neighboring State is involved. Few persons, even in the midst of its windings, agree in all the details of the situation, or in the result which may be reached in the impending struggle. How then shall we, with all the advantages of knowledge and observation we possess, undertake to enlighten our readers upon the subject? Without venturing upon such a task, however, we may notice some of the salient points in the Louisiana troubles which serve to invest the subject some here, with deep interest, and perhaps awaken just cause of alarm for the ultimate result.

And first there is the straight Republican or Grant party, consisting of a few hundred carpet-baggers, scallawags, customhouse toadies and dependents; together with the entire negro population, each bound, to vote for Grant, at the bidding of their masters. This formidable party has for its organ the National Republican newspaper and the Pizayune—the first, steady, consistent and able; the latter everything by turns and nothing long, changing its shapes with Protean facility, and like the kaleidescope, its colors with every turn of the instrument.

The next division comprises the entire white population of the State, with the trifling exceptions named. And just here the interest centers. The great division, embracing all the brains, all the respectability and all the property of the State, and holding its destiny in their hands, is divided into parties and factions, who seem to be as much opposed to each other, as they are to the united Grant party. First, there is the straight Democracy, embracing the great mass of the body of which the Bee is the organ. Next the Liberal Republicans with such of the Democrats as sympathize with them. They are for Greeley and Brown, and are represented by the Times, an able, dignified and influential paper. The next is a small segment of the Republican party, which has sloughed off from the Grant party, following the lead of Gov. Warmoth, whose organ is the New Orleans Republican. This small body is the only Grant convention last week and tendered the nomination for Governor to Warmoth, which he declined in a dignified letter. If that letter may be construed as declining the nomination from *any other body*, it will greatly simplify the solution of present complications. Then, there is a small body of men who entertain the childish idea at such a time as this, that a party may be organized, devoted to State reform, pure and simple, outside of, and apart from the Presidential contest. These verdant philosophers, have the advantage of a scheme which scarcely rises to the dignity of respectable nonsense, find an advocate just where they ought to find one, in the versatile Pizayune. These are the leading divisions and factions of the great Conservative party in Louisiana, though there are still some of minor importance, not necessary to mention.

The question now is, how is this powerful body of Conservatives to be combined so as to present a united front against the consolidated negro and Grant party? And the question becomes one of fearful importance from the fact that the negro vote outnumbers that of the white; and the blacks are reveling in the prospect of obtaining possession of the State by the election of an entire negro government, both executive and legislative. The Bee argues that the blacks have the numbers to accomplish this; and in view of the unity of their organization, that paper is very despondent. The Times and others are more hopeful, nay confident, that a thorough union will avert the calamity and restore the government to the rightful control of the whites.

It is not to be denied that the great obstacle in the way of union is, that the dictates of patriotism are overborne by greed for office. We have a private letter before us from New Orleans declaring that this is the prevailing curse—the cancer, which is eating out the vitals of the Conservative element. The writer says that the nominations of the late Democratic Convention are "an outrage and an insult"—the result of "corrupt and insatiable greed." Is not such a spectacle as shocking as humiliating!

But we are not hopeless of our neighbor. The prospect of a united opposition, on the success of State, on the horrors of anarchy, the disruption of society and the destruction of all property values, which must result from rule, are working to that end. We think the common danger, so imminent and so awful, is producing a pause. They see the gulf yawning before them. Trickled to the heart, as the multitude was by the Pentecostal sermon of Peter, they are looking each other in the face, and asking each other with alarm and anxiety, "men and brethren, what shall we do?" The question is asked none too soon. Upon its answer will depend the deliverance of a noble State from woes unspeakable and calamities which defy all "word-painting."

☞ It is reported that Henry Wilson, late shoemaker, is not an *ultra* man. He ought not to be. He should remember the old motto: *Ne ultra crepidam.*

That Treaty.

The treaty business between Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan begins to be a bore. The commissioners, referees, arbitrators, or whatever they are officially termed, met at Geneva last Saturday, took their places with all due state and solemnity, and invited the parties to pitch in. Strange to say, it appears from the reports that the American side was ready with a big brief while the Britisher was not, and asked further time. Mr. Grant and Mr. Fish seem to have had the better of the first passes with Gladstone and Granville, but whether they will keep it or not, is another question. It may turn out to be like the late boat race on the Thames, in which the Yankee started very "brash," and made throughout two strokes per minute more than their Britt. English competitors; but came out, nevertheless, far in the rear—so far that it is not likely they will soon repeat the silly experiment of going 3000 miles to be beaten so badly by the "blasted Britishers."

First-Rate Argument.

A writer in the Tuly number of the "Atlantic Monthly," (of which Advanced Democrat was sent to a portion of the press,) gives, as a reason for supporting Grant for re-election, that "his relations are now all comfortably provided for." There might be some comfort in that thought, but for the fact that there is yet an unadjusted balance of wife's relations, and friends' relations, and relations of people who have given gifts, and relations of people that have voted votes, and relations of every sort and size—all to be provided for yet. The line is long enough to stretch "to the crack of doom," and then leave a longer line yet unprovided for.

Exact Status of the Cotton Tax Bill.

In response to many enquiries upon the subject from parties both North and South who are interested in the bill, the Washington Republican says it is still pending in the Ways and Means Committee, and will be reported by them early in the December session. Both Houses have been committed in a direct manner to its passage, and particularly to the unconstitutionality of the tax. The defeat of the Morrill amendment to the deficiency bill was the first indication of the feeling in favor of the proposition to refund. The great bulk of the cases brought before the Court of Claims are cotton claims, and the fight against the amendment was made directly in the interest of the cotton producing class. The next, or second and most conclusive evidence of the feeling in the premises, is to be found in the fact that the amendment to the omnibus bill prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from collecting the two cents per pound on *cotton judgments* obtained before the Court of Claims, was passed by the almost unanimous vote of both Houses, both political parties accepting and committing themselves to the position originally taken by Mr. Dawes and others when the tax was first imposed, that it was not constitutional.

Gen. Wade Hampton.

The Jackson, Miss., Clarion says: It is remarkable with what unanimity the real heroes of the war on the Southern side, now that fighting is over, have accepted the outstretched hand of fraternity which has been extended to them from the North by the Liberal movement in the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Among these heroes—and the peer of the bravest and best—is Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. As Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of the Democracy of South Carolina, he has issued an address which declares as follows:

The National Democratic Convention will be forced either to place its own candidates in the field, or to give its support—open or implied—to those of the Cincinnati Convention. The South cannot, must not, accept the latter alternative, and if we wish to make our support of the Liberal movement of any avail, we should use every legitimate means in our power to secure the endorsement of the nominees of the Liberal Republican party.

☞ Robert Browning has written and published a new volume of poems, the chief of which is entitled "Fifine at the Fair." When we get through "The Ring and the Book"—has anybody ever yet got through it?—we hope to be able to get some spare six months or so, to bestow upon "Fifine"—if it is not more than half a million of lines in length.

The reader will have to keep a dictionary at hand—or, perhaps, to buy a new one—unless he knows already what is meant by a "bistre-length of neck," "almandines of glass," and a good many other queer things, too hard for the comprehension of common folks, like ourselves.

☞ We learn from the Wilmington, N. C., journals of the 15th, the following facts regarding the cotton crop in the States of North and South Carolina: The acreage put in cotton has been slightly increased over last year, probably to the amount of ten per cent., certainly not as high as twelve per cent. If the present month should prove dry and hot to the end, the crop will be a very promising one.

☞ The Irish agricultural returns for 1871 show a general decrease of grain acreage and production, and though there was a considerable increase of acreage in potatoes the product was largely deficient.

The Question of Races.

It is very apparent from the present outlook, that the negro vote will go solidly for Grant. We have from the first looked for nothing else. We have seen so many instances in the past of the thorough mental enslavement of the blacks; we have witnessed so much of patient submission by them to the tyranny of their carpet-bag masters, that the negro vote has not entered into our calculations in estimating election results. Some hopeful gentlemen further north, acting on the very natural idea that the negro being free, will prefer a life-long friend to the man who declared that if he supposed he was fighting to free the negro he would sheathe his sword and retire from the fight—such persons, we say, have hoped, rather than expected, that a large proportion of the black vote might be cast for Mr. Greeley. The hope is a visionary one, and had better be discarded. The distinction of race is kept up with a fostering care worthy of a better cause. At the Grant ratification meeting held here ten days since, this was apparent. Indeed it was the salient feature of the meeting which was composed almost exclusively of blacks. The orators assured the gaping listeners that Gen. Grant had stricken the iron shackles from their limbs, and that to him they were indebted for their liberty and the most precious privilege which freemen can enjoy—the right to vote for whom they pleased according to the dictates of their own consciences! The deluded creatures, who have never yet known what it was to vote except as they were ordered by their negro masters, responded with huzzas of delight.

So it is elsewhere, and pre-eminently in Louisiana. To-day a Republican State Convention is being held at Baton Rouge, for the nomination of State officers and Congressman at large. Encouraged by the customhouse faction in New Orleans, the body will be composed mainly of negroes, and it is expected that their nominations will all be of their own color. It is a masterly stroke of policy on the part of Grant's henchmen to secure the unbroken negro vote. They will, of course, support the black ticket, for what care they for the horrors of a war of races which must ensue from black supremacy in such a state.

It follows that as our colored fellow citizens have determined to draw the line of race between us and them we must accept the situation; and if the consequences prove disastrous to them in the end, upon their heads alone will the responsibility rest.

Gen. Carl Shurz.

"The straight-out Democratic," "fire and tow," "survive or perish" Bourbons, and the Grant claquers, have been employing for some time past to mislead the people, and especially the Germans, regarding the present attitude of this eminent statesman toward the Cincinnati Liberal Convention, by representing him as being opposed to Greeley and Brown as the standard bearers of the Liberal party, and in favor of the renomination of Grant, when such is not the fact, as will be seen by a perusal of the following dispatch from St. Louis to the Courier-Journal:

CARL SCHURZ SPEAKS VERY PLAINLY.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Republican to-morrow will contain the following, being the exact language suggested by Mr. Schurz in response to the proposed New York committation: "The meeting of gentlemen opposed to the re-election of General Grant, which according to a dispatch published yesterday, will be held at New York on the 26th of this month, is to be comprised of gentlemen representing all the different shades of the opposition, and not as has been suggested in some quarters, of men unfavorable to Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. Its purpose is to unite all the elements of the opposition for common action. The list of the signers of the invitation, as given in the dispatch, can hardly have been complete, as we have been informed on reliable authority that the use of the name of Senator Shurz was obtained only upon the understanding that the invitation should be signed also by some other gentlemen who are to be friendly to Mr. Greeley and distinctly representing the Cincinnati nominees, and should be addressed to prominent men known to be of the same way of thinking."

The Republican further states that the assumption which has gone out from the East that because Mr. Schurz was disappointed in the result of the Cincinnati nominations he will not support Mr. Greeley, is very far from being true. We have no doubt whatever that the Senator, should no opportunity be embraced before, will in the strongest manner possible attack the ring of the Tammany Democracy in New York on the 26th. The meeting in New York certain that the only candidates for President before the people next November will be Greeley and Grant.

We believe Senator Schurz shows his usual good judgment and wisdom by pursuing his present line of conduct—having no faith in the integrity of purpose of the leaders and wire pullers of the National Democracy, he prefers waiting until he has some substantial evidence of their sincerity in wishing success to the Reform movement and the defeat of all rings and cliques, before *unconditionally* committing himself, knowing that the strongest argument used by the "straight out Democratic," "fire and tow," "survive or perish," Bourbons, and their Grant allies is based upon the supposition that the Reform movement is a failure before it is fairly inaugurated, and if such magnitude as to warrant the belief in the Democrats being able to achieve a victory *solitary* and *alone*, the which he does not intend they shall do.

☞ The Corydon Republican says Grant and Wilson are "working men." That is why we object to them. They are working men, and women too, to death, in order to pay the taxes of the Radical party.

Reports of Debates in Congress.

A full history of the art of reporting the proceedings of deliberative bodies, and more especially as it has been practised in Congress, would be an interesting chapter in our annals. But to make such a history complete and lend it additional interest, he who undertakes it must of necessity go back at least a century, to the British House of Commons, where the system of reporting debates began, and from whence we have derived it. The art of phonography, or *verbatim reporting*, is a necessary auxiliary to liberty in a free representative government. When honestly conducted, the sittings and doings of legislators, their performance as well as neglect of duty, are faithfully transmitted to their constituents. Nothing escapes the practised eye or ear of the reporter, and therefore, as the watchman who brings the responsibility of the representative home to the constituent from day to day, so that the one may see the other as in a glass, the trusty reporter should be regarded as a public benefactor.

For about thirty years past the proceedings and debates in both houses of Congress have been reported and published at the expense of government. Each house employs a reporter-in-chief and a competent number of assistants, who are held responsible to their employers for the accuracy of their work. The Globe newspaper is paid for publishing the reports daily. Prior to 1840, or thereabouts, the business of reporting was in the hands of the Washington newspaper proprietors who employed their own reporters and published sketches or verbatim reports just as other items of news. Each party press, of course, published, more or less fully, such debates and passages at arms, &c., as possessed party interest or significance. But on the whole there was no want of substantial fidelity in the reports. Still the course of the independent press failed to give satisfaction to members of Congress, as indeed it ever had, and as in fact any system of reporting which adheres to truth and fidelity, ever will. As the personnel of Congress is made up of wise men, fools, statesmen, demagogues and blockheads, the same may be predicated of their number, color and consistency may be guessed at but cannot be told.

The congressional clamor resulted in the adoption of the present system which brought the whole business of reporting under the direct supervision and control of Congress. The strong argument employed in support of the change was, that the government would thereby secure full, impartial, verbatim reports. It was insisted on that these results could, would, and should be realized; and we fully thought of tampering with the reports when written out, either by suppression or injection, was denounced in audacious language as the highest degree criminal, he who undertakes it must expect to be visited with the pains and penalties of high treason. Ever a year or two these reasonable expectations were realized. The reports were a faithful reflex of the proceedings and debates in both bodies. But very soon it was found that fidelity was just what was not wanted." The truth when reported presented the great mass of the members in colors that did not look well on paper. They were like the Paddy who was on trial for murder, and whose counsel, in the form of a speech, commanded for his client, *nothing but justice*. You remember the rest. Paddy, alarmed for the result of the demand, pulled the counsel's coat-tail, and whispering in his ear, said, for God's sake "don't ask for justice, for if I get that I shall surely be hanged." So with our Congressional Solons. In many instances they refuse to insist on verbatim reports. But when reduced to practice, when our honorable blockheads and demagogues found themselves transferred to paper, then the real colors stood out in such repulsive aspect, that all sorts of tampering, suppressing and injecting became necessary and were resorted to by by common consent.

And now, after near thirty years experience, our congressional reports have degenerated, till they have become the grossest caricatures of the truth. Speeches, replies, rejoinders and surrejoinders are published as actually delivered, which were never uttered. Other such productions are injected into the proceedings in formal leave asked. Personalities, accusations, allegations are suppressed or inserted utterly regardless of truth and fact. In short, the proceedings when written out, and before going to the printer, are open to the manipulation of any unprincipled thief or demagogue who rejoices in the privilege of spending M. C. to his name. And all this clear, sham and fraud is paid for out of the National Treasury!

It is fortunate for the country that this monstrous corruption and abuse is in great measure counteracted by the daily New York press, whose fair and full reports, furnished by their own special reporters, present faithful daily pictures of the doings and misdoings in our illustrious national bear-garden. We trust that the time is fast approaching when Horace Greeley will reach to and include this gigantic abuse, this corruption and corrupting system, this mammoth lie, which exhibits to the country not what is, but what is not done and said in the halls of Congress. Abolish the system. Leave the reports to newspaper competition. The public will be satisfied with the truth. They will be satisfied with nothing else. A laudable rivalry and competition on the part of the press will beget it, and the popular demand will be satisfied. It is so in England, where government has nothing to do with the reports of Parliamentary proceedings. The papers, and especially the Times, report them in full, and no one questions their accuracy, nor does any M. P. ever presume to pervert or tamper with the truth.

Alabama Press Convention.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser and Mail, 20th inst.]

This Convention met in the rooms of the Board of Trade, in the city of Montgomery, Tuesday the 18th day of June, 1872.

On motion of R. H. Henly, of the Birmingham Sun, S. J. Saffold, of the Selma Daily Times, was called to the chair and J. M. Richards of the Opelika Locomotive was requested to act as secretary.

Upon motion the representative of the Alabama Press present, were requested to come forward and enroll their names. The following names were enrolled:

W. W. Screws, Montgomery Advertiser; R. A. Mosely, Jr., Talladega News and Our Mountain Home; R. H. Henly, Birmingham Sun; Thos. D. Osborne, semi-weekly Statesman; New Era; Epps Thurston, Opelika Congregational Methodist; J. E. Roberts, Opelika Locomotive; R. C. Meredith, Evergreen Observer; Mrs. E. H. Mosely, Jr., Oxford Chronicle; J. R. Thaxton, Jacksonville Republican; E. R. Grant, Jacksonville Republican; J. M. Macon, Rafaula Times; Sidney Herbert, their limbs, and that to him they were indebted for their liberty and the most precious privilege which freemen can enjoy—the right to vote for whom they pleased according to the dictates of their own consciences! The deluded creatures, who have never yet known what it was to vote except as they were ordered by their negro masters, responded with huzzas of delight.

So it is elsewhere, and pre-eminently in Louisiana. To-day a Republican State Convention is being held at Baton Rouge, for the nomination of State officers and Congressman at large. Encouraged by the customhouse faction in New Orleans, the body will be composed mainly of negroes, and it is expected that their nominations will all be of their own color. It is a masterly stroke of policy on the part of Grant's henchmen to secure the unbroken negro vote. They will, of course, support the black ticket, for what care they for the horrors of a war of races which must ensue from black supremacy in such a state.

It follows that as our colored fellow citizens have determined to draw the line of race between us and them we must accept the situation; and if the consequences prove disastrous to them in the end, upon their heads alone will the responsibility rest.

Gen. Carl Shurz.

"The straight-out Democratic," "fire and tow," "survive or perish" Bourbons, and the Grant claquers, have been employing for some time past to mislead the people, and especially the Germans, regarding the present attitude of this eminent statesman toward the Liberal Convention, by representing him as being opposed to Greeley and Brown as the standard bearers of the Liberal party, and in favor of the renomination of Grant, when such is not the fact, as will be seen by a perusal of the following dispatch from St. Louis to the Courier-Journal:

CARL SCHURZ SPEAKS VERY PLAINLY.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Republican to-morrow will contain the following, being the exact language suggested by Mr. Schurz in response to the proposed New York committation: "The meeting of gentlemen opposed to the re-election of General Grant, which according to a dispatch published yesterday, will be held at New York on the 26th of this month, is to be comprised of gentlemen representing all the different shades of the opposition, and not as has been suggested in some quarters, of men unfavorable to Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. Its purpose is to unite all the elements of the opposition for common action. The list of the signers of the invitation, as given in the dispatch, can hardly have been complete, as we have been informed on reliable authority that the use of the name of Senator Shurz was obtained only upon the understanding that the invitation should be signed also by some other gentlemen who are to be friendly to Mr. Greeley and distinctly representing the Cincinnati nominees, and should be addressed to prominent men known to be of the same way of thinking."

The Republican further states that the assumption which has gone out from the East that because Mr. Schurz was disappointed in the result of the Cincinnati nominations he will not support Mr. Greeley, is very far from being true. We have no doubt whatever that the Senator, should no opportunity be embraced before, will in the strongest manner possible attack the ring of the Tammany Democracy in New York on the 26th. The meeting in New York certain that the only candidates for President before the people next November will be Greeley and Grant.

We believe Senator Schurz shows his usual good judgment and wisdom by pursuing his present line of conduct—having no faith in the integrity of purpose of the leaders and wire pullers of the National Democracy, he prefers waiting until he has some substantial evidence of their sincerity in wishing success to the Reform movement and the defeat of all rings and cliques, before *unconditionally* committing himself, knowing that the strongest argument used by the "straight out Democratic," "fire and tow," "survive or perish," Bourbons, and their Grant allies is based upon the supposition that the Reform movement is a failure before it is fairly inaugurated, and if such magnitude as to warrant the belief in the Democrats being able to achieve a victory *solitary* and *alone*, the which he does not intend they shall do.

☞ The Corydon Republican says Grant and Wilson are "working men." That is why we object to them. They are working men, and women too, to death, in order to pay the taxes of the Radical party.

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17.—Rev. Norman McLeod, the well known author, is dead, aged 60.

LONDON, June 17.—The town of Warrington, in Lancashire, was visited by a destructive conflagration last night. Extensive cotton mills were partially destroyed. Loss one hundred thousand pounds.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons Gladstone, in reply to inquiries about the proceedings at Geneva, replied that the report that a summary of the British argument on the Alabama claims had been presented was incorrect. Great Britain had made application to the arbitrators for an adjournment, doing so, relying on Secretary Fish's dispatch. It was possible the arbitrators might not come to a decision on this day's sitting, hence it might not be courteous to make a full statement.

LONDON, June 19.—A special from Geneva to the London papers says resolute efforts are being made to settle the tariff and differences which have arisen between the English and American governments in connection with the Alabama claims arbitration.

The decline in the price of Erie Railroad shares has caused the failure of several dealers.

LONDON, June 19.—A special from Madrid says that the state of Spain is alarming. There are bands of thousands of Republicans in Andalusia since the Conservatives proposed the dictatorship of Serrano with absolute powers for spending money and suspending the Constitution. The Conservatives are enraged at the rejection of their proposals by the King, and say that the last attempt at forming a conservative ministry under Amadeus has been tried. A radical ministry and then the deluge, excelsior Serranois journals. It is said that Serrano has left for England in disgust, and that Sagasta has left for France. The Radicals are now arming the population of the towns.

LONDON, June 20.—The Regatta at Hefly in the Thames took place to-day in the contest for Diamond challenge sculls. The first heat won by Goldie, of the Cambridge boat crew; the second heat was won by E. Smith, Atalanta boat club of New York, who defeated Chillingsworth of the Wykeham club by only one length. Smith was enthusiastically cheered by the spectators for his victory over Chillingsworth. The decisive heat will be contested to-morrow by Smith and Goldie.

ITALY.

ROME, June 17.—The 20th anniversary of the accession of Pope Pius Ninth to the Pontifical Chair, was celebrated in this city yesterday in a becoming manner by the faithful. Four thousand persons, representing all nations, proceeded to the Vatican and presented a congratulatory address to His Holiness, who, upon appearing before his visitors, was greeted with loud cheers.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, deploring the persistence in the movement of the law suppressing convents in Italy as a violation of international law. He says the constant encroachments on the rights of the church by the government of Italy violate morality and justice, and only a regard for its highest interests prevents the head of the church from taking strong action. A conflict between the Holy See and the Italian government is inevitable, and reconciliation is impossible. The Pope cannot submit to such usurpations, and requests Antonelli to protest against them to foreign powers.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 18.—Twelve hundred miners at and near Dortmerud, Westphalia, suddenly struck.

BERLIN, June 19.—The bill prohibiting Jesuits passed its third reading in the Reichstag—181 to 93. Minister Delbruck closed the session of the Reichstag this afternoon. An official dispatch from Port-Au-Prince reports that on the 11th instant the Germans and Spaniards at Venezuela and Gozatte took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by the German merchants. There was no blood shed.

BERLIN, June 19.—The North German Gazette, in a leading article hints that Germany will shake her influence felt in the election of the next Pope.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA June 19.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day and adjourned until the 26th instant. It is expected that intelligence will be received by that date which will prove favorable to a settlement of the differences.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 20.—It is reported on creditable authority that the revolutionary chief leading Escobedo's army to permanently hold Monterey, have proposed terms of surrender.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 20.—Via Havana.—The German fleet arrived at this port to-day. The commander reports that the fleet bombarded Port-Au-Prince for several hours, and boarded and captured the Haytien fleet. These acts were committed in consequence of the Haytien Government having refused to pay the indemnity due to the Germans for interfering with their commerce and levying forced loans during the revolution. The Haytien Government paid the German commander 15,000 dollars on account of the claim, and the fleet then withdrew. Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Dacia, nothing has been heard of her since May 25th.

☞ The Augusta, Georgia, Constitutionalist advertises for a good compositor.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is a brief synopsis of the arm and foot motion of the present cotton crop, which will appear in the June report of the Department of Agriculture: An increase of the area is reported in every State. A very small proportion of county returns show a decrease of acreage. Planting was generally retarded by a protracted season of drouth, and fields that were planted late occasioned some trouble in obtaining perfect stands, but the recent rains and renewed efforts in replanting have finally secured stands of average completeness. The per centage of increase in area, last year's crop being the basis of comparison, is as follows: North Carolina 16, South Carolina 9, Georgia 12, Florida 10, Alabama 11, Mississippi 10, Louisiana 11, Texas 18, Arkansas 16, Tennessee 12. The average increase throughout the cotton states will approximate 12 per cent. Texas has naturally made the largest relative increase, not only having enjoyed a favorable season for planting, but also during the past year having received accessions of immigrants who are cotton planters. The condition of the plant throughout the cotton section is very nearly a full average. Separating the States, the former stand a little below an average, and the latter a little full up to the standard of fair condition. The drouth which prevailed in April and the first half of May delayed the growth, and the cold nights in the more Northern belt had a further unfavorable effect. The abundant rains and genial temperature which followed have invigorated and advanced the plant to a healthy growth, and present the condition of cotton in the several States, one hundred standing for an average: North Carolina 96, South Carolina 92, Georgia 93, Florida 95, Alabama 100, Mississippi 99, Louisiana 94, Texas 100, Arkansas 98, Tennessee 101.

The largest number of men at the cotton works refused to resume labor today unless the time was reduced from ten to eight hours and compensation increased from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars a day. The superintendent of the company refused to accede to their demands, explaining as a reason that its contracts were based on the wages here before paid the strikers.

Three hundred men are employed in one of the gas-tube stores and are idle to-day, waiting to hear from laborers at other points, thus indicating a general strike.

The House of Delegates have unanimously passed a bill constituting eight hours a day's work and two dollars a day's pay for laborers on work under control of the District Government.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The tobacco manufacturers who have been storing large quantities of tobacco in warehouse houses since the 6th of June, the day when the new revenue law went into effect, are astonished at the decision of Commissioner Douglas that tobacco put in bond and withdrawn and will be drawn for consumption must pay the present tax of 32 cents per pound. The Commissioner says the wording of the law is to that effect, and that only the tobacco in bond on that day is entitled to be withdrawn at only 24 cents per pound. Telegrams and letters in large numbers were yesterday received from merchants in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, asking if there is not some mistake. Mr. Douglas replied that there is no discretion in the matter, and the parties aggrieved must appeal to Congress for relief.

Leaders of tobacco dealers are under the impression that after July 1st they will be entitled to a rebate of one-eighth of the old tax of 32 cents and the new tax of 20 cents on all tobacco in their possession. Commissioner Douglas is preparing a letter to the effect that such applications are inadmissible, and no such provision is made in the new law.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The National Theatre, on Pennsylvania avenue, Miss Saville, closed to-night the most successful season in the annals of the institution.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day Grant, Fish and Creswell were present. The other departments were represented by subordinates.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President reappointed Jas. Nimo, jr., Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

The Cabinet merely routine.

On and after July 1st, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, except at the factory, is required to have on hand only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of five dollars per annum without regard to the amount of his annual sales. This provision does not affect those annual sales do not exceed a hundred dollars is repealed by the new law.

The Treasury Department is in answer to numerous inquiries, has decided that on and after the 1st day of July next, and until October, tea and coffee produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported into the United States from ports west thereof, will not be charged with the discriminating duty of ten per cent. now collected on the importations of the character, but by the third section of the new tariff law this duty will be compound on and after October 1st, 1872, on said articles.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Postmaster-General appointed the following special agents at large for the post-office department: Edgar Selege, James McDowell, L. S. Pinkerton, John H. Popp, George D. Carrow, Jos. W. Holden, of North Carolina; George L. Van Horsen, A. R. Lelb, R. G. Stevens.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Surgeon Harvey E. Brown was appointed under the resolution of Congress to investigate and report upon quarantine regulations at the southern and Gulf ports during the yellow fever.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The situation at Geneva, which excites much comment, is as follows: Up to Saturday last Great Britain had moved side by side with the United States in the business affairs at Geneva, but while performing the judgment of that tribunal, he stated there were two existing grounds on which claims of this character must at present be rejected by accounting and disbursing officers, and therefore advised the appointment general that this class of claims cannot be paid until, 1st, Congress shall have made an appropriation for that purpose; and 2d, until Congress shall have repealed the provisions in the joint resolution of March 2d, 1867, which makes it unlawful for any officer of the United States government to pay any account, claims or demands of this character.

The President has appointed ex-Congressman Wm. T. Clark postmaster at Galveston, Texas, vice McKee suspended under the tenure of office act.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—At a meeting of the Federal Council of the Internationals, held yesterday, it was announced that the Chicago and Newark Councils would adhere to the New York Federal Council and reject the London Council. A resolution denouncing the London Council passed unanimously. A proposition was made to adopt a new flag in place of the blood red flag.

NEW YORK, June 17.—James M. Ashley, of Ohio, stated to-day that Carl Schurz will certainly support Greeley in case of his nomination at Baltimore.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 18.—An excursion party of forty Southern editors, from the principal cities of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States, arrived this afternoon and were quartered at the Rathburn House. They were received by the authorities after supper at the hotel, and shown the principal points in the city in carriages, including a drive to and through Eldridge Park. In the evening there was general public reception at the parlors of the Rathburn House, a serenade by La Franck's band and a banquet to the members of the Press-Association.

NEW YORK, June 18.—South American letters state that Prop Acasiz received a grand reception in Chile and Peru. The Professor says the success of his expedition has been far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Herald's special from Geneva, 17th, says the English are resolute for an eight months adjournment, and the indications are that if this is not granted they will withdraw from the arbitration. This the American will not consent to, though a further adjournment might be accepted. Very little was transacted before the Board to-day besides the announcement of Mr. Davis of the non-receipt of instructions from his government.

BUFFALO, June 19.—The excursion party of Southern Editors arrived this evening, and are the guests of the Buffalo Press. After a collation at the Buffalo club rooms, they proceeded to Niagara Falls. An extensive programme had been laid out for their entertainment to-day, but by some unforeseen derangement of their programme the excursionists did not arrive.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Herald special from Geneva, 18th, says another meeting had been passed by the agents and counsel of the two contracting powers. From an early hour this morning they have been engaged in a long consultation. Last night the American counsel gave a pleasant exersions, with an early start this morning, but at a late hour both sides received important dispatches which caused the postponement of trips. Shortly before ten o'clock Mr. Roundell Palmer visited Mr. Evarts, and repeated the visit at a late hour this afternoon. Counsel had a long conversation at each visit. Although the nature of the dispatches could not be learned, it is believed that the Alabama claims will be further discussed to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Vessels from West Indian, Mexican, Central and South American ports, after July first, will be quarantined.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 19.—The Regular Democratic Convention of Minnesota is in session here. There is every indication of the indorsement of the Greeley and Brown ticket.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Democratic State Convention met to select delegates to the National Convention. Montgomery Blair, ex-Gov. Philip Thomas, ex-State Treasurer Robt A. Fowler, and J. Lee Knott were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention. The convention then took a recess.

MONTGOMERY, June 19.—The Democratic State Convention is the largest ever held. It will nominate a straight State ticket and Congressmen at large, and leave the electoral ticket open for consultation and co-operation with the Liberal Republicans. The feeling is largely for Greeley and Brown. Resolutions will be reported to-morrow. No nominations yet.

BATON ROUGE, June 19.—The Grant Republican State Convention met to-day. T. T. Allcyn was elected temporary chairman. The election is regarded as a test favoring Kellogg's nomination for Governor. A credential committee was appointed, and adjourned till seven P. M.

The Pinchback republican convention re-assembled here. A committee on platform was appointed, instructed to include a declaration favoring the election of Brown. Adjourned till seven P. M. The impression prevails that the convention will not fuse, but both nominate State tickets, that Kellogg will be the nominee of one and Lynch of the Convention finishes up to-night it will have to sit up all night.

The Ku-klux Law in Alabama.

Grant's Ku-klux law is grinding away its terrors in Alabama. We see that the following sentences have been pronounced: Neit Hawkins, ten years in the Albany, New York Penitentiary; R. J. Vaughn, one year and $5,000 fine; J. D. Young, ten years and $5,000 fine; Reuben Young, seven years and $2,000.

Let those who prefer the tender mercies of Grant's rule cling to it; but for us we shall hail longingly relief from such oppressive tyranny, even though it should come through the Liberal Republicans.

If a Democratic nomination cannot give us freedom, God forbid that we should be mad enough to reject it because it comes through the instrumentality of a Davis, whom our straight friends can support, or a Greeley whom the other Democrats can support.—[Atlanta Constitution.

☞ It is pretty generally conceded that one of President Grant's military family creates Adam Badeau-dom.

of Georgia, J. H. Bromley of the Hartford Post, Horace White of the Chicago Tribune, Ex-Governor Randolph of New Jersey, J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, Atkinson of Massachusetts, David A. Wells, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Waterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Hiram Barney of New York, Senator Rice of Arkansas, Wm. M. Grosevenor, Chas. Tilton, an outside delegate; Governor Walker of Virginia, and Senator Stockton of New Jersey.

General Cox was called to the chair, and stated the object of the conference was to be a fusion of the elements opposed to Grant. Senator Trumbull then rose. He said that he, while not fully endorsing the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, they, the Liberal Republicans, had gone so far that retreat was impossible. If a man of acknowledged reputation could be found into the field he, Trumbull, would support him, but under the existing state of affairs he saw no option but to support Greeley. Brief remarks were made by several others and the conference adjourned at six to meet again in the evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHARLESTON, June 17.—A steamer of three hundred tons, fully manned and armed, appeared off Georgetown on the 14th, giving her name as the Pioneer of the Grant navy. Lieutenant J. Augustus Chaumaux came ashore and sent dispatches North, and left for New York to-day. A special to-night reports that she is the Panola.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Democrat of this morning publishes crop dispatches from over one hundred points in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, which represent that the winter wheat is very poor. A large amount has been plowled under and replanted with spring wheat. Unless the remainder will yield only from one-third to half a crop there is very little old wheat on hand.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The U. S. Court in this city has given the government against Fowler, Hill & Williams, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for three hundred thousand dollars, being the amount of tax and penalty sued for as fraudulently withheld from the government by the defendants when distilling spirits. The case against David Gibson, one of the defendants, was dismissed.

TORONTO, CANADA, June 20.—Phebe Campbell was hanged to-day for the murder of her husband. She was composed. Her neck was broken and she died instantly.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and recommend action which will secure the delegates to Baltimore from this State to leave the delegates to Baltimore uninstructed as to candidates.

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—The delegates to Baltimore organized this evening. The question in issue unanimously is Greeley.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 20.—The convention adopted resolutions that the Cincinnati platform is satisfactory, and heartily expressed the true democratic idea upon the issues involved in the campaign. They heartily endorse the same and the nominees of the convention.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met to-day. It is respectly attended.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The daily meeting of the strikers is adjourned to Sunday P. M., when a mass meeting occurs.

RICHMOND, VA., June 20.—The bodies of the Confederate soldiers, disinterred at Gettysburg recently, were brought here and interred in Hollywood Cemetery this evening amid the most impressive and solemn funeral ceremonies. The procession was two miles long. Governor Walker and staff, Virginia Regiment, Richmond Howitzers, assisted to consult with General Augur regarding this invasion, and the latter is reported to have telegraphed for two more regiments of cavalry to report immediately. At points threatened by the raiders, Judge Hubbel says there is no doubt in the minds of well informed persons that a raid was made by the Indians. Many settlers are leaving their homes. It is believed that the Kiowas were the ones of the raid, assisted by the Apaches and others.

There was no quorum at the Oekmulgee Council up to

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Consistency.

The Memphis Appeal says: There are Democrats who refuse to aid in supporting Greeley, and thereby help to cleanse the Augean stable and to substitute civil for military rule, because, if they should wish to preserve their consistency! There is no time for talking about consistency when the liberties of the people are imperiled. It is inconsistent for a rebel who went into the rebellion to secure his rights in the Territories, to acquiesce in the three constitutional amendments, and in view of the disasters and changes of the last twelve years, men should not be punctilious about preserving their consistency. We should not overlook consistency of motive in our vain endeavors to preserve a consistency in *action*. Since the close of the war the main efforts of the Democratic party have been to improve the condition of the South, by restoring to that unfortunate section the invaluable right of self-government. In this effort the Democratic party has had the sympathy and assistance of very many conservative citizens outside of its pale, and this sympathy, aided by the professions of Democrats everywhere, has at last resulted in the Cincinnati movement. And hence the question now comes home to every Democrat—what is my *consistent* duty in reference to this movement? Leaving out the issues which the war settled, does not the present condition of the South and the policy from which that condition resulted constitute the objective point on which the Democracy of to-day should direct its entire force! On the answer to this latter question the preservation or destruction of your "consistency" depends. For, no matter what your previous record or present fertility of resources, you cannot dodge this issue, as the people of the South, goaded by actual necessity, have determined that the issue shall be tried without further delay, and woe to the politician, be he one of politicians that shall answer this determination by an appeal to party consistency, when they know, or ought to know, that true consistency demands the immediate rescue of the South. If, through any false motive, the Democratic party fails to recognize the importance of this issue, and consequently permits itself to be "sidetracked" on some minor issue, it will forfeit all claim on the Southern States, thereby losing its last and only chance for regaining national supremacy. The "courage of opinion" is a grand attribute in any man's character. But there are few men who possess this attribute in so eminent a degree as to enable them to battle long and and always with a hopeless minority, when they are confident, almost constantly, that according to our theory of government, "the people are always right." Dying in the "last ditch" is grand in imagination, and may do to cap the climax of a "brilliant effort," but then, it is not cool, sidered sensible, and for this reason, doubtless, many who recommend this peculiar style of magnanimity are very careful not to try the experiment themselves. With the vast majority of men success is the true criterion of merit, and hence it follows, with the same majority, that the absence of success denotes the absence of merit. A patriot is never inconsistent in accepting the best attainable means to secure honest and incorruptible government. We should not care what men have been—what they are now is the important question. We will co-operate with those who are opposed to the reelection of Mr. Grant, because we believe him to be a dangerous man to the liberties of the country, and in another term would be likely to subvert them entirely! Partisan as Mr. Greeley has been, eccentric as he is in some particulars, wrong as we may believe him, yet we regard him as a lover of free men, yet a man who knows and accepts the principles of republican government, would resist a military despotism, and put a stop to the stealing, the perjury, and the general corruption of this vile administration. If we cannot elect a better man, and are really sincere in our efforts to restore peace, and to crush out despotism, we would be inconsistent with our duty and professions did we refuse to support Horace Greeley.

Ex-Governor A. B. Moore.

The name of this old, faithful, honored, and favorite citizen and public servant, is most fittingly suggested, in a communication which we publish, as most worthy of being favorably recommended, for deserved recognition, by the State Convention to assemble in the 13th inst. If Governor Moore can be induced to accept the nomination for Commissioner of Industrial Resources, no name could be presented by the Convention, which would receive from the people, a more unanimous endorsement.

The Meaning of the Movement.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It suits the purpose of the faction which has reduced the science of government to a system of plottising offices among professional partisans, to represent the Liberal movement as nothing but the agitation of disappointed place-hunters. But we must do the Grant leaders the justice to say that we believe they know better. So great political movement was ever carried through by office-holders or office-seekers; it is because Liberal Republicanism represents a vital idea and proposes a grand practical work that it makes such progress every day and carries such alarm into the opposite camp. It has been the misfortune of the United States for a generation past that our political parties were divided by geographical lines. While slavery was the great problem of the country this was inevitable. While war lasted and while the consequences of the war were still unsettled, the same necessity for sectional divisions was still felt. But with the disappearance of old quarrels there is no longer an excuse for old heartburnings and animosities. There is no longer any reason why some millions of people on one side of an imaginary line should range themselves in hostility to millions of their brethren on the other. So long as this sectionalism prevails, there can be no thorough reform of the administrative abuses which have grown up under its influence.

The chief significance of the Liberal movement is its protest against the continuance of what was once a necessary evil but is now a mischievous anachronism. It sees that the time has come to substitute people of all sections in an effort for the public good. As Montgomery Blair well pointed out, in his letter to the New York meeting, it is time our politics cast off the old ruts, and bids us forget the differences of North and South and the hatreds which we imagined we had buried seven years ago. And the partisans of the old school, bound in their petty prejudices and clinging to the crumbling landmarks of the past, must see that a party organized, as this is, to embrace the whole country and enlist the aid of patriots of every State, pursuing an enlightened policy, and dignified by the loftiest objects, cannot triumph over all opposition, and give a new aspect to the politics of the country. It will unite in one harmonious whole the real lovers of pure and responsible government. It will draw away the attention or the people from petty squabbles over the past, and fix it upon the live issues of the present—respect for laws and constitutions, purity in the administration of public affairs, the abolition of corrupt patronage, and the restoration of peace, harmony, and self-government to the Southern States. A movement like this cannot be met by an appeal to the old sectional jealousies. It means nothing less than the destruction of worn-out party machinery, and the reconstruction-lets at last are beginning to find that out.

[2]The Prentiss (Miss.) Recorder of the 15th says, "while we are very liberal in conceding honesty of purpose to those whose opinion differs from ours, we cannot consent to be classed as the extreme voice of the true people of the land, calls them to do it.

No more of that, neighbor! The character and number of the men who have made up their minds to vote directly or indirectly in this manner should stop that sort of thing.

Don't think to make it a question of party fealty. There are too many against you for that, whom you will need if your policy should be adopted, and whose aid cannot be had by vilifying and ostracizing them.

Stick to the arguments.

A Lie.

The basest of lies, is the lie of malice, which on a misapprehended or perverted truth. The Editor of the Mobile Tribune, before the Ward meetings were held, in private conversations with gentlemen whom he referred as friends, did express his intention to attend the meeting within his own ward, and a desire to be appointed one of the delegates to the State Convention. In the same breath he expressed his regret that his treatment by the Central Council which appointed delegates to the last State Convention, and in the confident belief that the will of the people in reference to great interests of State would control the appointment of delegates to the approaching convention. When he found that local rivalries were to be made to absorb the attention of the people, and that general principles were to receive but small consideration, he did not attend any ward meeting, and did not express any wish to be appointed a delegate. He knew that the determination announced in the Tribune, not only, not to advocate the claims of any man to nomination for a State office, but not to permit himself to receive the vote which would exclude his name from the lists of those who hold authority to decide the appointments.

Now of what interest is all this to the public? And yet this matter, trifling and unimportant as it is, was not made the basis of a lie, without a motive.

Subjects Not Citizens.

We observe that the learned Judge of the District Court of the United States, in his charge to the Jury in the case of the Elmore County Pioneers, uses a phrase which very plainly marks the tendency of the Times. He says:

> The crime described by these statutes is what the law calls a conspiracy, which Mr. Bishop defines as "the corrupt agreeing together of two or more persons to do, by concerted action, something unlawful, either as a criminal or civil act." That the purpose of the statutes to which I have called your attention, the courts of the United States have no jurisdiction over such an offence. These courts being without common law jurisdiction, are confined to such matters as are cognizable by them under an act of Congress. When such an act has been passed the national courts are clothed, invested with power and authority in the given case, to enforce the punishment of the offence conferred by the express words of the constitution itself. I deem it proper that briefly I should call to your attention the statutes of the United States which are applicable to the case, and why I suppose they do not, in the present state of the law, confer upon the national courts jurisdiction over such an offence.

Heretofore, in the whole history of the people of the United States, until since the late war and the desperate efforts of the Radical party to establish a secular military centralized power on the ruins of the Republic, no Historian, nor Judge, nor Executive, nor Legislator, nor Editor, nor Politician, nor Public writer of any description ever presumed to speak, or indeed thought of speaking, of the people of the United States as *subjects* of the National Government. On the other hand they were called *citizens* and were described as the authors and masters of the Government. All public officers were spoken of as the *servants* of the people. Now Grant and the Radical Congress are our "Rulers" and we are their subjects! To speak of the people of the United States as the "subjects" of the "National Government" is an expression unworthy the lips of a high judicial officer, and false to the spirit of true freedom in this country.

—[Advertiser and Mail.

What Choice?

Much is being said and written, on the necessity of preserving the unity of the party of the Democratic party. It is very reasonable for those who through party machinery have perfect control of primary meetings of the people, and through them of the delegates to nominating conventions to object to any independent movement which shall restore to to the people the exercise of their rights to select their own agents. To the earnest masses who have at heart no selfish and dishonest purpose, but who feel that a great work must be done to render possible the restoration of integrity, capacity and economy to the administration of the government, the disruption of the corrupt rings and cliques which have brought the country to its present debased condition, will be hailed as the precursor of pure and better days. They see in the great Liberal reform movement, a power before which corruption must come to an end, unless despotic governmental power is brought to its support. The sophomoreal appeals of ring orators, and the venal press fulminations against the disruptions of party, will be but little heeded, now that the people are aroused to the perils which threaten the country. Whilst the effort is being made to divert the South from the true issue, and to prevent a hearty co-operation in a movement which will restore to her every right now enjoyed by, or to be won for the more favored States, the Democrats and Liberals of the ruling section are rapidly becoming of one accord not only in their support of the Cincinnati nominees, but as to the principles of the new nation. The Democracy of New York declared, "we recognize the changes in the *nature* and *constitution* of the government" and endorsed the Cincinnati platform. Elsewhere in our columns will be found the platforms adopted by the Democracy of the two great Western States, Indiana and Missouri. Let all Southern men who may yet entertain a doubt of the Liberal movement being deserving of their support, compare these utterances of the Northern and Western Democracy with those of the Cincinnati Convention and Mr. Greeley's reputation, and, we think, his doubts will be removed, if they were doubts of his judgment and not of his prejudices.

The State Convention.

In the recent appointment of delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party, we fear that the most vital and important objects which the State have been somewhat obscured by real ill behalf of the claims of individuals to State offices. It is a matter of comparatively little importance, which one of several gentlemen—all of irreproachable character, patriotic principles, and superior talents, should be selected as candidate for the offices of governor, auditor, representatives in Congress from the State at large, and other positions to be filled in the approaching elections. On the other hand, it is a question of paramount interest and importance, whether Ulysses Grant shall be re-elected President of the United States, or not, and what is the best means of averting so dire a calamity as his re-election would be.

And yet it was evident to the most superficial observer that the former of these propositions excited more interest in the primary meetings of this city and in the nominating County Convention, than did the great issue involved in the latter.

It is not creditable to us that this should be so. It argues but little instruction derived from the stern lessons of the last eleven years that the little rivalry for official station between claimants equally worthy, at least differing only in degree of worthiness, should overshadow our interest in vital questions involving the welfare of our own generation and the peace of posterity.

It will be in the power of the State Convention, which is to meet this week, to rectify in a measure this error by declaring that the grave and serious matters requiring its immediate action. We earnestly hope that no rivalry of interests between conservatives and liberals will be allowed to divert the interest of the convention from this grave and imperative duty. Let all such minor matters be pretermitted for the present. Let the Convention appoint delegates to Baltimore, with such instructions as it may see fit to give them, and let the delegates be unpledged politicians, but men possessed of the confidence of the people, and as far removed as possible from the influence of the intrigues that will inevitably be put in operation in that body.

This work done, and well done, will be enough for the present. It is better, for various reasons, that the candidates of the Democratic and Conservative party for State offices should not now be nominated. Let the Montgomery Convention appoint a committee to call a State Convention at the proper time to make the nominations for State offices, and to appoint Electors for the Federal Presidency; and let the time be so early next fall as to occur until after full development of the the political situation.

There are not merely our own views, but those of well informed men of every diversity of opinion upon either question of the day. By carrying them out, the Convention which is to meet to-morrow will not only avoid all dangerous delicacy, and at best unprofitable task, but will win universal respect for its wisdom and moderation.

[2]"It is believed, and greatly to be hoped that the Democratic Convention, to be held at Baltimore, will make no nomination for President and Vice President. From what can be gathered, we believe that the Democracy throughout the country are uniting on Greeley. The people are getting ahead of their leaders," and the masses that vote, or a very plain intimation that Southern Democrats, Whigs and all others of liberal views, who support the Cincinnati platform, have lost their senses and need a set of guardians, to meet at Baltimore, when then and there will be decided what is best for them.

Now, Mr. Editor, as one of those who has never as yet, in life, exercised any other political privilege than that of voting, I respectfully decline such a guardianship, and moreover, as matters stand at present, (although I am a Democrat,) intend voting for Greeley and Brown, and simply for the reason that I believe that is the only ticket that will defeat Grant, which I think the whole South should do its utmost to defeat.

Grant is the man who received at Appomattox Courthouse, the sword of our beloved old General, Robert E. Lee. On the faith of a soldier he promised him honorable conditions, and their names were affixed to the articles of capitulation that brought the Confederates and Yankees together for the first time in four years, without deadly conflict of arms. Has Grant kept the honor or faith of a soldier in that capitulation? The soldier having failed, can we not better trust the man whom his own soldiers have so fully proven? The Liberal Republicans invite the Democracy, and all lovers of good government, to unite with them, upon a platform, to which there can be no objection, in a mighty effort to defeat Grant. If the Democracy act wisely and join in this Liberal movement, Greeley will be most triumphantly elected; if not, the election of Grant is sure. Why be such fools and bonered fools—The choice for the next President of the United States, is between Greeley and Grant, Whom will the people choose?—Tuscaloosa Times.

[2]"The Washington Patriot of June 11th says: Hon. Joseph H. Sloss, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, delivered a speech in the House on the 20th of May in the debate on the passage of the Ku-Klux bill, an extract from which we make below:

> Direful and injurious legislation and constant partisan agitation have almost paralyzed our industries and made bankrupt our people. Common sense and a common interest will teach every one that this state of things cannot last much longer without the total ruin of the people of the South. In the name and in behalf of the people of Alabama I utter a solemn protest against the passage of an act calculated to destroy liberty and blasted a nation which will infringe upon their rights as American citizens. I claim upon their rights as American citizens. I claim under the Constitution and the laws I claim by which the Constitution and the laws I claim to exist alike. There is no justification for such acts, nor any apology for them. The State of Alabama will compare favorably in the faithful execution of the laws with any in the Union. The people are behind none other in the honest discharge of every obligation to the State and of the United States.

These are words of sober earnestness. They are the utterances of a true, patriot who is just man, and, bearing testimony directly to the false and slanderous allegations made by Radical whippers-in and Congressional committees of investigation. Testimony from such a man outweighs all the evidence collected by Mr. Scott from the unknown, pliant, and purchased witnesses he called before his Ku-Klux Committee.

If the people of the North will not regard the solemn statements made to them by the men of character from the South, it is time for us to stop. I intend voting for Greeley and Brown, and simply for the reason that I believe that is the only ticket that will defeat Grant, which I think the whole South should do its utmost to defeat.

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The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Busted.

In the worst period of the worst reign of the Stuarts, there flourished in England a celebrated Judge—George, Lord Jeffreys. He was a very remarkable man and had a remarkable career. He was Chief Justice of the King's Bench at the age of thirty-five, Lord Chancellor at thirty-seven, and died at forty, but in this brief period of judicial authority he won immortality—an immortality of infamy. His name has been handed down for nearly two hundred years, and will continue to be handed down as long as history shall last, along with those of Rantzatius, Caligula, Henry the Eighth, Haynau, Bessa Butler, and other eminent monsters—illustrious evil-doers, to whose conspicuous positions the world, in general accord in its judgment of minor criminals, awards a degree of execration greater perhaps than they deserve.

In those worst days of the worst administration that has ever ruffled the brow of human people, the people of Alabama have in our midst an other distinguished occupant of the bench, and his name is Richard Busted. It would, perhaps, be a task as onerous as it would be unprofitable to compare the career of Busted as far as it has already with that of Jeffreys, and we therefore in the most agreeable gentleman, more thoughtful of his friends than himself. Judge Reavis was the favorite of clemency—the friend of the poor and the distressed. In his amiable and beautiful nature there was no room for cruelty. He gathers up the fragments of his whose service they have respectively acquired their reputation, and to compare the reign of James the Second with that of Ulysses Grant.

But yet there are some parallelisms in the cases of Jeffreys and of Busted, so striking that it may be instructive to notice them. The account given by the historian of the character and of the early professional training of Jeffreys might answer almost as well the purposes of the future biographer of Busted, by the substitution of the "Tombs" of New York for the "Old Bailey" of London. Here is what Macaulay says of the English Judge:

> His was a man of quick parts, but coarse parts, not constitutionally prone to insolence and to the angry passions. When just enough provocation to call these into activity into practice at the Old Bailey bar, it was where a prisoner knave always used to insult the bench. Here, during many years, his chief business was to examine the witnesses for the crown, to sift every word that could be used against the prisoner, to detect every lie that could be fastened on him, and to make the most of every point which the counsel for the prisoner might make. He was therefore invested with power and authority in the given case, to enforce the punishment of the offence conferred by the express words of the constitution itself. I deem it proper that briefly I should call to your attention the statutes of the United States which are applicable to the case, and why I suppose they do not, in the present state of the law, confer upon the national courts jurisdiction over such an offence.

Again: those who appreciate the ready, facetious, the genial talent—of a low order, it is true, but talent nevertheless—of the whilom bar, and "man," whose name has been handed down to fame, will know how he can pass "from grave to gay"—that is, from the belching, brow-beating austerity of the criminal judge, when presiding in court, to the social, jolly, and jocose companion, when in his cups—such men will not fail to recognize such touches as these in the following sketch from which we have already quoted:

> His enemies could not deny that he possessed some qualities of a great judge. His legal knowledge, indeed, was merely such as he had picked up in pandering to one very ignoble kind. But he had in a large measure the intellectual faculties which are necessary to constitute a first-rate lawyer. He was quick to apprehend, tenacious to remember, and expert to arrange. His command of language was copious and ready, and, though he often talked himself into the grossest blunders, he had, when he chose, a certain power of saying things in a plausible way. His voice was naturally fine, and he had, by practice, acquired the art of managing it well. His impudence and his animal spirits were indefatigable. Every scruple, every emotion of shame, every fear of the consequences which might follow from the indulgence of his propensities, he had long since stifled. His hideous visage, naturally strong and coarse, had become, by habitual indulgence, the worst that was ever seen in a human creature. Nature had set her mark on him, and he had set his mark on himself. His hair was scanty and turned prematurely gray. His face was bloated, and had a disgusting tinge between the red and the purple. His corpulence, constantly increasing, gave to his person a hideously disproportioned appearance, especially as he generally contrived to be present at the Sessions in the hottest days of summer, dressed in his full judicial robes. Even in that season of profligacy he was known as a frequenter of taverns, and a coarse and noisy tippler. His laugh was the most odious that was ever heard in a civilized country. His dialect was that of the lowest rabble of London. His education had been so scanty that he was constantly betraying his ignorance of things which the most idle lounger about the Inns of Court knew. His brutality was sometimes such as seemed hardly compatible with sanity. But his parts were quick, and, in spite of his constitutional and habitual drunkenness, never failed him in the hour of need.

Busted, is as Jeffreys was, zealous in behalf of the master that feeds and maintains him. Both talk loudly of "loyalty." The loyalty of the Englishman, it is true, was of a nobler sort. *His* master was, personally, a very commonplace Tyrant, but he was the representative of a long line of illustrious princes and of a legitimately acquired authority. Our Alabama judge renders his allegiance to a power wielded by a *parvenu* incumbent, who represents nothing under heaven but himself and his own usurpation and rapacity.

In one respect there is a wide difference between the two cases. The "Bloody Assizes," by which Jeffreys acquired his chief distinction, were held immediately after Monmouth's rebellion. They had their cause—if it be an excuse—of hot blood, of the feeling of resentment for a great danger just averted. They had the same excuse, and the only excuse, that can be pleaded in palliation of the murder of Wirz and that of Mrs. Surratt. But Busted, after seven years of peace—seven years of exultant oppression on one hand and quiet submission on the other—at a period when the child, unborn at the close of our late war, is now learning at school to read its history, as that of a thing of the far past—at this late period Judge Busted keeps the sword of his judicial vengeance flaming and gleaming in our poor, conquered faces, and feeds the flame of sectional vindictiveness with fuel cut from fields where the twig has grown into the tree since they were the scene of battle. He surrounds his court with bayonets. He twits the Governor of Alabama with the fact of subjugation, brandishes in his face "the conquering sword of government power," and insultingly insinuates the suspicion of some "renewed effort of treason or rebellion"—all on account of a mere respectful claim, in behalf of and the whole of Jefferson, Shelby and other counties destined to be one great city! But go on brave Shelledians, we will buy our bayonets and you shall not build your walls and plant your towers.

On the 6th inst., St. John's Episcopal Church in Eufaula was opened by Rev. R. H. Wilmer, Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama, assisted by P. A. Fitts, Rev. Telfair Hodgson, Rev. G. H. Hunt, Rev. J. P. Smith, Rev. C. T. Stringfellow and Dr. Quintard. The services was very solemn and impressive, and a large congregation was in attendance. On the Sunday following, Bishop Wilmer confirmed thirteen candidates. —[Birmingham Herald.

SOME CORN.—Since the 18th of May last, Dr. R. J. Weeks has received at his grain depots in Eufaula and Montgomery 58,476 bushels corn, and has already sold and put on board cars 51,000 bushels. This is a mistake of the printer; in yesterday's issue, we were made to say Dr. Weeks received on a single bill of lading, on the 1st inst., 881,928 bushels. We were responsible for the figures, on the proof sheet; but the error was not corrected. And, again, we wrote 32,000 bushels, and the printer put in *pounds*. Well, such blunders will occur sometimes, and in the course of fifteen years in the printing business has satisfied us that "exquis" don't do a bit of good.—Eufaula Journal.

SETTLED.—Col. Lane, President of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, came down on the night before last, and squared the accounts with the Chewalla Railroad Co. So that question is at last definitely settled, and with all the friends of the road, to the satisfaction of all.—[Ib.

We suggested a week or two since, that Col. Lane should select for Eufaula he organized, and on favorable evenings, in front, meet for practices and for the amusement of the poor caught-away-from-home Confederates who congregate there. We don't know how the suggestion was received, but we see, in a late issue, one of the Mobile Tribune, that the idea has been carried out in that city, and is regularly observed by the gallant Fifth Ward Club. Every surface of the pavements in front of the Court House square is covered with the elite of the Fifth Ward, and the sound beneath our feet, warns us that we are not there.

It is some consolation in the hope that the parallel between the cases of Jeffreys and of Busted, some points of which we have not noted, may continue to be carried out in the sequel—not of their personal history, but of public events connected with their respective careers. We should not be surprised to see the Mobile Tribune, that has so unscrupulously preached the downfall, of one tyranny, so may the other be among the signs of the last days of that more odious tyranny, which is now and has already quoted:

> "His enemies could not deny that he possessed some qualities of a great judge. His legal knowledge, indeed, was merely such as he had picked up in pandering to one very ignoble kind. But he had in a large measure the intellectual faculties which are necessary to constitute a first-rate lawyer. He was quick to apprehend, tenacious to remember, and expert to arrange. His command of language was copious and ready, and, though he often talked himself into the grossest blunders, he had, when he chose, a certain power of saying things in a plausible way. His voice was naturally fine, and he had, by practice, acquired the art of managing it well. His impudence and his animal spirits were indefatigable. Every scruple, every emotion of shame, every fear of the consequences which might follow from the indulgence of his propensities, he had long since stifled. His hideous visage, naturally strong and coarse, had become, by habitual indulgence, the worst that was ever seen in a human creature. Nature had set her mark on him, and he had set his mark on himself. His hair was scanty and turned prematurely gray. His face was bloated, and had a disgusting tinge between the red and the purple. His corpulence, constantly increasing, gave to his person a hideously disproportioned appearance, especially as he generally contrived to be present at the Sessions in the hottest days of summer, dressed in his full judicial robes. Even in that season of profligacy he was known as a frequenter of taverns, and a coarse and noisy tippler. His laugh was the most odious that was ever heard in a civilized country. His dialect was that of the lowest rabble of London. His education had been so scanty that he was constantly betraying his ignorance of things which the most idle lounger about the Inns of Court knew. His brutality was sometimes such as seemed hardly compatible with sanity. But his parts were quick, and, in spite of his constitutional and habitual drunkenness, never failed him in the hour of need."

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The Lomax Fire Company, we learn, have been invited to attend the commencement exercises at Tuscaloosa, and to make a visit to Birmingham at the same time, the 25th inst. It is understood that both invitations have been accepted, and that the company will probably give some sort of entertainment to the Tuscaloosa people, on the evening of the 25th.—Selma Reporter.

Springs Park on the 21st. At any rate that is what we heard said in semi-official circles.—Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.

The convicts in the State Penitentiary are about to be put to work on the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad.—Ib.

The fine bull weighing 2,000 pounds which we have found, belongs to Mr. I. I. Creyon, of Big Swamp. It is a cross between a guinea fowl and a common chicken. It has guinea fowl and a common chicken. It has two years old, lays no eggs, and its sex is unknown. It is a loud, peculiar bird, and called the whole of Jefferson, Shelby and other counties destined to be one great city! But go on brave Shelledians, we will buy our bayonets and you shall not build your walls and plant your towers.

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Mississippi News.

We are indebted to the Lee County Journal for the following crop items:

HOLMES COUNTY.—Prospects were gloomy until the recent rain, since which it has improved.

PRENTISS COUNTY.—The crops will be short on account of the late planting. Farmers are well up with their work.

The planters of Bolivar are rejoicing. Cotton and corn promise a good yield which was greatly needed.

The Columbus Index says:

Cotton, corn and wheat in this part of the country is looking well.

Corn and cotton are both reported as doing well. Farmers are busy.

The recent rains have had a very, therefore, beneficial effect upon the crops. Corn and cotton are both reported as doing well. Farmers are busy and cheerful.

Altogether, the crop prospects, it affords us much pleasure to be able to state, are very flattering in this county, the best cotton crop we have seen for several years past.—Aberdeen Democrat.

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The penalty goes much farther. Jeffreys commenced life a ferocious Whig, a fanatical roundhead, a votary of the republican doctrines prevalent in the corporation of London. The Court gave him office, and he became the most enthusiastic of Tories, the most zealous advocate of prelacy, the bloodiest persecutor of rebels. Busted was the most blatant of Democrats. He was elevated to the bench, and he is now the hottest advocate of a centralized Federal power, and his unselfish generosity, he bore a strong resemblance to Attorney General William Wirt. Judge Reavis died in peace with all men; he could not harbor resentment; even when he had the amplest provocation, he forgave all.

Galeworthy mourns his death with the most heartfelt sorrow. Every one feels as if he had lost a near and dear relation by the sad, but natural event. This feeling of grief and sorrow will be co-extensive with the State, as he probably possessed a greater number of warm personal friends than any man in the State, and truly he had no enemies. As he was a large-hearted philanthropist and noble-minded gentleman, a stranger to the petty passions and mean and narrow minds. Hail and farewell, thou noble man!

D.

[2]"Here is what some of our brother journalists think of our new dress:

> We like the dress of the Daily Varden—but very pretty and very fresh not withstanding—we mean the new dress which the Mobile Tribune, one of Mobile's best journal, the Mobile Tribune, donned last week. May it long wave to enjoy the dress which saved him from these most mercenary of all the "Sons of Toil" that ever "gathered" Heather for its wretched dress. Be sure your sin will find you out."

> We hope that the parallel between the cases of Jeffreys and of Busted, some points of which we have noted, may continue to be carried out in the sequel—not of their personal history, but of public events connected with their respective careers. We should not be surprised to see the Mobile Tribune, that has so unscrupulously preached the downfall, of one tyranny, so may the other be among the signs of the last days of that more odious tyranny, which is now and has already quoted:

> "His enemies could not deny that he possessed some qualities of a great judge. His legal knowledge, indeed, was merely such as he had picked up in pandering to one very ignoble kind. But he had in a large measure the intellectual faculties which are necessary to constitute a first-rate lawyer. He was quick to apprehend, tenacious to remember, and expert to arrange. His command of language was copious and ready, and, though he often talked himself into the grossest blunders, he had, when he chose, a certain power of saying things in a plausible way. His voice was naturally fine, and he had, by practice, acquired the art of managing it well. His impudence and his animal spirits were indefatigable. Every scruple, every emotion of shame, every fear of the consequences which might follow from the indulgence of his propensities, he had long since stifled. His hideous visage, naturally strong and coarse, had become, by habitual indulgence, the worst that was ever seen in a human creature. Nature had set her mark on him, and he had set his mark on himself. His hair was scanty and turned prematurely gray. His face was bloated, and had a disgusting tinge between the red and the purple. His corpulence, constantly increasing, gave to his person a hideously disproportioned appearance, especially as he generally contrived to be present at the Sessions in the hottest days of summer, dressed in his full judicial robes. Even in that season of profligacy he was known as a frequenter of taverns, and a coarse and noisy tippler. His laugh was the most odious that was ever heard in a civilized country. His dialect was that of the lowest rabble of London. His education had been so scanty that he was constantly betraying his ignorance of things which the most idle lounger about the Inns of Court knew. His brutality was sometimes such as seemed hardly compatible with sanity. But his parts were quick, and, in spite of his constitutional and habitual drunkenness, never failed him in the hour of need."

Mississippi News.

We are indebted to the Lee County Journal for the following crop items:

HOLMES COUNTY.—Prospects were gloomy until the recent rain, since which it has improved.

PRENTISS COUNTY.—The crops will be short on account of the late planting. Farmers are well up with their work.

The planters of Bolivar are rejoicing. Cotton and corn promise a good yield which was greatly needed.

The Columbus Index says:

Cotton, corn and wheat in this part of the country is looking well.

Corn and cotton are both reported as doing well. Farmers are busy and cheerful.

The recent rains have had a very, therefore, beneficial effect upon the crops. Corn and cotton are both reported as doing well. Farmers are busy and cheerful.

Altogether, the crop prospects, it affords us much pleasure to be able to state, are very flattering in this county, the best cotton crop we have seen for several years past.—Aberdeen Democrat.

Recent abundant rains have so far improved the crop prospects as to make it exceedingly flattering. Still one more rain is needed to make the crop.—Kemper County Record.

Our town and county were visited with refreshing and beneficial rains last week, during which a fine season set in. Most of our officers on Thursday morning, and the gardens are looking well, and the prospects are quite flattering.—Philadelphia Watchtower.

Alabama News.

The Lomax Fire Company, we learn, have been invited to attend the commencement exercises at Tuscaloosa, and to make a visit to Birmingham at the same time, the 25th inst. It is understood that both invitations have been accepted, and that the company will probably give some sort of entertainment to the Tuscaloosa people, on the evening of the 25th.—Selma Reporter.

The penalty goes much farther. Jeffreys commenced life a ferocious Whig, a fanatical roundhead, a votary of the republican doctrines prevalent in the corporation of London. The Court gave him office, and he became the most enthusiastic of Tories, the most zealous advocate of prelacy, the bloodiest persecutor of rebels. Busted was the most blatant of Democrats. He was elevated to the bench, and he is now the hottest advocate of a centralized Federal power, and his unselfish generosity, he bore a strong resemblance to Attorney General William Wirt. Judge Reavis died in peace with all men; he could not harbor resentment; even when he had the amplest provocation, he forgave all.

Galeworthy mourns his death with the most heartfelt sorrow. Every one feels as if he had lost a near and dear relation by the sad, but natural event. This feeling of grief and sorrow will be co-extensive with the State, as he probably possessed a greater number of warm personal friends than any man in the State, and truly he had no enemies. As he was a large-hearted philanthropist and noble-minded gentleman, a stranger to the petty passions and mean and narrow minds. Hail and farewell, thou noble man!

D.

[2]"Here is what some of our brother journalists think of our new dress:

> We like the dress of the Daily Varden—but very pretty and very fresh not withstanding—we mean the new dress which the Mobile T

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

State Convention---Second Day.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 20, 1872.—The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment.

An invitation to the Convention to visit Birmingham was read and accepted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor with the following result:

Herndon	156½
Oates	98
Ligon	48½
Walker	51½
Langdon	52½

Several resolutions were here offered in reference to endorsing the Cincinnati nominees, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THIRD BALLOT.

Herndon	180 1-6
Oates	78
Ligon	47½
Walker	51½
Langdon	52½

After the third ballot Mr. Scott, of Wilcox county, after a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, withdrew the name of Mr. C. C. Langdon.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Herndon	225
Oates	84
Ligon	40
Walker	41

The name of Mr. Ligon was here withdrawn by Mr. Graham, of Tuskegee.

Mr. Walker's name was also withdrawn by Judge Heflin of Talladega.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Herndon	263
Oates	114

Col. Thos. H. Herndon, of Mobile, was here declared the nominee of the people of Alabama, for Governor, and amidst tremendous applause and hearty cheers he ascended the speaker's stand, and in a short but touching speech he returned his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Col. Oates was next called to the stand, and said he had been defeated before and this defeat was not as bad as the one at Appomattox and other battlefields, and after complimenting Col. Herndon in the highest terms, and touching on the issues of the day, he retired amidst thunders of applause.

Col. Langdon and Col. Ligon also made very eloquent and appropriate speeches.

Gen. Lawler of Talladega nominated Col. Moren for Lieut. Governor, who was elected by acclamation. Col. Moren then returned his thanks for the nomination and referred the people to his past services as evidence for his future conduct, his speech was well conceived and was heartily cheered.

Gov. Watts then proposed to nominate Major Parker for Secretary of State by acclamation which was carried.

Major Parker's speech was a brilliant effort, and won for him hosts of admirers.

Eli Shorter, Esq., of Barbour then nominated Col. John W. A. Sanford for Attorney General. Col. M. L. Wood, of Montgomery, was also nominated for Attorney General by Col. Woolsey, of Dallas.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

SECOND BALLOT.

Colonel Sanford	300
Colonel Wood	87

The following gentlemen were proposed for Auditor:

FIRST BALLOT.

Judge James A. Young	84½
Colonel T. J. Burnett	143
Mr. M. V. Chardivoyne	107 21-22
Mr. M. A. Chisholm	71½
Mr. Jefferson Falkner	40 1-6

SECOND BALLOT.

Young	75 6-11
Burnett	162½
Chardivoyne	15½ 4-22
Chisholm	25½
Falkner	5½

After the second ballot the names of Mr. Falkner, Judge Young and Mr. Chisholm were withdrawn,

THIRD BALLOT.

Burnett	215
Chardivoyne	183

FOURTH BALLOT.

Burnett	210½
Chardivoyne	178½

On the fifth ballot Colonel T. J. Burnett was declared nominated. The convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

R. M. L.

WHAT THE WEAK NEED.—Why do the debilitated and feeble dread summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What these weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at this season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured, with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest, of all vegetable tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Thousands of men of business, mechanics and professional men, break down, partially or wholly, under their summer labors, simply because they have neglected to reinforce the powers of nature in this way. To persons who use the celebrated invigorant and corrective regularly in hot weather, the exhaustion which excessive heat is apt to produce under other circumstances is unknown. They are not troubled with nausea, their appetites are good, their digestion excellent and their habit of body all that can be desired. This for twenty years has been the uniform testimony of all who have taken the Bitters as a summer tonic and alterative. Its efficacy is due to the care and scrupulous fidelity to the teachings of experimental science, with which its medicinal ingredients have been culled from the vegetable kingdom, the admirable proportions in which they are combined and the unequalled purity of its stimulative basis.

je16 eodlw d&w

Tetters, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

je16eodlw d&w.

APTER DINNER TALK.—Many people are blessed with a hearty, vigorous appetite, but, if they dare to eat enough to satisfy this appetite, they are sure to suffer greatly from a distressing sense of heaviness and fullness. The cause of this is that there is a disproportion between the strength of appetite in such persons and the strength of digestion. The appetite is vigorous but the digestive power is feeble. It is one of the crowning merits of Dr. Gottlieb Fisch's Bitters, that it relieves this evil. It enables the patient to digest what he eats; and when thus all the functions work harmoniously, the unpleasant feeling of fullness after eating ceases. No reaction follows the use of the Bitters when taken thus. The increased digestive activity, by affording increased nourishment, fully makes up for the additional waste that it, this increased activity, itself entails; the Food and the Bitters, thus, as it were, working together!

This subject continued next week under "*Perspiration.*"

"WARE & SCHMIDT," Philadelphia, Proprietors of Dr. Fisch's Food Cure Bitters.

je16 eod1w&w

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily! Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

ap30 d2m eod&w2m

Pianos made by Steinway & Son are superior to any others, using none but the best materials, none but the most skilled workmen, and are *the cheapest*, for they surpass all others in tone, finish, and durability in grand, square and upright piano fortes manufactured by them.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 11th inst., at the residence of Whitfield Turner, by the Rev. P. T. Warren, Miss BETTIE HASWELL to Mr. SKIPWITH COALE. No cards.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, June 21, 1872.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

We have again another week of marked dullness to report in all departments of business; nothing but a retail trade, so far as our careful observations could discover, having been done by those dealers who have heretofore had their time fully employed. And this state of affairs has not been confined to our own market, nearly all the others reporting an unusually lifeless condition of trade for the season. To attempt to give any just cause for it would require more space than we can spare, but they are such as every intelligent business man can understand and appreciate. As the result of this stagnation, prices of all leading articles have ruled more in buyers' favor, with the exception of coffee, which is reported firmer and is perhaps the only article showing any strength, either present or prospective.

The movements in cotton have also been very limited, the receipts footing up only 172 bales, against 828 for the corresponding week last year; the exports have amounted to 2168 bales, and the sales to 1200 bales, while the feeling has been rather against holders, the market closing dull and nearly nominal to-day at 22@23½c. for Good Ordinary and Low Middling, against 22@23½c. for the same grades last Friday.

The weather has been clear and warm (but raining very heavy to-day) and generally propitious throughout the State, as we learn from our exchanges, for the growing crops, while in some sections there are indications of the worm, produced naturally by the very dry spring, and which, in view of the plants being young and backward, may result in serious damage. The mercury has averaged 88 degrees, as per observations taken by the signal officers at the United States Observatory in this city. In regard to the "Future of American Cotton," we invite the attention of our readers to the following interesting remarks of the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of the 15th inst.:

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN COTTON.—It has been asked why, in view of the present favorable crop prospects prices for the fall and early part of months remain so high? The explanation was to be found in it very simple.

First—The world needs the coming year 4,000,000 bales of American cotton—anything less than that will be a short crop. The experience of the past two years has established this fact, and everyone in the trade admits it. Of course, under such circumstances, and so early in the season, with the future weather and other conditions affecting the crop uncertain, few would be found to sell on the basis of an excessive crop.

Second—It appears that even with American cotton above 21d. and some descriptions of East India cotton scarcely 1d. per lb higher than a year ago, Manchester spinners show no disposition to curtail consumption, or to turn upon the East India staple.

Third—Notwithstanding the present visible supply shows an increase over last year, probably a good part of the present European stock is of so poor a quality as to be of little use. Then again the average weight is considerably less than a year ago on account of the smaller proportion of American, and the larger proportion of Brazil and India staple—consequently it is claimed that of available cotton (inches consumption is reduced) there will be an actual scarcity when our next crop begins to come in.

Fourth—The corner which has been developed for the summer months undoubtedly has had and is having an influence upon the prices for the fall and early winter months, but not to the extent, we imagine, that some suppose.

Fifth—Of course if in the summer processes, our crop reports continue to improve, spinners will be very economical in the use of the American staple, and will run on their reserves to the very extreme limit; and in that case sellers will most likely be found at lower rates.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—

Gold, Mobile	112¾@113½
Silver, "	105 @107½
Sterling Exchange, 60 days	134 nom.
New York Sight	par @¼ pm
New Orleans Sight	par @¼ pm

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.—The following is the new freight tariff from Mobile by the New Orleans, Mobile and Atlantic Fast Freight Line, to the different points indicated:

COTTON.

To Liverpool, via Charleston,

45c ₩ 100 lb and ⅝d.

do	do via N. York.	70c ₩ 100 lb and ⅞d.
To Boston, rail and sea		₩ 100 lbs 90c
To New York	"	80c
To Philadelphia	"	90c
To Baltimore	"	80c
To Providence	"	90c
To Fall River	"	90c
To Albany, NY	"	$1 00
To Troy	"	1 00
To Lawrence	"	1 00
To Lowell	"	1 00
To Springfield	"	1 00
To Taunton	"	1 00

To New York, per M. & O. R. R. via Corinth and Norfolk..... 80c

NAVAL STORES.

To New York..... $1 per 100 lbs.

For business in other markets our readers are referred to telegraphic reports.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

War Department—Signal Service, U.S.A.

Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

Published by order of the Sec. of War.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Mobile, June 21, 1872—3:51 p.m.

Places of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer (Fahrenheit) in the Shade.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity, miles per hour.	Weather.
Mobile	30.09	78	S W	3	Lt. rain
Augusta, Ga	30.17	76	S E	6	Lt. rain
Charleston	30.14	80	E	09	Fair.
Galveston	30.07	78	—	3	Lt. rain
Jacksonville	30.05	84	S	13	Fair.
Key West	30.04	91	Calm	0	Fair.
New Orleans	30.04	79	S	2	Lt. rain
Norfolk	30.16	85	S E	10	Cloudy
Savannah	30.11	80	S	9	Fair.
Wilmington	30.13	86	S E	8	Fair.

Barometer, corrected for temperature and elevation.

COTTON.—The receipts of the week sum up 172 bales, viz: From the Alabama river 4 bales; from the Tombigbee 7; from the Warrior —; by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 126; by the Mobile and Montgomery Rll. 29; New Orleans — ; Ala. and G. T Rll —; against 836 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 2168 bales, viz: to New Orleans 16, to New York 1850, to Philadelphia 10, to Boston 88, to Providence 195.

The stock remaining on hand is 1507 bales; against 11,863 bales same time last year.

SATURDAY—Very light demand. Market unchanged. Sales 225 bales, including 75 after hours on Friday.

Good Ordinary	22½
Low Middling nominally	23½

MONDAY.—Demand moderate. Market dull and unchanged. Sales 600 bales, including 500 after hours Saturday.

Good Ordinary	22½
Low Middling	23½

TUESDAY—Demand moderate. Rather more disposition to sell. Sales about 150 bales.

Good Ordinary	22½
Low Middling	23½

WEDNESDAY—Light enquiry, but no transactions reported. Market nominally unchanged.

Good Ordinary	22½
Low Middling	23½

THURSDAY.—Moderate demand. Market nominally unchanged. Sales about 50 bales.

Clean Stains	22½
Good Ordinary	22½
Low Middling	nominal.
Middling	nominal.

FRIDAY—Demand moderate. Market nominally unchanged. Sales about 100 bales.

Good Ordinary	22½
Low Middling	23½

Cotton Statement—Port of Mobile.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1871	bales	5,411
Received this week	"	87,775—87,947
Received previously	"	233,558
Exported this week	2,168	
Exported previously	289,693—291,861	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		1,557

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the rivers and railroads since 1st September to date:

	1872.	1871.
By the Alabama river	40431	91225
By the Tombigbee River	31205	53114
By the Warrior river	18498	33800
By the M. and O. railroad	115070	109252
By the M. and M. railroad	50941	58385
By the New Orleans railroad	1878	9049
By the M. and A. G. T. railroad	8	...
Total	267947	460183

EXPORTS OF COTTON

For Week ending June 21, 1872.

New York, per Fast Freight Line	1850
Boston, per Great Southern Fr't Line	88
Philadelphia, per Southern Freight Line	10
Providence, per Ct. So. Fr't Freight Line	195
New Orleans, per railroad	16
Total	2168

Weekly Coffee Statement.

Imports of Rio Coffee since 1st Sept., 1871, to date of last report	54,344
Sales since last report	300
Sales previously reported	45,612—46,002
Stock on hand June 21	8,342
Ordinary	11½
Fair	17½@18½
Good	19½
Prime	19½

Gold prices.

Stock this day in first hands.
Crawford, Walsh, Smithkier.....8,242

The market continues firm at quotations, with more enquiry both from the local and Western trade, but no disposition on the part of holders to press sales.

Telegraph Markets.

LONDON, June 21.—Noon — Consols 92¾ for money and account. Five-twenties 92¾. Illinois Central 88¾. Erie 18¾. Atlantic and Great Western 24¾. Bonds 90¾. Stocks dull.

LONDON, June 21—Evening—Turpentine 29s6d. Rosin 17s9½d.

FRANKFORT, June 21—Bonds 90¾.

PARIS, June 21—Noon—Rentes 56f. 40c. (?) Specie increased 4,000,000f.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—Noon—Cotton opened quiet; Uplands 11 5-8@11 3-4d; Orleans 11¾d. Sales 8,000 bales; for the week 53,000; exports and speculation 8,000; stock 363,000; American 306,000; receipts for the week 80,000; American 16,000; actual export 10,000; stock at 294,000; American 72,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—Afternoon—Cotton dull; Uplands quiet. Provisions heavy.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—Evening—Cotton unchanged; Bombay shipments 28,850. Yarns and fabrics tend down. Tallow 43s. Turpentine 28s.

NEW YORK, June 21—Noon.—Governments dull and heavy. Stocks dull. Gold steady at 112¾. Money easy at 4. Exchange—long 9¾; short 9¾. Stocks strong.

NEW YORK, June 21—Noon—Cotton—Opening 23 cents. Quiet, dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and heavy. Pork dull; mess $13 30. Lard quiet; steam 9¾. Rosin quiet, $3 15 for strained. Freights steady.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Evening—Cotton 23½c. Flour, heavy and lower; common to fair extra, $7 50@9 75; good to choice $9 80@13. Whiskey active at 90. Wheat 1@2c lower; winter red western $1 50@1 82. Corn moderated export and home demand. Rice firm at 9@9½c. Pork quiet at $13 30. Lard and Naval stores unchanged. Tallow dull, 9@9½c. Freights firm.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Evening—Sales for future delivery to-day 15,800 bales as follows: June 21 @23c; July 23@23½; August 23½@23¾; September 20@23¾; October 23¾; November 19¾@23½; December 19¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton dull and little doing; middlings 21½c; net receipts 535; gross 539; sales 100; stock 28,466; weekly net receipts 1227; gross 1227; exports to Liverpool 6247; Havre 4158; coastwise 2098; sales 2520 bales.

NEW YORK, June 21—Evening.—Comparative Cotton Statement: Receipts at all points for the week 39?8; last year 27,509; total 3,670,406 last year 3,601,226; exports for the week 17,759; last year 41,959; total 1,967,998; last year 2,068,713. Stock at all ports 250,945; last year 308,136; at interior towns 4839; last year 16,944; at Liverpool 861,000; last year 809,000. American afloat for Great Britain 72,000; last year 102,000.

BOSTON, June 21.—Cotton quiet; gross receipts 321; exports to Great Britain 481; sales 1200, stock 16,500; weekly receipts 228; gross 1052; exports to Great Britain 581; sales 1300.

PROVIDENCE, June 21.—Cotton—net receipts 200; stock 14,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Cotton quiet; net receipts for the week 667; gross 2091.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Flour and wheat are very dull and nominal. Corn—white 78@79c; mixed western 66@67c. Oats dull; western mixed 45@47c. Rye firm at 91@93c. Provisions in good jobbing demand. Whiskey 86c.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Cotton firm; gross receipts 18, exports coastwise 46; sales 92; stock 993 bales; weekly net receipts 196; gross 394; exports coastwise 367; sales 167; spinners 400.

CITY POINT, June 21.—Receipts of the week 7 bales.

NORFOLK, June 21.—Cotton—net receipts 120; exports coastwise 340; stock 2035. Weekly net receipts 2186; exports coastwise 3043; sales 50 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 21.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 17; sales 13; stock 1316; weekly net receipts 26, sales 45.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Cotton dull; middlings nominal at 23c; net receipts 132; stock 7872; gross receipts of the week 1007; exports to Great Britain 1005; coastwise 2017.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Cotton—nominal; middlings 24c; net receipts 52; sales 75; stock 3690. Weekly net receipts 841; exports coastwise 1574; sales 449 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 24¼c; net receipts 41; gross 71; stock 3440; weekly net receipts 227; sales 250 bales.

MACON, June 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 23½c; weekly net receipts 96; shipments 171; stock 1871, 2041; 1872, 2276.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—Cotton dull; net receipts 25; shipments 56; spinners 50; sales 100; stock 600.

MONTGOMERY, June 21.—Cotton—weekly receipts 21; shipments 86; stock 836 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Flour dull, low grades. Pork dull and lower; mess $12 @$13. Bacon easier at 6@8¾@7¾c. Hams, choice 12½@13c. Lard, tierces, packers 8½c; refined 9½c; kegs, kettle 10½c; refined 10½c. Sugar dull; fair 8½c; good fair 8¾c. Molasses, city refinery fermenting 45c. Whiskey 87@94c. Coffee 17@19c. Sterling 34½. Sight 34¾ premium. Gold 12%.

GALVESTON, June 21.—Cotton nominal; net receipts 20; stock 3091; weekly net receipts 127; exports to Great Britain 834; coastwise 882 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 23c; receipts 72 bales; stock 9676; receipts of the week 772; shipments 1077; sales 3500.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—Cotton dull; receipts of the week 34; shipments 52; stock 1179.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Tobacco unchanged. Bagging quiet at 16½@16½c. for round lots; 17@17½c. for orders. Cotton dull; middlings 23¼. Flour dull, extra family at $6 75. Wheat nominal. Corn—choice white, shelled, 62@63c.; mixed, sacked, 59@61c. Oats dull; prime 48@50c, sacked. Mess pork quiet at $12 50@13. Bacon 8¼@8¾@7¾@8¼c. for round lots, packed. Bulk meats 4¾@6¾@6¾@6¾c. for round lots. Sugars—Demerara and sugar cured, firmer and higher at 12@12½c. Lard steady at 9@10c. for strictly prime leaf. Whiskey firm at 88c.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Cotton dull; middlings 24½c. Flour dull; family $7 25@7 50. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter $1 05@1 10. Corn dull at 49@50c. Oats dull at 37@38c. Pork quiet but regular at $12 50; city packed $14. Lard firm, asking 8½@8¾@8¾c., ½ less bid. Bulk meats firm at 4¼@6@6½@6½c. Bacon steady; sides 7¾@7½c. Whiskey steady at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat—no market. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 42@42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 43c. Whiskey 87c. Pork quiet at $13. Bacon firm; only order trade. Lard dull and nominal.

STOCK PRICES OF GROCERIES.

The following quotations are the current rates at which Planters' orders for broken packages can be filled:

Bagging—			
Kentucky, per yard	19	@	20
India, per yard	17	@	18
Iron Ties	8	@	—
Bacon—			
Sugar Cured Hams, per lb	14	@	14½
Sides, clear, per lb	8½	@	9
Clear Ribbed, per lb	8½	@	9
Clear Backs, per lb	6½	@	6¾
Ex. Ex. Sides, dry salted	—	@	—
Shoulders	5½	@	6
Butter—Goshen, per lb	40	@	45
Western, per lb	25	@	35
Bran, per 100 lb	1 55	@	1 60
Barley, per bushel	2 00	@	—
Beans, per bushel	4 50	@	5 00
Candles—Sperm, per lb	30	@	35
Star, per lb	21	@	22
Cheese, per lb	—	@	—
Young America, per lb	—	@	—
Coffee—Java, per lb	32	@	34
Rio, per lb	23	@	24
Havana, per lb	—	@	—
Corn Meal, per bushel	90	@	1 00
Kiln dried, per bbl	4 75	@	5 00
Corn—White, per bushel	87½	@	90
Yellow, per bushel	85	@	87½
Can Fruits—			
All sorts, per dozen	2 50	@	5 50
Coal—Peach Orchard, per ton	13 00	@	14 00
English Cannel, per ton	19 00	@	—
Pittsburgh, per ton	12 00	@	—
Red Ash, per ton	11 00	@	12 00
Alabama, per ton	11 00	@	—
Flour—Choice, per barrel	12 50	@	13 50
Extras, per barrel	9 00	@	12 00
Superfine, per barrel	—	@	8 50
Fine, per barrel	none.		
Fodder, per 100 lbs	none.		
Fish—			
Codfish, per box	—	@	2 25
Herrings, per box	75	@	90
Fruits—			
Figs, per drum	1 50	@	1 75
Dried Apples, per lb	10	@	12
Peaches, per lb	15	@	20
Almonds, soft shell, per lb	20	@	25
Raisins, new, boxes	—	@	2 50
½ boxes	—	@	2 75
¼ boxes	—	@	1 50
Hay, per 100 lb	2 15	@	2 20
Lard—In kegs, per lb	17½	@	18
In tierces, per lb	16½	@	17
Molasses—			
Louisiana, new, per gallon	50	@	75
Sugar House, per gallon	72	@	1 25
Mackerel—No. 1, per bbl	14 50	@	15 00
No. 2, per bbl	11 50	@	12 00
No. 3, per bbl	8 00	@	—
Do. No. 1, per kit	1 75	@	2 00
Do. No. 1, per kit	2 25	@	2 50
Do. No. 2, per kit	1 75	@	—
Oats, per bushel	65	@	67½
Onions, per barrel	4 50	@	—
Pork—Mess, per barrel	14 00	@	—
Potatoes—Irish, per barrel	4 00	@	4 00
Pickles, per lit. gls	4 25	@	5 00
Do. per quarts	2 50	@	2 75
Do. per pints	2 00	@	—
Rice—Louisiana, per lb	10@9	@	11
Louisiana, per lb	12@9	@	13
Rope—Manilla, per lb	22	@	23
Manilla Lines, per lb	nominal.		
St. Louis, per lb	10	@	—
Salt—Liverpool, per sack	1 75	@	1 80
Coarse, per sack	1 75	@	1 80
Fine, per sack	2 00	@	—
Sugar—Crushed, per lb	14	@	15
Louisiana, per lb	11	@	13
Soap—			
Western, per lb	5½	@	6¼
Northern, per lb	6	@	8¾
Southern	5½	@	6¼
Castile, per lb	25	@	35
Star, per lb	8	@	10
Sardines, ¼ box, per doz	3 00	@	5 25
Sausages, per doz	8 00	@	14 00
Sarracenia Bitters, per doz	8 00	@	8 50
Tea—			
Young Hyson, per lb	1 25	@	1 50
Imperial, per lb	1 50	@	1 75
Gunpowder, per lb	1 00	@	1 75
Hyson, per lb	1 00	@	1 50
Pouchong, per lb	1 25	@	1 75
Soncheong, per lb	1 00	@	1 00
Tobacco—			
Extra bright Va., per lb	90	@	1 10
Bright Va., per lb	80	@	90
Medium, per lb	75	@	80
Common sound	60	@	65
Vt. cigar, per gal	30	@	60
Whiskey—			
Uncles brands, per gal	5 90	@	8 00
Rye, per gal	2 50	@	4 00
Rectified, per gal	1 05	@	1 10
Common, per gal	85	@	1 00
Wood, per cord	5 00	@	6 00
Yeast Powders, per doz	2 00	@	2 25

EXPORTS OF COTTON

FROM THE PORT OF MOBILE,
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

Where Exported to	*This Week*	*Previously*	*Total*	*Last Year*
Liverpool	...	116121	116121	239230
Queenstown	...	4479	4479	...
Glasgow	...	...	...	...
Cork, Grimsby, etc	...	7211	7211	5999
Total to Gt. Britain	...	127811	127811	245229
Havre	...	...	...	...
Marseilles	...	...	...	...
Bordeaux & Rochelle	...	...	...	...
Nantes	...	...	...	...
Total to France	...	...	...	...
Rotterdam, etc	...	523	523	...
Hamburg	...	...	...	366
Bremen	...	4672	4672	5030
Amsterdam	...	1448	1448	10104
Barcelona	...	1958	1958	8981
Genoa, etc	...	686	686	4415
Other Ports, etc	...	580	580	4331
Other ports	...	...	...	625
Total for the ports	...	9864	9864	40416
New York	1850	3815	5675	10981
Boston	88	23130	23218	11506
Providence	195	17041	17236	11154
Philadelphia	10	1246	1256	425
Baltimore	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	16	9787	9803	68039
Other Ports	...	8467	8467	17147
Total Coastwise	2168	151967	154135	114620
Grand Total	2168	289832	291868	400265

IMPORTS AND RECEIPTS

OF LEADING ARTICLES AT MOBILE,
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

Articles.	*This Week*	*Previously*	*Total*	*Last Year*
Bagging, pieces	540	8440	8980	12941
Rope, coils	4	2820	2824	5128
Iron Ties, bundles	600	51232	51832	61391
Bacon, hhds	257	14835	15092	8589
Butter, kegs	259	9686	9945	3667
Beef, bbls	6	977	983	1956
Bran, sacks	425	18358	18783	10139
Corn, bbls	1729	20775	22504	16611
Coffee, sacks	1	68744	68745	53301
Corn (Ala. & Miss.), bbls	...	238	238	1200
Corn (Western) sks	1055	335016	336239	282823
Cheese, boxes	50	1244	1294	1000
Coal (Ala.), tons	20	6469	6489	5184
Coal (Pitts. & Anthra.)	2	5417	5419	1952
Candles, boxes	1046	21799	22845	14622
Corn, sacks	1729	20775	22504	16611
Hay, bales	300	11726	12026	7283
Lard, kegs	200	30342	30542	23748
Lime (Alabama) bbls	400	25000	25000	1600
Lime (Ala.), tons	...	50	50	...
Molasses, bbls	61	29302	29363	39651
Oats, sacks	1827	69097	67504	55529
Potatoes, bbls	42	3026	3068	2000
Pork, bbls	122	12316	14486	14715
Rice, bbls	66	5405	5531	5100
Salt, sacks	4	91216	91220	79622
Soap, boxes	15	10805	10820	13522
Sugar, hhds	17	10145	10162	7713
Tobacco, boxes	590	28744	29334	10455
Whiskey, bbls	84	12091	13175	5524

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

We condense from a recent number of the New York Commercial Chronicle the following interesting table, showing the receipts of cotton each week at all the ports of the United States for several seasons, indicating also the total crop each year. The figures for 1871-72 are made up by ourselves from the telegraphic reports, and as we design to keep the table standing, the additions will be made each week, thereby making it very valuable for future reference. The figures are given in thousands of bales, except for 1871-2:

Date.	1868-69. Week	1868-69. Month	1869-70. Week	1869-70. Month	1870-71. Week	1870-71. Month	1871-72. Week	1871-72. Month
September	3	3	3	3				
	10	13	11	14	9	12	9	12
	17	30	17	31	18	30	12	33
	24	60	23	60	19	70	20	53
October	1	61	29	89	26	114	24	78
	8	69	40	129	36	150	34	92
	15	84	58	187	48	198	44	114
	22	106	63	250	63	261	57	135
	29	135	86	336	86	347	72	201
November	5	164	95	431	107	454	87	288
	12	191	132	563	130	584	102	389
	19	210	142	705	142	726	120	509
	26	236	147	852	155	881	138	647
December	3	259	161	1013	172	1053	158	796
	10	280	152	1165	167	1220	173	969
	17	294	146	1311	156	1376	181	1150
	24	314	141	1452	136	1512	190	1340
	31	327	130	1582	130	1642	183	1523
January	7	338	140	1722	140	1782	183	1706
	14	353	133	1855	133	1915	173	1879
	21	369	147	2002	147	2062	167	2046
	28	383	104	2106	111	2173	153	2199
February	4	395	105	2211	105	2278	136	2335
	11	406	100	2311	103	2381	124	2459
	18	417	97	2408	102	2483	120	2579
	25	428	93	2501	95	2578	110	2689
March	4	445	73	2574	87	2665	97	2786
	11	457	67	2641	67	2732	77	2863
	18	473	63	2704	63	2795	69	2932
	25	487	58	2762	58	2853	61	2993
April	1	503	47	2809	52	2905	49	3042
	8	514	45	2854	50	2955	45	3087
	15	528	45	2899	44	2999	39	3126
	22	539	41	2940	38	3037	34	3160
	29	551	38	2978	32	3069	30	3190
May	6	562	38	3016	32	3101	27	3217
	13	572	34	3050	29	3130	24	3241
	20	581	31	3081	27	3157	21	3262
	27	590	28	3109	24	3181	18	3280
June	3	597	25	3134	21	3202	16	3296
	10	604	22	3156	20	3222	13	3309
	17	611	18	3174	18	3240	11	3320
	24	617	16	3190	16	3256	9	3329
July	1	623	14	3204	14	3270	7	3336
	8	628	12	3216	12	3282	6	3342
	15	633	9	3225	9	3291	5	3347
	22	638	8	3233	8	3299	4

JULY

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. MOBILE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872. NUMBER 11.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

JONES M. WITHERS, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

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ALPHEUS BAKER, of Barbour,
J. J. JOLLY, of Greene.

Liberal Republican-Democratic PLATFORM.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land and of the powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and at the liberties of the citizens.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative office men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, culpably careless of the responsibilities of his great office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such errors. To the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy, they have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reform, asserting that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to a more patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a too eager haste to the dispenser of executive power and patronage, unworthy of republican freemen.

They have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by the unscrupulous use of the power which rightly belongs to the people, and which should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and franchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally suppressed seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government.

Sixth—We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour.

That honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment.

That the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor.

To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Seventh—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof.

And, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective system of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject, to the people in their congressional districts and to the decision of the Congress thereon wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Eighth—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Ninth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Tenth—We regard with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame, or the full reward of their patriotism.

Eleventh—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Twelfth—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Thirteenth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the cooperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

The Tribune for the Campaign.

In the prospect of an exciting and interesting campaign, the proprietor of the Mobile Tribune is desirous that it should be in the hands of every intelligent household in this and the adjoining States during the ensuing four months.

The course of the Tribune, it is well known, has now received the substantial endorsement of the Conservative men of the State, and indeed of the whole South. We feel, therefore, fully authorized to claim that it is a *representative* paper of the opinions and interests of the Southern people. Such, it is our intention to keep it—not by sacrificing or compromising our own independence in thought and expression of thought, but in the confidence that our views accord with those of the great mass of our countrymen.

No effort will be spared to render the Tribune a faithful and reliable exponent of current news and current thought. Encouraged and cheered by the approval of our fellow-citizens, already manifested, we shall endeavor to deserve and to secure its continuance.

In order to extend the influence of the paper as widely as possible, and to accommodate its terms to the ability of all, the *Weekly Tribune* will be furnished, from the 15th of July to the 15th of November at the following very low rates:

Single subscribers..... 75 cents
Clubs of ten or more, *in one package*..... 50c each

These rates apply only to our large eight-page campaign paper, as above specified. The rates for the Daily Tribune will remain the same as heretofore.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama will be held at Talladega, in the county of Talladega, on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1872. It is confidently expected that every member of the Committee will be present on the occasion, as business of great interest must necessarily be transacted by the Committee. It is unnecessary to remind our patriotic colleagues on the Committee that having voluntarily incurred all the responsibilities implied by an acceptance of our important trust, nothing now remains but a thorough and zealous performance of our duty. The Conservative citizens of our State realize the profound concern that in the now rapidly approaching struggle in Alabama and throughout the United States, the organic character of the Government itself, and the freedom and future peace of the country, are vitally involved. In this grave emergency every man is expected to labor with earnest devotion admitting of no hesitancy on the ground of personal self-sacrifice, in the post to which he has been assigned. Certain it is that never was a nobler opportunity to strike a triumphant blow for safety and for the restigation of the rule of Reason, Law and Liberty! Never could the evil destiny of a people be so distinctly traced in usurpation, corruption and inevitable civil convulsions if the Conservative movement now inaugurated should fail to arrest the further progress of the Radical Revolution and to avert its last and worst results, when the fortunate Soldier of a Civil War invested with Presidential authority which he only appreciates as a personal prerogative—and backed by his Senatorial and Military "ring"—makes open war upon the Constitution and the principles of the Republic, and already clutches the symbols of permanent Dictatorship. Under these circumstances it would, of course, be a cause of indignant disappointment to our constituency, should any member of the State Executive Committee fail in his duty in the slightest particular. Come one and all, therefore, to the place designated and at the appointed time, for the purpose of such deliberation and action as may be incumbent upon us in our situation.

ROBERT TYLER,
Chairman State Executive Committee Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama.

H. C. SEMPLE,
P. T. SAYRE,
T. B. BETHEA,
THOS. H. WATTS,
Central Members of the State Executive Committee.

The Latest by Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 18.—At midnight last night the carriage of the King and Queen was fired upon by a party of assassins. The King and Queen, who were the only occupants of the carriage, escaped uninjured. One of the assassins was killed by an attendant and two were captured. The Royal family are now at the palace receiving the congratulations of the populace upon their escape. The tranquility of the city was undisturbed, although when the accounts of the affair began to be generally circulated there was much excitement and crowds gathered in the neighborhood where the attack had been made, and by four o'clock in the morning almost the entire population of Madrid was hastening through the streets. Their Majesties retained their self-possession during the scene of excitement which ensued upon the attack and the brief conflict with the assassins, and when quiet had been in a measure restored they proceeded to the palace, where they now are receiving the members of the ministry, municipal and military authorities of the city, and deputations from the people. All classes are enthusiastic in rejoicing over the failure of the murderous attack.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Tammany ratifies Greeley and Brown.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A person signing himself J. T. Pickett, Confederate States diplomatic agent near the government of Mexico, publishes a long letter explaining the connection with the transaction whereby the United States paid $75,000. Pickett claims to have acted merely as attorney. He says the documents consist of the entire archives of the Department of State of the Confederate States, nothing more or less, without the obstruction of a single piece. The secret service vouchers, by which many persons, of little note, however, this side of the lines, might have been compromised, did not leave Richmond with those more public papers, but were faithfully and honorably destroyed by Mr. Benjamin on the day of the evacuation. Had any such papers come into my possession I should have been burned at the stake sooner than deliver them even to the common government. Thus I do not perceive that anybody is hurt, and there is but one paper the perusal of which gave me any pain. The Hon. Jacob Thompson's report of operations on the frontier, &c., the existence of which was unknown to me until the office with whom I lately went to Canada found it, as he could testify if he was called. It was too late then to recede, nor could I have been induced to falsify history by destroying it. And here follows a curious episode. Knowing that the documents exhibited the fact that Mr. Thompson had a very large amount of Confederate States Gold in his possession at the time of the collapse, which gold has gone "where the woodbine twineth," I went a long journey last summer to see him, and out of abundant kindness told him of the fact that such papers were still extant. He would not be convinced, saying Mr. Benjamin had told him everything of the kind had been destroyed, and I dare say he was so informed and believed, this being manifestly the cue of that wily Hebrew in order to share in the plunder aforesaid. Now, inasmuch as the Confederate Government was indebted to the writer in the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars of that gold, an unliquidated account, he (the writer) felt virtuously indignant that Messrs. T. and R., should have gobbled it all. By Mr. Thompson's permission I afterwards addressed him on the subject, in the hope that he would make an effort to secure the entire batch of documents, but he treated my letter with offensive silence. Now the publication of this report will doubtless cause him, with Jefferson Davis and J. P. Benjamin, to feel uncomfortable for a little while, but as I expect to go to neither of them when I die my company shall not be of a heartrending character, especially as they have all three treated me badly enough in my time, and thus I am, albeit unintentionally, the instrument of the execution of a sort of poetic justice upon them.

The letter does no credit to the author, the Federal government or the mysterious parties who owned the documents, and three parties here who question the truthfulness of some of the details.

GENERAL NEWS.

TERRE HAUTE, July 19.—Voorhees, addressing his constituents upon accepting the Congressional nomination, gave his hearty adhesion to the action of the Baltimore Convention.

RIGHT DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 19.—Great precaution is taken by those connected with the Board of Arbitration to secure absolute secrecy. With this view the entire party of English representatives do not go into any society. A number of influential gentlemen of Italy indited an address to Count Sclopis, President of the Board, congratulating him upon the part he has taken in the proceedings of that body, and expressing gratification that the differences between Great Britain and America have been submitted to the decision of a peaceful tribunal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on August 12th.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool, for Quebec, Ont., will take sixty English settlers, the pioneers of a colony which propose to establish in Minnesota.

Specials to the London papers say no progress has been made before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. Yesterday there was no session of the Board of Arbitration. To-day's session lasted from 1 till 4. The members present to-day devoted the time to the question of the responsibility of England, which Tenderden defends. The Court adjourned to Monday.

LONDON, July 19.—The Grenadiers' band gives a series of concerts in Liverpool. They returned from America in excellent health and enthusiastic over their reception.

Richard Francis Burton, the celebrated traveller and explorer, has been appointed to succeed the late Chas. Lester as British Consul at Trieste.

In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. M. E. Forster, Vice-President of the committee of the privy council on education, stated that the Rescue Association for the Relief of Shipwrecked had appeared among the vessels on board several from Odessa bound for England, and the council deemed it prudent to issue an order to keep the Russian cattle from British ports.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, July 18.—Military operations are unimportant, and owing to a tacit understanding between the forces at Monterey and Gen. Trevano to await the result of negotiations at the City of Mexico looking to the pacification of the country without further hostilities. Gen. Rocha reviewed the government forces at Monterey, eight thousand strong, and is expected here with an escort to arrange to supply his army from this point. It is stated that telegraph communications will shortly be opened to the City of Mexico, there being no obstructions the line is being rebuilt.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is a summary of the July cotton crop report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture: The past month has been generally favorable to cotton. Limited areas have been affected by the drouth, but rains were quite general during the latter part of June. On the Atlantic coast flowers have been so frequent and heavy since June 20th, as to delay cultivation and promote the growth of weeds and grass; before that date a season of comparative drouth of seven or eight weeks has been suffered in a portion of this district, while other counties represent the weather uniformly favorable. The variations of rain fall during the past month have been considerable in the Atlantic States, ranging as follows: the statements reported from 1 2-10 inches to 4 93-100 in Virginia, 3 49-100 in North Carolina, from 1 9-10 to 3 95-100 in South Carolina, from 1 25-100 to 4 96-100 in Georgia, from 4 1-10 to 6 in Florida, and from 1 55-100 to 4 89-100 in Alabama. In the States of the Mississippi valley the rain fall has been abundant, the lowest record in the several States being from 2 to 4 inches, and the highest from 4 and 5-10 to 11. In Tennessee, from 2 64-101 inches to 10 63-100, in Louisiana from 10 units to 2 units and 3-10 to 6 units and 9-10, in Arkansas from 4 units 3-10 to 8 units. The States making averages lower than one hundred, the standard of good condition, are Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in which the average rain fall in May and June was light, and Arkansas, where in July injury has resulted from heavy and unseasonable rains. In all the other States the averages are above one hundred. The figures presenting the condition are as follows: Virginia 96, North Carolina 94, South Carolina 97, Georgia 101, Florida 102, Alabama 106, Mississippi 109, Louisiana 103, Texas 108, Arkansas 98, Tennessee 104. Taking into consideration the relative importance of the States on production, the general average condition would be about 103. As a whole the July returns of the present year show a higher average of condition than those of any previous report except 1868.

NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—A collision occured on the Auburn branch of the Central Railroad to-day. The following are the killed and wounded: Mrs. Miles Cutting, of Railroad Mills, E. B. Smith, of Detroit, killed. J. Howley and T. H. Harte, of Canandaigua, fatally wounded; and several others injured.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The news of the attempted assassination of King Amadeus and wife created intense excitement among the Spanish residents. It is said the leading Spaniards held a meeting with the view of adopting congratulations to the King and Queen on their escape.

Stokes states that he has every reason to believe that he will be let out on bail. He desires to go to Europe.

The Band of the Garde Republican sailed for home on the 17th.

Judge Pratt refused the application for bail in the case of Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish, accused of poisoning the former's husband.

Comptroller Green has ordered the immediate payment of over two hundred laborers in the Department of Public Works, who surrounded the courthouse to-day.

A reward of $1000 is offered for the capture of Ralph D. Hine, wool broker, of 22 Park Place, who disappeared on the 21st June with a large amount of money.

GENERAL NEWS.

SARATOGA, July 19.—First Race—Sweepstakes, fifty dollars each, one thousand dollars added by the Association, for fillies foaled in 1869—one mile and an eighth. Millie led Woodbine one length on entering the mile, as they passed the stand. The race was won by Woodbine, beating Millie by a nose, with Nenia trailing in a bad third. Millie was ruled out on account of crossing to the extreme outside and impeding Woodbine. At the start Woodbine was backed two to one against the others.

Second Race—Purse one thousand dollars, for all ages—three miles. Bassett led for two and a half miles, with Littleton lapping him for most of the distance, when he opened two clear lengths as they passed the half mile pole, which Littleton closed up again at the last turn and challenged Bassett for the lead as they came up the home stretch, Bassett answering gallantly and winning by a couple of lengths—5:43½.

Third Race—Purse six hundred dollars, for all ages—one mile and a quarter. Tubman won, beating Gray Planet four lengths—time 2:18½.

John Harper says should Longfellow fully recover and be tit to race again he would not let him start in another race if he was certain of winning one hundred thousand dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The trial of Shaddock Jones, colored, charged with intimidation of Simon Cravens, colored, Liberal Republican, came off before United States Commissioner Best to-day. Six witnesses were examined. Much interest and feeling were exhibited by both political parties. The counsel closed the argument to-night, but the Commissioner reserves his decision until court opens to-morrow.

Four arrests were made in the conspiracy case to-day. Operative warrants from the Federal government are also issued.

CAPE MAY, July 19.—Wm. H. West, of Philadelphia, connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was drowned here being no obstructions the line is being rebuilt.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—The President remains at his cottage and receives visitors daily from all parts of the country.

SARATOGA, July 19.—The races closed with much satisfaction to the association and profit to the association. The most perfect order was observed during the season.

Crop News.

If ever a people had cause to rejoice at the prospects of the crops, we think the citizens of Chickasaw are amongst the number. During the present week, rain has fallen in abundance, and we now feel safe, especially as to early corn. Nothing for which

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Livingstone.

The grand achievement of the New York Herald, in fitting out an expedition to look up Dr. Livingstone, and in finding him, furnishes occasion for much admiring comment. Perhaps it deserves it all. It has certainly been a brilliant affair in its way, and has signally illustrated the power and pluck and enterprise and energy of the press. It has done what the British Government and Sir Roderick Murchison and the Geographical Society and all the *savans* had failed of doing—it has discovered Livingstone, the Discoverer.

And yet the whole affair has its ridiculous aspects. In the first place, all this excitement and adventure and expenditure for African exploration is very interesting and captivating to the imagination. We can heartily sympathise with the adventurous tourist, who penetrates the mysteries of the Dark Continent and risks his life in plunging into regions hitherto untrodden by civilised man. It is a glorious thing in its way—something like mounting to the peak of the Matterhorn, descending into the crater of Vesuvius, or playing a dozen games of chess at once. But when we come to regard it in its *cui bono* aspect, or to consider how the world should be moved about it, it puzzles one to find a satisfactory answer.

The discovery of America was a matter that affected most momentously the interests of all mankind. The effort to find a "northwestern passage" was one that at least gave promise to have a vast practical influence upon the commerce of the world. Even since that idea has passed away, there is a sufficient *raison d'etre* for Arctic exploration in the great question relative to a circumpolar ocean, terrestrial magnetism, and other matters. But—however interesting to curiosity—of what possible moment can it be to mankind to have an accurate map of the deserts and mountains and forests of Central Africa? What does it matter whether the White Nile, or the Blue Nile, or the Nile of any other color, is the main branch of the River of Egypt? What boots it whether its true source is in Lake Nyasse, or Lake Tanganyika, or Lake Albert Nyanza, or in some other lake with a barbarous name? Why should we care to know whether the King of the Gallas, or the Sultan of Feunbira, or the Chief of the Wanga-Wanga, drinks from a spring whose waters flow to the Indian Ocean, or the Atlantic, or the Mediterranean? What good is to be done, either for the world at large or for Africa, by finding out the sources of the Congo and Loango, and the Algerines, and the American Indians, and hundreds of others, with whom civilization has been in contact for hundreds of years? Did Dr. Livingstone leave nothing to be done among the Caffres and Hottentots who should be spent the earlier years of his missionary life? Will not the effects of his visit pass away with his presence, as have done those of Mungo Park, and Mrs. Landers, and Clapperton, &c., in other parts of the great African continent?

The queerest feature in the whole matter, however, is that all this excitement has been made about a gentleman, who, for aught that appears, has never been lost at all, but quietly and leisurely pursuing his travels, without feeling himself a martyr or an exile. His long disappearance appears to have been altogether voluntary. He might at any time have returned to civilization when he chose to be bored from, and might thus have relieved the anxiety of his friends and family, and Sir Roderick Murchison, and the Royal Geographical Society, and the New York Herald. He was not a captive. He does not appear to have been specially interested in his own deliverance. When the gallant Stanley had fought his way through serried hosts of hostile barbarians, and at last reached Ujiji, or some other place, where Livingstone stood, in faded coat and hat, surrounded by admiring and gazing groups of savages of a more friendly persuasion, he does not seem to have rushed forward and thrown himself into the arms of the deliverer, but, all coolly and laughed, and shouted, and fainted, as he ought to have done. On the contrary, it would seem from the narrative that he stood, with profound indifference, until the chivalrous Stanley drew near and accosted him in the most prosaic and common-place terms of civilized colloquialism: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." He does not come home with his discoverer, but, after seven years' absence, waits to spend two or three years more in exploring those wild, unpronounceable, inexpressible deserts and lakes, before he comes home.

We really feel as if Dr. Livingstone had been trifling with our anxiety about him, when we find him taking life in the desert so leisurely and quietly. Like the mother that has been half-distracted about a missing child, we would like to spank him, when found, for giving us so much trouble.

And now comes the cream of the joke in the telegraphic despatch, which informs us that the object of all this concern has married an African princess and "does not care to return!" The worthy missionary has been captivated by some daughter of the desert, or else, tired of civilization, and in love with the life in the wilderness, he determined, like the Locksley Hall man:

"I will take some savage woman,
She shall wear no end of dusky hues,
Iron-hoiled, supple sinewed, they shall love and they shall run.
Catch the wild-goat by the hair, and hurl their lances in the van,
Whistle back the parrot's call, and leap the rainbows of the brooks,
Not with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books."

O fie! Dr. Livingstone! was it for this we wasted our anxiety and our sympathy for so long years?

We do not know whether Dr. Livingstone was a widower, or not, when he met the dusky princess, but must presume he was. If his English wife is still living, it is easy to understand why he "does not care to return"; but if there is no such impediment in the way, it is to be hoped that he will change his mind, and, instead of making the desert his dwelling place and rearing a race of "iron-jointed, supple-sinewed" Livingstones for young Africa, that he will bring his princess back to Europe—or, better still, to America, where her complexion is in the ascendant—and tell us all about his travels.

The Way it Works.

The subjoined letter, received by a citizen of Atlanta, the original of which is in our possession, says the Atlanta Constitution, shows how the extreme sentiments of Southern men are used by the Radical party. Intemperate speeches have done no more harm since the close of the war than anything else, and they all along been the favorite instrumentality of the Radical press and leaders in riveting more strongly the galling chains, in which we have been bound, hand and foot, by the Federal Government. The letter speaks for itself:

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1872.—*Dear Sir*:—I got the copy of the Atlanta Constitution you sent me, and find some very valuable matter worth reading in it, especially the speech of Linton Stephens' Toombs' I had seen before.

I have concluded not for Congress in this district, and such documents are of no use to me.

In your situation I suppose you can get copies of all the leading Southern papers, and, if you can, I wish you would make such judicious selections as the one you sent and forward them to me during the campaign.

I don't know how you stand politically, but have an idea that your Democracy is not of the most fervent kind.

We want to smite the Greelyites hip and thight this fall.

* * * *

Truly yours,

☞ The Washington Republican is one of the earnest supporters of Greeley and the Cincinnati platform; it is in sore distress at the prospects of the election of Greeley and Brown. Such a result would, according to the Republican, simply restore the Democratic party to power, a consummation so devoutly to be wished that every Democrat in the country should lend a helping hand to assist about. This is the way our Radical contemporary views the matter:

"Mr. Greeley's triumph in the coming contest would give the Southern and Northern Democracy the power to do possibly obtain by the election of a Seymour or a Blair. Already we are told that in the event of his Cabinet some of the leading Democrats in the country; that with him will devolve the control and subordinates men of their own way of thinking. In the Southern States his election would be the triumph of the ex-rebellion, the only substantial triumph it has won since 1861. It would put the control of affairs under the feet of their late masters, and set them back a quarter of a century. In the North it would be the triumph of the old Copperhead element. James Brooks and the Wood brothers would be the loudest supporters of Mr. Greeley."

The Alabama Delegation.

From a Baltimore letter to the New York Tribune, giving some account of the more prominent members of the late Democratic Convention, we extract the following:

A casual glance at the list of names of those who compose the Convention will convince any one at once that the Democrats have sent here their best and ablest men, and that whatever is done by the Convention will meet with unanimous and hearty approval. Especially is this remark true of the South, for there are, among those who are to represent the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, many whom the Southern people follow with implicit confidence and admiration, and through the dark days of war, and whom they will follow with equal confidence in the new and happier departure. Taking the States in alphabetical order, I have selected the names of some of the best known delegates in order to show of what kind of stuff the Convention will be composed. At the head of the Alabama delegation stands the name of Eli S. Shorter, ex-member of the U. S. Congress and a prominent member of the Yancey delegation to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860. Levi W. Lawler, another delegate at large, and C. C. Scott, from the First District, were also Yancey's followers in the same memorable Conventions. The latter was once a member of Congress from California. The present Congress is represented on the Alabama delegation by the Hon. Thos. H. Box. Of those who served in the Confederate army are Major General Withers, now Editor of the Mobile Tribune, one of the first newspapers in the South which announced its determination to support Greeley and Brown whether nominated at Baltimore or not; and Brigadier General J. W. Posey.

☞ Editing a paper is very much like making a fire in one respect—every one thinks he can do it better than the man who has hold of the poker.

Southern News.

A man named McDowell of Macon county, N. C., is the father of twenty-seven children and is seventy-six years of age.

Mrs. Dr. Dunnegan, of Memphis, whose husband was acquitted yesterday for killing Bennett Jones, herself attempted suicide with morphine yesterday, but a stomach pump prevented her dying.

Mrs. Mazique, near Pine Bluff, Ark., Saturday, attempted to start a fire by pouring coal oil on the wood. The result was that the can exploded and she was burned to death.

G. B. Heckert, a defaulting dry goods clerk of Memphis, was yesterday sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for embezzling a large amount of goods from Lauerstein Brothers.

According to the Griffin Star, General Toombs is decidedly comfortable in a pecuniary point of view. It says that years before the war he bought 100,000 acres of Western land which cost him only $5,000, and that he now has $25,000 yearly income from the proceeds of that purchase.

It may not be generally known, says the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, that a sister (Hannah) of the great Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, is living in Caldwell county, N. C. She has remarkably good health, is now 93 years old, and bids fair to reach a hundred.

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Address of Senator Thurman before the University of Virginia.

We commend the concluding portion of Mr. Thurman's address, to the consideration of every section, but especially to that of the young men of the land, who really are to govern and control its destinies:

It remains to be considered whether the concentration of all power in the hands of the Federal Government would be likely to preserve or imperil the existence of the Republic. To my mind nothing in the future seems more certain than that it would not only imperil, but ultimately destroy it. I do not believe it possible that it could long endure such a system. Whatever name could be given to it—republic, monarchy, empire, or federation—its true name would be despotism. There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that a government of despotic powers is alone, able to govern a great extent of territory. The very reverse of the proposition is nearer the truth. The very magnitude of a country, diversified in its interest and its habits, usages and customs and traditions of its people, makes local self-government an indispensable necessity.

Without our system of States the Federal Government would never have existed; without them it could never have extended from ocean to ocean; without them it has not done any work, nor even been at his desk, since the 6th of May, but, nevertheless, has regular days when he is there and will do so until August 1st. He is very "enthusiastic for Grant."

Dr. Bratton has been released at Yorkville, South Carolina, on $12,000 bail. Although there is no evidence and although from London, in Canada, no demand was ever made for him by the Canadian authorities, the "special, and Hon. Edward Mullins, 3; J. R. W. Johnson, 1; H. P. Farrow, 1; J. I. Whitaker, 1; H. O. Hoyt, 4.

Increase in Gold and Silver.

The estimates of the special commissioner of mines for the productions of 1870 were $92,930,000. The estimate covered $16,000,000 for Nevada and only $1,500,000 for Utah. It is probable that if we could get at the exact production of Nevada for the year 1872 it would not fall short of $22,930,000, and that Utah will this year yield not less than $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. Nearly all the great mines of Utah are new developments made since the close of the war. Judge Orr has made up his report. The Emma mine is only one of a large class likely all to prove as productive as Eureka. Nevada, in Lincoln county district, was only considered last year worth $90,000, and this Summer sells for $2,000,000. It was not thought of in 1860. If Utah and Nevada prove a tithe as rich in the discoveries made on the Cottonwood, at Pioche, Shell creek and elsewhere, as the stock market indicates, it is no exaggeration to credit them with a gross production of $30,000,000 for the year 1872. Our total gold and silver yield in all the States and Territories ought this year to run so high as $70,000,000, making some allowance for a falling off in Montana, Oregon and Colorado.—[Sacramento Union.

Anecdote of Senator Toombs.

Gen. Toombs was seriously ill at his home in Washington several days last week, but at last accounts was somewhat better.

In Jacksonville, Fla., the other day, a portion of the defendants in the case of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, *ex rel.* Jno. J., P. & R. Railroad *et. al.*, made a special appearance before Judge White and filed a petition for change of venue, on the grounds of conspiracy between certain of the plaintiffs and others, and the Judge of the Leon district, by which they could not receive a fair trial.

Tom M. & C. R. R. passed into possession of Tom Scott & Co., July 1. Some changes have been made, but we have not learned all the particulars. Capt. J. H. Cruse goes to Memphis as Treasurer. Capt. C. S. Williams, superintendent. We understand forty employes have been discharged at the Memphis shops and eighteen at Hermando.—[Memphis Avalanche.

The mail trains pass at Huntsville at 11:36 at night. As the schedule will probably, be changed in a few days, we defer publishing it in full.—[Huntsville Gazette.

The Rome (Ga.) Commercial "wants to know, you know," all about "a tall, well-looking man, Dutch by birth, with German sea," who registered himself in a hotel there as Captain Irwin, and who has disappeared very queerly. He walked out one day after dinner and has forgotten to return. The most singular thing about the man that though he owed $7 hotel bill he left $80 or $90 worth of clothing in his room.

The stockholders' meeting of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was held at Savannah on Wednesday. It was largely attended, and resulted in the complete victory of Provost Governor's party in the management from the charges made by Dr. Jno. J. Wright.

The trial of Nelson for the murder of Gen. Clanton at Knoxville set for Monday in September next, on account of the illness of Judge Trigg, an important witness in the case.

Columbus is inclined to think that she is not going to show any after all, since the lat of September the factories in that city are taking on a thousand new hands and bid fair to employ two thousand more.

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What is Meant by the Democracy Supporting Greeley.

The Savannah Republican has an exceedingly sensible editorial on the above matter. It says:

Why, situated as we are, we should make the fight if we had nothing in common with our allies but the defeat of the revolutionary party of the Republican party, and trust to time and the well known laws of human sympathy for the formation of a sound and safe platform upon which we can both stand when victory shall have perched upon our united banners. Our first and paramount duty is to put down the usurpation of the Radical party, and this is the duty of every man who loves his country and its institutions, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican. It is not a question of party now, but of patriotism. Democrats will not be required to abandon their principles, but to lay them aside for the present, and to unite with all who are willing to do battle for the Constitution and the rights of the States. Democrats will not be required to abandon their organization, but to merge it for the present in the great Liberal party, which is to be formed for the purpose of overthrowing the present corrupt party in power. Democrats will not be required to abandon their leaders, but to follow them in the great battle for liberty. Democrats will not be required to abandon their newspapers, but to support them in the great work of reform. Democrats will not be required to abandon their principles, but to carry them into

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Admiral Semmes' Speech.

We devote considerable space, to-day, to the eloquent speech delivered by Admiral Semmes at the ratification meeting, last Saturday evening. We do this, with the greater pleasure, not only on account of the merits of the speech itself, but because the late hour at which it was delivered and the stifling heat of the crowded theatre hindered many from remaining who were anxious to hear it.

The reputation of our gallant and gifted fellow-citizen will commend it to the attention and appreciation of the reader, whether at home or at a distance.

☞ The Evergreen Observer says, when a bold, bad man gets into power he collects about him the lowest, most degraded and most unscrupulous persons as tools and instruments to execute his orders and carry out his behests. With the instinct of their base natures, these human jackals and hyenas flock around him in countless numbers, ready and anxious to prey upon the public and rend and tear, to pieces any one who incurs the displeasure of their master. Grant has proved no exception this rule. Since his election the South has been overrun by hordes of corrupt and degraded scoundrels who have lived and fattened upon the substance of the people and left ruin and desolation wherever they operated. But the blackest and most despicable of this class are the spies and informers brought into being by the passage of the infamous Ku-klux law. To these men was entrusted the task of ferreting out imaginary outrages, manufacturing evidence and arresting the unfortunate people who incur their hatred. These spies are the worst type of humanity, for whose utter want of principle and humanity make them fit and fuels for the master they serve. Some of them are natives of the country, acquainted with the people and probably former associates of the men they betray. With the opening of the campaign we may expect a fresh importation and our people cannot be too cautious how they act. Their lightest word and smallest action may be caught up by these sneaking scoundrels and distorted and tortured into a crime and themselves arrested at the point of the bayonet and thrown into prison, and then—may the Lord help them if they are not. Beware, Star Chamber, Dante's inscription over the portals of Busteed's future home would well suit the Court presided over by him—"You who enter here, leave hope behind."

☞ The election of Mr. Greeley would be the signal for the revival of all the disturbing elements in the South at the time of compensation for the slaves, which he advocated in the days of the effort to make a slave State of Van Davis eligible for the United States Senate, which he was prevented from doing by the action of the Ku-Klux from federal control, which in its deadly fangs would be the South to-day. What is the result of the war are irrevocable, and that, too, for all time settled, all our people, white and black, can go about their lawful business with perfect freedom and security. The re-election of Gen. Grant would establish this feeling, already well implanted. The election of Mr. Greeley would destroy it and remand the South to four years of such vain and costly struggle as marked the administration of Andrew Johnson.—[State Journal.

Here are three distinct grounds of objection to Greeley's election:

First—His advocacy of compensation to the South for the value of their slaves.

Second—His advocacy of universal amnesty, or making such men as Jefferson Davis equal to ingress to eligibility to office.

Third—His advocacy of the release from Northern prisons and bastiles of the Southern men who are now suffering there under Ku-Klux challenge, on negro testimony, without trial under the civil laws of the country.

It is not a matter of surprise that a Southern paper should urge such grounds of objection to Mr. Greeley? The truth is, the Southern Radicals are far more bitter and relentless against our own people than our worst enemies of the North. After four years of prosecution against our citizens, they are still just as implacable as ever. While probably half of the Radicals of the South are now supporting Mr. Greeley for his generous and liberal sentiments towards our citizens, yet our Southern Radicals make these very sentiments the chief objection to him. Why is this? The answer is plain. Our Southern Radicals are nearly all officeholders, or in some way are living on party patronage, and they know they will lose that patronage and their present offices the moment amnesty is granted, and our people are released from Northern bastiles. Hence, nothing will satisfy them short of our perpetual disfranchisement, the continued suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and such control over our elections as will enable them to continue themselves in office. The Northern Radicals have really no more interest in continuing the past system of persecution against us than the Northern Democrats, and hence the present harmony and unity of action between the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. Our most implacable enemies are not our own doors, but "across the South needs," says the Journal above, "is a feeling that the results of the war are irrevocable, and that, too, for all time settled, all our people, white and black, can go about their lawful business with perfect freedom and security. The re-election of Gen. Grant would establish this feeling, already well implanted. The election of Mr. Greeley would destroy it and remand the South to four years of such vain and costly struggle as marked the administration of Andrew Johnson."

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Hard to Please.

The ill temper of the Mobile Register gets the better of its good sense. It devotes two distinct articles to snarling and sneering at the Mobile Tribune about a letter from Montgomery to the *New York Tribune*. We copied one paragraph of that letter, and our contemporary quarrels with the paragraph and with us for copying it. He *did not* copy the rest: the Register copies it, and quarrels with it, and quarrels with us for not copying it. It was very naughty of us to copy one part, because that part did not please the Register; it was still naughtier not to copy the other part, because that pleased it still less. Our amiable contemporary seems to have adopted (for other journals) the rule:

"You can and you can't; you will and you won't;
You'll be damn'd if you do; you'll be damn'd if you don't."

We cannot retort upon the Register the charge of being "too modest"—it is above suspicion of that scope—but its exemplary justice—*ut supra*—and courtesy speak for themselves.

The truth of the matter is that the letter to the Tribune was not copied in full, and one paragraph only *was* copied, from motives which our contemporary is not likely, in its present interesting temper, to appreciate. In the absence of the Editor of the Tribune, the desire of its temporary management has been to avoid all personalities and everything that might promote or perpetuate unpleasant feeling or dissension among allies engaged in the same cause. In pursuance of this policy, when the letter in the New York Tribune was read, and the question of copying it considered, the greater part of it was objected to, as containing personal allusions and reflections, and as reviving unpleasant controversies, which ought to be forgotten. The last paragraph was admitted, expressly because there was no personal reflection upon any one—only a statement of fact, which was a mere act of justice to General Withers.

The Register, not satisfied with this, introduces into its columns the other parts of the article of the Tribune, with allusions to personal relations, or lack of relations, between Gen. Withers and Col. Forsyth—a subject which we have sedulously avoided, and which it was not in accordance with our taste to introduce into newspaper discussion—especially at this time, when one of the gentlemen referred to is absent from the city. There, however, is a matter, about which there is proverbially no disputing.

As to the "two active editors of the Register," who saved certain Greeley resolutions from an ignominious death in their ward meetings we frankly confess our lamentable ignorance in never having heard of that humane and most interesting circumstance before, but make no doubt of its authenticity. We do not exactly perceive its pertinence to the matter in hand. That relief to personal consciences was the need of the Register's to pack," we freely admit. In fact, we had no idea before, and are somewhat surprised now at the information that the Register professed or attempted to pack the consciences of its "two active editors." We do not for one moment intimate that those gentlemen used the language of the Register, "before-breakfast Greeley gushers"; or that they "went for something of course, with [their] mouth open." Of course their mouths were open, but they were open only to "take strong ground in favor of Greeley and Brown." Nevertheless, we hope Mr. Greeley, when he is elected, will not consider the fact, set forth in the Register office, from which emanated the opposition that "saved from death the Greeley resolutions" in a certain ward, foolishness! Only think what might have been the consequences if those Greeley resolutions had been lost in that meeting in the —th Ward of Mobile! Will the Register send Mr. Farnham in the number of the ward for record and future reference? That ward might have been lost; the country might have been lost; the State might have been lost; the country might—but we forbear. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost," etc., etc. Let not, then, the activity of those two editors be forgotten, and let not the Register accuse them of aspiring to be "brothers-in-law."

POWER OF ORGANIZATION.—The election of Durham, Democrat, to the Legislature from Clarke county, Georgia, by 805 majority, shows the power of organization. Ever since 1868 the Democrats of the county have been beaten out of their boots by the negroes by from 500 to 800 majority. The negroes were organized and the whites were not. This time, however, a regular nomination was made and all stood by it. The Banner says of the election:

Too much credit cannot be given to the young men of Athens for the results of the election last Friday. The working committee of 20, appointed by the club, were at the polls all day, using every honorable means to elect the nominee. The stores were generally closed, and the patriotic devotion of our citizens generally was worthy of all praise, and elicits praise even from those who sneered at the proposal to make a nomination, and did nothing to perfect the organization.

SUCH IS FAME.—William C. Bryant was sent to jail in Richmond, the other day, for stealing a shawl.

Old and New.

The New York World, disgusted with politics, has lately been pitching into the Athanasian trinity. Then, taking up the nonsense of the old formula, *athanasius contra mundum*.

The tendency of the age is toward a denial of all creeds—an impatience of all positive belief—a rebellion against every form of dogmatic faith. Men will differ on the question whether this is right or wrong—tending more to good or evil—and we do not propose to discuss the question. We desire only to protest against the assumption that the secular press is supposed to say what it pleases in behalf of unbelief or latitudinarism, and not a word in favor of the old-fashioned faith. There are a few of mankind yet left who believe in these antiquated notions—superstitions, if you please; a few who would yet die, if need were, for the truths (as they conceive them to be) of the Nicene, or even of the Athanasian Creed; a few who believe that, in religion, whatever is new is false, and whatever is true is old. Let such at least be tolerated. They may be mistaken in their faith, but many of them exhibit the largest love and benevolence in their lives. There is no exclusiveness in their charity. It is to the labors of such old-fashioned orthodoxists as these that most of the disinterested good wrought in the world has been accomplished. Bear with us in speaking a good word for them.

Personal.

Speaking of the selection of General Withers as a delegate from Alabama to the Baltimore Convention, the Mobile Register of yesterday says: "It is not true, either, that this honor was thrust on this hater of the Democracy. He personally begged for it; and the compliment was yielded to his pleas of want."

As said in another place, controversy of this sort is not in our line, nor to our taste. Yet, in the absence of General Withers, the least that we can do is to call for the proof of the allegation. A similar charge made by the Register, with regard to the Mobile County Convention, was flatly denied by Gen. Withers, and has never been sustained by any proof. We have conversed with most of those present at the Convention, involving serious personal expenses, be a response to "pleas of want?"

With the Register, therefore, for its own vindication, be pleased to substantiate the charges by which it seeks to damage the reputation of an absent gentleman, fellow-citizen, and brother-in-law of its editor to state the authority on which they are made?

[From the Mobile Tribune.]

A New Departure.

At the close of the call for the Greeley and Brown meeting published in the Register last night, it is announced by Mr. J. Little Smith that the officers and members of the "Central Council will preside at the meeting." This is a new departure. The Central Council was not one with the objects for which the Central Council was created. It is simply an association of delegates. But that is not all. Who knows that the Central Council would have been consulted? Mr. Smith on that occasion was eloquently silent. I rather think the Central Council's indorsement before it presumes to preside, consulted, at a free meeting, therefore, ask the worthy President, by what authority does he assume to do these things? and who gave him authority to do these things?

Does the foregoing mean that the Democratic and Conservative party of Mobile consents to be dictated and abdicated, and that this election is to be foregone? Is it the Liberal Republican flag, and the flag of the "Tribune" is to manage? If so, let us know it at once. Then no Democratic nominees made at Baltimore. They support Greeley and Brown as the choice of Liberal Republicans, and it is the duty of the Democracy to do so. The banners are being made by the Executive Committees of the Democracy in Washington, New York and other head quarters. If there is to be a different plan here, and Democrats are to be counted out of the canvass, except to do the voting, let us know it at once, and the banners will be made.

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—[Mobile Register, 16th.

The Tribune on the brain, with which our contemporary is afflicted, manifests itself in the most extraordinary shapes. The Tribune has nothing to do with the subject, beyond having been the vehicle of the letter which excites. A new paper of the Register's age ought not to be told that the Tribune does not necessarily agree with all the opinions of its correspondents. Moreover, there was no allusion, direct or indirect, that we can find in "Observer's" article, to the Tribune as a manager or flag-bearer.

Still further, the general meaning attributed to "Observer's" communication by the Register is one that never occurred to us when it was read. We have no idea that it contained anything therein to warrant such a construction. There is in it no intimation, as far as we can discover, that the ratification meeting was not a regular one, except that Democratic and Conservative. We have not heard anything further from the writer, but presume the meaning attributed to it remains, (after the comment,) was, as unexpected and surprising to him as to any one else. As we understood them, they simply criticised the action of the Central Council in volunteering to preside at a mass meeting, as contrary to usage—Democratic usage, as well as any other. The usage, on such occasions, as far as our experience goes, is to have the Chairman and other officers chosen by the meeting —as was, in point of fact actually done on Saturday evening—not authoritatively designated beforehand.

We do not mean to censure the announcement made by the Council, nor to express any opinion upon it at all; but it is unnecessary to attribute to our correspondent a meaning not warranted by his words, nor, (as far as we have any reason to suppose,) by his intentions.

A Response to Growlers and Grumblers.

The Selma Argus makes it, and makes it so well that we cannot substract and need not add anything:

Sometimes we meet a narrow-minded or bad-hearted man who will not vote for one candidate because in olden times he was a democrat or for another candidate because he was a whig—who is opposed to one because he was a secessionis, or to another because he was a unionist. We can not reason with such; because from wicked, poor of purpose or incapacity of mind they are not capable of reasoning. To bring forward now the opinions and associations of other times and make them tests of orthodoxy, is to murder all the ties that ought now to unite good men, and to separate into helpless and contemptile factions those who must be united or perish in common doom. Sensible and honest men of all parties look to the present and future, forgetting the past. Greeley, an old whig and unionist, is our candidate for President; Herndon, an old Democrat and secessionist, is on the same ticket for Governor of Alabama. Gratz Brown, ag old Democrat and emancipationist, is our candidate for Vice President; Dr. Moren, an old Whig and slaveholder, is on the same ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama. On the same State ticket are Stanford and Burnett, Breckinridge Democrats, with Hodgson and Parker, Bell Whigs. There are no Whigs or Democrats now, no emancipationists or proslavery men, no secessionists or unionists; and it is difficult to attribute both honesty and capacity to any man who attempts to bring forward old issues or associations now, when the issue to be solved, for the present and for generations yet unborn, is centralization and imperialism vs. local self-government and the liberty of the people.

The Affray at Alexandria.

A dispatch published in our last issue gives a brief statement of an affray, in Alexandria, between some of the ex-Confederate officers now in the service of the Khedive, and Butler, United States Consul-General for Egypt. This man, Butler, a near relative, we believe, of the celebrated Beast, has long been notorious for the personal profligacy and official misconduct by which he has disgraced his office. His recall has been again and again asked for by Americans who have been subjected to the mortification of having to recognize him as the official representative of their government in a city that ante dates the Ptolemies and among a people who were at the zenith of their greatness and refinement three thousand years before America was discovered.

We regret that anything should have brought the gentlemen mentioned in the affray last night in Dumnik Hall Sunday night, and until 4 o'clock yesterday when they left on the V. & T. train, it is said, for Hamlin county. May more and happiness attend them.—Meridian Mercury.

The gentleman, who got his "walking papers" a short time ago on account of his anti-Greeley propensities, tells us that he lately has been confined in a dark cell in Brown's ghost if he persists in it. While he has the utmost confidence in our friend's veracity, we implore him to keep cool.—Prentiss Recorder.

Thomas Hagine, charged with the murder of James O. Allen, and incarcerated in jail by the Justice's Court, was brought before Chancellor Pollard under a writ of habeas corpus, making application for bail. The case was submitted to the court upon the verified testimony, and briefs of counsel. The opinion of the court was delivered on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, which was, that the prisoner be remanded to prison.—Chickasaw Messenger.

On Saturday morning last Mr. H. M. Dixon, a worthy planter of this county, had a difficulty with a colored man by the name of Hilliard Greenleaf, which resulted in the shooting of the latter by Dixon. Dixon fired two shots, one striking him in the arm and the other in the hip. At first the wounds were not considered dangerous, but the freedman died of them on Monday night. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, we consider it imprudent to say anything about the circumstances.

Mr. Dixon had an examination before the Mayor, who admitted him to bail in a bond of $5,000, which he readily gave, —[Yazoo Banner.

NEWTON, Miss., July 10, 1872.

COL. A. G. HORR,—Dear Sir:—Please announce in your paper that there will be a grand re-union of the surviving members of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, on the 4th of August next, 1872, and urge a large attendance in order that we may have a "rousing time."

All Mississippi soldiers are invited, but particularly those once in the 13th.

Yours truly, A. G. CLARKE.

A negro acrobat, who has been performing on our streets during the heated term for the amusement of citizens, was shot by a woman of the colored persuasion, whether accidentally or not we are unable to ascertain. The ball entered near the hip, and will put a stop to Jim's grand and lofty tumbling for some time. —[Macon Beacon.

COL. THOS. T. Cooper, a distinguished writer of newspapers, has bought a half interest in the Meridian Gazette, and will now give it the benefit of his talents. We wish the "gazette" continued prosperity and great triumphs.—[Ib.

REPUDIATING GRANT.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

A Colored Grant Elector Withdraws from the Ticket and Leaves the Party—Why the Colored Man Cannot Support Grant—Inconsistencies of the Philadelphia Platform—Too many Indebtito Promises—Men or all Parties can Support the

Cincinnati Ticket and Nominees.

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A bombshell was thrown into the midst of the administration camp in Baltimore this afternoon by the publication of the following letter from the colored candidate on the Grant electoral ticket of this State, from the Fourth Congressional District. It is reported that the letter will carry with him to the Liberal Republican party a great number of colored votes:

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.—To the Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Chairman Baltimore City Delegation to the late Republican Convention: Sir: Please accept for yourself and colleagues from the Fourth district of Maryland, to the late convention of April 24, 1872, my grateful thanks for the confidence reposed in me by placing my name on the Grant electoral ticket, and the assurance of my kindly appreciation of this act, and my sense of confidence during my participation in the politics of my native State. A profound sense of duty to my race and the demands of an unselfish patriotism superior to mere partisan requirements compel me to decline the honor and sever my connection with the Grant wing of the Republican party. I entertain the hope that at no distant day colored men, as American citizens, will see superior to the apparent selfishness of their past politics, which has too often been characterized by adhesion to men instead of devotion to principles, and that they will fully comprehend the sacredness of the ballot and the higher duty of citizenship. It is but natural that in the past colored voters should have been consolidated within the ranks of that party through whose instrumentality their rights were in part secured, particularly when the party was itself a unit and the rights of the colored citizen made a test question; but now, when some of the best men and brightest lights of that party decline to act with it, and join with other citizens in the formation of a newer and better party with more advanced and more practical ideas, while in whose ranks the rights of all men are assured, it is an open question whether the Liberal Republican party is not after all the true Republican party of the country. Now that all men of whatever creed or political opinion accept the situation, recognize the rights of all men, and guarantee their maintenance, it is but fair to suppose that the time is really come to permit the "dead past to bury its dead" and for all voters to come up to that comprehensive platform of principles declared in the Cincinnati platform, which gives promise of perpetual peace and prosperity to a united country. The coming presidential campaign it is of the last importance that colored men should set off the claims of political vassalage, ignore the tyranny of a false and vicious party discipline, and, by failing to recognize him as the political shipping on Sunday for Meridian, where they succeeded in obtaining the services of Judge Brock to pronounce the potential decree that was to make them one flesh for life. The ceremony was witnessed by some twenty or twenty-five persons, who took up a notion that it was a regular wedding, and made it convenient to keep in sight of the suspected parties. They repaired at the Planters' Hotel Sunday night, and until 4 o'clock yesterday when they left on the V. & T. train, it is said, for Hamlin county. May more and happiness attend them.—Meridian Mercury.

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The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Mr. Greeley on the Desire to be President.

The New York Evening Post quotes the following from a speech made by Mr. Greeley at a public dinner in Montreal, in 1868:

"Mr. Webster was not only a gentleman, but he had the element of moral greatness, and he had faults as well. He failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President and I don't. (Cheers and laughter.) But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Clay, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early and died of it at a very old age. (Laughter.) General Lewis Cass died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer at an early age I saw how it preceded and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have very carefully avoided it. It was easy then to speak for truth and justice when they needed an advocate, when those who threatened could execute no vengeance that you dreaded. So then I think you are happy in that respect, if in no other, for none of you in Canada expect to become the sovereign of your country."

The Post seems to think that this was "a premonitory symptom of the disease" in Mr. Greeley himself. We do not see it, nor, if Mr. Greeley *does* now desire the office, do we see why it should be an objection to him.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Campaign Opened and the Contest Waxing Warm.

Republicans and Democrats Leaders Scouring the Old State—The Fight for the Legislature Considered Important—The Usual Election Halt for Examination, Retrenchment and Reform—Greeley and Brown—The "Ball" Started—Vance Takes to the Stump.

GOLDSBORO, July 1, 1872.—Both parties claim they will carry this State by 20,000 majority on the first Thursday in August; and as there has been no former election in which the issues were at all like the present, the assertion is the same, on which an estimate could be based, the public will have to wait patiently to see which party will substantiate its claim. That the State will be hotly and bitterly contested there can be no doubt, for the number of the speakers now on the stump. There are two candidates for the Governorship of the State, with their respective dates—six on each side—for the State offices, and two, one each, for members of their friends, sixteen candidates for Congress for the eight districts, and candidates for the Legislature on both tickets, besides. The great struggle here will be over the Legislature, for it will have to sanction the bill passed by the last Legislature proposing certain amendments to the constitution; and besides this the same Legislature will have to elect a United States Senator in the place of John Pool, present Republican incumbent. Now, besides the prestige of carrying the State in August, in view of the presidential election in November, the Republicans will make a desperate effort to carry this Legislature for the purpose of defeating the proposed constitutional convention, and, if possible, return Pool to the Senate. The issues are the acts and deeds of the late campaign, and in comparison all other issues have become comparatively insignificant. Vance, who was elected Senator, but could not have his disabilities removed in time to take his seat, and Governor Ransom was subsequently elected; is now stumping the State in favor of the convention, and is already on the stump, having spoken yesterday at Wilson, will be an important factor in the canvass. Vance has also take the stump in a few days, while Senator Ransom, his colleague, but political opponent, is already in the field.

HOT AS THE CANVASS NOW IS it will be still hotter after the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. If that body declares for Greeley and Brown, or endorses them, then I anticipate a scramble of republican speakers from the North, including some distinguished United States Senators and members of Congress, will come down here to speak during the remainder of the canvass. Their expenses and Funds will be freely used, and, *if report speaks truly, the bulleted and suspected dirk-knife will be used freely, also, on several republican voters, and forever after on the floor of the Legislature.* Such is the evidence of your country.

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The Campaign Opened and the Contest Waxing Warm.

Republicans and Democrats Leaders Scouring the Old State—The Fight for the Legislature Considered Important—The Usual Election Halt for Examination, Retrenchment and Reform—Greeley and Brown—The "Ball" Started—Vance Takes to the Stump.

GOLDSBORO, July 1, 1872.—Both parties claim they will carry this State by 20,000 majority on the first Thursday in August; and as there has been no former election in which the issues were at all like the present, the assertion is the same, on which an estimate could be based, the public will have to wait patiently to see which party will substantiate its claim. That the State will be hotly and bitterly contested there can be no doubt, for the number of the speakers now on the stump. There are two candidates for the Governorship of the State, with their respective dates—six on each side—for the State offices, and two, one each, for members of their friends, sixteen candidates for Congress for the eight districts, and candidates for the Legislature on both tickets, besides. The great struggle here will be over the Legislature, for it will have to sanction the bill passed by the last Legislature proposing certain amendments to the constitution; and besides this the same Legislature will have to elect a United States Senator in the place of John Pool, present Republican incumbent. Now, besides the prestige of carrying the State in August, in view of the presidential election in November, the Republicans will make a desperate effort to carry this Legislature for the purpose of defeating the proposed constitutional convention, and, if possible, return Pool to the Senate. The issues are the acts and deeds of the late campaign, and in comparison all other issues have become comparatively insignificant. Vance, who was elected Senator, but could not have his disabilities removed in time to take his seat, and Governor Ransom was subsequently elected; is now stumping the State in favor of the convention, and is already on the stump, having spoken yesterday at Wilson, will be an important factor in the canvass. Vance has also take the stump in a few days, while Senator Ransom, his colleague, but political opponent, is already in the field.

Dolly Varden.

BY BRET HARTE.

Dear Dolly—she does not recall
The thrilling page that pictured all
Those charms that held our sense in thrall
In fact as first caught sight—
As down that English lane she tripped,
In flowered chintz, but sideways tipped,
Trim-bodiced, bright-eyed, rogue-lipped—
The loadsmith's pretty daughter.

Sweet fragment of the Master's art!
(I simple fain.) O rustic heart!
O maid that hath no counterpart
In life's dry, dreary pages!
Where shall we find thy like? Ah, stay!
Methinks I saw her yesterday
In chintz that flowered, as one might say,
Prevalent for ages.

Her father's modest cot was stone.
Five stories high. In style and tone
Cupboards, and, I frankly own,
Within its walls prevailing
Some certain novel, strange ideas;
A Gothic door with Roman pieces,
And Sèvres removed some thousand years
From their Pompeiian ceiling.

The small salon where she received
Was Louis Quatorze, and relieved
By Chinese cabinets, conceived
Grotesquely by the heathen
The sofas were a dusky olive,
The Roman bench (*scilicet* height)
The chairs were French, in gold and white,
And one Elizabethan.

And she, the goddess of the shrine,
Was worthy of the casket in mine—
The stores were many carats fine,
And of the purest water.
Even though, in contrast, I'm enough
To flatly fit her vulgar puff
And show the petticoat's rich stuff
That her dress jacket hid.

Her speech was simple as her dress—
Not Double Dutch, nor Pidgin Greek,
She loved; yet sometimes, I confess,
I scarce could comprehend her.
Her manners were quite far from shy,
Her smile was free as air,
Appalling to the Hugh who'd try
With conscious effort to offend her.

"But whence," I cried, "this masquerade;
Were these attire to Asia made
A Watteau sheepcrook or maid?"
The simple maid made question:
"Why, surely you must know the name—
That's what we call it—Dolly Varden,
Or Byron's—well, it's all the same;
Why, Lord! I'm Dolly Varden!"

Alabama News.

A young man fell or jumped from the 3d story window of Gay's block this morning at 4 o'clock, Saturday.—Montgomery Advertiser and Mail, 8th.

Geo. Jones was shot in Attalla, Ala., on the 1st by Capt. R. R. Rhea.

There were fourteen committals to the city calaboose, Monday, the first month of June. They were for the following offences: Murder, one; assault to murder, three; assault and battery, one; assault and battery, one; petit larceny, three; obtaining goods under false pretenses, two; attempt to commit rape, one; and one lunatic.

A drunken man, lately employed at Gayle & Stanley's saw mill, was placed in the guard house at Montevallo, Monday night last, and in some way set fire to the building, entirely consuming the building, and the unfortunate man was burned to death. It is impossible to ascertain how.—Selma Times.

The Freedmen are all working well, Sam Hall, following Eagle's advice—"Put money in thy pocket." They are at it early and late in the fields, and seem to get a good advance for their labor. No doubtless, vote for "Miss Tom," when the time comes. The colored element of Greene will give a good account of itself this Fall.—Eutaw Whig and Observer.

On Thursday night, (4th) in Johnson & Bowman's saloon, Huntsville, a row occurred between John Bailey and Sam Wood, and John Weaver, brothers. Bailey knocked Wood down, and was advancing with a knife in the abdomen and right hand when Weaver shot Bailey dangerously.—[Huntsville Democrat.

On Saturday night last, Mr. J. S. Eggleston, of Huntsville, refused further credit to a negro man, named Charles Lamar, who became suspended and threatening in his language that Mr. Erwin order to him to leave. Lamar refused, and attempted to force him to leave. Whereupon the negro grappled with him, they fell over against the bar, (Mr. Erwin's) and Mr. Erwin had received a severe, but not fatal wound, by means of a razor drawn out from a knife in the left side. Seeing that he had drawn blood, the negro made his escape.—Huntsville Democrat.

In the recent final examination at the University of Virginia, no less than fifty-one having honorable record for some Huntsville young men: Henry McCalley, distinguished in Senior Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and graduate in Chemistry; James F. Mastin, distinguished in Senior French, and proficient in International and Constitutional Law; Samuel H. Pryor, graduate in Junior Mathematics, Jurisprudence and Obstetrics; Irvine White, graduate in History, Literature and Political Economy; Archie McDonald, Jr., in John G. Taylor, graduates in Law.

Quite an unfortunate event is to have a calamitous fire on the morning of the 4th. The fire consumed seven places of business on the west side of Main street, between 2d and 3d avenues. The fire originated in the kitchen in the rear of Dixon's drug store, on the corner of 3d avenue, and from there extended south to McDonald's, Bell's, Hawkins', Dixon's, Wilson's, drugist; Hawkins, grocer; Charles Com, watchmaker and jeweler; Williams & Williams, druggists; Robinson, gift store; Everett & Ives, bakers and confectioners. The negro establishment between the bakery and the corner was torn down to prevent the spread of the fire, and a millinery establishment on 3d avenue was consumed, and a boarding house torn down. There was insurance on any of the buildings or the goods they contained, and what has been saved is in such a damaged condition as to be of little value. —[Birmingham Independent.

On Monday night, 1st inst., at Uniontown, the first Annual Soiree of the Sabmander Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of that place, was given for the benefit of the company.

Miss Mary, of Mobile was voted the most beautiful young lady, an election having been held to ascertain the sense of the gentlemen as to the beauty of the ladies present. Miss M. received one hundred and fifty-one votes.—Demopolis News.

The Louisville Commercial calls Greeley Democrats "the thumb-holders." We accept the compliment. We intend to take the fingers of the Radicals out of the public purse and hold them by the thumbs till their pockets are searched for the last dollar they have stolen from the people.

Sunstroke is due to the action of light upon the eyes, and therefore it can be avoided by keeping the eyes closed and the mouth open.—[Boston Post.

Political Notes.

Judge Robt. J. Aleorn publishes a letter asserting his adhesion to Greeley and Brown.

It is understood that the Hon. W. S. Grosbeck, while not by any means an original Greeley man, has signified that he will support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Grosbeck and General Thomas Ewing are talked of as Senatorial Electors for Greeley and Brown in Ohio.

Mr. Greeley says that, as President, he will make no distinctions between those electing him. He will not ask whether, in the past, an applicant for office has been a Democrat or a Republican, but make his appointment dependent on his qualification and merits. That is the sort of a President the country has been in want of for this decade.

The Illinois Republican Central Committee is composed of three internal revenue collectors, three assessors, three postmasters, the partner of a whiskey supervisor, a Radical member of Congress, and four county officers. It is remarkably unanimous for Grant and Wilson.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A San Francisco paper puts the case thus: "Greeley, we hear from the Republican organs, and from the Democratic papers which are now assisting them, is a good old man, but so variable in his opinions that he hardly knows in the morning what he will believe at night; so good natured that he is the confiding tool of every schemer who gets access to him; so vain that he will always look flattered when is baited with a little flattery; and of such childlike honesty himself, that it is utterly impossible for him to tell an honest man from a knave; in short, they paint the editor of the *Tribune* as a weak man, a dupe, a degrade, humiliate and ruin the Southern people. We think we can put a better face for the man whose personal honesty is above suspicion, and whose heart is big enough to feel for the wrongs and outrages committed upon the 'States lately in rebellion.'"

The most encouraging news is received daily at the Greeley and Brown headquarters in Washington. Hundreds of letters certify to the effect which Sumner's speech on Stanton is doing in all parts of the country. Greeley and Brown clubs have been formed in nearly every village of the Union, with the brightest of prospects.

In a speech recently delivered in Virginia, the Hon. John Goode arraigned the Radical party of the former in forcible and powerful manner. Mr. Goode said:

"They have suspended the great writ of *habeas corpus*; they have subjected defenceless people to military masters; they have arrested our citizens by military order, without warrant, without affidavit, and hurried them hundreds of miles away to be tried before juries before which rules and obsequious judges; convicted them on evidence that would not have been received the border to languish and die in Northern dungeons; they have systematically robbed the States of the South and have piled up an enormous load of debt and made them cry out in their woe and extremity 'How long; oh Lord how long?' Such have been the enormities of the present administration that the people have been prepared by its failure to influence even one Democrat to vote against the nomination of Greeley. There are a dozen papers in Alabama which have more real character and earn influence more votes than the world. It is simply contemptible, and we wonder that anybody should ever have considered it otherwise.

OUR FOUR GREELEY.—The Boston Daily Times, heretofore an independent Republican paper, has come out strong for Greeley. This is one of the signs of the times, and indicates the direction of the popular current in Boston. The Times is a spicy little paper, and has influence among that class of intelligent Republicans who have the faculty of thinking, and the courage to act for themselves—and they are now numerous, and growing every day in number, in Boston and elsewhere in the North-east.—[Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.

The people of Alabama should bear in mind, that the State contest, upon which we are now about to enter, is one of unusual importance to them, in every respect in which it can be viewed. Apart from the influence which it must exert upon the national elections, now pending, and apart from the great issues of State policy involved in it, there is one aspect of it of transcendent interest, and overshadowing importance. The contest is to decide whether the *people* of Alabama are to govern their own State, or whether the rule over it is to pass into the hands of *carpet-baggers, scalawags, and negroes.* That is really the great issue at stake.—[Tuskaloosa Times.

Statistics of the St. Louis Police Department.

The average strength of the force during the year was 324. Besides the regular force there are also in the employment of the board one secretary, one property clerk, two clerks in chief's office, one sanitary clerk and five detectives.

The average expense of each member of the force, rank and file, was about $1,000 per annum.

The average number of arrests was 53 per day, or from two to three for every hour of the day and night throughout the year. There are more arrests made in the Third district, that is, between Washington avenue and Cass avenue, than in the second district, situated between Chouteau and Washington avenue, and almost double that of all the other districts jointly.

The number of single persons arrested was more than double that of the married, or more than two to one in favor of the married state.

Twelve churches, fifteen school-houses, twenty-four factories; 168 stores and 1,563 dwellings and other buildings were erected in the city during the year, the cost of which was $9,494,000.

The total expenditures of the department during the year were $393,721.54, of which there had been, 2,305 disbursements admitted to the Institution for the Insane; 1,000 for burials; 1,000 for the relief of destitute persons; 1,000 for the relief of the families of sick persons; 1,000 for the relief of destitute persons; 1,000 for the relief of the families of sick persons; 1,000 for the relief of destitute persons; 1,000 for the relief of the families of sick persons; 1,000 for the relief of destitute persons; 1,000 for the relief of the families of sick persons; 1,

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

The Floods.

Our afflicted people have a new calamity to bear in the freshets now prevailing throughout the valleys of the Alabama, the Tombigbee, and their tributaries. It is to be hoped that the estimates of damage done are exaggerated, but, with all allowance, it must be fearful.

A private letter just received from Camden, Wilcox county, written on the 17th inst., says:

Such an overflow as has not been known by the oldest citizen at this season of the year. Planters are ruined. Thousands of acres of cotton and corn are under water. In some instances planters have lost their entire crop.

[Special to the Galveston News.]

From Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, July 13.—A great ratification meeting for Greeley and Brown took place this evening at 9 o'clock, with Hon. Stephen Powers as President and six Vice-Presidents from both political parties. Great unanimity prevailed for the Baltimore ticket and Cincinnati platform. Addresses in English and Spanish were made to the audience, which is the largest ever gathered in this city at a political meeting. Banners of different nations were suspended over the speakers' stand, inappropriate and mottoes were interspersed through the meeting, and an anvil cannonade was kept up between the speeches.

A Greeley and Brown club is being formed, over one hundred having signed already, without regard to former political affinities. Great coffee-holders, of whom there are many here, hold aloof. Davis chums frown, but the movement here is of the people and will be sustained by the people. The nominations were ratified unanimously and with hearty cheers for Greeley and Brown. No disaffected Democrats here. NONE.

☞ The endorsement of Greeley and Brown by Cincinnati and Baltimore, is fearfully telling on the future hopes and prospects of Grant. We are afraid that he will have to *"hang his harp on the willows."*

☞ A fellow out West says he will vote for Greeley, because Greeley is too industrious to lounge away his time at Long Branch, and has no particular love for bull pups and cigars.

☞ North Carolina is quietly waiting for August first, that she may teach the Grant party what *"a hereafter"* is in store for them.

SUMMER HEAT.—Heat operates to produce debility in two ways. Firstly, it wastes the substance of the body through excessive perspiration, thus converting the tissues into water, urea, carbonic acid, etc.; and, secondly, (by rarefying the atmosphere,) it diminishes the supply of oxygen received through the lungs. The only sound method of counteracting those agencies, is by elevating the general tone of the system. For this, the main thing is food. Let the sufferer avoid, indeed, heavy meals, (either in quantity or in quality,) his powers not being equal to digest such—abstaining especially from such articles as he knows either to be heat-producing or indigestible; but, for all this, let him, by no means, starve himself. On the contrary, let him eat as much light food as his stomach is equal to. The more the better. And along with each meal, to aid and to invigorate digestion, let him take one wine-glassful of Dr. GOTTLIEB FISCH'S BITTERS!

This subject continued next week under *"Toiling and Moiling."*

"WARE & SCHMIPP," Philadelphia, Proprietors of Dr. Fisch's Food Cure Bitters.
jy14 eod1w&w

VITALIZE THE HAIR.—Why does the hair become harsh and dry? why does it fall out? why does it become gray? Simply because the life has gone out of it. The fibres draw sustenance from the scalp as the grass draws it from the soil, and when the supply of nutriment is cut off in either case the product withers and dies. At the first symptom of decay, therefore, the unfed or half-fed roots of the hair should be refreshed and reinforced with LYON'S KATHAIRON, the only preparation which will nourish the filaments and keep them in a vigorous condition after they have begun to suffer from a deficiency of their natural stimulant. As long as the Kathairon is faithfully used, with a proper degree of friction, morning and evening, so long will it be impossible for the hair to whiten or fall out from the scalp.
jy14 eod1w&w

THE VITAL DRAIN.—It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor: and it is because

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional cause, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these vantages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes then watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits, and a constant, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.
jy14 eod1w&w

DOOLEY'S COMBINED PLOW, CULTIVATOR, MARKER AND POTATO DIGGER.—On the occasion of the test of the above-named agricultural implement, at the conclusion of the performance the assemblage was called to order by Captain P. U. Murphy, and in obedience to his motion Mr. W. H. Kelly was called to the chair, and Mr. Ed. W. Davis was chosen secretary.

The special committee appointed to decide on the merits of the implement, then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"The undersigned take pleasure in stating to the public that the trial test of the *Dooley Combined Plow, Cultivator, Marker and Potato-Digger*, had this day at Arlington, on the farm of Mr. Eugene McDonald, was a complete success, to the extent of experiments made. The combination is worthy of attention, and we are of the opinion that the plow and cultivator is well adapted to the cotton growing States. It works mechanically and with wonderful precision, leaving in its trail a furrow of such width as the planter or farmer may think proper for the cultivation of the crop.

G. M. Parker,	J. A. Jaques,
J. M. Thomson,	F. A. Ross,
H. G. Humphries,	Wm. H. Kelly,
C. C. Langdon,	B. O'Kean,
J. B. Malone,	J. C. Gwin,
Lacey Brewer,	W. H. Ross,
Edgar W. Davis,	W. F. Cleveland,
Isaac Donovan,	T. H. Davis,
N. H. Broun,	Eugene McDonald,
T. H. Sims,	Thos. Cavanaugh.

Mobile, July 18, 1872."

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Eugene McDonald for his kindly interest in the implement, and his hospitable treatment of the visitors, the meeting adjourned.

BLESSED are they who seek relief from "Liver Complaint," "Biliousness," Bad Blood, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Rough Skin, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Scrofulous diseases, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for they shall be happy in knowing that the cure is complete. 86t6 by all druggists. jy14 eod1w&w

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, July 19, 1872.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

We have again no changes worthy of note to make in the general condition of the market during the past week. Owing to a rather better demand for bacon, with some scarcity of desirable cuts, there has been a slight improvement in prices, but beyond this we hear of no other changes in the grocery and provision market. In baling stuffs there is a better feeling, some few orders now being received; but as yet we have no changes to make in prices. Owing to the recent heavy and continued rains a very limited quantity of naval stores has been received, and there seems to be an anticipation of an early and considerable advance upon present quotations. Spirits Turpentine is now selling at 46@50c, while rosins of all grades are without change.

Under very unfavorable reports from Liverpool and New York our cotton market has been very dull during the week with a sharp decline in figures, and closes flat to-day with more sellers than buyers. The sales of the week foot up only 40 bales, and on last Wednesday, when there was just enough doing to establish quotations, we stated the rates nominally as at 21c. and 22c. for Low Middling and Middling, while, from all we can learn to-day, the latter figure could perhaps be shaded $\frac{1}{16}$@$\frac{1}{8}$c., say 21@21$\frac{1}{2}$c for Middling, against 22c. last Friday, and, in the face of the recent disastrous rain-storms and floods throughout the central portion of this State, together with the positive certainty that the worm and caterpillar have made their appearance in several widely separate sections of the cotton belt, this falling off in demand and price is only another of the anomalies attending the cotton trade into which he who ventures as a raiser, buyer or speculator may rest assured of a very precarious commodity to handle.

In this connection we invite the attention of our readers to the following interesting extract from that usually well-informed and conservative journal, the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of the 13th inst.

CROP ESTIMATES.

We see at the present time estimates of the growing crop, published in the North, as high as 5,000,000 bales and over, and in the South as low as 3,000,000 bales and under, both statements being proved satisfactorily and clearly by figures. And yet to those who have closely watched the development of the plant thus far, there would appear to be very little of wisdom displayed in either of these results. Arguing from the past two crops, and the known facts with which we have to do at present crop, we cannot see any basis for the larger estimate; and unless we are to suppose that the balance of the season is to be very unfavorable the smaller figures are clearly unauthorized.

1. The expensive public limit of this year's growth, with every condition favorable through the season, is it strikes us very easily reached. Take as the basis of the argument the season of 1870—it would be unreasonable to expect ever to have a more favorable year for cotton. The total crop that year was 4,352,000 bales (or say 100,000 bales more than marketed) from 8,885,595 acres according to the Agricultural Department, which would be about $\frac{1}{2}$ bale to the acre. This year the acreage is 8,867,947 acres, or not materially different from 1870, and hence 4,450,000 bales would be the extreme limit of the product, provided every circumstance of planting and cultivation and weather was as favorable as in 1870.

2. But if we compare the two seasons 1870 with 1872 we think there are some circumstances which have already occurred, not favorable to a full crop. First, it was universally admitted that there was about one-third less manures used than in 1870. This circumstance has, we think, been overlooked in some quarters; we should estimate it as equal to a falling off in the possibilities of the yield of at least 100,000 bales. One of our correspondents says that some uplands which will only produce only 15 lbs. of lint per acre without manure, can, by its use, be brought up to 200 lbs. This is a good illustration of the effect of manures on production. Second, the season has not thus far been as propitious as last year. This remark needs qualification, inasmuch as we now have growing cotton planted under two very different combination of circumstances—the early plantings and the late plantings. The seed early put into the ground came up satisfactorily, and the subsequent drought did it no harm but good, as it served to early develop the tap root of the cotton, which always results in healthy, strong and productive plants. The later seed (which in some States was equal to about one-third the entire planting) lay in the ground without germinating through the drought; the first rains brought it up, not in all cases evenly, however. And the frequent rains since (in many sections) have resulted in an abundant growth of surface rather than deep roots and a rapid and successful development of the plant. These conditions are not favorable to the greatest productiveness.

3. We conclude, therefore, that as the question stood a week ago we could not, even with the most favorable circumstances during the remainder of the season, anticipate a crop fully up to 1870, so that these very large estimates which are floating about are not entitled to any credit. Of course, in the future we have no count of the unfavorables as received by telegraph to-night; but the most of which we have reminded our readers will, if kept in mind, help them to give the proper weight to every report, whether good or evil.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Gold, Mobile	118@$\frac{1}{4}$@$\frac{1}{4}$
Silver	105 @ 108
Sterling Exchange, 60 days, scm'l	1$\frac{9}{4}$@$\frac{1}{4}$
New York Sight	$\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$
New Orleans Sight	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.—The following is the new freight tariff from Mobile by the New Orleans, Mobile and Atlantic Packet Freight Line, to the different points indicated:

COTTON.

To Liverpool, via Charleston	5$\frac{8}{16}$c @ 10c $ and 5%
do do via N. York	70c @ 10c $ and 5%
To Boston, rail and sea	90c @ 10c $ and 5%
To New York	90c
To Philadelphia	90c
To Baltimore	90c
To Providence	90c
To Fall River	90c
To Albany, NY	1 00
To Troy	1 00
To Lawrence	1 00
To Lowell	1 00
To Springfield	1 00
To Hamilton	1 00
To New York, per M.&O.R.R. via Cairo and Norfolk	60c

NAVAL STORES.

To New York	$1 per 100 lbs.

For business in other markets our readers are referred to telegraphic reports.

COTTON.—The receipts of the week sum up 154 bales, viz: From the Alabama river 3 bales; from the Tombigbee 11; from the Warrior —; by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 51; by the Mobile and Montgomery Rll. 5; New Orleans 94; Ala. and G. T. Rll. —; against 910 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 634 bales, viz: to New Orleans 304, to N York 330, to Prattville, Ala., 67; to Tallasee Factory, Ala., 94.

The stock remaining on land is 968 bales; against 6,041 bales same time last year.

SATURDAY—Market fist and steady nominal. Demand very light. Sales of only 15 bales reported.

Good Ordinary	20
Low Middling	21
Middling	22

MONDAY—Demand very light. Scarcity of desirable cottons restricting transactions. Sales of only 8 bales reported. Market nominally unchanged.

Good Ordinary	20
Low Middling	21
Middling	22

TUESDAY—Very light demand. Scarcity of desirable cotton preventing transactions. Market nominally unchanged. Sales of only 4 bales reported.

Good Ordinary	20
Low Middling	21
Middling	22

WEDNESDAY—Very light demand. Market dull and nearly nominal. Light offerings of desirable cottons restricting transactions. Sales of only 12 bales reported.

Good Ordinary	20
Low Middling	21
Middling	22

THURSDAY—No transactions reported, owing to the day. Market closed dull and nominal.

FRIDAY—Market flat. Some offerings but no demand. Quotations [illegible] given.

EXPORTS OF COTTON

For Week ending July 19, 1872.

New York, via Norfolk, per M&OR.R	169
Prattville, Ala., per stmr Emma	67
Tallassee Factory, per M.&M.RR	94
New Orleans, per railroad	304
Total	634

Cotton Statement—Port of Mobile.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1871	5,441
Received this week	154
Received previously	30,976—31,130
	36,597
Exported this week	634
Exported previously	35,700—36,334
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	263

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following is the total number of bales of Cotton received by the rivers and railroads since 1st September to date:

	1872.	1871.
By the Alabama river	40,672	91,845
By the Higbee river	31,021	3,557
By the Warrior river	18,850	32,901
By the M. and O. railroad	14,640	14,224
By the M. and M. railroad	5,921	7,878
By the New Orleans railroad	736	900
By the M. and A. G. T. railroad	8	—
Higbee crop	78	90
Total	200,021	400,854

Weekly Cotton Statement.

Imports of Rio Coffee since 1st Sept., 1871, to date of last report	54,214
Sales since last report	56
Sales previously reported	45,068—19,125
Stock on hand July 12	5,145
Ordinary	17½
Fair	18¾@18½
Good	19
Prime	19¼
Gold prices.	

Stock this day in first hands.
Crawford, Walsh & Co.....5,145

Market quiet. No change in prices and holders very firm in their views.

Telegraph Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Noon—Cotton opened heavy: Uplands 10$\frac{5}{8}$@10$\frac{3}{4}$d.; Orleans 10$\frac{5}{8}$@10$\frac{3}{4}$d. Sales 7,000 bales; for the week 40,000; port receipts 8,000; stock 570,000; American 11,000; actual export 5,000; stock at sea 280,000; American 60,000.

Liverpool, July 19—Afternoon—Cotton heavy—Uplands 10$\frac{5}{8}$@10$\frac{3}{4}$d.; Orleans 10$\frac{5}{8}$@10$\frac{3}{4}$d.; sales 8,000 bales, for speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs heavy. Corn 26s. 6d. Flour 28s.

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LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Evening—Lard quiet and steady at 62s@63s. Pork dull at 68s. Bacon firm at 34s. Tallow steady at 38s. Rosin steady at 4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 29s.

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NEW YORK, July 19.—Noon—Cotton dull and lower—Uplands 22c; Orleans 22$\frac{1}{2}$c; sales 1942 bales. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and declining. Corn dull and declining. Pork dull—mess 13 90@13 75. Lard quiet and weak—old steam 9$\frac{1}{16}$@9$\frac{1}{8}$; new 8$\frac{5}{8}$c. Turpentine firm at 49$\frac{1}{2}$@50c. Rosin steady at $3 05@3 05 for strained. Freights firm.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Evening—It is stated that specie already engaged for shipment to Europe to-morrow exceeds one million. Money continues abundantly supplied. Capital seeking investment early to answer on call to-day were $284, but late in the day made at 3@4 per cent. Commercial paper quiet at 10 @ 12. Sterling 60 days 109$\frac{1}{4}$@109$\frac{1}{2}$; sight 110$\frac{1}{4}$@110$\frac{1}{2}$. Gold 112$\frac{1}{4}$@112$\frac{1}{2}$. Governments dull and steady. Sixes of 1881 115$\frac{1}{4}$@115$\frac{1}{2}$; 10-40's 110$\frac{1}{4}$@110$\frac{1}{2}$; new 5's 110$\frac{1}{4}$@110$\frac{1}{2}$; new 4$\frac{1}{2}$'s 107$\frac{1}{2}$@107$\frac{3}{4}$; new 4's 101$\frac{1}{2}$@101$\frac{3}{4}$. Southern securities dull and weak.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 22c; middling Orleans 22$\frac{1}{2}$c; sales 1,942 bales; net receipts 1,942; gross 2,000; exports to Great Britain 2,000; stock 200,000. Flour firm; State $4 90@5 75; Ohio $5 75@6 75; Western $4 90@5 75; St. Louis $5 75@6 75. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1 06@1 06; No. 3 spring $1 04@1 04; No. 2 red winter $1 15@1 15; No. 1 white $1 20@1 20; No. 2 red winter $1 15@1 15; No. 1 white $1 20@1 20. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 57$\frac{1}{2}$@58c; No. 2 white 60c; No. 2 yellow 60c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 37$\frac{1}{2}$@38c; No. 1 white 40c; No. 2 white 39c. Beef dull. Pork dull; new mess $13 75@14 00; prime mess $12 00@12 50. Lard dull; steam 8$\frac{15}{16}$@9c; kettle 9$\frac{1}{4}$@9$\frac{3}{8}$c. Whiskey dull at 91c. Rice steady; Carolina 8$\frac{1}{2}$@9$\frac{1}{2}$c; Rangoon 6$\frac{1}{2}$@6$\frac{3}{4}$c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7$\frac{1}{2}$@7$\frac{3}{4}$c; refining 7$\frac{3}{4}$@8c; centrifugal 8$\frac{1}{2}$@8$\frac{3}{4}$c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 55@60

AUGUST

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. MOBILE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1872. NUMBER 16.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

JONES M. WITHERS, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

PER ANNUM.....$3
FOR SIX MONTHS.....2
CLUBS OF TEN.....20
CLUBS OF TWENTY.....40
PER SINGLE COPIES.....10c
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HORACE GREELEY

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS H. HERNDON, of Mobile.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
E. H. ROBINS, of Bibb.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
J. J. PARKER, of Monroe.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
J. W. A. SANFORD, of Montgomery.

FOR TREASURER:
J. F. GRANT, of Calhoun.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOSEPH HODGSON, of Montgomery.

FOR COMMISSIONER INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES:
I. F. CONERGUS, of Lawrence.

FOR AUDITOR:
T. J. BURNETT, of Butler.

FOR CONGRESS—FROM STATE AT LARGE:
ALPHEUS BAKER, of Barbour.
J. J. JOLLY, of Greene.

To Our Subscribers.

To run a newspaper, requires cash—and plenty of it. The patrons of the TRIBUNE will please bear this in mind, and when bills are enclosed in their papers, to remit the amount forthwith. If this request is not promptly complied with, those in arrears will be *immediately* stricken from the subscription book. Friends, do not forget this reminder.

NORTH ALABAMA.—We learn by a private letter from Huntsville, that "the talk about disaffection in North Alabama is not sustained by the facts. On the contrary, there is fine feeling and a determination to "succeed." The writer further says, "the opposition of sound men to Greeley, yields to reflection, and 'root hog or die,' is the maxim."

Our correspondent has had every opportunity of ascertaining the true state of public sentiment, and is sure it is all right in that part of the State.

Push on the ball!—Eufaula Times.

☞ We pub ish elsewhere an article headed "Neutrals," from the Birmingham Herald, which will be found replete with good, hard common sense; of which, if some of our little politicians had one particle, would enable them to realize the absolute necessity of putting off their petty schemes for self-agrandizement for a season and dweling their every energy to the good of the cause. Everything for the country must be our watchword from now until November. Neutrals must be convinced that the contest lies between Greeley and Grant, that a vote cast for Blanton Duncan's name (should he make one), is a vote for Grant, that one not cast is a vote against Greeley, against Republicanism and against the South's ever riding Phoenix like from her own ashes. Although silent in the field, the enemy is better organized and equipped to-day than we are, relying upon a solid negro vote through the tyranny of the National Guard, and trust to dissaffection from the Liberal and Democratic ranks, and to lukewarmness and indifference among the people, to cheat the candidates. It remains with the people themselves to say whether they shall succeed.

The Office-Holders' Convention.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.]

We did enough to inform us how many delegates to the late Radical convention at this city were office-holders. We have a statement in our Convention was very largely represented, not only from this county but from various parts of the State.—[Mobile Tribune.

As we have no list of the office-holders of this State, and as our acquaintance with those functionaries is limited to a few counties, it is no easy matter to return a satisfactory answer to our contemporary's inquiry. We have taken the trouble to examine the list of delegates however and to the best of our information the office-holders stand in proportion to the total number of delegates, from the counties we shall enumerate, about as follows:

Autauga 3 out of 4; Bullock 2 or 3 out of 4; Dallas 10 out of 14; Lowndes 4 out of 5; Montgomery 8 out of 10; Perry 3 or 4 out of 6. We know so little of the other counties that we do not care to hazard an estimate with regard to each, but if the proportion named above holds good throughout, the Convention consisted of about 120 office holders and 52 high privates. There were 178 names on the list of delegates, but several names occurred two or three times because of proxies authorizing them to represent two or three different counties. If our contemporary had asked us how many *wanted* office our trouble would have been greatly lessened. We should have had nothing to do but count the names and state the result.—Montgomery Advertiser.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The Liberal Republicans of Barbour county, met in convention on Saturday last and put in nomination the following ticket,

For the State Senate—Wm. M. Rusell.

For the Lower House—Eugene Graves, Aurelius Graves and Wm. Browder.

For County Solicitor—Alto V. Lee.

The Convention was, we are informed, most harmonious and dignified, and free from personal bickerings and wrangling.

MADISON COUNTY TICKET.—The county convention of delegates from the different precincts, met on Monday in Huntsville. Judge E. C. Betts was made chairman, D. R. Whitman and W. B. Figures, Secretaries. There were 62 voters in the convention. Dr. J. P. Slaughter was nominated for the Senate, and Messrs. R. C. Brickell, Jas. L. Cooper and J. W. Grayson for the Lower House. W. J. Franks was nominated for County Solicitor. Of the nominees the Huntsville Advocate says:

The gentlemen selected are deeply interested in the county, are liberal in sentiment, enjoy the public confidence and are worthy of the people's support, whose interests will be safe in their hands.

☞ The card of W. H. Saunders, the colored orator, who was so grossly insulted as to be compelled to break off in the middle of his speech, which he attempted to deliver at the Cooper Institute, New York, the other evening, will be found in another column. The Missouri Republican in commenting on this card says:

Mr. Saunders hits the truth exactly when he says in his card, that the outrage perpetrated by Garnett and his friends at Cooper Institute, "is calculated to widen the breach between the two races, and tends directly toward the destruction and extinction of the colored people." The same may be said of the treatment to which Mr. Cross was subjected. These events appeal to men of all classes and all parties, and must inevitably create a popular opinion which will be heard and felt hereafter. The colored people can, perhaps, afford to join in reviling Greeley and Sumner, their life-long friends and champions; but they cannot afford to cut their own throats, as they are apparently trying very hard to do now. If they have an atom of common sense or discretion, we shall hear of no more such disgraceful proceedings as those which recently transpired in New York and Cincinnati.

THE CAMDEN CONVENTION.—At the Radical Convention which met in Camden to nominate a Congressman and elector for this District, Phillip Joseph was nominated for Congress and M. G. Candee of Wilcox as elector. The former was proposed by Henderson of Wilcox, and seconded by a Mobile delegate. George B. Harrington was president of the convention, and we understand both nominations were made by acclamation.

☞ Hon. Taul Bradford, of Talladega, recently wrote to the Hon. George H. Craig, of Selma, expressing a wish to be informed as to Mr. G's present political status, and received a response by due course of mail, stating that he (G.) was in favor of Greeley and Brown. Mr. Craig has heretofore acted with the Radical party. In concluding his letter Mr. G. wrote:

So far as the colored man is concerned, his rights are secured, and forever, by putting down every plank heralded in the platform, and placing his long tried and best friends upon it. My humble opinion is, that in order to regain our dignity as a Nation, and insure our prosperity and peace as a people, a change in the administration of the government is necessary; and as the exponents of principles so well calculated to bring about this result, the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions have my hearty support.

Yours truly, GEO. H. CRAIG.

TO HON. TAUL BRADFORD, Talladega, Ala.

CORRUPTION AT WORK IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Advertiser says: We have received the following startling communication from a gentleman of entire respectability, and known to us personally, and do not feel at liberty to withhold it from the public. Comment is unnecessary. We are authorized to give our correspondent's name to any one who shall dispute the facts contained in the communication. We here present the letter:

TUSKEGEE, Ala., August 18, 1872.

Editor Advertiser:—In a conversation that took place this afternoon on the cars, between this place and Chehaw, Hon. J. J. Martin, fourth Auditor in the United States Treasury Department, offered to buy the Tuskegee News and present it to a Democrat with whom he was conversing, if the Democrat would consent to support Grant for the Presidency, and Morton for Congress. Mr. Martin also stated that his chief competitors for the nomination for Congress were Judge Pelham, who was disqualified for the office by reason of his judicial position, and Robert T. Hoffin whose influence he hoped to overcome. He said that if he could secure the nomination he stood ready to pay $10,000 to get Handley out of his way, and $50,000 to secure a full Grant delegation from this State to Congress. These are, substantially, the important points in the conversation referred to. Mr. Martin was evidently laboring under the impression that the Democrat to whom the disclosures were made was an anti-Greeley man—an impression that was certainly deepened by the maledictions, loud and deep, heaped by the cunning Democrat on the head of the Chappaqua farmer. You are at perfect liberty to make such use of this communication as you may think proper.

Respectfully, HAWKINS.

☞ Col. S. J. Saffold, in writing to his paper, the Selma Times, from Madison, Georgia, concerning the late conference at Talladega, says:

The action of the Executive Committee, at the sitting in Talladega, in fusing with the Liberals, was most judicious, and meets with our endorsement. It is in striking contrast to the action of the Georgia Democracy, who rejected the overtures made by the Liberals in this State. How men can repudiate the originators of a movement and, at the same time, adopt the platform of principles enunciated by them, and nominate the candidate that they have selected as their standard-bearer, is a little more than we can comprehend. It certainly presents a phase to consistency that we do not appreciate. Georgia has a large Democratic majority, and the Democracy may doubtless feel very independent of the Liberals, and their services in carrying the State, but it would seem in better taste, to us, if they did not attempt to drive off men, who, no matter how they may have differed in the past, now stand upon the same platform on National questions and who support the same candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Yet men who end read at Cincinnati, the very movement from which the Georgia Democracy are now looking for relief from the oppression that envelopes them.

Neutrals.

[From the Birmingham Herald.]

There are among us a few who refuse to support either Greeley or Grant, for they say we will violate our principles by voting for either. Now we all due deference to the opinions, we think that they would cause many to think that they would substitute the word prejudice for principles, for after all, it is self and party that they put asside to by upon the altars of sacrifice. We cannot affiliate, they say, with a party who have been our life long enemies, who have maligned and slandered us for years, who have robbed us of our sacred rights and taken up arms to deprive us of our property. Now we by no means grant that the Liberal Republican party has done any of these things—for it was born less than a year ago; it owes its existence to the fact that a reform is needed in the affairs of government, and it now holds the only means of escape from the tyranny and despotism under which we have groaned since the war. Shall we then refuse to accept its aid simply because its members are largely composed of our ancient enemies? As well might the crew of a sinking man-of-war refuse the life-boats sent to their assistance by the victorious fleet. As well might the wounded soldier refuse medical treatment from an enemy's surgeon, and prefer to die with cancer on his lips rather than owe his life to the hand of a foe.

Again some say—anybody except Greeley who has devoted his whole life to the abolition of slavery. We presume that this *argumentum ad crumenum* will be used by but few, for it is now generally conceded that slavery was the heaviest burden that ever rested on the advancement and prosperity of a people. No rational man regrets its loss, or would re-establish it if he could, and the only ties fortune is, that it could not have been abolished quickly and peaceably.

Have these neutrals ever thought of what an unenviable position they occupy, standing as they do between the two fires of both parties, and receiving the jeers and taunts of all?

In ancient Sparta, neutrality in affairs of State was considered a crime, and was punished by the confiscation of property. They argued that a man who could stand quietly by and take no interest in the affairs of government was unworthy of its protection. Without agreeing at all with this, we do think that it is the sacred duty of every man to lay aside all petty feelings and prejudices in the coming campaign, and joining hands with the great mass of the Southern people assist in the great work of governmental reform that is now being carried forward.

A SECESSION INSTITUTION.—The Western Union Telegraph Company received over its 123,889 miles of telegraph wire in 1871 $7,823,327, which was only $5,512,243 less than the receipts over 248,729 miles of European wire. The Montgomery Journal says: The natural inference from this is that the Western Union Telegraph Company is making a good deal of money without a very heavy competition. If a strong opposition company, stronger than any existing one, should be established at lower rates, telegraphing would be cheap throughout the country. There is little probability of any company like the Western Union selling out to the Government, as has been proposed. The company is making too han some a thing out of its business, and there is little danger of a formidable opponent.

The Latest by Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Governor Hoffman declines a renomination for Governor, citing several reasons, one of which is that he has been twice elected to the office, and it is not right he should stand in the way of others having claims to promotion.

There were fourteen sunstrokes yesterday, four fatal.

During the rain and hail storm last evening the thermometer fell sixteen degrees, and the weather to-day is cool and clear. The storm was very heavy at Long Branch, and several small boats with fishing parties on board have not been heard from.

All efforts of the District Attorney to find ex-Comptroller Connolly who is wanted as a witness in the Haggerty and Balch Voucher thieving case, have been unavailing. He own trial is to take place in October, but it is doubtful if he ever returns to New York. His bail is over a half million.

A letter from Hiogo, Japan, states that Consul Danner had a leg broken by a party of drunken Japanese who attacked him and Consul Shepard at Kioke.

GENERAL NEWS.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Aug. 23.—The vote in this city is the largest ever cast. There will probably be a majority of two hundred or three hundred against the Constitution and as large a majority for Jacobs for Governor. The news from other points are negro but of a similar character. No definite results known up to this time. In this county, as far as heard from the independent has a majority. The returns from persons of Preston and Hancock counties gives heavy majorities against the Constitution and in favor of the independent candidates for Governor and Congress and.

NEW HAVEN, August 23.—A pleasure barge on the Connecticut river below Middletown was struck by lightning last evening. Two persons killed and forty injured.

MARQUIS, Aug. 23.—Rumors of a collision between the whites and blacks at Chalerville, on the Charleston Railroad, are current here. The Sheriff, with a posse, in obedience to a telegram asking assistance, left here yesterday evening. It is said the negroes arrested several persons intending to try them.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—A special telegram from Jefferson City says: The Conference Committee reported to the Democratic convention this morning, recommending that the Liberals be given the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Register of the Land Office, and one-half of the electors. The report was adopted by a vote of 70 to 5.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—The latest advices from Collierville state that Sheriff Curry had met a body of armed negroes, and after showing them what would be the result if they did not disband, prevailed on them to return to their homes. The excitement is rapidly subsiding.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—The South Carolina Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Speaker F. J. Moses for Governor on the first ballot, whereupon Judge J. L. Orr rose and said that knowing Moses' record he could not consistently support him, and begged leave to withdraw from the Convention.

GREENSBURG, White Sulph. Springs, W. V., August 23.—The official returns of this county are not yet received. The commissioners were until a late hour counting the returns, and are expected to get through by morning. Unofficial returns give a majority in Greenbrier county of 500 for the new constitution and about 300 for Camden. Official returns from Monroe county give Camden and the constitution 100 majority, a Democratic gain of 60 over the last vote. Taking Monroe county as a criterion it is estimated that the State has gone for Camden and the new constitution by about 4,000 majority.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—The Democratic State Convention held a protracted session last evening and completed the nominations by choosing a joint electoral ticket. A resolution declaring that universal suffrage demands universal education, and advocating the necessity for common school education for every child in the State, met with so much opposition that it was withdrawn. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging Democrats to cooperate heartily with Liberal Republicans in their county organizations. At a late hour the Liberal convention met with the Democratic convention, when the whole ticket was ratified by the joint meeting, and brief complimentary speeches made by Gov. Brown and others, after which both conventions adjourned.

The Liberal convention nominated Col. W. E. Gilmer for Lieutenant Governor, instead of S. H. Prod, as first reported.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—7:00 P. M.—*Probabilities*.—Diminishing pressure with southerly and southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness and probably areas of rain from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior. Light to fresh variable winds and generally clear weather for Lakes Michigan and lower Michigan, and east over the Middle and New England States. Generally clear weather for the interior of the Southern States, east of Mississippi, but cloudy weather with scattering areas of rains along the coast, especially along the South Atlantic.

Madison County.

Saturday night there was quite a variety of public speaking in Huntsville, in the courthouse. Messrs. Nich. Davis, R. C. Brickell and W. C. Oates of Henry county, made animated addresses.

The Grant forces were out with music in the streets, and serenaded Judge D. P. Lewis at his office, who responded in a short speech. Messrs. Wm. Connell, Steve Murphy and H. E. Murphy also spoke. Capt. Edgar of the U. S. Marshal's office, appears to be master of ceremonies. Geo. W. Kennard, who has been one of the satellites of Spencer here, we are told, renounced Grant and his party.

Monday, while the County Convention was in session, Col. W. C. Oates, of Henry, addressed the people in the courthouse yard in favor of the Liberal Republican efforts. There was an animated discussion in regard to local county politics in which Messrs. Nich. Davis, W. M. Lowe, S. D. Cabaniss and R. W. Walker participated.

The Advocate says: One thing is evident, the people are opposed to the factions, are red for disorganizers, are for union and concert of action to elect their National, State and county tickets; and whatever faction efforts to defeat them, and enable the federal carpet-bag officials in this county to defeat the best interests of the people and elect a Grant ticket. The people understand the whole matter.

NOTICE.—Col. John Ashton, of Georgia, a strong Democrat, abandoned his opposition to Greeley in a manly manner. He says:

"In concluding to vote for Greeley I am so influenced by a feeling of affection for my friends, who are associations. honest, brave and patriotic, have almost unanimously determined to support him; and however widely I might differ with them, I should think it more probable that one, than a *million* men, should be mistaken. But *whether right or wrong*, every sentiment and sympathy of my nature bind me to them in the present struggle."

The Colored Debaters.

Card from W. U. Saunders, the Greeley Champion.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1872.—*To the Editor of the World*.—SIR: In common justice to the respectable colored citizens of this city I feel constrained to solicit space in your journal in the hope that I may to a certain extent set them right before the American people, and cast the responsibility of the disgraceful scenes enacted last evening in the Cooper Institute where it rightly belongs. It is unnecessary for me to state the facts which were the means of bringing this discussion about, as they have been published in detail in the several newspapers. My only object is to deny the assertions made by Mr. Garnet to his audience that the postponement of the time fixed for our meeting was at my request. The discussion was agreed to by Mr. Garnet for Friday, August 9th. On my arrival in the city he positively refused to accept this evening, and used every subterfuge and prevarication in order to gain time until the 12th or 14th instant. At the time he refused to meet me I had grave suspicions in my mind that he was not sure of the justice of his cause, and required time to muster sufficient Grantites to stifle freedom of speech. That he is solely and entirely responsible for the demonstration at our meeting I have substantial proof, and if other evidence is wanting his appeals to the passions of his hearers and his prolific use of billingsgate will supply the need.

His speech has gone forth, and is now a part of the political history of this momentous canvass. So far as mine was permitted to be made I am content, and only regret that I was not allowed to express my gratitude and devotion to those two heroes, patriots, and statesmen, Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner. That H. H. Garnet, an educated and experienced man, should connor with the meanest ruffians to compromise his life-long friends by executing the orders of Custom-house officials almost surpasses belief. The evidence is before us, and with great regret we witness this untimely end of what ought to have been a long career of usefulness. He appeals to the lowest passions of his friends, his efforts to widen the breach between the races, clearly tend toward the destruction and extinction of our people.

If he covers the questionable position I am satisfied he will have very few contestants. It is a great responsibility to assume, and the future will demonstrate that this crime like all others, has its eventual reward. I regret exceedingly that Garnet has made himself so vulnerable to the censure of all honest men, but he must remember that he is responsible and must receive the reward due to those efforts which have led many to suspect his fidelity to his race. I care nothing for individual malice, but I do care for the future of my race, and, animated by this feeling I warn the respectable colored citizens of our country against a repetition of those outrages inaugurated by this man Garnet, and which he designs shall be attributed to them.

Respectfully yours,
W. U. SAUNDERS.

☞ The annexed items are from the Selma Times, of the 22d:

We have no definite information of the action of the Camden Convention on the 19th, but it was rumored in the city yesterday that Phillip Joseph, a Mobile negro Postoffice Clerk, had received the nomination for Congressman from this district, and that he had accepted the nomination. Joseph, no doubt, has many friends in South Alabama, and will run Turner a close race in that portion of the State. It is also reported that Jerry Haralson and "Long Sorgum" became involved in a difficulty, the result of which was that Jerry didn't "Sick Candee." May be Jerry don't like sweet things.

While fishing near the mouth of Valley creek a few days ago, a negro man discovered a large box. With much difficulty he brought it ashore, and, breaking it open, it was found to contain two large bomb shells, filled with powder. Further search in the creek brought to light a Mississippi rifle, loaded and primed, and bearing the initials "M. W. M." neatly cut upon its stock. How these munitions of war came there we are unable to surmise, unless they were secreted there at the close of the war by Confederate soldiers to save them from falling into the enemy's hands.

North Carolina.

We have have a special telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh, by which we are informed that "*Preliminary steps are being taken to contest the election for gross frauds and irregularities*." Five Democratic Congressmen elected, and a majority in both Houses of the Assembly. On joint ballot about twenty." We presume the return will be given to Mr. radical Caldwell, but have no doubt whatever that the contest before the Legislature will unseat him. We think the radical fraude in the election will be shown to amount to many thousand votes. This cheating work has gone far enough, and the people do not intend to permit a set of ballot-box stuffers and radical ruffians, to desecrate the power and purity of the suffrage. Such doings will not be permitted. The wrong must be corrected and the wrong doers severely punished.—[Montgomery Advertiser.

☞ Attorney General Williams of Oregon is reputed to be a sagacious politician. He is justifying his reputation by working hard to be sent back to the Senate, in place of Mr. Corbett, whose term expires next March. It is well to have two strings to one's bow; and, as Mr. Williams can have but little faith in the re-election of President Grant, he stakes his political fortunes on the surer chances of an election by Mr. Holladay's Legislature. A grateful Administration aids in this prudent work.—[New York Tribune.

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

Qualifications of Voters.

A man, in order to be a voter in Alabama, must have resided in the State six months, and in the county where he votes, three months preceding the election. (See art. VII, sec. 2.) The State Constitution is published in the volume containing the acts of the General Assembly of 1870-71. As the Constitution is there printed it is made to appear that a man, in order to be entitled to vote, must reside in the county six months. But that is an error. In calling attention to it, however, we desire not to be understood as attributing it to a fault on the part of any one. So far from it we are sure that it resulted from some unintentional oversight in transcribing the copy, or putting it in type.

Still the interest involved in the subject, and the necessity for having it properly understood, are such as to justify us in calling attention to it. The printing of the Constitution with the acts referred to was a very great convenience to the legal profession and to the people. A very few words of explanation by the newspaper press would prevent any misunderstanding on the particular point in question.—[Montgomery Journal.

☞ Kings used to keep their fools, our President seems to keep a private idiot, and continues it to prepare pamphlets. Those being printed, are taken to the Capitol, where, on the lower floor, some thirty or forty boys are employed in folding and enveloping them. These they are franked by some obliging member, and sent out to revive a dying world. The Idiot has an idea that he is a wonderful writer, and so he is, of wonderful English. Here is a pamphlet of which he has just been delivered, of which the chief beauty is in the constituting science, it is to the light in a fire-fly's tail. People are to vote for Mr. Grant because "a grand nation inspires grand deeds; an illuminated continent induces a wonderful spirit; and more especially thought." The Idiot is, we regret to say, sometimes a little shaky in his grammar. Thus: "The *influences* of a great nation on the hearts and feelings of philanthropic impulses." Does they, indeed! Mr. Greeley, we mourn to say, is very much out up by Grant's Idiot. Our candidate is described as "hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' ethereal sky, with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition." This is news to us. In fact, it is to the latte not to say, a gross misstatement. Mr. Greeley is well, is still upon *terra firma*, hasn't been hurl'd headlong from the sky abroad, for he has never been there, and is no more in danger of bottomless perdition than the Idiot himself, who is in no danger, because when charged at the Day of Judgment with murder (or the English language) he can successfully plead that he know no better. We believe that we have alluded to this pamphlet before; that the forty boys folding and preparing it for the mail, and doing it in the Congress building, constitute a feature! Who pays the wages of the "forty boys!" Who pays the room-rent? —[N. Y. Tribune.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Revels, colored, brother of ex-Senator (so-called) Revels, of Mississippi, visited St. Louis recently, and while there fell into the hands of the Grant office-holders' club. The St. Louis Times gives the following successful account of the reverend gentleman's unfortunate business transaction with an agent of said club:

"After a formal conference on the subject, a confidential agent and secret service commissioner of the club was detailed to visit Revels and make a little proposition. The two met, the dusky warrior of the Lord and the faithful servant of Ulysses, and the consequence was the promise by the former of the introduction of a sexy Philippine into his sermon against Greeley, that vile and abominable creature of the colored race, with an equally glowing eulogium on Grant—that great and good life-time abolitionist, Mercy as a compliment, of course, and no no win as a part of a bargain, the secret seminary aforesaid slipped into the hands of the reverend man and brother a treasury note of the value of $50. So far all went well. The note was pocketed, the politico-religious sermon preched to the great edification of Africa and the glory of Grant, and the vessel of grace retired to its slumbers, with the soothing consciousness of having done his duty to Heaven and his country. The morn, alas! brought other sensations. Revels had accomplished the purpose of his mission. Revels addressed himself to return to his native Mississippi. He sought his pocket book, which had contained his return half-fare ticket, with $10 of his own money, and the $50 previously contributed by his white fellow-sympathizers. The search proved unavailing; ticket, money and all had disappeared, and he had to get back home by subscription. ten dollars and a red hot sermon worse than when he came.

In justice to the cute Radical who thus played off on his saint brother, we would say that he is not suspected of having intended to clip so much. Of course he had no idea that there was another ten in the pocket-book, and it is conceling to think the campaign fund is as flush as ever.

It will be a matter of curious speculation how long that fifty will last, as on its alternate donation and recovery depends the whole success of future operations. Should it be worn out, however, the genuine dollar or "flimsy" thus providentially acquired will buy another flesh note equally as good in appearance as that which disappeared so mysteriously from Revel's pocket-book.

The Hurricane Season in the Tropics.

Last Saturday night week, a magnificent auroral display was vouchsafed the citizens of New York. The papers say that the aurora was brilliantly visible over a large portion of the country, from the lakes as far south as Washington. The most satisfactory explanation of the splendors in the northern skies, continues the Herald, seems to be that which connects them with the reflection of electric discharges from the microscopic vapor balls, which compose the delicate cirrus clouds in the upper atmosphere. These crystals of condensed vapor, so minute as to defy any but the most practised observer, act as a screen for the reflection of light, and the deposition of watery vapor from the lofty equatorial current produces the lightning discharge.

But whether this be the true origin of auroras or not they are said by meteorologists to be excellent and almost unfailing prempnitors of atmospheric disturbance, and often of the most disastrous gales and cyclones. It has been carefully observed at the Imperial Observatory at Paris that the perturbations of the magnetic needle are joined inseparably with the widening of the zone and consequent disturbances of the telegraph wires. It is also clearly established, by scientific observation, that the display of the auroras Borealis indicates a general movement of the atmosphere in high latitudes, and especially such a movement over the Atlantic Ocean. The electric discharges in the high north seem to register and reveal the fact that a vast body of equatorial and vapor laden air has invaded the polar territory and begun to invite a counter movement, and repelling activity of the colder atmosphere, resulting, as all experience shows, in the immediate and usually successful attempt to expel the intruding mass. This is followed by the downrush of polar air over the middle latitudes, and even into the tropics themselves, as is beautifully shown by the late weather reports of the signal office. These reports attest the flow of a vast current of cold air from the northern part of the continent, descending upon the entire country east of the Mississippi and overrunning the Southern and Gulf coasts. It is by no means improbable that this vast torrent of cold, semi-polar air, as it makes its irruption into the hot, watery air of the West Indies, may produce violent disturbance, either by mechanical conflict or by the sudden condensation of immense quantities of aqueous vapor. Such, at least, is the proceeding the celebrated "Royal Charter" gale, which swept over England in 1859. In thermometer it fell a few days previous was very low for the season, and the auroral display was peculiarly abundant and resplendent; and for a week or ten days previous to the gale the whole land been illuminated by the blood-red streamers of Aurora. It is so commonly observed by seamen that such premonitions of storms are reliable that they have long interpreted the coincidence as causal in its nature.

This hurricane season on the West Indies, and we may be now on our guard against those tropical storms which generated in the Indian sea, move northwardly on our Southern and Gulf coasts every year, and strew their path with desolation and many noble wrecks. Already from Harrisburg we have intelligence of the visit of one of these atmospheric disturbances, a storm of wind and hail visited that city on Monday night last, sweeping over a belt of country a mile in width, tearing up trees, uncroofing buildings and carrying destruction in its path. And we may expect to hear of similar tornadoes along the western line.

It seems eminently desirable that the press should spare no pains to give publicity to the latest and fullest reports of the Signal Service, and all interested in the weather on the Atlantic should give the special attention to the auroral displays and watch that valuable shipping may thus be saved from the devouring fury of those Southern storms.

Secret Political Meeting in Alabama.

Certain sneaking Radicals, who are ashamed to let the intelligent and respectable people witness their evil and disgusting practices, manufacture the poor, silly negro voters, or afraid to have their vile practices exposed and counteracted, with much tact and smart management in Sumter county, Ala., a few days ago got together a large mass meeting of the negroes of a certain neighborhood, which they evidently intended should be a very private and highly secret affair. The place chosen was a lonely spot among hollows and gullies, remote from the habitations of white men, a bleak elevation of land not far away from the moon, and known as "Red Hill." The white men present were, Gilmore of South Sumter, Perdue (or a name that sounds like it) of Belmont, and a stricker for Charlie Hayes, from Greene county. Perdue and Gilmore did the spouting, and abused the white folks to the negroes terribly. Among other things, he told the negroes that the Southern white people didn't regard them hardly as human, classing them as but little superior to monkeys, apes and baboons. But the meeting (secret business, and it will probably be news to our Sumter county readers that tilmore is the regular "Red Hill" candidate for the State Senate, that the Belmont man Perdue, a negro named Taylor, and another darkey, whose name we don't remember, were regarded as candidates for the House of Representatives, while the scene of the meeting was that Charlie Hayes was to be voted for to go to Congress.—[Meridian (Miss.) Mercury.

PENDLETON FOR GREELEY.—A correspondent writing from Hamburg, Germany, informs the Missouri Republican that in a conversation on the 22d of July last, with Hon. George H. Pendleton he was gratified to hear Mr. P. speak favorably and encouragingly of Mr. Greeley's election. The correspondent adds that Mr. Pendleton will return home from Germany in time to take part in the presidential canvass. The prevailing opinion among Americans in Europe is that a change of administration is needed for the correction of great abuses.

Letter from Ben Lane.

[Quaker correspondence (when the spirit moves) of the Mobile Tribune.]

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, S. W. Va., August 8th, 1872.—I sent you, yesterday, the first few pages of my diarial trampooze, I resume. I must try to photograph the "Yellow Tavern." In a little nook, a few feet below the top of the Alleghanies, stands a low wooden building, about 75 feet long, and fronting to the east. It fills up the space between the two hills that unite just above it. Two rows of cottages are aligned along two gently sloping hills that run on as perpendicular to the Tavern. The space between these cottage rows—about 400 feet—slopes down from both sides to a tiny, trickling stream, cutting the centre, which is laid out in the shape of a heart. This little *campus*, is covered with a carpet of grassy green, and is shaded by graceful and umbrageous trees. A third row of cottages runs along a hill, just in rear of the hotel. A stone's throw above, is a little artificial lake, and a small boat. Only a few feet from the hotel, is the spring. The water is cold, and has a bland and pleasant though metallic taste. We escape the "dipper-boy" and medicant *nuisance* here, for we are graciously permitted to dip our own water. Two long handled dippers serve the purpose, and gentlemen are always about to "dipping" themselves—though in another substance. There are pleasant walks in all directions. Two little wires come over the hill, and drop down sharply into the basement of the hotel. The ends of them frequently make a dull little noise, tick-tick-tick. Those little wires can tell you a great deal, if you consult them, and they are ready to act as your "Secretary" to bring to you, or bear away, good news or bad.

I must remain near the ends of those little wires, a few days longer, until I hear from *home*. Then I am off from the haunts of men—into the byways, and the pathless woods.

I told you the other day, that the Yellow was full—and so it was—provided the word *full* is predicable of a springs-hotel, or a street car. But, nevertheless, there has been, all day, a frequent rumbling of stage-coaches, and rattle-bang carriages, and the result is, that 20 or 30 new faces have appeared. There is a rumor of a chunk of a ball to-night, and I hear a lady surmise that Mrs. A——— is going to be the belle of it.

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After sauntering up two small hills, and "putting this and that together," I recognize another lady whom I have not seen for 15 years. She is a Mississippian by locality and on that road. Furthermore, at each end of the hill, negro managers, in full force and their people are about crossing it. Yet, in the face of all this, and himself cognizant of the precarious condition of the bridge, the driver, with a wagon having on it seven thousand pounds of freight, drove on to it. The bridge gave way and began to sway, and may fall a trifle short of the rocks below. The injuries received by Hall were fatal, and in a few days afterwards he died. Such are the facts.

This all occurred in June, 1871, and on but not at all "fat," and is very lonely. She owns a large part of our "Gulf City," and is the best pecuniary "pick up" in the State of Alabama.

Can't we jump up in all this crowd, a "nice young man?" The business of being "a nice young man" is nearly played out, and the class is nearly extinct. It is so intimately connected with the matrimonial business, and there are so few females now, who have "a penny for two," or even for one, that it's a played-out business. But I see one, and he "parts his hair in the middle."

Perhaps you would like to know in what kind of bodily envelope the mind of Commodore Maury is held. Out on the green hillside sits a heiturn gentleman in a full suit of Confederate grey. Standing, he is not over five feet 8, but of straight build. In walking he limps slightly. There is a massive "dome" look about his facial architecture, in which no eye can fail to see the dwelling of a solid and mighty intellect. The few words that he utters are simple, but pregnant, and they are spoken in the soft, low tones of a Southern gentleman. His private description of the battle of the Brandywine, and Lafayette's part in the battle, which he gave in a social chat to-day, shows how closely he observes those little things, in the days of peace, which the soothsayers discover the secrets of nature's laws. How often we have seen and heard him say, when a question arose, that the sign or snow came down "cross and pile," in a crossing and conflicting currents. But the sight barely attracted our attention, and gave us no thought. It is the thinker's eye on "winds and currents" it revealed a new secret—that the winds come to us from the hot regions of the Gulf, but that they drop down to us from the clouds, just as the rains do. This is the theory of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, of which he believes to be local and to come down vertically. Of course, after the wind gets down it must blow horizontally, because it has no other direction of escape. Col. Hodgson tried to capture the Commodore and bring him to Alabama, and he very nearly succeeded. Don't give it up Hodgson—try—try again.

THE (CHUNK OF A) BALL.

I look in during the evening at the ball. It does not amount to much. The ladies all have on their best clothes, and look well, but all is tame and quiet. Three fiddlers and a tinkler—our Spring band—grind out some dancefal music, and two or three sets are going through the motion.

We enjoy life by contrasts. It is the most overworked man who most enjoys rest. It is the hungriest man who most enjoys the feast. It is the citizen of hot and dusty cities who most delights in the shady valleys, the green fields and the babbling brooks. It is the law of contrast which makes up the variety, which is the proverb describes as "the spirit of life." It is this law of contrast which moves the many people of the far South to fly, like summer swallows, to these mountains. Here, the tired worker has rest for a season from the heavy "wear and tear" of his laborious life. And in all respects how sharp the contrast! In forty-eight hours of travel, we pass from enervating heats to invigorating coolness, from nights of restless tossing, to the deep and dreamless sleep of the mountains, from labor to rest, from care to carelessness. Here the sun has no power to harm. Here, he has the goodly habit of rising late and retiring early, and hardly makes us aware of his presence even at midday. It never seems a small hole, but of climate, but a change of worlds. And the change is great. The dash of Americans is, that they work too much. They are too "terrible in earnest," and whatever they do, whether business or duty, they overtask themselves. They literally wear themselves out prematurely by excess of labor and care. And this is a sad mistake. They might live healthy, happy and long lives, if they would *dip* for the lady-drinkers; though probably some of them know too much about "dipping" themselves—though in another substance. There are pleasant walks in all directions. Two little wires come over the hill, and drop down sharply into the basement of the hotel. The ends of them frequently make a dull little noise, tick-tick-tick. Those little wires can tell you a great deal, if you consult them, and they are ready to act as your "Secretary" to bring to you, or bear away, good news or bad.

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Alabama News.

The Selma Times proposes the following gentlemen to represent Dallas in the next Legislature:

Gen. Pettus, for the Senate.
Gen. John T. Morgan, for the House.
Judge Wm. H. Brooks, for the House.
Judge James Calhoun, for the House.
Elijah Bell, for the House.

The colored Greeley and Brown Club of this city numbers now about 35 members, and more are coming in. They met at the meeting next Thursday night. The proceedings of the club will no doubt be very interesting. Let we here one fellow-citizens will do all they may to encourage this new and bold, freeman-like experiment.—[Montgomery Advertiser and Mail.

A STRUGGLIN INJIBER.—Last week, whilst one of the hands of Mr. Dan. Pritchett was ploughing on his plantation, about four miles from Clifton, the ground suddenly gave way and engulphed the mule and plow, swallowing them up before the eyes of the amazed and startled negro. This occurrence took place in about fifty yards of Goose creek. Mr. Pritchett heard the cries of the negro and rode up immediately to see what was the matter; the negro told him that his mule and plow had sunk under the ground. He looked, and only saw a small hole, but getting off his horse and looking into the hole he saw the mule and heard his moans. He at once sent a negro for help, and commenced work to extricate the poor mule, whose groans and cries were heartrending. After digging and dug, but no avail, for when they reached the mule he was dead. For years the opinion held has been plowed, and this sudden and mysterious disappearance of the mule has been a mystery to all, and a source of much comment in this county. —[Wilcox Vindicator.

The following extract from the report of the Grand Jury of Butler county we take from the Greenville Independent Banner:

It is gratifying to us to be able to report to your honor the general decrease of crime in the county so far as has been brought to our knowledge. But few presentments have been made, and but few indicted by our Grand Jury for the present term. The prospects throughout the county for an abundant yield of the provision crops seem to have revived the drooping spirits of our people and inspired them with hopes of ultimate prosperity, happiness and peace.

A convention of the people took place in Butler county last week, at the call of John K. Henry President. Mr. D. Bence stated that owing to the fact that less than half the precincts were represented, he did not think any action proper to be had. He moved that the convention would not reflect the voice of the people of Butler, he therefore moved that no nominations be made by the convention, and that it adjourned that it be to meet on the 31st of August, 1872, at the Court House in Greenville. The motion was adopted.

From the Talladega News we clip the following extracts of the proceedings of the convention recently held in Opelika:

"Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, the Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of the 3rd Congressional district assembled in the Court House at the hour of 12 m., when W. D. Bulger, chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and moved that Hon. John T. Heflin of Randolph and Hon. Peter Early of Chambers act as secretary. The roll of the counties being called, the delegates presented and reported that there were present two hundred and four delegates representing every county in the district.

On motion of W. C. McIver, a committee of one from each county was raised to report permanent officers of the convention.

The committee, after a brief retirement reported the following permanent officers: Roling Hall of Elmore, President; J. S. Hamilton of Montgomery, Vice President, G. W. Taylor, Peter Roland, A. G. Jones, J. J. Greene, Vice Presidents; W. F. Foster, R. J. Thornton, Vice Presidents; W. F. Foster, B. M. Henry and J. M. Richards, Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted.

Hon. W. A. Handley, the present popular and indefatigable member of Congress from this district, will be run with no unanimity unparalleled in the history of conventions.

Hon. D. Oliver, an experienced teacher and an educated gentleman, was nominated as a candidate for the Board of Education.

Judge John T. Heflin was recommended to the State Executive Committee, and his appointment asked, as an elector for the State at large.

Judge Heflin is a liberal Republican.

The Demopolis News informs us, that at the meeting of the Sumter County Convention, Wm. C. Little, Jr., Esq., was nominated as a candidate for State Senator. The nominations for Representative, were R. H. Thomas, J. D. Melton and J. G. Whitfield.

On Monday evening, August 4th, just as Mr. Jno. F. Addison and his daughter and seated themselves in a buggy and started towards Jefferson, a brush was ignited in one of the woods which so frightened the mules that they ran away with such fearful rapidity as to throw both of them from the vehicle, which passed over them. Mr. A. is seriously injured. His collar bone is fractured in two places, besides receiving several severe bruises on the upper part of his body. The young lady escaped miraculously, receiving only a slight injury.—[Demopolis News.

Hon. Thos. H. Cooper is a candidate for the Senate in Cherokee and Calhoun; and so is Hon. Thos. A. Walker, both old stagers and hard to beat.

Dr. R. T. Abernathy has been nominated for the House in Coffee county, and Thursings, from New York for Hamburg, have arrived out. The motion being 1194 bales of cotton, the Adriatic 1181 bales.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The report that the Germans are fortifying Belfloute, in violation of their treaty obligations, is declared without foundation. They have not completed the forts commenced by the French commandant during the siege of Belfloute and left in an unfinished state.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—It is reported that Don Carlos has again returned to Geneva.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, August 17.—In an editorial article on the subject, La Discusion says: "We cannot look at the middle of August, and the indications are that a winter campaign against Spain is inevitable. We must be ready, otherwise we shall be overwhelmed by excess of labor and care. And this is a sad mistake. They might live healthy, happy and long lives, if they would *dip* for the lady-drinkers; though probably some of them know too much about "dipping" themselves—though in another substance. There are pleasant walks in all directions. Two little wires come over the hill, and drop down sharply into the basement of the hotel. The ends of them frequently make a dull little noise, tick-tick-tick. Those little wires can tell you a great deal, if you consult them, and they are ready to act as your "Secretary" to bring to you, or bear away, good news or bad.

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PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

I will try my hand at a little personal description. Among the arrivals to-day, is Miss Dolly Virden, herself. I know her by her nondescript hat, and the color of her clothes, and "the cut of her jib," generally. But let's go into dinner and see who is there. A few tables from me is a lady about 35. Her habiliments are of a low neck and short sleeves, which show to advantage, a graceful neck and round, smooth arm, and well-turned wrist. Her figure is nearly faultless, and her toilet always tasteful. In a few days I will tell you just the question I have been debating with myself for several days, and have not settled yet. At table she has a very attractive woman, that I can't help looking at, and take pleasure in her looking. She is a Georgian, and is neither a young widow, and I must not be more specific.

After sauntering up two small hills, and "putting this and that together," I recognize another lady whom I have not seen for 15 years. She is a Mississippian by locality and on that road. Furthermore, at each end of the hill, negro managers, in full force and their people are about crossing it. Yet, in the face of all this, and himself cognizant of the precarious condition of the bridge, the driver, with a wagon having on it seven thousand pounds of freight, drove on to it. The bridge gave way and began to sway, and may fall a trifle short of the rocks below. The injuries received by Hall were fatal, and in a few days afterwards he died. Such are the facts.

This all occurred in June, 1871, and on but not at all "fat," and is very lonely. She owns a large part of our "Gulf City," and is the best pecuniary "pick up" in the State of Alabama.

Can't we jump up in all this crowd, a "nice young man?" The business of being "a nice young man" is nearly played out, and the class is nearly extinct. It is so intimately connected with the matrimonial business, and there are so few females now, who have "a penny for two," or even for one, that it's a played-out business. But I see one, and he "parts his hair in the middle."

Perhaps you would like to know in what kind of bodily envelope the mind of Commodore Maury is held. Out on the green hillside sits a heiturn gentleman in a full suit of Confederate grey. Standing, he is not over five feet 8, but of straight build. In walking he limps slightly. There is a massive "dome" look about his facial architecture, in which no eye can fail to see the dwelling of a solid and mighty intellect. The few words that he utters are simple, but pregnant, and they are spoken in the soft, low tones of a Southern gentleman. His private description of the battle of the Brandywine, and Lafayette's part in the battle, which he gave in a social chat to-day, shows how closely he observes those little things, in the days of peace, which the soothsayers discover the secrets of nature's laws. How often we have seen and heard him say, when a question arose, that the sign or snow came down "cross and pile," in a crossing and conflicting currents. But the sight barely attracted our attention, and gave us no thought. It is the thinker's eye on "winds and currents" it revealed a new secret—that the winds come to us from the hot regions of the Gulf, but that they drop down to us from the clouds, just as the rains do. This is the theory of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, of which he believes to be local and to come down vertically. Of course, after the wind gets down it must blow horizontally, because it has no other direction of escape. Col. Hodgson tried to capture the Commodore and bring him to Alabama, and he very nearly succeeded. Don't give it up Hodgson—try—try again.

THE (CHUNK OF A) BALL.

I look in during the evening at the ball.

Poetry of the Campaign—"Carry the News to Hiram."

The New York Sun is fighting Grant very effectively with poetry, and the following and the latter compositions are clever enough, and amusing, to be read:

Freedom's battle's now begun,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Half the work's already done,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Every mother's honest son,
From Plymouth Rock to Oregon,
Has buckled the Greeley armor on,
Carry the news to Hiram!

We hear corruption's dying groan;
Carry the news to Hiram!
We hear the nations' loud amens;
Carry the news to Hiram!
We hear America arise,
Saying, "Horace is my children's choice;
Wait no longer, Boys—Rejoice!
But carry the news to Hiram!

Let every honest man in earnest,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Help let every Radical who shirks,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Oh, Hiram Sam Grant knows Grant,
Once you could, but now you can't,
Let's all vote for Horace Greeley,
Carry the news to Hiram!

Gift-taking candidates don't pay,
Carry the news to Hiram!
For honest men they must not vote,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Had Jackies Grant been wise in time,
He'd been safe in the White House chair,
He need not hear this truthful rhyme,
Carry the news to Hiram!—PAT MOLLOY.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A fireman, brakesman and baggage-master were seriously injured by the wrecking of a train near Stroudsburg yesterday. The passengers escaped.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The bark Pehayo, from Havana, and the bark Baker, from Central America, with yellow fever on board, arrived here last night.

The Health Board of Health declares that the riots have broken out afresh, and severe fighting is now going on. The barricades of the Central Park are manned, and several houses were wrecked by the mob.

All the Grevra supplementary arguments of the American counsel before the Board have been published in pamphlet form. The argument of Evarts covers one hundred pages. Those of Cushing and Waite are less extended.

LONDON, August 17.—The forty-fifth Congress of the German naturalists and physicians, consisting of the most eminent savants of Germany, is now in session.

LONDON, August 18.—The riots in Belfast are not yet suppressed. The Mayor and Magistrates have issued a proclamation calling on the rioters to disperse under the severest penalties for a continuance of the disorders. The fighting continued last night, the stones falling like hail.

LONDON, August 19.—Dispatches just received give later news from Belfast. The rioting still continues. Four persons were killed in the streets this morning. There is much complaint by peaceable citizens of the inefficiency of want of vigor in suppressing the riots. Millians with pistols in their hands stalk through the streets. Intervention will give up to the rioters. The populace are divided into Orange Catholic and Protestant mobs. Whenever they come in contact there is a fight. Troops with fixed bayonets and the police are powerless to stop the disturbances, have been obliged to go into the rioters on both sides. Some lives were wounded.

The steamships Adriatic, Holland and Idaho, from New York for Liverpool, and Thuringa, from New York for Hamburg, have arrived out. The former brings

Of course they do. "Everybody knows."—[Mobile Register.

Of course they do. "Everybody knows that the Tribune has taken the lead of, and monopolizes the Grant organ. Everybody knows."—[Mobile Register.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!
We hear the people's voice,
Saying, "Horace is my children's choice;
Wait no longer, Boys—Rejoice!
But carry the news to Hiram!

Let every honest man in earnest,
Carry the news to Hiram!
Help let every Radical who shirks,
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Sir! I have no inducement to transmit herewith an autograph communication in reply to the following letter, except a desire to call your attention to the fact that the publication was made in the Tribune.

Mr. Pink Crook, Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county has also come out the Radical party, as will be seen by his card published in another column. How where is Jack Williams, Broughton and the remainder? Jack we know to be under conviction, for we saw and talked to him yesterday. Won't all of them come over? Come along.

Mr. Grant:—After the adjournment of the late Radical County Convention, I was told that my name had been placed upon a committee to raise funds for the purpose of sending delegates to the Radical State Convention to be held at Montgomery. I was not present at the meeting; the act was entirely unauthorized, and I shall not serve on the committee.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES ROWLAND, (Colored.)

MR. GRANT:—Some of my friends have informed me that my name appears on a committee appointed by the Radical Convention held in the courthouse last Saturday night. I was present at the convention, and did not know that my name had been used until the convention was over. I wish you to state that my name was used without authority from me.

Very respectfully,
HENRY GIBSON (cold),
Radical Executive Committee.

William Williams, a colored man, came into our office a few days ago and recited the following: "Mr. Editor: Please to publish in this paper, which Jack and Harry, his colored servants, were severely cut by another colored man, George Teague. It seems that the colored people had them a dinner, at which a great many were present; then whiskey was on hand and drank by the parties to the affray; that George Teague, who had been absent from the neighborhood for a long time, returned on that day and indulged in threats against the parties stabbed, and that a general fight was the consequence with the result stated above. George Teague is said, secondly, to have an ugly disposition."—[Tuscaloosa Times.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Police Officer Lewis H. Lane was shot enter midnight last night by Frank Kane, a resident of Camden, in consequence of Lane's interference with Kane's shooting gallery. The wound is supposed to be mortal. Warne Kane is arrested.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 17.—The Indians of Utah Territory are on the war path. Infantry and cavalry will immediately be sent in pursuit.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The Third National Bank, on South street, between Second and Lincoln, was entered by burglars last night and robbed, it is thought, of one hundred thousand dollars. The loss will be more exact. The entrance was effected by cutting through the vault of an adjoining building which was occupied by a man giving his name as Stabler, who professed to be a commission merchant.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The weather is fine, but the track is heavy from the rains of last evening. The betting on the stakes to-day is as follows:

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Heart Longings.

BY SIMEON FIDELES.

I.

Do you know what it is to have a longing heart,
Sighing over a desert waste?
Do you know how passionate is the yearning
For the bright sweet air of eternity?

II.

Can you think what it is to the immortal soul,
Filled with light from the Father's Throne,
To weep wild tears for a long lost earthly love
And wander o'er the sands alone,
Crying out to a soul like itself,
Let us join hands and so cross the gulf?

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch to the Standard from Paris says that at the meeting of the Emperors in Berlin a proposition will be made for a congress of the European powers to sanction the territorial modifications of France, the acquisition of Rome and the revision of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

LONDON, August 17.—Further advices from Belfast confirm the rioting there Thursday. Several collisions occurred between mobs of Protestants and the Catholic processions, during which a large number of persons received injuries of a more or less serious nature. The entire city is in an uproar of excitement and disturbance. By the active exertions of the police many of the rioters were arrested.

The Daily News discredits the Stan dard's report that the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Berlin is for the purpose of settling pending questions in European relations.

LONDON, August 17.—2 P. M.—A dispatch just received from Belfast states that the riots have broken out afresh, and severe fighting is now going on. The barricades of the Central Park are manned, and several houses were wrecked by the mob.

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The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

Under Which King, Bezonian?

We had in our city papers of yesterday what purported to be a report of the proceedings of the Central Council in relation to the coming election. But that report had a dual aspect. It differs in both points but assumed that in both aspects the same facts as far as they went were variously stated, yet the question occurs: why was it not the whole proceedings of the Central Council frankly, openly and publicly given? How we do not care what individual heat was excited in that conclave, we do not care what personal quarrel or assault took place, but we do desire to know how it happened that such important action as the following was so carefully omitted. Why was it not said that the following resolution was offered by Col. Percy Walker but withdrawn, and afterwards reoffered by Admiral Semmes, and why after much ardent discussion, that it was by yeas and nays laid upon the table by a vote of 13 to 9? Here is the resolution. Let us read it; let us contemplate its import:

"Resolved, That this Council will cheerfully co-operate with all other organizations which favor the election of Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati ticket, and invite the aid and co-operation of all such, no matter what may be their party name or title, and recommend the speedy formation of one or more Greeley and Brown clubs in each ward and precinct, and invite such clubs as soon as formed to put themselves in communication with the Central Council, that it may have their aid and assistance in conducting to a successful issue the present campaign, State and Federal, fraught with such momentous results to us, both to citizens of the State of Alabama and of the United States."

We ask again why this resolution was not published as a part of the doings of the Central Council, and why the influence of action was not given to the honest heart of the city and county of Mobile that this fraternal invitation was voted down by the following vote: the question was to lay it on the table, and those who voted to sink this benevolent proposition were, Price Williams, Sr., Henry St. Paul, A. Hurtel, R. H. Fournier, T. Saul, S. Chas Hurley, J. W. Oliman, J. P. Kenney, M. C. Stevens, J. H. McHugh, J. A. Jaquess, Jas. McAdory, and J. Case. Those who voted for this wise proposition were, Randal Walker, Admiral Semmes, John B. Tisdale, Willis G. Clark, John J. Delchampe, D. W. McGaughey, J. Little Smith, Moses Footo and James W. Palmes. This is a part, and indeed the most material part of the record of the day's proceedings, and yet after giving the nonsensical palaver about trivial matters, and the most important recommendation of Mr. W. G. Clark, as to the mode of further popular procedure, the report is fraudulently and deceptively silent.

Now certain citizens have proposed to form a Greeley and Brown Association to be composed of all persons whatever, whether of the Central Council or of the people generally, at large. The members of the Central Council were loudest to the quick by the proposition. They seem to have supposed that their powers were assailed. They arose in more than a half dozen to oppose it with more than ordinary vehemence, and thus their deliberate action has proven by the most conclusive logic that they are more interested in their own ephemeral importance than they are in the welfare of the country and the present grand popular movement. They have oppressed the poor janitor with eleven windy communications; they have striven to show that the Greeley and Brown Association was nothing but a covert attempt to destroy the Democratic party; that it had no other purpose than individual aspiration for office; and that if the propositions were accepted it would be the death of the Central Council. Look now to the politics of the Central Council! What have they done? Will the people examine the effect which their conduct will have upon the action of the people? If they will, they will see at once that not only our German citizens, who have organized for the triumph of the present national nominations (Greeley and Brown), and our State nominations (Col. Herndon and others) must be contemptuously excluded from that general arrangement without which success is barely possible. They will see further that hundreds of our citizens who have no confidence in one political enterprise, nor in the Central Council will withdraw from all active effort and participation in the great struggle which must relieve the whole country from the bleeding tyranny of Radical Republicans and their puppet Grant. Come the last of the people not in or out of Central Council. The cause is too important to the country to be imperilled by a few ambitious individuals who aspire to office.

—Galveston News.

A Suggestion.

As our people are vitally interested in securing at some simple and effective plan by which candidates for office, representing the choice of a majority of the voters, may be nominated any person pens or speech making, we commend to their consideration the following one, which has given great satisfaction wherever tested. It is: That the people in mass meeting assembled, shall appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to select inspectors, say three for each ward and precinct, and appoint a certain day to hold a primary election, the polls to be opened on that day a certain number of hours, every voter can fill up his own ticket with such names as he prefers. At this election an executive committee should be selected to exercise a general supervision and control over the canvass in the county. On the closing of the polls the inspectors will count the votes and publish the list, those receiving the highest number to be declared the nominees. It may be too late now, however, to try the experiment in the present canvass, but, in our opinion, no better plan to operate on could be devised, nor one which would give more general satisfaction.

☞ Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States, and a Congress will be elected to sustain him. This may be accounted now as almost certain. There are enough white voters in the United States who are outraged at the infamous corruptions, and usurpations and tyranny of the administration to secure such a result without the aid of the negro vote; *but the negroes would do well to consider the effect of their following position as a race against him, if that be indeed their purpose.* Among the supporters will be found not only the Democrats, but a large portion of those who have constituted the Republican party. Is it the intention of the black voters to array themselves in a body on the losing side?

It is to be feared the negroes will not appreciate the situation until it is too late. If they would but take the advice of those who have proved themselves their friends, it would be all the better for them. In the meantime we appeal to our Southern contemporaries, in their behalf, to do all that can be done to bring them to an understanding of the case between now and the election.—Courier-Journal.

Let the Presidential contest result as it may, one thing is certain. The prejudices engendered by the war will be modified forever. New party affiliations will be formed, new questions will arise, and it remains to be seen whether the negroes are determined to continue, as they only to vote against their own interests, but to remain the slaves of such men as Myers, Turner & Co., who use them to further their own selfish ends. We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the intelligent portion of our colored citizens the following extract from an article in the Cincinnati, South Carolinian, and hope they will realize the truth and force of the ideas so clearly expressed, and will see the wisdom of uniting with their white neighbors in their efforts to rid the country of the vile set of carpet-baggers, who, like vultures, have for years been battening on the carcass of our once happy and prosperous land, and to secure peace and prosperity to the South. The Courier says:

The colored men cannot even now pretend that the destruction of corrupt and the bankrupting of States are necessary for the preservation of his rights. Those rights are already secure, and with them he has ample representation. He is responsible not only to his own race, but also to the whites and to the whole country. No community like people by more than eight to one. He cannot afford to ignore that responsibility, nor can he afford to seek to crush the white citizens of the southern States in which he lives. His interest is identical with that of the white men among whom he lives. If they prosper he will prosper; if they are bankrupt he is ruined. They have the capital which is necessary to make his labor productive. He has the labor which enables the capitalist to become productive in the south. Neither the white man nor the negro can wisely seek to stir up strife. Both are equally interested in producing good feeling between the races, and in obtaining a wise and honest government.

☞ We have received a copy of a newspaper called the Herald and Planter published at Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine, which contains some interesting writings of our old townman and friend, the late St. George S. Lee, who died some years ago in Texas. Mr. Lee was well and favorably known in our city, where he resided for a number of years, connected with our cotton interest. This paper is now the property of his widow and children, and we solicit subscriptions, particularly from his old friends. A copy of the subscription list will be found at this office, and we trust it will be speedily filled. The Herald and Planter is a weekly paper, and only $2 50 per annum. Mr. Lee was noted for his wit and humor, and the subscriber to this paper has a rich treat in store for him.

☞ The Democracy and Conservatives of San Antonio have had a large and enthusiastic meeting to ratify the action of the District Convention at Gonzales. Independent Republicans and Republicans of the militia, and the nomination of the Democratic candidates by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and we have no doubt a large majority of the county will be polled in favor of the ticket.

Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.

Commenting on the speech recently delivered by Mr. Greeley, at Portland, Maine, and which was furnished our readers by telegraph, the New York Herald (Mcawber) says:

The long agony is now over, for Mr. Greeley has actually spoken "on the stump," and, what is more, his speech will disappoint those who seem to believe that is is impossible for a man of genius and talent to talk in a practical, sensible manner. He has said plainly, frankly and honestly what he had to say, and while there is, unfortunately, too much reason for his complaint of the misrepresentation to which a candidate is subjected by his political opponents when he says anything at all, it will be difficult for Mr. Greeley's enemies to distort the meaning of his present words. However much Mr. Greeley's eccentricities and peculiar notions may have rendered him liable to ridicule, it is unquestionably true, as he claims, that he has struggled faithfully for—first, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the unity and greatness of our common country, and third, and by no means the least, when the former ends were attained, for early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen. In this Mr. Greeley touches the keynote of the situation. It is true that the issue forced by the advisers of the Administration has practically ceased to be power? Are they not doing *indirectly* what they have foolishly tried to do *directly!* Are they not leagued, with ignorance and prejudice in the negroes of the South, to drive the best statesmen in their white associates to outrage the feelings of the independent masses, and band Have not Judges Saffold and Petersdeliberately set themselves to work, not as Judges, but as active partisans, to defeat the will of the people, but as the branch, to blur and hatred and arouse the worst passions of all the ignorant, the idle and the vicious? No Alabama judge, certainly no judge of the Supreme Court, ever took part in, much less ever presided over a political convention, did he respond to such a call, issued his campaign documents, and imported carpet-baggers, Lipscomb, Parsons, Gold-thwaite, Dalton, Collins, Walker, and even Sam. Rice, would have ordered any impudent Marist out of his court-room who would have dared to ask a Supreme Court Judge to preside over a political meeting. And he is rendered at that our Supreme Court decisions are the laughing stock of the whole country, as far as California, Is any one surprised to find that from the first day the present Court took its seat in the case of Moody vs. the State, decided in July, that politics have been engaged in, that the Cincinnati platform which certainly invites co-operation and help from all sections of whatever former political affiliations, and that this will guide him in his action as President should he be elected, to that position. Altogether the speech is a neat, shrewd little effair, and will not harm the Liberal candidate if it does not do him a very great amount of service.

The Prostitution of the Judiciary.

It has been the aim of all civilized nations, and especially of the English speaking people every where, to preserve the judiciary free from political bias, independent in action and impartial in rendering decisions. The struggles of the people, the resolutions of Parliament, from the great meeting at Runnymede, to the Revolution of 1688, the provisions of all our Constitutions, State and Federal, attest the determination of our ancestors to keep the judges free from being partisans, influenced either by executive favor or swayed by the clamor of party opinion. De Tocqueville declared that the respect and honor paid the Supreme Court was the most remarkable thing he saw in America. This was natural in a people who honored Lord Coke, for his noble answer to the King and bold in detestation the name of Jeffries, not so much on account of his cruelty, but because he was the judge of a political party, and not of the Law of the Land. But no English judge, in the bad old times, not even Jeffries, justly hated as he is, ever debased himself so low as to become the leader of a political party, and act as president or chairman of a committee, of a convention of partisans, without fealty on the rights and liberties of the people. No one can read Macaulay's account of Jeffries, without feeling that in Richard Busteed we have a second edition of the vilest wretch who ever disgraced the English name. There are the same coarse and coated features, the same cruel mouth, the same leering and ready epigram, prostituted to base purposes, the same rude behavior to counsel, jurors and prisoners, and the same truckling to power in Busteed, that made Jeffries loved by his master and hated by mankind. Still there is a lower depth of infamy than one ever reached by Jeffries, or sought for by Busteed. There two men both appreciated the fact that they once were the associates of gentlemen. Jeffries did not lower his dignity, purposes, and long innocent men and women to perish, King James, Busteed does it by an unfair trial sent innocent men to die of misery in the penitentiary, to carry favor with President Grant. But Jeffries never presided over a meeting of the rabble of his party, and in the days of Cromwell and Charles the First, Royalist and Roundhead Parliament men, Whig and Tory, Protestant and Catholic Britain, Busteed has invented a new infamy, and has presided over a meeting of the most infamous, lowest and most degraded of mankind, and then come down and pronounce himself with a forced and false assumption of impartiality, a word which he distinctly knows that he has been guilty of a falsehood. He states that he has been questioned as to whether he would, if elected, confine the distribution of the federal patronage to republicans, and he naively asks if it is usual when any neighbors have helped you to raise a house to kick them out as soon as the roof is safely over your head! It will be astonishing to the Democracy to learn that Mr. Greeley intends to abide by the plain of the Cincinnati platform which cordially invites co-operation and help from all sections of whatever former political affiliations, and that this will guide him in his action as President should he be elected to that position. Altogether the speech is a neat, shrewd little affair, and will not harm the Liberal candidate if it does not do him a very great amount of service.

Michigan and the Negro Vote.

Here is an example for colored voters in Alabama. There is a small colored vote in the State, less than 7,000, which is said to be solid for Greeley and Brown. One of its leaders was lately asked how many of his people were for Greeley. He replied: "Every one of 'em that can get to vote!" Jurors and officers are the same truckling to power in Busteed, that made Jeffries loved by his master and hated by mankind. Still there is a lower depth of infamy than one ever reached by Jeffries, or sought for by Busteed. There two men both appreciated the fact that they once were the associates of gentlemen. Jeffries did not lower his dignity, purposes, and long innocent men and women to perish, King James, Busteed does it by an unfair trial sent innocent men to die of misery in the penitentiary, to carry favor with President Grant. But Jeffries never presided over a meeting of the rabble of his party, and in the days of Cromwell and Charles the First, Royalist and Roundhead Parliament men, Whig and Tory, Protestant and Catholic Britain, Busteed has invented a new infamy, and has presided over a meeting of the most infamous, lowest and most degraded of mankind, and then come down and pronounce himself with a forced and false assumption of impartiality, a word which he distinctly knows that he has been guilty of a falsehood. He states that he has been questioned as to whether he would, if elected, confine the distribution of the federal patronage to republicans, and he naively asks if it is usual when any neighbors have helped you to raise a house to kick them out as soon as the roof is safely over your head! It will be astonishing to the Democracy to learn that Mr. Greeley intends to abide by the plain of the Cincinnati platform which cordially invites co-operation and help from all sections of whatever former political affiliations, and that this will guide him in his action as President should he be elected to that position. Altogether the speech is a neat, shrewd little affair, and will not harm the Liberal candidate if it does not do him a very great amount of service.

The Very Latest News by e-Mail.

(Special Dispatches to the Missouri Republican.)

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE RAMPAGE.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The disgraceful row-dyism of the negroes in New York at the Cooper Institute Thursday night, in connection with Wendell Phillips' incendiary appeal, just published, and very general topics of conversation and editorial treatment. The Tribune says: "In reading the second column of Wendell Phillips' preposterous letter, we have experienced no emotions but of amazement and pity to see a man of genius so helplessly under the control of blind personal animosity. But before we close, he allows himself to utter a word which ceased to be merely absurd and becomes criminal. He attempts to stir up an insurrectionary and excitable people to acts of violence at a moment when public order is already menaced in the South by the machinations of sordid demagogues. Mr. Phillips screams his wild cry of alarm into the ears of the nervous and fright-ened blacks: 'Vote, every one of you, for Grant, as you value your property, life, wife or child. If Greeley is elected, arm, concentrate, control your property.' Can criminal incitement be more plain? The words are there. You will need it soon, and you will need it.

SOME SENSIBLE WORDS FROM SAUNDERS, OF COLORADO.

Mr. Saunders, the colored orator from Maryland, who was booked and promised to speak in the Cooper Institute, prints a card in which he justly charges his reverend colleague with a design to defeat him by an already disorderly audience to riot by his many personal sarcasms in lieu of speaking. He also declines to debate on the topics as agreed upon. Mr. Saunders further says:

"My opponent's course, in the lowest passions of his friends, his efforts to widen the breach between the races, clearly tend toward the destruction and extinction of our people. If he courts this questionable position, I am satisfied he will have but few contestants. I warn the respectable portion of citizens of our country against a repetition of this outrage inaugurated by Mr. Garnett, and which he designs shall be attributed to them."

"PLATING WITH FIRE."

The Herald, which otherwise has been favoring Grant, for the last few days has had several long editorials pointing out the dangerous meaning of the Cooper Institute instances of Anarchy and disordered voters. It says to-day, the scene at the Cooper Institute on Thursday night was a disgrace to a civilized city, and was calculated to shake the convictions of those who have hitherto been hopeful of the safety of the theory of negro suffrage. Throughout the proceedings there was a display of ignorance, bigotry and ruffianism, revolting to those who have been taught to believe in the capacity of the negro race for civilization and progress. Yet, deplorable as was the exhibition at Cooper Institute, it was orderly compared with the scenes enacted in some of the Southern States. The fault of our Southern friends has been that those who strive to bind them together by the ties of political fellowship, have by imposing upon their credulity and inflaming their passions. The inflammatory harangue of Orrill Smith, in which the hatred engendered by slavery is invoked to be made the basis for the new words, a 'hell of horrors.' These are indeed words calculated to turn the negro race into fiends. The fault has been extended to the black race a curse to the nation."

THE LATEST NEWS BY E-MAIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Gov. R.M. Lindsay, of Alabama, is here on business connected with railroad matters of that State. He says, regarding the political situation of affairs in Alabama, that he feels confident that the vote of Alabama will be cast for Greeley, but the struggle will be hard and close. The two parties, Democratic and Radical, are very nearly balanced. Two years ago I was elected Governor by a majority of only about 1,500 votes out of a poll of over 150,000 votes, and yet I received 8,000 more votes than Horatio Seymour received for President two years before. Since my election, many thousands have emigrated and not a few negroes have immigrated into the State from North Carolina and Virginia. Nevertheless, I believe Greeley and Brown will carry the State by a larger majority than I did. The stay-at-home voters, who in 1870 failed to vote, and who numbered over 15,000, were mostly Democrats. This year most of these will vote. In the three counties that contain the largest number of white Radicals—Mobile, Madison and Dallas—there are a goodly number of Liberal Republicans. The Radicals have nominated a formidable State ticket. Not one of their nominees for State Senator is either a carpet-bagger or a negro. Perfectly sure of the carpet-bagger and negro vote, they have selected men of long residence in the State and moderate views, in order to catch as many white votes as possible. The Democrats are going to support Greeley *en masse*, believing that to be the best course to pursue under existing circumstances, and the surest means of getting rid soon of the unconstitutional Congress and congressional interference in State affairs. I know of but one Alabama Democrat who has announced for the occasion, and the scene presented in the vicinity of the court-house previous to the gathering of the convention was most interesting. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by W. W. Harris, who, under any

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

Is all Well?

Over confidence has ever been the besetting sin of our people, and past disastrous experiences have failed to produce a healthful cure. Those who believe to effort necessary to insure the success of the State and national tickets favoring "reform and peace," will do well to seek more accurate information from localities removed from what may be termed the political centres. A gentleman in this city is in receipt of a letter from a well known, intelligent and influential citizen of one of the counties bordering on the Tennessee river, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract: "In reply to the question as to the probabilities of the success of the State ticket, I am certainly inclined to the belief that it will require unremitting labor and prudent management to carry it through, but by reason of any objection to the ticket, but in consequence of a species of indifference and utter carelessness on the part of the people who are disgruntled and disappointed with Lindsay's administration, and believe that they are to be plundered in any event; and hence a lukewarmness and lethargy of dangerous import. Everything seems to conspire against us, and nothing but the utmost activity will bring our people out."

That our State has been plundered, is a fact known of all men. That that plundering was done by the creatures of a Radical Congress, and with its knowledge and approval, will not be questioned by those informed of the unbinding boldness and persistency with which the work was conducted. That work was not accomplished in a day. It was continued through the several years during which the State was by the bayonet held in submission to the rule of the Congressionally selected plunderers and oppressors. Popular assemblages and the newspapers of the State were constant in their denunciations and complaints. Congress replied by justifying the plunderers, denouncing the plundered as lawless rebels, and passing additional enactments for their being oppressed and tortured. The impoverishing of our State was the work of the Radical party. The worst that can be said of Gov. Lindsay, is that he has proved himself to have been utterly incompetent for the responsibilities thrust upon him by his acceptance of the office. Vanity and ignorance proved miserable substitutes for the high administrative qualities demanded by the exigencies of the situation. Lindsay's administration does seem to have resulted in miserable failure. But that we hope and believe is the utmost that can be truthfully said against it. We should grieve to believe that any portion of the radical mantle had fallen on his shoulders, and we will not believe it with-out proof which we may not question. But there is no question about Governor Lindsay in this canvass. He is not before the people for re-election. On the contrary, Col. Thomas H. Herndon has been nominated in full confidence that he possesses the qualifications called for by the State necessities. Col. Herndon is no unknown man. He is a man in the full vigor and prime of ripe manhood. With the leading spirits of as intelligent an assemblage as ever convened in the State, Col. Herndon had been for years on intimate terms, and it was by such an assemblage under the promptings of such men, that he was selected as best capacitated to take charge of the State in the present critical condition. Considerate men will not fail to see that this is no time for apathy, but for action, action, action, and every vestige of the radical plunderers is swept from the State.

A few Democrats object to certain Republicans coming upon the Greeley platform because they have hitherto been obnoxious as bitter political enemies. The Gadsden (Miss.) Index says: If such Democrats were ministers of the Gospel, would they shut out bad men from the hope of salvation merely because they had been sinners? Christ came into the world to save their kind. What is the use of a canvass if we do not want converts? And how can we obtain a majority without more votes? In calling in judgment the past record of our new friends, does it never occur to these men that our own past record is just as objectionable to them? This Liberal movement proposes to forget the past, to agree upon the present, and to work together for the future. Crimination and recrimination are, therefore, out of place, unpatriotic and destructive of harmony, the main agents of success in this great crisis.

☞ A private telegram from Rome to the most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey announce the appointment of the Right Rev. William Henry Elder, D. D., Bishop of Natchez, to be Archbishop of Baltimore, to succeed the late Archbishop Spaulding. Bishop Elder was born in Baltimore in 1812, and was appointed Bishop of Natchez in 1858. His appointment now will be a matter of profound interest to the people of his native city, and to many Howard besides.

☞ Hon. William Miller, Probate Judge of Tuskaloosa, and W. H. Whitfield, Esq., both Republicans, have come out for Greeley.

Talladega.

The Talladega News says: The meeting in our city of the Executive Committees of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties, has brought hither many of the distinguished men of our State. We notice the following members of the press on our streets: Col. Robert Tyler, of the Montgomery Advertiser; Major Stanley, of the Greenville Advocate; L. W. Grant, of the Jacksonville Republican; H. L. Oliver, of the Oxford Chronicle; Major Forsyth, of the Advance; Col. Powell, of the Union Springs Times and Herald; Col. Robert McKee, of the Argus; Major McFarland, of the Florence Journal; and Major Figures, of the Huntsville Advocate.

The following named are also in our city, men, (most of whom,) in days that are gone, the people of Alabama delighted to honor; and whenever the opportunity is presented will elevate again to positions of honor and trust: Ex-Governor Tom. Watts, Major H. C. Semple, P. S. Sayre, Col. Price Williams, Hon. Thomas J. Judge, Col. W. D. Bulger, Capt. Jos. F. Johnson, Gen. Clayton, Col. Powell, Gen. Martin, H. S. Bonner, Col. W. B. Modawell, James Crook, Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., Col. Herndon, (next Governor,) Lieut-Gov. Moren, Col. Jolly, Jefferson Harrets, Capt. Congers, Hon. Thos. H. Walker and D. T. Castleberry.

The representatives of the Liberal Republican party present in t.e city, consist of Col. J. J. Jolly, nominee for Congress State at Large, and Maj. Jeff. Burnett, nominee for Auditor, in speeches able and convincing, urged upon our people the great necessity of voting for the farmer of Chappaqua.

Wednesday night, the Hon. Willard Warner, ex-Senator in the Congress of the United States, held our people spellbound for nearly two hours by his unvarnished statements, biting sarcasm and happy hits. Grant will lose much strength through the influence of Gen. Warner.

Col. Bulger, "the big oak' of the Talladecca," was loudly called for at the conclusion of Gen. Warner's speech, and gave Talladegians advice in reference to the negro vote, which, if adopted and worked to, will eventuate in good. Col. Bulger is of that kind of material that knows to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Col. Price Williams, who lives on the Gulf, in a brief speech, had a word of encouragement. His fortitude and comparison was good; the application better.

We have not said anything about the speeches Tuesday night of Foster and Shelley, Nickers, J. J. Moore and R. Beard for the Lower House. Solicitor W. W. Johns was nominated for re-election.

Nast.

The New York Irish World says: In issue dated August 17, Harper's "Of Civilization" contains three of its characteristically indecent pictures. One represents Senator Sumner in a theatrical posture, dropping flowers on the grave Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, assaulted Sumner in 1856, in the Senate Chamber at Washington. Carl Schurz is seen, with a Satanic grin upon his face, peeping from behind a tree in the background. The question asked beneath the cartoon—"Will Sumner do this?"—insinuates that the Massachusetts Senator, who has written a powerful letter against Grant, and made the cessation of the hates the keynote of it—is not unappreciations enough to forgive one who personally injured him. The taunt is worthy only of the mouth that speaks it; for Preston Brooks, either alive or dead, Sumner never spoke a bitter word.

Nast's second effort only reproduces his stereotyped figures of Greeley and the Irishman. Nothing could be more in imitation suit prescribed by Harper. Horace's companion is shown with the usual accompaniments—the gorilla head, the horse-pistols in his belt, the whiskey bottle shoving out its neck from his pocket, the shillalah in his hand, the *shuddhees* in the rim of his hat, and the wardrobe in a bundle at his feet. Finally, lest he might be taken for somebody else, a badge is conspicuous on his breast, with the motto—"*Erin go brach.*" These two, the Irishman Greeley and the "Foreign Invaders" (that is, the Catholics) have made a bargain to expel the bible from the schools and all religion from the land. The bible is an American institution—*i. e.*, the English edition—and Greeley is a traitor, etc.

The third picture is nothing more or less than a blasphemous allusion to the Temptation of Jesus Christon the mount. Horace Greeley is shown upon the summit of a lofty mountain—the National Capital standing below to represent the power and glory of the world; Satan stands at Greeley's side, tempting him with the Democratic nomination. Horace yields to the temptation, and falls down to adore. Such is the "Journal of Civilization" which draws comparisons between the Son of God and a political candidate! Does the satire gain or lose in bitterness from the fact that Thomas Nast, the artist employed by the Harpers, is a bad Jew—who might, in all likelihood, be able to trace his ancestors in an unbroken line to the Impenitent Thief on Calvary?

☞ The New York Tribune says: Some two months ago Mr. Greeley called the attention of Mr. Gerrit Smith to the fact that many of the Ku-klux prisoners confined at Albany were deserving of the interposition of Executive clemency. He urged that some of these poor creatures were so grossly ignorant, that others were too young to comprehend the nature of the fearful obligations they had assumed, and that others had undoubtedly been terrified into joining the Ku-klux organizations. Mr. Greeley asked Mr. Smith, as a philanthropist, to examine into the facts of the case for himself, and use his influence with the President, with whom his relations were cordially close, in behalf of such prisoners as deserved it. Mr. Smith agreed to look into the affair, but said he was doubtful if the President would be induced, in the midst of a heated campaign, to take steps for the release of any of the prisoners, as it might injure his political prospects. The result of the examination by Mr. Gerrit Smith, and his subsequent report to the President confirming Mr. Greeley's views, was that Col. Whitley of the United States Secret Service was detailed to make an official examination. His report, of which we print a synopsis to-day, exactly justifies the wisdom of Mr. Greeley's observations and conclusions. The country will now be interested to see if the President will yield to the suggestions made in the interest of humanity, or will vindicate the sagacity of Mr. Gerrit Smith's opinion that he could not venture on this act of justice lest it might injure his political prospects.

☞ Remember Alabamians that David P. Lewis, of Madison county, the Radical nominee for Governor, was employed by the United States Government to assist in the prosecution of the so-called Ku-klux cases recently tried (!) before that immaculate Judge, Richard Busteed; and with what success, the groans of hundreds of your own brothers chained in the Penitentiary of a Northern State attest. Will you sanction the part enacted by Lewis and the sentence of an infamous Judge with your vote? or will you arouse yourselves determined to shake off the shackles which have so long bound you? Now, is the time. Success, with Herndon as Governor, and Greeley as President, means peace and prosperity, defeat insures the wiping out of every vestige of personal and political liberty.

☞ Senator George E. Spencer was in Montgomery during the sitting of the late Radical State Convention, and according to the State Journal, heartily endorses the nominations made by that body. How could it be otherwise when he manufactured the ticket, as he was in duty bound to do, in order to fulfill his promise made to President Grant in his infamous letter? Spencer, with the aid of his own appointees, has evidently done the best he could, but the mere fact of his having fixed the ticket is enough to condemn it in the opinion of every man who has the welfare of the State at heart. This ticket is only the fulfillment of a part of his pledge to Grant, made over a year ago, and which was recently published in this paper, to *sell* the State of Alabama for a certain amount of Government patronage. Grant has fulfilled his part of the contract, and it now remains with the people of Alabama to say whether Spencer shall succeed in carrying out his part of it. Lest some of our readers may have forgotten the exact and remarkable letter alluded to, we reproduce the comments of the New York Tribune thereon. The Tribune said:

For a fair illustration of the depth of abject meanness to which a man may stoop for official favor, we commend the epistle, written a year ago, exhibits the Senator in the light of a pro-Administration Senator, who is ready to sell Alabama for Grant; to give Grant the Republican party in fee simple, to do anything that the President would have him, provided that he shall have as much of the Federal patronage as Senator Spencer used to have. That gentleman, he declares, had five-sixths of the patronage in the State; and yet, he continues, though I have but a trifle, my friends support me! In plain terms, this is a bargain with the President, and his declarations that he has carried out his part of it, only now how our model Civil Service is used by the Great Reformer himself, who is not above making bargains which include services on one side and gifts of office on the other. Nor is Mr. Spencer's portrayal of affairs in Alabama, who was one of the Reconstruction delegates, a pleasant picture of the character of intrigue and low favoritism which is now the curse of the State. The soil is very heavy, but we shall hold them in fair check, as the discussion will be in our favor." And it seems that one of fifteen hundred Republicans in his district, who declare that they will elect him.

THE OUTLOOK IN MAINE.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Senator Doolittle returned to Maine to-day and will go into Wisconsin to-morrow. He reports the Greeley party in Maine active and enthusiastic. The defection from the Republican party in Speaker Blaine's district is at least thirty per cent. Blaine's defeat is considered certain. Also the defeat of Hale, son-in-law of Senator Fessenden, and that, in order to make sure a Republican triumph for your benefit, I addressed a letter to one of your prominent men, and political confederate (Thomas Nast, the artist employed by the Harpers, Davenport & Co., of Cincinnati, and Fenton were being used to send out Liberal Republican and Democratic documents, the gentlemen in charge of these respective headquarters here emphatically deny the statement.

A SURFEIT OF RADICAL LITERATURE.

A letter was received here to-day by the Liberal committee from the military authority, that Davis would vote for Greeley, and never intended to vote for Grant, the fact of his consenting to be a candidate before the Cincinnati convention, having been upon him an honorable obligation to support its nominee, which he would be the last man not to respect. Judge Davis is now at home in Bloomington, Illinois, and the Times of to-day will contain the following quotation from Hon. Jesse W. Tell of that city: "Referring to the language of the Patriot, in order to have something satisfactory from Judge Davis on the subject, I, yesterday, called his attention to it, and he authorized me to say that his position on the presidential question is correctly stated in the Patriot, by the editor of the Patriot. He further says that he never entertained the thought of not abiding in faith by the result of the Cincinnati convention, and that he intends to vote for Mr. Greeley."

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The Democratic Congressional Convention from the First and Second districts met at Turner Hall at ten o'clock this morning, and the Liberal Republican Convention at Greenwood hall. After the temporary organization a committee of conference was appointed, and both conventions adjourned to meet at one o'clock this afternoon.

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BUNCETON, Mo., August 15.—Six thousand Liberal Democrats were in mass convention here to-day. The Democrats and Liberals will unite on Stephens. Delegates were elected to the State Convention. Magnificent speeches were had from Colonel Crittenden of Warrensburg, Hon. Chas. P. Johnson and W. H. H. Russell of St. Louis, Judge Miller of Jefferson City, Capt. Rickey of Callaway, Major Welgel and Gen. Salomon of Jefferson City, and others. Great enthusiasm. The air is rent with cheers for Greeley and Brown, and Joe Stephens of Cooper for Governor.

THE COLORED CADET CORP-MARTIAL A LIE OUT.

When the Clark letter was published, asserting upon the alleged authority of Gen. O. O. Howard, that the President had ordered that the courtmartial be packed to insure the dismissal of the colored cadet, the Secretary of War at once telegraphed Gen. Howard in the following terms:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1872.—*Gen. O. O. Howard, Santa Fe, New Mexico:*—Sir:—In a letter from David Clark to Snyder, J., dated July 31st, 1872, published in yesterday's New York Tribune, he states that Gen. Howard following cadet Smith's trial you said to him as follows: In conversation with Secretary of War he informed him that President Grant called upon him prior to the appointment of colored cadet from West Point. I have received two or three letters from my son Fred, who informs me that the cadet is not persecuted while there; that there are strong prejudices against him, and also as this final is come off. Mr. Secretary, I trust that you will so make up the court as to cause his removal." Did you make that statement? Answer by telegraph.

[Signed,] WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

Another telegram was sent forward August 3d, calling for an unqualified answer to the above.

Gen. Howard stamps the statement as false in the most explicit language. This is his response:

CAMP CANBY, DAKOTA TERRITORY, August 5.—*To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*—Your telegrams of August 1st and 3d this moment received. Mr. Clark is certainly mistaken, for I never had such a conversation with the Secretary of War and could not have made so untrue a report. O. O. HOWARD, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—The National Republican Executive Committee at Washington, D. C., have in press a very important pamphlet reviewing Mr. Watterson's management of the finances, disclosing facts that will startle the country, and showing the fallacious statements put forth by the Grantites in regard to the reduction of the public debt. The pamphlet also shows the extravagance of the department that the pretended debt reduction has been a fake, and that, in order to mislead the people, the public accounts have been mutilated and false items of expenditure manufactured to the extent of the waste of public money. It will demonstrate conclusively the fact that the head of the Department, by showing the utter confusion of the public accounts and the impossibility of intelligently see to the condition of the Treasury and the public debt; that there has been a sizeable issue of United States bonds, which is proved by the fact that duplicate coupons have been paid, and that more than three millions of interest has been paid last year in excess of the amount which occurred on the books of the Treasury Department. All the statements and figures of the pamphlet are taken from the finance reports and public debt statements of Secretary Boutwell, giving the volume, page and line in each statement so that writers and speakers can readily refer to them and demonstrate the correctness of the facts stated. The pamphlet has been carefully prepared, and is strictly accurate in detail, and will doubtless be the foundation for an investigation of the management of the Treasury Department by the next Congress.

THE COLORED CADET COURT-MARTIAL A LIE NAILED.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 16.—David Clark, of this city, makes the following reply to the telegram of General Howard to Secretary Belknap concerning the colored cadet Smith:

"HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—Gen. Howard, in the telegraph dispatch to the Secretary of War, denies that conversation he had with me relative to the appointment of the court martial to be packed to order cadet Smith. I solemnly affirm that my report of that conversation is substantially correct. I said I met General Howard and remind him of the interview. He gave me the West Point at the time of the trial, which he fully explained at my house in Hartford in December following. I am waiting to see the position of the President and Secretary of War in this matter. I am sure that he would withdraw all denial and sustain the statement I have made."

The following is a letter from the Secretary of War, in the form of a telegram, to General Howard, to publish my letter to General Howard, written by agreement between us and received after conversation in December, with the request that he would send it to the President and Secretary of War. Copies of the letter, he subsequently informed me, were placed in the hands of those officials.

[Signed,] DAVID CLARK."

☞ It is said that Jim Lynch will support Greeley. It would be a good thing for the State of Georgia, is at Secretary, S. C., playing billiards and driving fast horses. Has plenty of funds on deposit. He has the assurance of safety. Scott, so-called Governor of South Carolina, having said that Smith, Governor of Georgia, might make his requisition and be d——d.

☞ Andy Johnson never said a better thing in his life than when he exclaimed, the other day in his Knoxville speech: "It is no time to say this or that is not my party, but let us all unite in saying this is my country!" It is that sort of feeling that insures the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency.—[Courier-Journal.

The Very Latest News by Mail.

(Special Dispatches to the Missouri Republican.)

AMOUNT OF RADICAL CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Grant campaign committee stationed at this point now occupy sixteen rooms at the federal capital. From the receipt book in the room of the senate wing occupied by this committee, it appears that the postage on the campaign documents which have been franked to the voters of the country would have netted the government $27,357 10, and the value of the government envelopes used $1,363. The number of documents sent out from the house wing are at least double the above figures.

A FALSE CHARGE.

It being charged in the Administration organs that the franks of Senators Schurz and Fenton were being used to send out Liberal Republican and Democratic documents, the gentlemen in charge of these respective headquarters here emphatically deny the statement.

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THE COLORED CADET COURT-MARTIAL A LIE NAILED.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 16.—David Clark, of this city, makes the following reply to the telegram of General Howard to Secretary Belknap concerning the colored cadet Smith:

"HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—Gen. Howard, in the telegraph dispatch to the Secretary of War, denies that conversation he had with me relative to the appointment of the court martial to be packed to order cadet Smith. I solemnly affirm that my report of that conversation is substantially correct. I said I met General Howard and remind him of the interview. He gave me the West Point at the time of the trial, which he fully explained at my house in Hartford in December following. I am waiting to see the position of the President and Secretary of War in this matter. I am sure that he would withdraw all denial and sustain the statement I have made."

The following is a letter from the Secretary of War, in the form of a telegram, to General Howard, to publish my letter to General Howard, written by agreement between us and received after conversation in December, with the request that he would send it to the President and Secretary of War. Copies of the letter, he subsequently informed me, were placed in the hands of those officials.

[Signed,] DAVID CLARK."

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

☞ The Springfield Republican, in view of a Democratic call for a convention in Massachusetts on the 11th of September next, says the whole thing is absurd, and adds: "There is, in fact, no Democratic party in Massachusetts, nor elsewhere in the country; it died at Baltimore in the arms of Liberal Republicanism, and there are no local organizations representing opposition to Grant, save the Greeley clubs, just now springing up in every village and town." It is indeed absurd, says the N. O. Times, after the old party has placed itself on the Liberal Republican platform, accepted the Cincinnati nominees, and assumed the name and banner of Liberalism, to pretend to keep up local and antagonistic party organizations. The supporters of Greeley should everywhere act together, or they invite the consequence which come to a house divided against itself. Those who, while acting with the Liberal party on the Presidential question, undertake to play the part of straight-out Democrats in everything else, occupy a false and dangerous position of belated mourners, who gather for a funeral which is already over. Powerless to accomplish anything of themselves, they only serve as stumbling blocks to those whose capabilities are greater, and whose desires are quite as elevated.

☞ The Philadelphia Press, edited by Mr. Forney, says that the election laws of North Carolina require the managers of elections to take the ballot boxes home with them at night and count the ballots the next day. If this be true, says the Montgomery Advertiser and Mail, from we conclude, it is a wonder that Caldwell didn't carry the State by at least twenty-five thousand majority.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Foster Blodgett, a carpet-bagger who robbed the State of Georgia, is at Secretary, S. C., playing billiards and driving fast horses. Has plenty of funds on deposit. He has the assurance of safety. Scott, so-called Governor of South Carolina, having said that Smith, Governor of Georgia, might make his requisition and be d——d.

☞ Andy Johnson never said a better thing in his life than when he exclaimed, the other day in his Knoxville speech: "It is no time to say this or that is not my party, but let us all unite in saying this is my country!" It is that sort of feeling that insures the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency.—[Courier-Journal.

B. Gratz Brown and Temperance.

We have heretofore alluded to the "stop thief" dodge now being resorted to by the Gift Taker's organs, to divert attention from the "little falling" of their denomination brown, by efforts to prove the Liberal Vice-Presidential nominee to be afflicted with the same infirmity; and now comes Gov. Brown himself to nail this lie, as to his having been intoxicated while in New Haven, Conn., a few weeks ago, by addressing the subjoined letter to Hon. Jas. E. English, of Connecticut:

JEFFERSON, CITY, August 7, 1872.—My Dear Sir:—Since returning home my attention has been called to an article in one of your New Haven papers, that transcends to such an extent the ordinary license of political abuse, that I am unwilling to rest quietly under its aspersion.

The statement, in so far as it relates to myself, is very erroneous, and in so far as it implies that my habits are intemperate, is unwarranted. You and I were together most of the evening of my departure, and I see from the press that you have already signified that you recognized no impropriety in my deportment whilst the preceding evening which is alluded to, and which I was then and was up to a very late hour was, as all present will testify, one of the most enjoyable on my part. Sharing the room of a friend at the hotel I was only there transiently during the day, and that after suffering severely from the beginnings of a disease which prostrated me so violently a few hours after on my arrival in New York city. It will scarcely be considered that the application of a stimulant for temporary relief would constitute a departure from that purpose of social and political enjoyment which did not exist in full force long ago. The charge is false in fact, and in every health, or to the discovery of the injustice of which they are the victims, but to the manifest fact that as a presidential election is at hand which requires a liberal reinforcement of Southern votes for the Radical ticket. Therefore Gerrit Smith was requested to examine the case and give a favorable report, and your Radical officials is too fish and transparent, and the evidence too overwhelming to leave a doubtless think that this high handed outrage will strike terror and awe into the hearts of Southern men, and that this brief show of authority will cool the ardor of many in the coming election. But they miscalculate. This act alone will make many take warm cries of Wilcox sentiment and working of radical legislation, and will stimulate them in the good work of overturning our country from the grasp of hatred and malignity of Radicalism.

Because Judge Price had triumphed over their party, in being elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, they have closely watched him with harpy eyes, to catch an opportunity to strike him for his patriotic boldness.

Some time since, the Vindicator would have characterized this act in plain English language, and would have held up these two individuals, Perrin and Brown, to the execration of all honest men, as perjurers, but now, things are changed, these men are no longer to be dreaded, for their days are numbered, and in patience we await a few months more to see their rule not only cease in Wilcox, but throughout the entire South. We would not, if we could, drag them into daylight from the low and dark pit of degradation, into which they and their doomed and accursed party are slowly, but surely sinking forever-more.—[Wilcox Vindicator.

Mettleish.

Here is a specimen of Montana political journalism that, says the Greenville Independent Thinker, certainly don't seem to sound much like the Greeley folks are unsay out there. If the Gazette wins don it propose to run both papers, and if so will it spike the enemies guns, work it in the interest of the office holders and "those holders" army, or shift its range and open with it on those in whose interest it is now used?

A CHALLENGE.

The proprietors of the Gazette (Wilkinson & Ronan) propose to stake the Gazette office—which is worth at least $30,000—against the Helena Herald office on the result of the next Montana Territorial election; that is to say, we will make this bet or wager that Major Martin Maginnis defeats William H. Clagett at the election on the 8th day of August next, and will be elected delegate to the Forty-third Congress of the United States. This proposition will stand at the head of our columns until the day of the election, or until it is taken by the Herald proprietors. We have full faith in the ability of the Democratic party to win the race, which is a test between Grant and Greeley. If Clagett is elected it will be proclaimed—as the election was before—a Grant Republican victory—if Maginnis is elected it will be a Democratic-Liberal Republican victory this time (but we don't believe they will) it will be unnecessary to longer maintain a Democratic organ here. If Clagett be elected there will no longer be any need of a Democratic paper here. If Maginnis be elect, if we win; if we lose, we are willing for them to have ours. Come to time, if you are in earnest and mean business; or dry up.

PARTY INTOLERANCE.—Under this heading, we find in the N. Y. Tribune of the 7th inst. a communication, from Connecticut, signed "An Average Voter," from which we make the following extract:

I have heard a good deal said first and last about party despotism and caucus tyranny, and all that, but never thought much about it, as I supposed it was the sort of thing they talked about for effect, and when there was nothing else to say. But I confess I am getting interested in this phase of politics. There is really more than I bargained for in the matter, perhaps, I have not properly estimated the power of the party machinery in not only carrying elections but in crushing free thought and action. I am beginning to believe that the repressive power of it is vastly more than the persuasive. I have discovered that parties have social as well as political organizations, and that screws as well as documents and speeches; and I am constrained to say that after all the thing most to be desired just now is a release from partisan intolerance in every form.

A Radical Outrage.

The Hon. Thomas W. Price, of Reboboth, by much care and hard labor, expended in the last few years, had succeeded in having one of the finest orchards in Delaware. He is also engaged in the distillation of fruit until the 20th ult., when by the operation of an oppressive law, executed by unscrupulous men, his property was ruined. The facts as stated to us are these:

On the 13th ult., Judge Price, in company with Gen. Banning, two officers at Mobile, a Bond for five hundred dollars, signed by himself, Mrs. Rebecca Lamar, Dr. J. C. Minor, and John H. Mather. The securities on the bond were considered nearly $50,000 than $500, the amount required by law. Judge Price having acted honestly and in good faith, and believing that the bond was proper, approved and accepted by the Federal authorities, commenced distilling on the 20th ult., four days after his bond had been sent to Mobile and continued uninterrupted, only to gather in the fruit on the 30th ult., when on the 20th ult., one J. C. Perrin, the worthless army contractor who figured in this county with his brother-in-law, Gen. Brown acting as deputy revenue officer, entered the premises of Judge Price, and without notice, or warning, seized his still, seized two fine horses that were worth more than the still, utterly ruined and destroyed his Distillery, before Judge Price could get a single barrel of his property. Judge Price has always been under the color of law had him in their power, and right well did they gratify their malignant hate in wreaking vengeance upon this aged and respected gentleman.

The action of these detestable Radical officials is too fish and transparent, and the evidence too overwhelming to leave a doubtless think that this high handed outrage will strike terror and awe into the hearts of Southern men, and that this brief show of authority will cool the ardor of many in the coming election. But they miscalculate. This act alone will make many take warm cries of Wilcox sentiment and working of radical legislation, and will stimulate them in the good work of overturning our country from the grasp of hatred and malignity of Radicalism.

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Fishing for Gudgeons.

Semi-official telegrams from Washington announce that the President "will shortly proceed to pardon out quite a number of the Ku-klux now imprisoned at Albany, New York, and other points." The reason for this action is given in the dispatches as it is, "the delicacy of the health of the prisoners, and irregularity in the proceedings."

The St. Louis Republican says:

We are very glad that these unfortunate people, arrested, tried and convicted by the Federal authorities without a jury, and sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of from two to ten years, are about to be released. They have suffered enough. Their health is broken down, and many of them are ruined and destroyed his Distillery, before Judge Price could get a single barrel of his property. The whole affair has been a mere blackguard piece of business, and it is time that spirit of free thought and individual independence which is always the first to be stifled and never to be feared in a republic.

And it is in this general breaking up of the old party lines of division, and old party principles and prejudices the Southern Radicals have suspected, that the signs of a reconstruction of parties, in which the usual reverses of our civil war will be wholly cast aside, and the restoration and reconciliation of the South will be complete. In these revolts of old-line Republicans against Grant, and of old-line democrats against Greeley, there is much that is curious and amusing, but nothing very alarming, whatever may be the issue of this extraordinary contest.

A NEW PHASE.—Since writing the editorial headed "Radical Outrage," we have later information. It seems that Judge Price, had a bond of $500 to his commission merchants, Messrs. Perryman & Co., of Mobile. Mr. Perryman carried the bond to the Revenue officer, who said the bond was sufficient, and that he would approve of it, but that the name of J. C. Minor should be written in full according to law. The bond was given to Perrin to have the necessary alteration made in the name of J. C. Minor, when Perrin arbitrarily seized the property without authority, and thus wantonly inflicted this serious outrage upon Judge Price. These facts, we leave it with our community to form its opinion of this man Perrin, for comment is unnecessary from us.—[Vindicator.

☞ The loyal papers are publishing Mosby's Grant speech with thanks and praise. The epithets of "guerilla," "traitor," "horse thief," with which they were wont to embellish every mention of his name, are laid in reserve for the present. Let Dick Taylor, Hood or Hampton make a Grant speech now, and the loyal vocabulary will be seriously and, we fear, permanently disabled by the disuse of its favorite expression.

Mississippi News.

All the money for the carpet baggers, all the cheap glory for the negroes, is the order of the day among the Grantites of Mississippi. In this district, Barry the carpet bagger was juggled into the nomination for congress, and Davis, the freedman was given the moneyless position of elector. In the Fifth District, Jim Lynch was overwhelmingly and persecuted, in order that carpet bagger McKee should have the nomination for congress, while a freedman was equatorial, but it is so savage over here that it suggests the proximity of that earth-devouring comet, some coldness astronomer invited to visit us this month.

The crops are more promising than in Alabama and have been little troubled with the worms, save in Southwest Georgia. They have escaped the floods, but have been visited with drouths. However, the scientific system of farming, as introduced by Mr. Dickson, keeps in advance of dry weather, and the crops are generally secure before those furdings come on.

Politics are raging. Greeley and Brown ratification meetings and barbecues are taking place everywhere, regardless of Toombs and Brown's nomination. Enthusiasm is sweeping over the entire country and it is generally conceded that such excitement was not known since the days of secession.

The negroes are holting from their leaders, attending the Greeley meetings, forming clubs and coming back to their old friends at the polls. Peace should be silent. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Democrats in the South, have resolved to vote for Greeley, and right or wrong, every true patriot should go with his people even unto death. This attempt to organize the opposition to Greeley is futile, and we see still, it fully. It can do no good and may do harm. Men of great wisdom and brilliant intellect often have very little practical sense, and this is true of these sullen, stubborn Democrats.

☞ In the N. O.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, August 24.

Benj. Gardner, the Radical Nominee for Attorney General and the Negro.

Under the head of "Explanatory," the Eufaula Times says:

We have been informed that Capt. Ben. Gardner is very much incensed about an article that appeared in these columns on Sunday morning last, under the head of "Social Equality." We don't see why he should be so. We are ready to name at least four reliable and responsible gentlemen, who will swear that the article in question is a truthful statement of what it relates. They all say that no white gentleman could have extended a more cordial invitation to another to visit a residence, than that which Captain Gardner extended to the colored delegate from Pike county. The incident was talked of all over town during Saturday, and was reported to us by three or four different gentlemen, and that we might do him no injustice, we took the trouble to look about town and find the man who witnessed the interview, and we stated it precisely as we heard it.

Now, Capt. Gardner says, and he is entitled to the statement in these columns, and we invite the colored men's attention to it, that he did not mean to invite the colored delegate to go to his house, as he would a white man or an equal, but merely meant that he should go to his kitchen and get something to eat, and if he could find a suitable place on the premises, to sleep in it during his stay in the city. The wife of the colored delegate had been a servant for many years in Gardner's family during the days of slavery, and he simply greeted the man as an old colored friend and acquaintance, and invited him to go to his house and get something to eat.

If this is true, and of course we have no good reason to doubt it, we would have done the same thing; but not as he did, and so would any other Southern man. His being a candidate for office on the Radical State ticket, and inviting a colored political ally to his house, so cordially and publicly, in the presence of gentlemen who knew nothing of their past acquaintance, attracted attention and general remark, and as a reporter, we noticed it, just as we notice everything else we please. So, then, it was not as a white man or an equal, that Capt. Gardner invited the man to his house; but as a negro and an inferior, and he meant the kitchen and not the house. He says so, we are informed, and hence we cheerfully give him the benefit of the explanation.

HUMANS SHARE WITH HORSES the benefits derivable from the world-renowned MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The most irrefragable testimony establishes the fact that this wondrous balm exerts the same soothing and healing influence when applied to the human cuticle, that it does in case of spavin, founders, ring-bone, poll evil, scratches, wind gall and other ailments of the horse which require outward treatment. It is, in fact, the most effectual of all external remedies for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the neck, neuralgia, sore throat, swellings, cuts and bruises of all kinds. eaiteod1w2w

A DISEASE WITH A THOUSAND SYMPTOMS. Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part, also, to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

not only tones the stomach but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "administers a mind diseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable corrective. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. The man who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other aberrations of a weak vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "through a glass darkly," will be led to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

sa&su&tu&w

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.—Dr. R. V. Pierce: For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough Alterative or blood purifier, has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently, yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally, H. L. HALL, M. D.

This medicine is sold by all respectable druggists in all parts of America.

aulsodlw&w

County Convention.

Under this caption the Greenville Independent Thinker publishes an article which suits Mobilians well that we condense every word of it, and publish it for the consideration of correspondents. The Thinker says:

This kind of government is a republic, dependant upon the kind of people that take part in it, and hence it is nonsense and the blight of folly in those who complain at its irregularities and oppressions, to stand aloof and make no effort at righting the wrongs that they endure. A political gathering could be made as decorous as a meetinghouse if those who attend them were so disposed.

All are interested in good government and the moral exemplary citizen vastly more than any other class, and it would seem from this if there is any force in logic that the best men in the whole land should be always first and foremost when conventions are called, whose action is likely to have any influence on the character and complexion of the government. And yet men refuse to participate in the deliberations of these conventions because, as it is alleged, they are manipulated and controlled by selfish, ambitious or designing men. Conventions have become a part of our political system and so long as they are held they will rule the nation, hence the wisdom of such system is not the question. It is not for us to say whether we would prefer a calm or a tempest, for when the tempest comes all that can be done is to direct its course and guard against its violence.

But there is no doubt but that conventions are sometimes necessary, and the intelligent people of this whole country have so decided. In politics, organization is indispensible, and to have it without conventions is simply impossible. In fact this is generally conceded; and what puzzles us most, is the careless indifference manifested by some people about such things. When good men standing aloof, refuse to participate in the affairs of state, how can we possibly expect that patriotism and wisdom will control its councils.

☞We are indebted to the Selma Times for the following items:

Alf Nelson, negro Counsilman, delegate to the Turner Convention at Mobile, is playing a double-handed game, and attended the Camden Convention, where Philip Joseph's chances are good for a nomination.

Roddy Thomas, who aspired to the nomination for Congress, at the Camden Convention, which met yesterday, did not visit the Convention. He says he would not accept the nomination, if given him, and thinks Philip Joseph, a negro of Mobile, will be nominated.

At the Convention Saturday, the public, and especially the nominees, were invited, through the President of the Burnsville Planters' Club, to attend a grand pic-nic to be given by the Club at Burnsville, on Friday, 23d instant. The candidates of the Democratic party are expected to open the campaign in this county on this occasion with speeches.

DIED,

In Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday, August 11, 1872, SARAH E. CAMPBELL, a native of Mobile, Ala., aged 37 years, daughter of Margaret and the late John Campbell.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Aug. 23, 1872.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

We have again no changes to note in the general condition of the market, business continuing rather dull generally, though we notice many of our leading dealers in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., are kept busy receiving their fall stocks and preparing them for the opening season.

The entire Hog product continues firm and in somewhat better demand; in Baling Stuffs only a light retail demand continues, for the reasons, we suppose, mentioned last week; in Grain, the stocks are comparatively heavy and prices are firm; Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Whiskey, Salt and Flour are quiet and unchanged; and for Naval Stores a good demand goes on, with an advancing tendency in Spirits. We quote—Virgin or Hats $4 00@—; No. 1, $3 75@—; No. 2, $3 25@—; No. 3, $2 75@3; and Globules, for Spirits. More tonnage would be very much needed to increase the business considerably.

The receipts of cotton have been quite very limited, footing up only 63 bales, while the sales have been nil, and the exports were but 45 bales.

The weather has continued generally clear and very hot, and so far our city has been entirely exempt from any serious sickness that remains.

CROP REPORTS.—While in some sections the worm and caterpillar, with much too favorable weather for their increased production, are reported, in the main the general information from all quarters is rather better than during last week, and the general substance of the reports is that the cotton crop amounts simply to the average reports of nearly every preceding season; some planters in the different counties complaining largely of all sorts of drawbacks, while others are jubilant over their prospects for not only a sufficiency of cotton, but a bounteous yield of corn, and the various other home products which enter into the general consumption of a home market.

Boston, August 21.—Cotton firmer; middling Uplands 20½c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 200 bales; stock 9,000.

Philadelphia, August 21.—Cotton firm; middling Uplands 20½c; middling weekly sales 1,000 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; stock 20,000.

Baltimore, Aug. 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 20½c; sales 500 bales; receipts 3 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; stock 10,000.

Wilmington, Aug. 21.—Spirits turpentine firm, nominal, at 33c. Rosins firm; $3 15 for strained; $3 for low No. 1; $3 25 for No. 1; $3 40 for extra; $4 50 for pale; $5 for other pale. Crude turpentine firm; $2 50 for hard; $3 for soft; yellow dip $3 25 for virgin. The steady at $3 00.

Wilmington, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling Upland; exports coastwise 0; stock 1,000; weekly net receipts 0.

Charleston, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 20c; net receipts 36; stock 3,000; net receipts for the week 63; exports coastwise 0; sales 0 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19½c; net receipts 26; stock 3,000; net receipts for the week 63; exports coastwise 726; sales 700.

Savannah, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet and demand light; middlings 19½c; net receipts for the week 19 bales; shipments 61; stock 591.

Augusta, August 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings firm and receipts 0; weekly receipts 26 bales; 421 stock—1871, 4,450; 1872, 1469.

Montgomery, August 21.—Cotton—receipts by shipments 132; stock 210.

Selma, August 21.—Cotton—Weekly receipts 11 bales; shipments 34; stock 1871, 616; 1872, 90.

New Orleans, August 22.—Cotton dull and less active; low middlings 19½c; receipts for week 3,825; gross 3,825; exports coastwise 0; sales 3,000; stock 60,000.

New Orleans, August 23.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 19½c; net receipts for the week 1,825; gross 3,825; exports coastwise 0; sales 3,000; stock 60,000.

New Orleans, August 24

SEPTEMBER

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. MOBILE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872. NUMBER 21.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

JONES M. WITHERS, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

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HORACE GREELEY

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN

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CHARLES G. LANGDON, N. AGEE,	
RICHARD H. CLARKE, JAMES A. WADDELL,	
WM. A. PHILIPS, C. D. ELMORE,	
WM. T. HATCHETT, WM. S. MUDD.	

First District.

W. H. B. DAWSON,	E. H. COOK.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS H. HERNDON, of Mobile.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:

E. H. MORRY, of Bibb.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

J. J. PARKER, of Monroe.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

J. W. A. SANFORD, of Montgomery.

FOR TREASURER:

J. F. GRANT, of Calhoun.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

JOSEPH HODGSON, of Montgomery.

FOR COMMISSIONER INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES:

E. F. COMBUS, of Lawrence.

FOR AUDITOR:

T. J. BURNETT, of Butler.

FOR CONGRESS—FROM STATE AT LARGE:

ALPHEUS BAKER, of Barbour,
J. J. JOLLY, of Greene.

FIRST DISTRICT:

P. G. BROMBERG, of Mobile.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:

W. B. H. HOPKARD, of Wilcox.

☞ We pity that miserable and unfortunate brawn of beings whose souls have become so dwarfed and gangrened as to take delight in the real or imagined annoyances, perplexities, troubles, and misfortunes of other people.

Ben Wood's Bet.

The Grant papers in New York and elsewhere have been making a great fuss over the alleged payment of a forfeit of one thousand dollars on a bet by Hon. Ben Wood, and which they claim as an indication of his loss of faith in Greeley's election. As this gentleman is known to be one of the shrewdest and most sagacious politicians in the country, as well as one of the boldest betters, this story had some effect, and the party, ever ready to distress, thought it worth while to contradict the truth of the story as told by the "truly loil" liars of Grant.

Hear are the facts, as given in the Sunday News, Mr. Wood's paper:

THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BET.

As Prince Hal said to lying Jack Falstaff, we say to the Radical press in the matter of the $10,0000 bet: "Now, mark how plain a tale shall put you down."

A gentleman left his card at this office, offering to bet $10,000 that Horace Greeley will be elected President of the United States, and deposited with us $1000 to be put up as a forfeit. Meanwhile, this gentleman discovered that a clique of Wall street brokers had made a betting purse of $100,000 and were sending out their clacqueurs to the hotels and public places offering all sorts of odds on Grant, for the purpose of forcing public opinion and raising a cry that the election of Grant was a sure thing.

One of the parties charged with the task of advancing this movement of the Administration brokers offered to bet $10,000 to $7,000 on the re-election of the present incumbent. The gentleman to whom we have referred as having bet an even $10,000, being of a practical turn of mind, perceived the opportunity of making a better bargain than that which he had himself originated, and he immediately accepted the odds and reinvited the former bet, forfeiting his $1,000. By this arrangement he risked $2,000 less than by his original wager, and chances of winning the $10,000 remained the same. But the Radical press, being short of facts to suggest a decline in the popularity of the Liberal candidates, became immediately jubilant over the abandonment of the first bet, without, of course, alluding to the sequel, which left the Greeley champion $2,000 better off than he was before.

Grant's Pardon Game.

Why tarry the wheels of Grant's pardoning chariot? The Ku-Klux prisoners at Albany who were released are yet in prison and likely to stay there. Mr. Grant has played the same game in 1872 that he played in 1871—holding out the mask of mercy just prior to an important election, and dropping that mask and wearing his own proper color of bloodthirsty vindictiveness just afterward. On the 24th of March, 1871, Mr. Grant came out with a flaming proclamation, reciting that life and property were unsafe in South Carolina, and warning the "insurgents" who had brought about this state of affairs to disperse and retire to their homes within twenty days. The thing was so absurd that the whole country found it it, and the portentous twenty-day—the 13th of April—came and went without further fulmination. Everybody thought the farce ended, and the impression was deepened by a sort of Goody Twoshoes announcement made by Mr. Grant on the 3d of May to the effect that he really, truly, most sincerely hoped everything would continue bright and peaceful and lovely, so that he would not be forced to execute the Ku-Klux law—which, by the bye, had been passed at his own urgent and personal solicitation. But on the 11th of May [illegible] Pennsylvania, even Republican, and Adjutant-General Gen. [illegible] whose disappearance in a shirt and with the grunt of a wild hog Mr. Grant rushes forward to say that a most horrible, detestable, and bloody-minded rebellion was raging in South Carolina. Five days later he proclaims martial law in that unhappy State and lets loose dragoons, artillery, and infantry upon its wretched people. Following the troops came an infamous array of Jeffreys like judges, blood-hound attorneys, swift witnesses, and purchased juries as black as tar and as ignorant as so many mild Polynesians. For nine weary months this array of military and civil force exercised as cowardly a violence upon a part of the American people as Russia ever used towards downtrodden Poland or England upon the oppressed Irishmen. In July of this year there was a sudden let-up. Prosecutions ceased, juries were dismissed, witnesses paid their fare and sent off subject to call, and the troops who had harried every hamlet at midnight were withdrawn from the chase. It was intimated that a change of heart had come over the author of all this dastardly violence. He was even about to pardon some of his victims, and a commission was sent to pick out the recipients of this gracious clemency.

What was the occasion of this sudden cooing and softness in August in North Carolina election impended. It was important to carry it, and a show of mercy was it was thought would work as happy results as the Goody Two-shoes proclamation of May, 1871, had upon the October elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The election was carried, North Carolina went Republican; the impulse of a first Republican victory, since felt in Maine and Vermont, was given; and where are the Ku-Klux prisoners now? Pending the promised pardon one of them is dead—died in his prison full of fever and with his innocent blood upon Grant's soul. The others yet languish in their dungeons, more miserable by having been promised deliverance than if they had never heard of liberation at all.—N. Y. World.

Barbour All Right.

From the News we learn that the Greeley and Brown club in Eufaula had a meeting last Thursday night which was large and enthusiastic, but the most significant feature of the whole thing was that, *the negroes were largely in the majority.* Commenting on which fact the News says:

It is gratifying to every one who desires that they should be so informed with regard to the issues involved and the men placed before them, as to be able to judge correctly and act wisely when the day for voting comes. If the colored people can ever be convinced that there is no trickery in this movement, that the white people are acting in good faith in attempting to restore the government to the bright days once enjoyed by liberty, law and honesty, there is no doubt but that they will give in their adhesion and pull with those who entertain for them none save the kindest feelings. To do this, however, the influence of bad white men must be counteracted by showing up such false statements as they may make, with proof so plain that the blind may see it. If indeed there is no intellectual vision, let the proofs be so overwhelming as to be tangible and being felt they can but convince. The difficulty with a disreputable cause is that these deluded followers of greedy office holders are manipulated in secret, when no counteracting influences may be brought to bear. The word comes and goes, they do its bidding thus degrading themselves to a worse slavery than that from which they have been freed, because it is the slavery of the soul. A second emancipation and they may be prepared to rise to the dignity of American citizens but not without it.

☞ The uncertainty of life has passed into a proverb. But in Kansas death is dreadfully uncertain. The Franklin county woman who was swallowed by a cyclone-spout is pulling her husband's hair with all her primeval vigor. The man who was crushed into atoms by the falling stone quarry of Secondine is earning $1 20 a day. The man that was struck by lightning in Sedgwick county is cutting corn. An old woman, 103 years of age, has taken a homestead claim beyond Hays City, and now Mr. Jamison, of Cherokee, who was shot with a double-barreled gun full of buckshot, in the breast, at the distance of twenty feet, and was instantly killed by his son-in-law, Mr. Hoffman, is up and around as if nothing had happened, and is to-day one of the livest men in Crawford county.—[St. Louis Republican.

☞ William Carraway, a colored man of Natchez, in bidding adieu to the Grant party says: "Upon cool reflection. I have decided to seperate myself from a party that has done nothing to benefit me or improve the condition of my colored fellow-citizens, further than to keep a few lazy, hungry office-seekers in positions, which not a few of them have disgraced by their dishonesty, ignorance and want of capacity."

The Latest by Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Figutral[illegible] elected President of the Senate.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Immigration from Alsace and Loraine continues and is increasing.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Forrester left to-day for the Illinois penitentiary in Irons.

Michael Guring killed his wife and then cut his throat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The ring trials are expected to take place in Oyer and Terminer before Judge John R. Brady. It is supposed that Mayor Hall's case will be brought on first.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Two companies of the third regiment had a fierce fight on Harlem road in which two were killed and twenty-five were wounded. They were on their way to drill and had drank too much.

A Paris correspondent who interviewed Gambetta, reports him as saying that the National Assembly has been so beaten and bullied by Thiers that it has become simply a register of the President's will. Thiers, he says, does not represent either the country or the Assembly, and consequently between them the country is not represented at all. He predicts that on the reassemblage of the Assembly it will dissolve itself or sheer despair in any contingency. The Republican is now the only possible government for France. Thiers, he thinks, upholds the Republican policy, and will accordingly receive the support of the Republicans of the country while he thinks France meditates no war with Germany. He says she will, by her Republican greatness, become so influential as to sweep the rotten German Empire from the face of the earth by peaceful means.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—It is stated that Willis B. Machen succeeds as Senator from Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—Five citizens were lost by the burning of the lunatic asylum. It is supposed the lunatics were all saved, but several are missing.

READING, PA., Sept. 27.—The people are alarmed by the threatened fight between the opposition railroads. A thousand police have been ordered to the spot.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Grant gave a reception last night. In the evening the merchants, who had held a mass meeting at Concert Hall, serenaded the President, and in reply to calls, he responded as follows:

"Gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia—You have made much better speeches to-night than I could make if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such the speeches, and how you have been engaged to-night."

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—The National Colored Convention adopted a platform endorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and adopted resolutions denouncing the villainy of rulers who foisted themselves upon the Southern States and by most unflushing cupidity reduced the people thereof, of both races, to a condition of poverty which half a century of prosperity cannot redeem, and after nominating Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, adjourned sine die.

BOSTON, September 27.—McInnes & Co.'s woodware house was burned. Loss $175,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 27.—Three cars of the down express train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway ran off the trace between Everettsville and Dudley last night. The ladies car and sleeping car were precipitated down the embankment, the former turning upside down, and a considerable number of passengers were slightly and two or three severely injured, but none dangerously hurt.

Mrs. M. A. Walker, of Montgomery, Ala., was severely bruised about the body. Mr. Chambers, of New Orleans, painfully hurt in the head and back; W. H. Chew, of Augusta, Ga., had an ankle badly sprained, and his wife has a severe contusion of the forehead.

Three mail severely wounded are here, and physicians express the opinion that all will soon recover.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by a broken rail. The absence of fatal results is considered almost miraculous. The sleeping-car fell over the trestle-work about twenty feet into the stream below.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A heavy gale prevailed yesterday on the British coast and several vessels which left the Mersey for American ports were driven back. The gale continues to-day. The vessel reported wrecked on the Tuscar Rock on the 14th inst. was the bark Newcastle, Capt. Wilkins, which cleared at Liverpool, September 1st, for Savannah. It has been ascertained that thirty of the crew were lost.

It is said that efforts are being made which have not yet assumed any official form to require the Lairds to pay a portion of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva tribunal.

Rinderpest has appeared in Lincolnshire.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 27.—The revolutionary General Guerra, who has been operating in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, has reached Parras in the State of Coahuila with his forces. He is said to be accompanied by Gen. Diaz, both of whom acknowledge the Government of President Figutrals, and will lay down their arms. Gen. Rocha has left Monterey for Parras, to accept their surrender. Gen. Escobeda has arrived at Monterey; it is supposed to assume command of the Northern Department of Mexico.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President and family returned to Washington this evening.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue has decided that certificates of naturalization issued by the United States or States courts are not such certificates as require stamp under the internal Revenue laws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Young, representative from the 7th Georgia district, is here on business with the Democratic congressional resident committee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The cases of Tweed, Mayor Hall, Nathan Sands and others, charged with defrauding the city, came up before Recorder Hacket in general sessions to-day. The district attorney moved that the cases be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After consultation and argument this motion was postponed till next Friday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—The Chicago express train on the Hudson railroad, which left the pier this morning, ran off the track at Yonkers. Six cars, filled with passengers, left the track, but none of them were upset, nor any one injured.

ALBANY, September 27.—The next session of the International Machinist and Blacksmith's Union will be held at Louisville. After the transaction of some routine business the convention adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, September 27.—A dispatch from the Greeley party was received this morning, stating that Greeley would not be able to reach this city until Sunday night or Monday morning. The reception which was intended to be given him to-morrow night is therefore postponed.

In a Brooklyn court to-day M. J. Fawline pleaded guilty to an assault on his daughter last June with intent to kill, and was sentenced to seven years in the State prison.

A man giving his name as H. G. Kellar, of Woodville, Mass., but known to the detectives as Mai. Ward, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested this afternoon, charged with swindling several wholesale houses by buying goods and paying for them with bogus checks.

Comptroller Green this afternoon appropriated a hundred thousand dollars to the department of charities and correction. This exhibits the necessity of relieving the hospitals for want of funds.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The Executive Committee of straight out Democrats have called a State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 16th of October, to select an electoral ticket and take such action as will be for the best interests of the party.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—The balloon carrying Messrs. King and Holden, which ascended at Plymouth, N. H., yesterday afternoon, landed this morning in Canada near the Bay of St. Louis, having travelled three hundred miles over the wilderness of Maine and Canada.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Sept. 27.—At the Wyoming Seminary to-day, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows: "Gentlemen—There is one thing, the only one subject I have not yet touched upon in my journey thus far through the State of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. I have been asked the question constantly upon all sides, what will New York do in this contest? How will she go? What will be her majorities? On which side will they lean? I can say to you, gentlemen, that in the State of New York the Liberal Republican movement is as certainly as well developed as in any State in which I have yet been, and that is saying a very great deal, for in the State of Ohio, as well as in the State of Indiana, they cannot boast the Liberal and Democratic parties without great frauds are committed. The State of New York between the two great parties on a fair vote is certainly balanced, about ten thousand either way. a change of vote will throw the election over to the one side or the other. To-day the democratic party of the State of New York is united, and it will poll its full vote. We have not less than fifty thousand beyond a shadow of doubt of Liberal Republicans, but I do not think, considering all things, the great efforts the Government has made with its office-holders, Postmasters, Collectors of Internal Revenue, and its other vast resources, I do not think under these circumstances, that I can safely say that we shall have a great deal over 50,000 Liberal majority; but if the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio will give a majority for the Liberal candidates, New York will give more, rather than less, than 100,000 majority. (Great applause, the whole audience rising to their feet and giving three times three cheers.)

BROWNVILLE, Sept. 27.—It is reliably reported that Cortina has been writing letters into Texas, calling on them to assist him in his intended raid into the country in the vicinity of Lordo. In these letters he impresses the idea that the country between Nueces and the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico, consequently they have a right to plunder it.

It is reported that the band of thieves who are driving cattle from the head of Agua Dulle and Nueces are now thoroughly organized, keeping spies ahead and fresh supplies of men and horses. Small droves of cattle are passing into Mexico every few days.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—The Library drawing is postponed until December.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—John Barsely, convicted of the murder of Charles Gardner, near this city, last October, made a full confession of his guilt to-day, entering into the most minute particulars connected with the horrible affair. He will be hanged as soon as the [illegible] tober.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Thirty [illegible] people have daily attended the [illegible] fair for the past three days.

Arrangements are perfected for a superb musical festival in this city the first week in May, 1873. T. Thomas has accepted the leadership, and will increase his orchestra to two hundred instruments. The affair is intended to be of a high order.

Alabama News.

A gentleman named Hunt living near Forkland, Greene county, was last week very badly beaten by a negro. The negro was living on Mr. Hunt's place, and refused to give up the gin-house key which he had in his possession. As Mr. H. persisting in his demand for the key the negro attacked him with a wagon standard, and beat him until he was apparently dead. Mr. Hunt was very seriously injured, his cheek bone and collar bone both having been broken.

A stone-cutter by the name of Riley cut his throat, in Birmingham the other day while suffering from mania-a-potu. He made a success of it.

The Demopolis News says the citizens of Demopolis would not have shed enough tears to raise the Bigbee river if the remnant on the Alabama Central railroad had been mashed up in one of the late accidents. We speak of that man who, upon the most flimsy pretexts, carries our mail bags beyond this town, leaving us sometimes for days without a mail. As he is probably a Grant voter, it is useless to make a complaint. His fitness as a radical official is rather enhanced than otherwise by his willingness and ability to annoy "rebels."

Speeches were made in Ruleidge during the second week of court by Cols. T. J. Judge and H. A. Herbert. A large number of people were present and listened very attentively and with great apparent interest to the able and conclusive speeches of these eloquent and popular gentlemen. The Greenville Independent Thinker says: A month ago and a third of the voters of Crenshaw county were averse to voting for Greeley but being intelligent men they were open to conviction—they have read the papers and public documents, they have reasoned thoughtfully to the arguments put forth upon the stump and the result is a wonderful change has been effected within the last week or two. On the day of election the county will generally solid for Greeley and Brown.

From the Bigbee News, we learn that the gin-house of Dr. C. B. Whitfield, on his plantation near Jefferson, was struck by lightning and reduced to ashes about four o'clock last Wednesday, together with five or six bales of cotton. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. D. R. Rash and two freedmen, some twenty-five or thirty bales of cotton in small houses in the gin-house yard would have been destroyed. The flames spread very rapidly, and in thirty minutes after the fire was discovered the house had tumbled to the ground. We extend our sympathies to Dr. Whitfield, and at the same time congratulate him on his escape from greater loss.

The Greenville Independent Thinker says: We have got some people in this country who are more intensely devoted to their beautiful flirt, Jeff. Davis, than John B. Gordon, Bonnegard, Hill and others ever were, but who were not able to find it out until after the war.

Dr. J. M. Jennings has assumed the editorial chair of the Greenville South Alabamian.

The Democrats and Liberals of Lauderdale county are to have a grand Rally and Barbecue at Florence on Thursday, October 3d. Everybody is invited. The candidates on the State ticket, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to be present.

The Huntsville Advocate regrets to learn that Rev. John D. Robinson of Morgan county, died a few days ago. He was an ugal minister of the Methodist Church, a most excellent citizen, and generally known and respected. He was the brother of Major James Robinson of Huntsville.

From the Huntsville Advocate we learn that several days ago a stranger named Wm. Cunningham, formerly of Waskil, Texas, but lately of Athens, Ala., came to that city and stopped at the Kosby hotel. A day or two afterwards he was suddenly taken ill with a congestive chill, and Dr. Cunningham was immediately called, he died on the 16th. Every attention was paid him by the inmates of the hotel, and by citizens generally.

Mississippi News.

Mr. James A. Evans, an old and highly respected citizen of Monroe county, died at his home on the 16th.

Starkville held an impromptu railroad meeting last week, the New Era in commenting thereon says: We were not present, but look upon it as a good move, and hope that we may do something to get a railroad connecting us with some place, we are not particular so we have a railroad.

Little Jere Hazard, nephew of and living with Mr. James A. Valentine, in Starkville, put a load of small shot in the back of a freedman named Mathy Bell last Friday night as he (Bell) was getting out of his bed room window with a trunk.

The Oktibbeha New Era regrets to learn that the dwelling house of John W. Davis, near Choctaw agency, was burned down a few nights ago. It caught from the cooking stove.

McCormick of the Shubuta Times has secured the services of W. C. McQuinton, formerly of the Prairie News as local editor. We expect to get many a local item from the Times, we pitch in Mc.

A difficulty occurred on Monday last between "Tony" Gibehart, conductor on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a Arkansan named Foster, in which the [illegible] was cut in the abdomen and former badly bruised about the head and face. The "fuss" commenced "in fun," the conclusion was not "funny" however to either party. Foster's wound is not dangerous, Gibehart was examined before Esquire Connor, in Shubuta, and the evidence showing that he acted in self-defence was discharged.

The Shubuta Times is informed that Col. McIanethon Smith, editor and proprietor of the Enterprise Star, is going, 1st October, to East Pascagoula, to take charge of an Academy, and will carry his paper with him, unless sold in the meantime.

Among the Republicans of Jasper county, the Paulding Messenger is pleased to note the following as having come out for Greeley and Brown: Richard Simmons, W. R. Boyd, W. B. Ferrell, J. D. Nelson, R. R. Abney, and there may be others, whose names we will gladly add to the list when notified of their coming out on the side of right. These gentlemen abandoning the Grant ring, leave the old concern in a sinking condition. Let her sink.

On last Friday evening just about dark, Peter Byrd a negro living on the old Byrd plantation on McVay creek, in Jasper county, about seven miles from Paulding, was called out of his house and fired on with a shot gun by some person concealed behind a little corn house in the yard. One shot took effect in the right cheek, and another in the right shoulder. The wounds are not considered mortal.

The Paulding, Jasper county, Messenger says:

On last Thursday evening, just as we were going to press, serious difficulty occurred in our town between some negroes and white men, growing out of a law suit in the Justice Court. Mr. W. Lee had prosecuted a negro, Ames Jones, for killing a mule belonging to Mr. Lee. In the course of the trial Mr. Lee, and a young man named John Mitchell, had testified on the part of the State. Immediately after the trial was over, and the negro convicted, he was permitted by the Sheriff to go out on the streets in search of bail. Instead of occupying his time in looking up securities on his recognizance, he spent it principally in denouncing Lee and Mitchell, repeatedly saying on the streets that Lee had sworn a lie, and also charging that Mitchell had sworn a "damned lie." He finally met with Mitchell and repeated the insult to him, which he very properly resented it, but unfortunately advanced on the negro while he was armed with a murderous bludgeon. Before Mitchell could get to him, the negro struck him several severe licks on the head, knocked him down, and broke his left arm.

Mitchell received several severe contusions on the head, from which it was thought for a time he would probably die, we are glad to learn, however, that they will not prove fatal, though he will be disabled for some time. During this melee Mr. Lee, and other gentlemen came up, as did also several negroes, when some one, we could not learn who) discharged a pistol, which must have been very carelessly fired, as it took no effect, except in the vacant air. The negro was arrested on an affidavit charging him with an assault with intent to kill, and being arraigned before Justice Heddelberg, waived an examination and entered into bond for his appearance before the Circuit Court.

☞ The New York Herald of Friday says: "Letters from Pennsylvania state a thorough canvass shows Buckalew will come to Philadelphia with 20,000 majority." It is believed Governor Curtin's defection from the Grant party will be worth 10,000 votes for Greeley.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR

For Week ending 12 o'clock M., Sept. 21, 1872.

DEATHS.

Sept. 16—Lewis Myers, 52 yrs, phthisis pulmonalis; L. Watson, 2 months, marasmus; Washington Lee, 1 year, colored, chronic diarrhœa; Mark Lemon, 9 yrs, congestive fever.

15—May Mitchell, 70 years, colored, abscess of liver; John W. Overfield, 4 mos, colored, pneumonia; Daniel Irwin, 58 yrs, colored, nephritic dropsy; John V. Webber, 47 yrs, encephaloid cancer of stomach, liver and pancreas; Leah Davis, 40 yrs, colored, congestion of stomach and cramps.

16—Samuel Collins, 37 yrs, congestive fever; Henry Cassidy, 4 yrs, scarlatina; Stillborn infant of Mary Myers, colored; Mattie Collins, 22 yrs, cancer uteri.

17—Wm. B. Arnold, 11 years, congestion of brain.

18—Mary L. Rebold, 2 mos, congenital syphilis; Lucy Canada, 45 yrs, colored, pulmonary consumption.

19—Margaret Dillon, 36 yrs, childbirth; Geo. Hargis, 2 mos, cholera infantum; Archie H. Clark, 3 mos, colored, diptheria.

20—Marshall N. Williams, 2 years, effusion on brain; Stillborn infant of Ellen Lipscomb, colored.

21—Stillborn son of Theodore and A. Grund.

White 12, Colored 10—Total for the week 22.

Brought from abroad for interment.

Sept. 14—Lizzie W. Montault, 4 years, from Green Springs, typhoid fever.

15—Wm. L. Hoffman, 1 year, from Whistler, dysentery.

18—Henderson Brooks, 32 yrs, colored, from Three Mile Creek, drowned.

19—Josiah T. Berry, 2 years 2 mos, from Toulminville, congestion of brain; Jacobina G. Boone, 82 yrs, from Summerville, fatty degeneration of heart.

BIRTHS REPORTED.

White 18, Colored 4—Total 19.

SEPTEMBER

Mobile Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. MOBILE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872. NUMBER 21.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

JONES M. WITHERS, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

PER ANNUM $3
FOR SIX MONTHS 2
CLUBS OF TEN 25
CLUBS OF TWENTY 40
FOR SINGLE COPY 10

ADVERTISEMENTS $1.50 per Square, of ten lines or less, on the first.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORACE GREELEY

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors at Large.	Alternates.
CHARLES G. LANGDON,	N. AGEE.
ORLANDO PICKETT,	JAMES T. WADDELL.
W. S. FEUCHTER,	A. C. BRAKE.
W. T. HATCHETT,	WM. S. RUDD.

First District.

M. H. B. DAWSON. | E. H. COOK.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS H. HERNDON, of Mobile.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:

E. H. MOREN, of Bibb.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

J. J. PARKER, of Monroe.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

J. W. A. SANFORD, of Montgomery.

FOR TREASURER:

J. F. GRANT, of Calhoun.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

JOSEPH HODGSON, of Montgomery.

FOR COMMISSIONER INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES:

E. P. COMBYS, of Lawrence.

FOR AUDITOR:

T. J. BURNETT, of Butler.

FOR CONGRESS—FROM STATE AT LARGE:

ALPHEUS BAKER, of Barbour.
J. J. JOLLY, of Greene.

FIRST DISTRICT.

F. G. BROMBERG, of Mobile.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W. B. H. HOWARD, of Wilcox.

☞ We pity that miserable and unfortunate class of beings whose souls have become so hardened and dangerous as to take delight in the real or imagined annoyances, perplexities, troubles, and misfortunes of other people.

Ben Wood's Bet.

The Grant papers in New York and elsewhere have been making a great fuss over the alleged payment of a forfeit of one thousand dollars on a bet by Hon. Ben Wood, and which they claim as an indication of his loss of faith in Greeley's election. As this gentleman is known to be one of the shrewdest and most sagacious politicians in the country, as well as one of the boldest betters, this story had some effect, and the party chiefly interested has thought it worth while to contradict the truth of the story as told by the "truly loil" liars of Grant.

Here are the facts, as given in the Sunday News. Mr. Wood's paper:

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

As Prince Hal said to lying Jack Falstaff, we say to the Radical press in the matter of the $10,000 bet: "Now, mark how plain a tale shall put you down."

A gentleman left an advertisement in our office, offering to bet $10,000 that Horace Greeley will be elected President of the United States, and deposited with us $1000 to be put up as a forfeit. Meanwhile this gentleman discovered that a clique of Wall street brokers had made a betting purse of $100,000 and were sending out their clairvoyants to the hotels and public places offering all sorts of odds on Grant, for the purpose of forcing public opinion and running a cry that the election of Grant was a sure thing.

One of the parties charged with the task of advancing this movement of the Administration brokers offered to bet $10,000 to $7,000 on the re-election of the present incumbent. The gentleman to whom we have referred as having but an even $10,000, being of a practical turn of mind, perceived the opportunity of making a better bargain than that which he had himself originated, and he immediately accepted the odds and reminded the former bet, forfeiting his $1,000. By this arrangement he risked $2,000 less than by his original wager, and chances of winning the $10,000 remained the same. But the Radical press, being short of facts to suggest a decline in the popularity of the Liberal candidates, became immediately jubilant over the abandonment of the first bet, without, of course, alluding to the sequel, which left the Greeley champion $2,000 better off than he was before.

Grant's Pardon Game.

Why tarry the wheels of Grant's pardoning chariot? The Ku-klux prisoners at Albany who were released are yet in prison and likely to stay there. Mr. Grant has played the same game in 1872 that he played in 1871—holding out the mask of mercy just prior to an important election, and dropping that mask and wearing his own proper color of bloodthirsty vindictiveness just afterward. On the 24th of March, 1871, Mr. Grant came out with a shining proclamation, reciting that life and property were unsafe in South Carolina, and warning the "insurgents" who had brought about this state of affairs to disperse and retire to their homes within twenty days. The thing was so absurd that the whole country roared at it, and the portentous twentieth-day—the 13th of April—came and went without further fulmination. Everybody thought the farce ended, and the impression was deepened by a sort of Goody Twoshoes announcement made by Mr. Grant on the 3d of May to the effect that he really, truly, most sincerely hoped everything would continue bright and peaceful and lovely, so that he would not be forced to execute the Ku-Klux law—which, by the bye, had been passed at his own urgent and personal solicitation. But on the 4th of October—six months after the Pennsylvania event Republican, and 34 days after Ohio—Grant's chosen dispensers in a whirlwind, and with the grant of a wild hog to Mr. Grant rushes forward to say that a most horrible, detestable, and bloody-minded rebellion was raging in South Carolina. Five days later he proclaims martial law in that unhappy State and lets loose dragoons, artillery, and infantry upon its wretched people. Following the troops came an infamous array of Jeffreys like judges, blood-hound attorneys, swift witnesses, and purchased jurors as black as tar and as ignorant as so many wild Polynesians. For nine weary months this army of military and civil force revelled cowardly and defenceless upon a part of the American people as Russia ever used towards downtrodden Poland or England upon the oppressed Irishman. In July of this year there was a sudden let-up. Prosecutions ceased, juries were dismissed, witnesses paid their hire and went off subject to call, and the troops who had harried every hamlet at midnight were withdrawn from the chase. It was intimated that a change of heart had come over the author of all this dastardly violence. He was even about to pardon some of his victims, and a commission was sent to pick out the recipients of this gracious clemency.

What was the occasion of this sudden cooing and softness? In August the North Carolina election impended. It was important to carry it, and a show of mild-ness It was thought would work as happy results as the Goody Two-shoes proclamation of May, 1871, had upon the October elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The election was carried. North Carolina went Republican; the impulse of a first Republican victory, since felt in Maine and Vermont, was given; and where are the Ku-Klux prisoners now? Pending the promised pardon one of them is dead—killed in his prison cell with the weight of his innocent blood upon Grant's soul. The others yet languish in their dungeons, more miserable by having received a raised deliverance than if they had never heard of liberation at all.—N. Y. World.

Barbour All Right.

From the News we learn that the Greeley and Brown club in Eufaula had a meeting last Thursday night which was large and enthusiastic, but the most significant feature of the whole thing was that, *the negroes were largely in the authority*. Commenting on which fact the News says:

It is gratifying to every one who desires that they should be so informed in reference to the issues involved and the men placed before them, as to be able to pass correctly and act wisely when the day for voting comes. If the colored people can ever be reclaimed that there is no trickery in this movement, that the white people are acting in good faith in attempting to restore the government to the height it once occupied for dignity, wisdom and honesty, there is no doubt but that they will give in their adhesion and pull with those who entertain for them more save the kindest feelings. To do this, however, the influence of the white men must be counteracted by showing up such false statements as they may make, with proof so plain that the blind may see it. If indeed there is no intellectual vision, let the proofs be so overwhelming as to be tangible and being felt they can but convince. The difficulty, an almost insurmountable one, is that these deluded followers of greedy office holders are manipulated in secret, when no such counteracting influences may be brought to bear. The word comes and goes, they do its bidding thus degrading themselves to a worse slavery than that from which they have been freed, because it is the slavery of the soul. A second emancipation and they may be prepared to rise to the dignity of American citizens but not without it.

☞ The uncertainty of life is passed into a proverb. But in Kansas death is dreadfully unerring. The Franklin county woman who swallowed a pint of insinuations is pulling her husband's hair with all her primeval vigor. The man who was scalped into atoms by the falling stone quarry of Sunshine is earning $4 50 a day. The man that was struck by lightning in Sedgwick county is cutting corn. An old woman, 108 years of age, has taken a homestead claim beyond Hays City, and now Mr. Jamison, of Cherokee, who was shot with a double-barreled gun full of buckshot, in his breast, at the distance of twenty feet, and was instantly killed by his son-in-law, Mr. Hoffman, is up and around as if nothing had happened, and is to-day one of the livest men in Crawford county.—St. Louis Republican.

☞ William Carraway, a colored man of Natchez, in bidding adieu to the Grant party says: "Upon cool reflection, I have decided to seperate myself from a party that has done nothing to benefit me or improve the condition of my colored fellow-citizens, further than to keep a few lazy, hungry office-seekers in positions, which not a few of them have disgraced by their dishonesty, ignorance and want of capacity."

The Latest by Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Figetral... elected President of the Senate.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Immigration from Alsace and Loraine continues and is in crowding.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Forrester left to-day for the Illinois penitentiary in irons.

Michael Guring killed his wife and then cut his throat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The ring trials are expected to take place in Oyer and Terminer before Judge John R. Brady. It is supposed that Mayor Hall's case will be brought on first.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Two companies of the third regiment had a fierce fight on Harlem road in which two were killed and twenty-five were wounded. They were on their way to drill and had drank too much.

A Paris correspondent who interviewed Gambetta, reports him as saying that the National Assembly has been so beaten and bullied by Thiers that it has become simply a register of the President's will. Thiers, he says, does not represent either the country or the Assembly, and consequently between them the country is not represented at all. He predicts that on the reassemblage of the Assembly it will dissolve itself of sheer despair in any constituency. The Republican is now the only possible government for France. Thiers, he thinks, upholds the Republican policy, and will accordingly receive the support of the Republicans of the country while he thinks Favre meditates no war with Germany. He says she will, by her Republican greatness, become so influential as to sweep the rotten German Empire from the face of the earth by peaceful means.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—It is stated that Willis B. Machen succeeds as Senator from Kentucky.

GENERAL NEWS.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—Five citizens were lost by the burning of the lunatic asylum. It is supposed the lunatics were all saved, but several are missing.

READING, Pa., Sept. 27.—The people are alarmed by the threatened fight between the opposition railroads. A thousand police have been ordered to the spot.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Grant gave a reception last night. In the evening the merchants, who had held a mass meeting at Concert Hall, serenaded the President, and in reply to calls, he responded as follows:

"Gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia—You have made much better speeches to night than I could make if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such the speeches, and how you have been engaged to-night."

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—The National Colored Convention adopted a platform endorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and adopted resolutions denouncing the villainy of rulers who foisted themselves upon the Southern States and by most unbecoming capidity reduced the people thereof, of both races, to a condition of poverty which half a century of prosperity cannot redeem, and after nominating Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, adjourned sine die.

BOSTON, September 27.—McInnes & Co.'s woodware house was burned. Loss $175,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 27.—Tiers ears of the down express train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway ran off the tract between Rocky Mount and Dudley last night. The ladies' car and sleeping car were precipitated down the embankment, the former turning upside down, and a considerable number of passengers were slightly and two or three severely injured, but none dangerously hurt.

Mrs. M. A. Walker, of Montgomery, Ala., was severely bruised about the body. Mr. Chambers, of New Orleans, painfully hurt in the head and back. W. H. Chew, of Augusta, Ga., had an ankle badly sprained, and his wife has a severe contusion of the forehead.

Those most severely wounded are here, and physicians express the opinion that all will soon recover.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by a broken rail. The absence of fatal results is considered almost miraculous. The sleeping car fell over the tree-work about twenty feet into the stream below.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A heavy gale prevailed yesterday on the British coast and several vessels which left the Mersey for American ports were driven back. The gale continues to-day. The vessel reported wrecked on the Tuscar Rock on the 14th inst. was the bark Newcastle, Capt. Wilkins, which cleared at Liverpool, September 1st, for Savannah. It has been ascertained that thirty of the crew were lost.

It is said that efforts are being made which have not yet assumed any official form to require the Lairds to pay a portion of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva tribunal.

Rinderpest has appeared in Lincolnshire.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Sept. 27.—The revolutionary General Guerra, who has been operating in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, has reached Parras in the State of Coluila with his forces. He is said to be accompanied by Gen. Diaz, sent of whom acknowledge the Government of President Figetrala, and will lay down their arms. Gen. Rocha has left Monterey for Parras, to accept their surrender. Gen. Escobeda has arrived at Monterey; it is supposed to assume command of the Northern Department of Mexico.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President has decided that certificates of naturalization issued by the United States or States courts are not such certificates as require stamps under the internal Revenue laws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Young, representative from the 7th Georgia district, is here on business with the Democratic congressional resident committee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The cases of Tweed, Mayor Hall, Nathan Sands and others, charged with defrauding the city, came up before Recorder Hacket in general sessions to-day. The district attorney moved that the cases be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After consultation and argument this motion was postponed till next Friday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—The Chicago express train on the Hudson railroad, which left the pier this morning, ran off the track at Yonkers. Six cars, filled with passengers, left the track, but none of them were upset, nor any one injured.

ALBANY, September 27.—The next session of the International Machinist and Blacksmith's Union will be held at Louisville. After the transaction of some routine business the convention adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, September 27.—A dispatch from the Greeley party was received this morning, stating that Greeley would not be able to reach this city until Sunday night or Monday morning. The reception which was intended to be given him to-morrow night is therefore postponed.

In Brooklyn's court to-day M. J. Tawlins pleaded guilty to an assault on his daughter last June with intent to kill, and was sentenced to seven years in the State prison.

A man giving his name as H. G. Kellar, of Woodville, Mass., but known to the detectives as Mal. Ward, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested this afternoon, charged with swindling several wholesale houses by buying goods and paying for them with bogus checks.

Comptroller Green this afternoon appropriated a hundred thousand dollars to the department of charities and corrections. This obviates the necessity of removing the hospitals for want of funds.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The Executive Committee of straight out Democrats have called a State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 16th of October, to select an electoral ticket and take such action as will be for the best interests of the party.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The balloon carrying Messrs. King and Holden, which ascended at Plymouth, N. H., yesterday afternoon, landed this morning in Canada near the Bay of St. Louis, having travelled three hundred miles over the wilderness of Maine and Canada.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 27.—At the Wyoming in Scranton to-day, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows: Gentlemen—There is one subject I have not yet touched upon in my journey thus far through the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. I have been asked the question constantly upon all sides, what will New York do in this contest? How will she go? What will be her majorities? On which side will they lean? I can say to you, gentlemen, that in the State of New York the Liberal Republican movement is as certainly as well developed as in any State in which I have yet been, and that is saying a very great deal, for in the State of Ohio, as well as in the States of Indiana, they cannot defeat the Liberal and Democratic parties without great frauds are committed. The State of New York between the two great parties on a fair vote is nearly balanced, about ten thousand either way, a change of vote will throw the election over to the one side or the other. To-day the democratic party of the State of New York is united, and it will poll its full vote. We have not less than fifty thousand beyond a shadow of doubt of Liberal Republicans, but I do not think, considering all things, the great efforts the Government has made with its officeholders, Postmasters, Collectors of Internal Revenue, and its other vast resources, I do not think, under these circumstances, that I can safely say that we shall have a great deal over 50,000 Liberal majority; but if the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio will give a majority for the Liberal candidates New York will give more, rather than less, than 100,000 majority. (Great applause, the whole audience rising to their feet and giving three times three cheers.)

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 27.—It is reliably reported that Cortina has been writing letters into Texas, calling on them to assist him in his intended raid into the country in the vicinity of Lordo. In these letters he impresses the idea that the country between Nueces and the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico, consequently they have a right to plunder it.

It is reported that the band of thieves who are driving cattle from the head of Agua Dulce and Nueces are now thoroughly organized, keeping spies ahead and fresh supplies of men and horses. Small droves of cattle are passing into Mexico every few days.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—The Library drawing is postponed until December.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 27.—John Barply, convicted of the murder of Charles Gardner, near this city, last October, made a full confession of his guilt to-day, but refuses to say where the stolen money will be hunged at noon on the 8th of October.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Thirty-seven persons have died of cholera morbus in this city the past three days.

Arrangements are perfected for a superb musical festival in this city the first week in May, 1873. T. Thomas has accepted the leadership, and will increase his orchestra to two hundred instruments. The affair is intended to be of a high order.

Alabama News.

A gentleman named Hunt living near Forkland, Greene county, was, last week, very badly beaten by a negro. The negro was living on Mr. Hunt's place, and refused to give up the gin-house key which he had in his possession. As Mr. H. persisting in his demand for the key the negro attacked him with a wagon standard, and beat him until he was apparently dead. Mr. Hunt was very seriously injured, his cheek bone and collar bone both having been broken.

A stone-cutter by the name of Riley cut his throat, in Birmingham the other day while suffering from mania-a-potu. He made a success of it.

The Demopolis News says the citizens of Demopolis would not have shed enough tears to raise the Bigbee river if the postagent on the Alabama Central railroad had been mashed up in one of the late accidents. "We speak of that man who, upon the most flimsy pretexts, carries our mail bags beyond this town, leaving us sometimes for days without a mail. As he is probably a Grant voter, it is useless to make a complaint. His fitness as a radical official is rather enhanced than otherwise by his willingness and ability to annoy "rebels."

Speeches were made in Ratliedge during the second week of court by Cols. T. J. Judge and H. A. Herbert. A large number of people were present and listened very attentively and with great apparent interest to the able and conclusive speeches of the eloquent and popular gentlemen. The Greenville Independent Thinker says: A month ago and a third of the voters of Conecuh county were averse to voting for Greeley but being intelligent men they were open to conviction—they have read the papers and published documents, they have listened thoughtfully to the arguments put forth upon the stump and the result is, a wonderful change has been effected within the last week or two. On the day of election the county will generally solid for Greeley and Brown.

From the Eufaula News, we learn that the gin-house of Dr. C. B. Whitfield, on his plantation near Jefferson, was struck by lightning and consumed to ashes about four o'clock last Wednesday, together with five or six bales of cotton. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. D. B. Buck and two freedmen, some twenty-five or thirty bales of cotton in equal houses in the gin-house yard would have been destroyed. The flames spread very rapidly, and in thirty minutes after the fire was discovered the house had tumbled to the ground. We extend our sympathies to Dr. Whitfield, and at the same time congratulate him on his escape from greater loss.

The Greenville Independent Thinker says: We have got some people in this country who are more intensely devoted to the Confederate dead than Doc. Johnston, John B. Gordon, Beauregard, Hill and others ever were, but who were not able to fill it out until after the war.

Dr. J. M. Jennings has assumed the editorial chair of the Greenville South Alabamian.

The Democrats and Liberals of Lauderdale county are to have a grand Rally and Barbecue at Florence on Thursday, October 3d. Everybody is invited. The candidates on the State ticket, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to be present.

The Huntsville Advocate regrets to learn that Rev. John D. Robinson of Morgan county, died a few days ago. He was an old minister of the Methodist Church, a most excellent citizen, and generally known and respected. He was the brother of Major James Robinson of Huntsville.

From the Huntsville Advocate we learn that several days ago a stranger named Wm. Cunningham, formerly of Pinedi, Texas, but lately of Opelika, Ala. came to that city and stopped at the Eagle hotel. A day or two afterwards he was suddenly taken ill with a congestive chill, and, although medical aid was immediately called, he died on the 18th. Every attention was paid him by the inmates of the hotel, and by citizens generally.

Mississippi News.

Mr. James A. Evans, an old and highly respected citizen of Monroe county, died at his home on the 14th.

Starkville held an impromptu railroad meeting last week, the New Era in commenting thereon says: We were not present, but look upon it as a good move, and hope that we may do something to get a railroad connecting us with some place, we are not particular so we have a railroad.

Little Jere Hazard, nephew of and living with Mr. James A. Valentine, in Starkville, put a load of small shot in the back of a freedman named Mathy Bell last Friday night as he (Bell) was getting out of his bed room window with a trunk.

The Oktibbeha New Era regrets to learn that the dwelling house of John W. Davis, near Choctaw agency, was burned down a few nights ago. It caught from the smoking stove.

McCormick of the Shubuta Times has secured the services of W. C. McQuinton, formerly of the Prairie News as local editor. We expect to get many a local item from the Times, so pitch in Mc.

A difficulty occurred on Monday last between "Tony" Gibehart, conductor on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a ... akuan named Foster, in which the ... was cut in the abdomen and former badly bruised about the head [illegible]. The "fuss" commenced "in fun," the conclusion was not "funny" however to either party. Foster's wound is not dangerous, Gibehart was examined before Esquire Connor, in Shubuta, and the evidence showing that he acted in self-defence was discharged.

The Shubuta Times is informed that Col. McInethun Smith, editor and proprietor of the Enterprise Star, is going, 1st October, to East Tuscaloosa, to take charge of an Academy, and will turn his paper with him, unless sold in the meantime.

Among the Republicans of Jasper county, the Paulding Messenger is pleased to note the following as having come out for Greeley and Brown: Richard Simmons, W. R. Boyd, W. B. Ferrell, J. D. Nelson, R. R. Abney, and there may be others, whose names we will gladly add to the list when notified of their coming out on the side of right. These gentlemen abandoning the Grant ring, leaves the old concern in a sinking condition. Let her sink.

On last Friday evening just about dark, Peter Byrd a negro living on the old Byrd plantation on McVay creek, in Jasper county, about seven miles from Paulding, was called out of his house and fired on with a shot gun by some person concealed behind a little corn house in the yard. One shot took effect in the right cheek, and another in the right shoulder. The wounds are not considered mortal.

The Paulding, Jasper county, Messenger says:

On last Thursday evening, just as we were going to press, a serious difficulty occurred in our town between some negroes and white men, growing out of a law suit in the Justice Court. Mr. W. W. Lee had prosecuted a negro, Amos Jones, for killing a mule belonging to Mr. Lee. In the course of the trial Mr. Lee and a young man named John Mitchell, had testified on the part of the State. Immediately after the trial was over, and the negro convicted, he was permitted by the Sheriff to go out on the streets in search of bail. Instead of occupying his time in looking up securities on his recognizance, he spent it principally in denouncing Lee and Mitchell, repeatedly saying on the streets that Lee had sworn a lie, and also charging that Mitchell had sworn a "damned lie." He finally met with Mitchell and repeated the insult to him, when he very properly resented it, but mechanically advanced on the negro while he was armed with a murderous bludgeon. Before Mitchell could get to him, the negro struck him several severe licks on the head, knocked him down, and broke his left arm.

Mitchell received several severe contusions on the head, from which it was thought for a time he would probably die, we are glad to learn, however, that they will not prove fatal, though he will be disabled for some time. During the melee Mr. Lee, and other gentlemen came up, as did also several negroes, when some one, (we could not learn who) discharged a pistol, which unfortunately, but very carelessly fired, as it took no effect, except in the vacant air. The negro was arrested on an affidavit charging him with an assault with intent to kill, and being arraigned before Justice Heidelberg, waived an examination and entered into bond for his appearance before the Circuit Court.

☞ The New York Herald of Friday says: "Letters from Pennsylvania state a thorough canvass shows Buckalew will come to Philadelphia with 20,000 majority." It is believed Governor Curtin's defection from the Grant party will be worth 10,000 votes for Greeley.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR

For Week ending 12 o'clock M., Sept. 21, 1872.

DEATHS.

Sept. 14—Louis Myers, 52 yrs, phthisis pulmonalis; L. Carson, 2 months, marasmus; Wash. Lee, 1 year, cholera infantum; Charles; Mark Lemon, 37 yrs, congestive chill.

15—Mary Murdock, 5 years, colored, abscess of liver; John W. Overshall, 4 mos, colored, marasmus; Daniel Irwin, 5 yrs, colored, asphyxia by drowning; John Y. Webber, 47 yrs, cerebral abscess; Stomach, liver and bowels; Leah Brown, 46 years, colored, congestion of stomach and bowels.

16—Samuel Collins, 37 yrs, congestive fever; Henry Schyrak, 45 yrs, gastric catarrh; Infant of Mary Myers, colored; Mattie Collins, 2 yrs, cancer uteri.

17—Wm. B. Arnold, 14 years, congestion of brain.

18—Mary L. Rafield, 2 mos, congenital syphilis; Lucy Lamb, 46 yrs, colored, pulmonary consumption.

19—Margaret Fallon, 36 yrs, childbirth; Geo. Branch, 2 mos, cholera infantum; Archie B. Clark, 2 mos, colored, dysperia.

20—Marshall N. Williams, 2 years, effusion on brain; Stillborn infant of Eliza Lipscomb, colored.

21—Stillborn son of Theodore and A. Grund.

Whites 12, Colored 10—Total for the week 22.

Brought from abroad for interment.

Sept. 14—Lizzie W. McIntosh, 4 years, from Mineral Springs, typhoid fever.

15—Wm. L. Hoffman, 1 year, from Whistler, cholera infantum.

18—Frederick Brooks, 32 yrs, colored, from Three Mile Creek, drowned.

19—Infant L. Berry, 2 years 9 mos, from Toulminville, congestion of brain; Jacobina C. Boone, 62 yrs, from Summerville, fatty degeneration of heart.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

White 15, Colored 4—Total 19.

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

☞ The Lauderdale (Ala.) Times announces the marriage of Mr. T. J. Feathers to Miss Mary J. Downs. Will the call her his *elder duck*?

☞ Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who has received the Liberal nomination for delegate at large to the constitutional convention, proposes, we understand, as soon as he has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, to take the stump for Greeley and Brown. Curtin's name is a tower of strength with the Pennsylvania Republicans.

☞ The Board of Control, in Mississippi, has selected J. R. Chalmers as elector on the Democratic and Liberal ticket, for the second Congressional District in that State, in place of Gen. Walthall, declined on account of ill-health and pressing business matters.

☞ The Missouri Republican says, Gen. Sweeny returned to that city on the 11th, after a most brilliant canvass in Ohio. He is very enthusiastic in speaking of the prospects in that State. The Liberal Democratic meetings have been extraordinarily large and composed of men zealous in feeling and energetic in action. Senator Fehurr expresses himself as greatly encouraged, and says the country will be not more surprised than gratified at the result of the election there.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 12th, in a double-leaded article, assures its friends abroad "that the supporters of Greeley and Brown will carry this State at the October and November elections, if there is anything in indications." The Enquirer states that "the change in the German vote in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Columbus and the Northwest, will be sufficient to change the past political character of the State." The same paper says that Ohio's vote cannot be for 5,000 majority for Greeley—or a change of 10,000 from the vote four years ago.

☞ The Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.—The New Orleans Republican is informed by private telegrams from New York that immediate resumption of the work on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas road has been ordered, and that the early completion of this long delayed and much needed work may reasonably be expected. Mr. Oakes Ames has been elected President of the new company. There is said to be capital enough at the command of the company to insure the completion of the road within the time allowed them by their charter.

The Railroad Duel.—Under this head the Charleston News says a regular cut-throat fight is going on between the Georgia Central Railroad, the Tennessee line and the South Carolina Railroad. Freights have been lowered to starvation prices, and there is no sign of a truce. It charges the Central with commencing the fight—on which point opinions may differ, however—and adds that it is pleasant to know that the volume of business has increased so enormously that the gross receipts of the South Carolina Railroad, in spite of the reduced rates, are as large as at the corresponding time last year.

Ohio and Indiana.—The following calculations have been made of Ohio and Indiana at the Democratic headquarters: The largest vote ever cast in the former State is 547,000 in October, 1868. The Democratic candidate for Secretary received 240,682 votes, which, allowing 1,200 for natural increase in four years, would give 293,000 as the Democratic strength in the present canvass. The lowest estimate of the Liberal vote is 20,000, which would increase the above to round numbers to 280,000. This would be a majority of over 55,000.

In Indiana, in 1868, Hendricks was defeated by less than 1,000 votes on a total of 375,000, while in 1870, Eddy, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, received 150,030 out of 317,550. The Liberal Republicans of Indiana number in the smallest computation, 25,000, which is a larger number than is needed by any combination of circumstances.

☞ The Greeley Radical Democratic clubs of Louisiana have actually come to blows. They have actually put a "dirty nigger" on their State ticket for Secretary of State. His name is S. Simpkins, and he hails from Caddo parish. Republicans of Louisiana may be in very black, and rather ignorant. Will readers never cease? Here in Alabama, there was some talk of taking Hernandezbum, and putting up George Orr, the gambler.

The above appeared in the Thursday morning's issue of Spencer's organ at Montgomery, and the "Union Ticket," on which "Olmsted" was placed at least *one month* ago, the charge that the Journal *is a newspaper*, is not sustained by the *facts*.

We have heretofore occasionally copied articles from the above-mentioned organ, which we exhibit that its courage at least could not be questioned; the last paragraph of the above extract, however, convinces us of our error, and we shall henceforth, necessarily be more circumspect before quoting it as authority.

The Southern Debt.

From the N. Y. World we learn that Congressman Coburn, of Indiana, goes about telling Grant meetings that the figures of the New York Observer respecting the Southern debt prior to and since the Cincinnati-Baltimore Platform, and united in nominating a ticket for State officers, at the head of which stands Senator Charles Sumner.

In Connecticut the two parties assembled in joint convention in Hartford, to nominate an Electoral ticket. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in that State also. The electoral ticket composed of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, is an exceedingly able one, and will sweep the State in November beyond any question. Indeed, it will require the grossest mismanagement on the part of our friends there to lose the State after the prudent action and excellent nominations of last week.

In New Hampshire the Democrats and Liberals held their conventions in Concord, in adjoining halls. The electoral ticket agreed upon by the conventions is conceded to be a very strong one, and will carry the State if our friends will make proper exertions. In the afternoon, by invitation, the Democrats visited the Liberal convention in a body, and were enthusiastically received.

In Kansas the conventions of the two parties met in Topeka, and agreed upon a platform and division of offices between the two parties.

In New Jersey the conventions met in Trenton, and nominated a joint electoral ticket amid great enthusiasm. General George B. McClellan is one of the candidates for elector for the State at large.

In Maryland the Democratic Convention nominated for Greeley electors, for the State at large, a Democrat and a Liberal Republican.

In Michigan, on the same day, in the ninth congressional district, a joint convention was held, and a strong Greeley nomination made.

In Pennsylvania the action of the Liberal Republican State Executive Committee, on the same day, was equally significant, in nominating ex-Governor Curtin as a delegate for the State at large to the Constitutional Convention to meet in that State. Governor Curtin has accepted the nomination, and the weight of his great influence, thrown in the scale just at this critical time, will decide the contest against the Administration beyond the possibility of a doubt. It will be remembered that Governor Curtin has just returned from Russia, where he has been representing the United States Government as its Ambassador. All parties have been anxiously awaiting his return, as seeking to obtain the advantage of his powerful co-operation. Wednesday night we have to add him if he was not a member of the Committee on the late insurrectionary States, and if the fact of his nomination, put forth with his sanction, does not, upon page 214, assert the debt and liabilities of the Southern States to be over $300,000,000.

Beyond this there is yet something else to oppose to Mr. Coburn. The figures on pages 14 and 15 of the World Almanac for this year are taken from official sources. The totals have been painfully arrived at by a close consolidation of financial reports, made prior to and since the war in each of the Southern States, and from the documents submitted to and printed by order of the several State conventions held respectively at the time of secession, upon the Lincoln-Johnson plan of restoration, and in accordance with the Congressional reconstruction. Dealing thus with the exact figures as officially reported, our statement is something less than the total set forth by Mr. Coburn and his fellow committeemen, which is mainly made up by estimates. The difference between our exact statement and his and his colleagues' estimate, some $14,000,000, we are willing to concede; but that the debt of the ten reconstructed States in the latter part of 1871 was $291,626,915, an increase of $215,626,125 over the antecedent indebtedness, is a fact neither Mr. Coburn nor any other man can truthfully deny.

On the Road.

Baltimore, Sept. 16, 1872.—We left Cincinnati on Saturday night at 11, by the Marietta railroad and found ourselves next morning at breakfast time, 8 A. M., at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, in West Virginia, where the Baltimore and Ohio railroad took us in tow, and we headed for the Alleghanies running the whole day among these mountains, the scenery on either hand is of the most magnificent character. Passing many places rich in historic incidents, Harper's Ferry among them, where we were shown the house from whence old John Brown went "marching on," we, a little after 5 o'clock P. M., arrived in Baltimore, stopped at the new hotel lately built called the Carrollton.

The city appears to be full of people, no inconsiderable portion being Odd Fellows—the great Brotherhood having representatives here from all parts of the United States and from the Islands of the Sea. The number we had a large procession, the members of the Fraternity escorted the Grand Lodge of the United States to the Hall where the latter hold session, and in connection with this Washington night we have a Grand Reunion also we are to have addresses from distinguished speakers, Governor Bradford, Judge McKinstry, of Mobile, underlined.

Baltimore is without exception the cleanest city we have ever been in and is decidedly Southern all over. This evening we by invitation visited Druid Park and Washington Monument, both in their way, highly interesting objects.

Among the Mobilians here we notice H. Getz, Esq., and Peter Burke, both apparently in high health and spirits. Weather delightfully warm, mellow autumn days and bright cool nights—will write you again in a day or two.

C. & S.

What a Day Will Bring Forth!

Last Wednesday was emphatically a Greeley day. The seeming lull in the movement in his favor was broken in upon in various States by the most striking events. The striking feature of the day was the unanimity with which Democrats and Liberal Republicans agreed, not only upon common plans of action, but common candidates. The future is full of hope and full of promise.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Journal sums up the events of the day as follows: In Massachusetts the Conventions of the two parties met in Worcester, endorsed the Cincinnati-Baltimore Platform, and united in nominating a ticket for State officers, at the head of which stands Senator Charles Sumner.

In Connecticut the two parties assembled in joint convention in Hartford, to nominate an Electoral ticket. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in that State also. The electoral ticket composed of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, is an exceedingly able one, and will sweep the State in November beyond any question. Indeed, it will require the grossest mismanagement on the part of our friends there to lose the State after the prudent action and excellent nominations of last week.

In New Hampshire the Democrats and Liberals held their conventions in Concord, in adjoining halls. The electoral ticket agreed upon by the conventions is conceded to be a very strong one, and will carry the State if our friends will make proper exertions. In the afternoon, by invitation, the Democrats visited the Liberal convention in a body, and were enthusiastically received.

In Kansas the conventions of the two parties met in Topeka, and agreed upon a platform and division of offices between the two parties.

In New Jersey the conventions met in Trenton, and nominated a joint electoral ticket amid great enthusiasm. General George B. McClellan is one of the candidates for elector for the State at large.

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☞ Two members of the Legislature recently chosen in North Carolina on the Caldwell ticket, have already come out for Greeley.

Gov. Jewell's Failure in Defending Grant.

Gov. Jewell's labored attempt at Cooper Institute to defend Grant from the many damaging charges brought against him, excites no little remark, on account of its conspicuous failure. Here is a significant extract, taken from a report in the local columns of the Times:

A few weeks ago the Chicago Tribune found a magnificent manse's nest in the fact that W. Jones had deeded thirty-one acres of land to the President, and the consideration which the deed called for was one dollar, this accepting W. Jones of having bought his appointment. He has made a most excellent minister while abroad. Now I propose to give the history of the land, since so much has been said about it, and I speak by the book. In 1867 Mr. Jones proposed to the then Gen. Grant to join him in the purchase of 124 acres of land near Chicago at $1 25 per acre, which he (Mr. Jones) thought would be a good purchase, so did the General, but having no money to invest, he was forced to decline, and Mr. Jones found another to go in with him. About a year later Mr. Jones told the general that the party with whom he had bought wished to sell out his interest at $350 per acre, and offered it to General Grant. General Grant would not buy, but would take one half of the interest, which Mr. Jones was to buy of his partner. Before the General's letter reached Mr. Jones, the latter had made the purchase on his own account, and of course had taken the deed to himself. General Grant borrowed the money (supposed to be Jones') to pay for it, and he sold his house in Washington and paid the balance. Mr. Jones transferred to him an undivided fourth, and the consideration expressed in the deed was one dollar, a common but common among real estate dealers to call for any comment or even attract attention, then. Grant actually paid—and this I know—for principal, interest, searching records, stamps, etc., $11,220.

Gov. Jewell finished his explanation at this point, forgetting the charge that Jones paid back the purchase money to Grant in consideration of his appointment to Belgium. The previous admissions, therefore, are interesting reading.

How Grant's Money is Raised

The Cincinnati Commercial gives an idea of how money is raised in New York to carry on the campaign for Grant:

Two years ago, in the state election, $93,000 were raised from the custom-house officers. This year, the assessment, under the increased assessment, $110,000 are to be raised from the same place while the collector himself, it is understood, is down for $25,000—making $135,000 out of this comparatively small number. But there are a number of special assessments for local political purposes, which will bring the total up to a large amount. In other branches of the public service in New York, the political assessments are levied in the same way. Next to the custom-house in importance is the Brooklyn navy-yard, which has six thousand persons connected with it or dependent upon it. From these it is estimated that about $70,000 can swell the aggregate sum, as well as to swell the aggregate number of contributors. The

The Weekly Tribune.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28.

☞ Col. Forney says Buckalew, Democrat, will be elected over Hartranft, Radical, in Pennsylvania by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000, unless the grossest frauds are perpetrated. Col. Forney is a smart man.

☞ "Hurrah for Grant!" cries the trooly loll poor devil who herds his wife and ten children in a thirty-dollar log-cabin for want of something better in which to herd them. Grant has just finished a thirty-thousand-dollar stable in the rear of the White House, and that trooly loll poor devil must help to pay for it.

☞ The Louisville Courier-Journal is eminently correct in saying that not half the grievances of the South under the carpet-bag rule of the Grant administration have been told. If Greeley is elected President the carpet-bag influence will be at an end, and the Southern States will resume the sattelcia the Union to which they are entitled, and will soon be in a condition to bear a just proportion of the burden of national indebtedness.

☞ The Hon. Horatio Seymour, in company with the Hon. DeWitt C. Ellis, of Utica, has taken the stump in New York State for Greeley and Brown. The Hon. George H. Pendleton, who has but recently arrived from Europe, has gone to his home in Ohio and pledged himself to enter immediately into the canvass. With such men as Seymour, Cox and Herman in New York, and Pendleton, Thurman, Grosbeck, as a host of others in Ohio, the friends of reform have nothing to fear.

☞ The Columbus (Miss) Democrat, first straight out, then "dodging," then "duped again—not exactly to Grant but the next thing to it—O'Conor. The editor has just returned from—well he does not say *where*, at any rate he says he returned just as his paper was going to press; too late to withdraw several articles in the interest of "the most conspicuous offencegazer in the land." He concludes by saying that nothing but pure Democracy will be published in his paper hereafter. Wonder what he means by pure Democracy and whether he has seen Blanton Duncan's Democracy and Democrat. Poor Columbus! we pity thee.

☞ Gen. Brinkerhoff, chairman of the Liberal Republican committee of Ohio, informs the Cincinnati Commercial that the Liberal Republicans will support the Democratic State ticket. He says "it was made up entirely of Democrats at our request and in opposition to the known desire of the convention to place a Liberal upon it. To lose Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania in the October elections by voting for the Grant State tickets is simply suicide on the part of Liberal Republicans. The truth is they are not in the mood for any such nonsense. They propose to act in perfect good faith with all the friends of the Cincinnati movement and to help those who help them."

☞ Hon. Henry L. Cake, a prominent Pennsylvania Republican, who served two terms in Congress from the Schuylkill and Lebanon districts, and who, according to the Philadelphia Press, did more to overcome the Democratic majority in that section of the State than any other man, has come out for Greeley and Buckalew. The Missouri Republican says: It will now be in order for the Radical journals to denounce Mr. Cake as a scoundrel and a traitor, and to assure him that his loyal stock is nothing but basest rebel dough. He has committed the unpardonable sin of preferring Greeley to Grant, and must henceforth share the same fate with Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and the rest of those distinguished men who refuse to acknowledge the superlative claims of "the third Washington."

☞ The Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel publishes a correspondence between Mr. S. A. Ashe and Judge Merriman, and the subject of the latter contesting the result of the recent election. Judge Merriman says he is satisfied by a variety of facts, and by incontrovertible evidence now in possession of the Liberal Executive Committee, that enormous frauds were perpetrated, and a large number of illegal votes cast. He sincerely believes that he was legally elected, but he is not satisfied that that fact can be proven. He believes there are substantial grounds for contesting, and if the people demand such a step, he thinks it will be his duty to take it. "I will not," he says, "do anything rashly or mandviolently, or to gratify party spirit or political revenge; but I will do everything that is just and lawful to establish the right."

☞ Moses is the regular Radical candidate for Governor in South Carolina; and Tomlinson the Rotters' candidate. The whole contest is there briefly summed up by the Cincinnati Commercial:

But if cruel should turn against Moses, all would be up with Moses. No Moses could stand against Grant. Moses was powerful only as long as he was Grant's Moses. When Grant said "Moses," every negro voted Moses; but if Grant should say "Tomlinson," then, alas! for poor Moses.

☞ "A young widow" advertises in a Cincinnati paper that she has an income of $3000 a year, and will marry any man, young or old, who possesses the same means, and can produce a certificate of good character.

When arrests have been made of parties charged with local crimes, we have contented ourselves with giving the facts as furnished by the officers of the law, and giving in our local columns brief reports of such investigations as might be had before the proper tribunals. We have had no disposition to prejudge the accused, and we have been ever careful to avoid influencing or attempting to influence public sentiment favorably or unfavorably towards those who were being held to answer before the only tribunals clothed with authority to vindicate the majesty of the law. Such has been our course in reference to the arrests and examinations of Pairo and Spencer. We have expressed no opinion in reference to either, but stopped with the facts as given by the arresting officers, and with making brief reports of the proceedings had before the Mayor's court. These men are in the hands of the law. They are entitled to an open and fair trial before the courts of the country. Every good citizen desires them to have that, and no good citizen would be satisfied to have them shielded from that, or to have more than that visited upon them. Let everything be done with decency and good order. The people of this city endure a heavy tax to insure to themselves the blessings of good government. It is the duty of the sworn and paid servants of the law to use diligence and discretion in hunting out and bringing to punishment those whose conduct has worked damage to persons or property, or who may have otherwise brought in jeopardy the peace and safety of the community. When we wrote the article which appeared in our Saturday morning edition under the heading of "Humbug," we had no knowledge of the statement made by the Mayor, as it is not our custom to read the Mayor's court proceedings. Now that we are fully advised of his Honor's statements we do not feel called upon to change in the least our estimate of the startling rumors. We have every respect for the Mayor, and would not question any statement made by him as of *his own knowledge*. The statements made by the Mayor were, unquestionably, based on reports made to him, and which he deemed worthy of confidence. We have less faith than has His Honor. That is all. We shall follow our own advice, and keep cool. Time, with its developments, will finally settle the question; and then, when that question is settled, we shall feel at liberty to invite attention to a review of the proceedings had, and to the question of the degree of merit or demerit to be awarded to the prominent actors. We have taken issue on the charge of a grand and formidable conspiracy, a monster robber-band, embracing men of fair repute in this community. We have designated it a "humbug." We have no pretence with any effort to magnify a mole-hill into a mountain. Of the cases of arrest made, we have not, and we shall not, express any opinion in advance of the verdicts of the juries. When we all shall come more get cool, possibly a little thought may induce us to give consideration to some other matters which may prove of no little importance, as involving the integrity of well ordered society.

The State Outlook.

Our exchange list embraces, we believe, well nigh all the papers published in Alabama, says the Tuscaloosa Times. These we carefully examine, especially with reference to the progress of the State campaign in the several localities and sections in which they are published. We are thus enabled to form a comprehensive and somewhat accurate estimate of the "State outlook" in the present canvass. The prospect is everywhere, throughout Alabama, gratifying and encouraging in a remarkable degree. The people, the true people, are rallying with almost unparalleled unanimity to the support of the State ticket. From the mountains of North Alabama to the southern boundary line of the State, the Democratic and Conservative ranks of fires burn steady and bright, and the dross of Radicalism is being rapidly consumed in the kindling heat of the popular indignation and wrath. The few slight murmurs of discontent, with the State ticket, produced in the opening of the canvass by disappointed individual and sectional rivalries, have all subsided. Unanimity, harmony and ever augmenting enthusiasm prevail in the ranks of the party. Shoulder to shoulder and shield locked to shield the Conservative masses are marching to the music of the great Reform movement, and the preservation of the State from the horrors of Radical misrule becomes the watch-word and reply of the canvass. There is no sulk taking the signs of the times which loom out in the political skies of the State. The people of Alabama are wide awake and fully alive to the perils and the duties of the hour. They fully understand and appreciate the importance of the contest. They are not blind to the efforts being made by the Radical leaders, backed by a mongrel crew of white apostates and black incompetents, to wrest the rule of the State from their hands. They dread, as they do pestilence and war itself, another saturnalia of Radical hate, plunder, robbery and corruption in Alabama. They have the voting power to prevent it. They have the will, as surely they can, by an overwhelming majority, to crush the monster serpent. The banner of the people of Alabama is hung on the outer walls, and they know no such word as "fail" in the present contest.

Horatio Seymour Delivers a Stirring Liberal Speech.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour made a ringing Liberal speech at Utica last night. He said: "My relationship to Mr. Greeley has been other than of a friendly character. He has been a sharp political opponent all my life long, and I can only stand up before you now and urge you to vote for him as President of the United States, because I feel called upon as one that would subserve your interests, as one that would advance the interests of his country, to lay aside my natural pride and to lay aside my passions, and to stand here to-day to urge you to that course, because I deem it my duty. [Applause.] I have had no personal interest with Mr. Greeley; I never expect to have any. I know it has been said that at an early day his nomination was contemplated by myself, and some very ingenious gentlemen in the southern part of the State, have amused themselves with making up affidavits to prove that his nomination was to some degree brought about by my interference. They made Greeley say that he was in favor of pensioning the rebel soldiers, but upon a more careful reading they found that Mr. Chase ought to use diligence and discretion in hunting out and bringing to punishment those whose conduct has worked damage to persons or property, or who may have otherwise brought in jeopardy the peace and safety of the community. When we wrote the article which appeared in our Saturday morning edition under the heading of "Humbug," we had no knowledge of the statement made by the Mayor, as it is not our custom to read the Mayor's court proceedings. Now that we are fully advised of his Honor's statements we do not feel called upon to change in the least our estimate of the startling rumors. We have every respect for the Mayor, and would not question any statement made by him as of *his own knowledge*. The statements made by the Mayor were, unquestionably, based on reports made to him, and which he deemed worthy of confidence. We have less faith than His Honor. That is all. We shall follow our own advice, and keep cool. Time, with its developments, will finally settle the question; and then, when that question is settled, we shall feel at liberty to invite attention to a review of the proceedings had, and to the question of the degree of merit or demerit to be awarded to the prominent actors. We have taken issue on the charge of a grand and formidable conspiracy, a monster robber-band, embracing men of fair repute in this community. We have designated it a "humbug." We have no pretence with any effort to magnify a mole-hill into a mountain. Of the cases of arrest made, we have not, and we shall not, express any opinion in advance of the verdicts of the juries. When we all shall come more get cool, possibly a little thought may induce us to give consideration to some other matters which may prove of no little importance, as involving the integrity of well ordered society.

The Disturbance at the Meeting of the National Guard on Saturday Night.

The statements in the Montgomery State Journal in reference to the disturbance at the Grant meeting which was being held, under the auspices of the "black cohorts" of the National Guard, in this city on Saturday night last, are simply false. Not one colored citizen is known to have received a scratch at the place of meeting or elsewhere during the night. No one was wounded or otherwise injured at the meeting.

There were several white men shot by negroes during the night, but they were not at the meeting, nor had they been to it; and the only provocation they gave, was the making inquiry, of the negroes who were hurrying past them, "What is the matter." One of the gentlemen shot was sitting on the gallery of his family residence, and the others were on the streets, and at a distance from the meeting. This lie of the State Journal's will be heralded through the country as an evidence of "Southern disloyalty," and of the "intimidation" being practised on the negroes; whereas there is not an honest colored or white man among those present at the meeting, who will not testify to the fact that no political significance can be truthfully attributed to the occurrence. The facts as then given were simply these. A drunken young man interrupted the speaker on the stand, with an insulting denial of a statement made by him. The police arrested the young man. The arrest and removal of him, caused a stir in the crowd, which alarmed some negroes on the outskirts and induced them to take to their heels. In their running seemed to put it into the head of some one, who only we presume, but do not know the fact, to add to their panic by firing a pistol. That pistol shot, provoked the after firing.

All were harmless—not one shot seemed intended to shed blood. Such was the character and extent of the disturbance. The folly of a drunken young man—a pistol thoughtlessly fired by some one with more impulse than discretion—a general stampede of black and white—a general and harmless firing of pistols—some two or three white citizens, at the close of meeting, and ignorant of the disturbance, shot by negroes for asking, "what is the matter?" These are the facts.

The Two Causes.

The Missouri Republican says: The canvass has now progressed to within two weeks of the October elections in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Nebraska, and to a point distant only six weeks from the Presidential election. Its spirit is now fully developed; the two hostile causes stand arrayed against each other so sharp and distinct, that all may see and understand. The Liberal movement and its leaders are battling for principle, for the restitution of free government to the vanquished section; for the replacing of an unnatural condition in which hate, force, estrangement and oppression prevail, with the better condition of a restored Union. It is a protest against a frightful spoliation of the Southern States by robbers and thieves, whose power lies in their tenured attachment to Grant; it is a demand in behalf of the misgoverned Southern States for the same peace and order that have come to Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, through the restoration of power to their people; it is an appeal to the North to abstain from the further exercise of a rigorous discipline no longer needed to assure its victory and maintain its conditions of settlement.

These are the two causes before the people—one dealing with their fears, their selfishness and their hatreds; the other appealing to their nobler feelings of fraternity, forgiveness and patriotism. The issue as developed by the canvass thus far, is between these, and it is in this form that it will go to the country for a decision in November.

Fall Meeting Magnolia Jockey Club.

MOBILE, Sept. 13, 1872.—*Editors Daily Evening Item*: The Magnolia Jockey Club, of Mobile, has risen and shook itself. It has put full sets by the programme of stakes offered to be contended for at the Fall meeting of 1872, commencing Tuesday, 15th of December, and continuing three days.

The sumptuousness of the stakes causes a tinge of mortification to rise as they are compared with those offered in former years by this Club. They are unnecessary in her case. So in this instance. The hardness of the times has swelled so heavily upon this portion of the country, that it has borne in down to silence and inaction.

The Club has quietly kept alive its membership in the Turf Congress.

Mobile was invited to rise as they are which it proposes now to have take place as above. The Club has directed us with new life, and the stakes, as offered, although small, are hailed with delight as a new beginning, from which it hopes to grow, and the whole Administration press gives daily exhibitions of it when it impugns to Governor Brooks the reasonable design of making himself, or of suffering himself to be made the instrument for regaining the "lost cause." The cause represented by President Grant is both sore to be one of force. It is an attempt to replay a dead rebellion; a false effort for the salvation of a Union already completely saved; an ostentatious championship of war settlements which not a soul will be offered, which will add greatly to the odd battle-banners of ten years ago in the faces of the people of the North and infuriate them against their vanquished victims.

On the other hand, the cause that Horace Greeley represents is a simple plea for reconciliation; for the restitution of free government to the vanquished section; for the replacing of an unnatural condition in which hate, force, estrangement and oppression prevail, with the better condition of a restored Union. It is a protest against a frightful spoliation of the Southern States by robbers and thieves, whose power lies in their tenured attachment to Grant; it is a demand in behalf of the misgoverned Southern States for the same peace and order that have come to Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, through the restoration of power to their people; it is an appeal to the North to abstain from the further exercise of a rigorous discipline no longer needed to assure its victory and maintain its conditions of settlement.

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The Cotton Figures for the Present Year.

The following was received by the Montgomery Board of Trade on the 24th instant.

COM. INFORMATION AND STATISTICS. NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, Sept. 17, 1872.—The September report of the Agricultural Bureau has been carefully examined and the result will be found below.

The number of acres in cotton last year was	7,711,199
Decrease in acreage	3,905,351
Average product of each Acre 565-1000 of a bale, or a little over ½ of a bale to the acre.	
Average bale product last year	8,656,504
	7,711,199
Increase in acreage	945,305
Equal to an increase over last year in the ratio of 26-100 of a bale to the acre.	323,042
To be added to last year crop of	2,974,351
	8,038,295
Condition on Sept. 1, 1872	91
" 1871	83
Condition better than last year's per cent on which should be added	297,063
Product indicated on Sept. 1	3,905,356

When this was made up the Commissioner was asked if the additions for acreage and condition were correct transcripts, to which question the following answer has been received:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1872.—You are right; condition is better than in Sept. of last year, and the difference should be added to show the present prospect for 1st Sept. Yet the caterpillar is more or less destructive in the Southern States; ravages may be greater, the amount of which is as yet all conjecture.

J. R. DODGE, Statistician.

Commenting on the above the Montgomery Advertiser says: It will be seen that the Agricultural Bureau reduced its figures, given a probable crop of 3,005,000 bales in round numbers an increase of 670,000 bales—equivalent to an increase of 29 per cent.—over the crop of last year.

Now we are no statistician and have no access to the official reports, but from what we can learn of the inside workings of the Bureau, it is perhaps nothing to be discredit of our own estimates that we owe nothing to their statistics. Accordingly we are disposed to believe we can gain there is a falling off of about ten per cent. The increase of acreage will therefore do no more than offset the decrease in condition—thus leaving the probabilities of the incoming crop to indicate a result similar in the aggregate to the crop that was actually gathered last year. If is clear that the Bureau figures have been unduly influenced by the desire to benefit the men who uphold the Government—the monied corporations of the North.

Full Returns of the Presidential Vote.

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Mobile was invited to rise as they are which it proposes now to have take place as above. The Club has directed us with new life, and the stakes, as offered, although small, are hailed with delight as a new beginning, from which it hopes to grow, and the whole Administration press gives daily exhibitions of it when it impugns to Governor Brooks the reasonable design of making himself, or of suffering himself to be made the instrument for regaining the "lost cause." The cause represented by President Grant is both sore to be one of force. It is an attempt to replay a dead rebellion; a false effort for the salvation of a Union already completely saved; an ostentatious championship of war settlements which not a soul

The Tax Question.

The Mobile Register says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to collectors, in which he says that the tax on tobacco will be reduced to 24 cents per pound on and after October 1st, and that the tax on cigars will be reduced to $3 per thousand on and after January 1st, 1873.

The Register comments upon this as follows:

The reduction of the tax on tobacco is a step in the right direction, but it is not large enough. The tax on cigars is also too high. The reduction of the tax on cigars to $3 per thousand will not be felt by the consumer. The tax on cigars should be reduced to $1 per thousand. The tax on tobacco should be reduced to 20 cents per pound. The tax on whiskey should be reduced to 50 cents per gallon. The tax on beer should be reduced to $1 per barrel. The tax on banks should be reduced to one per cent. The tax on gross receipts should be abolished. The tax on incomes should be reduced to three per cent. The tax on sales should be abolished. The tax on legacies should be reduced to one per cent. The tax on stamps should be reduced to one-half. The tax on matches should be reduced to one-half. The tax on patent medicines should be reduced to one-half. The tax on perfumery should be reduced to one-half. The tax on gas should be reduced to one-half. The tax on railroad tickets should be reduced to one-half. The tax on express packages should be reduced to one-half. The tax on telegrams should be reduced to one-half. The tax on insurance should be reduced to one-half. The tax on sewing machines should be reduced to one-half. The tax on pianos should be reduced to one-half. The tax on organs should be reduced to one-half. The tax on carriages should be reduced to one-half. The tax on watches should be reduced to one-half. The tax on jewelry should be reduced to one-half. The tax on silverware should be reduced to one-half. The tax on plated ware should be reduced to one-half. The tax on furniture should be reduced to one-half. The tax on carpets should be reduced to one-half. The tax on oil cloths should be reduced to one-half. The tax on window shades should be reduced to one-half. The tax on mirrors should be reduced to one-half. The tax on pictures should be reduced to one-half. The tax on books should be reduced to one-half. The tax on newspapers should be reduced to one-half. The tax on magazines should be reduced to one-half. The tax on periodicals should be reduced to one-half. The tax on advertisements should be reduced to one-half. The tax on auctioneers should be reduced to one-half. The tax on brokers should be reduced to one-half. The tax on commission merchants should be reduced to one-half. The tax on factors should be reduced to one-half. The tax on warehousemen should be reduced to one-half. The tax on wharfingers should be reduced to one-half. The tax on boatmen should be reduced to one-half. The tax on steamboats should be reduced to one-half. The tax on railroads should be reduced to one-half. The tax on telegraphs should be reduced to one-half. The tax on insurance companies should be reduced to one-half. The tax on banks should be reduced to one-half. The tax on bank

The Weekly Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28.

Humbug.

For the last twenty years we have watched the periodical tendency of this community to extemporize a stampede on the pretence of imminent danger from some organization of lawless persons. When the writer of this occupied a position which imposed on him the responsibility of giving careful attention to the duty of giving careful attention to the faithful enforcement of the laws for the safety of person and property, he became thoroughly impressed with the necessity of giving no encouragement to that class of estate individuals who are ever seeking to give themselves prominence by first creating a hurtful excitement against an imaginary organization of desperadoes, and then claiming reward for the very great shrewdness, cool daring, risks run, labors performed, and expenses incurred by them in saving their beloved citizens from the awful haping their throats out, their goods and their money plundered, and their houses given to the flames. That there are humbugs in this community who require to be watched and to be held strictly accountable to the law, none may truthfully question; but that these men are so comfortably rated with others occupying respectable social position, as to constitute an organization threateningly dangerous to the peace and safety of this community, is one proposition for sane men to believe, but few will give five minutes to sober thought. Barnum was right. Nothing is more pleasing to men than to be thoroughly and scientifically humbugged. Even the close-fisted will give freely of their prized stores for the extatic enjoyment of being whirled madly along in a crowd of equally excited individuals, each of whom is laboring with his might to keep up the general furor, each pretending to be the possessor of secret intelligence of fearful import, whilst all are in truth playing the part assigned them by the cunning contriver and getter-up. Great is Humbug!

Our city may have more than its fair quota of bad men to watch; its people may have been more unfortunate than those of other cities in bringing upon themselves the afflictions of a corrupt administration, but there certainly can result nothing of good from their giving, in feverish excitement, credulous heed to mare's-nest hunters, whose profit is to be found in a wasteful expenditure to insure the detection and punishment of crime, and who care not for the destruction of confidence among our own people or the consequences of giving an evil report to our city. The Mayor of this city is fortunately no unknown man. He has the necessary energy and capacity for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He has full authority over the city police; and he best knows whether the public safety demands an increase of that force. Is it not better for us all to make up our minds to possess our souls in patience, having confidence that the Mayor will call for additional help, in the way of men, money and brains, whenever he may deem such call necessary for the protection of the law-abiding from organized and rampant lawlessness? Let us try it.

THE IRON KING.

More Valuable than Gold.

Thickly Scattered Around Us as "Autumnal Leaves that Strew the Brooks in Vallambrosa."

Alabama Richer than Pennsylvania and Great Britain Side by Side.

Vast Forests for Charcoal, and Inexhaustible Measures of Bituminous Coal at our Doors.

The Oxford Chronicle says: When iron has appreciated 1,000 per cent. in the last year, and Great Britain's ore and coal are surely "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," it is high time that we were making vigorous efforts to develop the dormant millions under our feet, and direct thither the channels of capital and energy. Of the 10,000,000 tons of iron produced annually, England contributes about 6,000,000 tons, but every day her ore becomes scarcer, and the miners sink deeper into the bowels of the earth, pursuing the veins of coal that lead them for hundreds of feet beneath its furnace. Her furnaces roar from year's end to year's end like Vesavian caldrons, pouring forth from their red mouths brooks of melted metal, destined to enter into all the arts and sciences in the world. These return to the hands of the English people vast sums of money, giving her supremacy at home and influence abroad. But iron will never be cheap again in Great Britain. It is true that by the projected lines of English railway through Persia and Afghanistan into tapping the Ganges and India, thousands of miles in length, many valuable veins of iron will be opened, yet the cost of transportation will be so great, that the high prices of iron will have to be paid to cover the expenses of production and shipment. But how are we situated in Alabama? Do we have to transport our hematites over tracks of thousands of miles in length, are we compelled to construct that furnaces beyond seas? No. In the depths of our soil innumerable veins of iron is spread in every direction, time in inexhaustible quantities, coal sufficient to last for ages—all in the closest contiguity.

We have from time to time set forth the facts of this prosperous land, to induce, if perchance we might, the flow of capital and energy into our midst. The people of the South have not yet recovered from the loss of the millions of their property wasted by the wholesale robbery of the late invader. The people of the South are poor and are unable to render available the very wealth that they tread under foot every day. We are compelled then to look to Northern or European capitalists to develop our resources, and coin out of our dormant opulence, riches for themselves and children. We tell them here is a State richer than Pennsylvania and Great Britain combined. Here the soil is cheap. Here is everything that the capitalist can desire in the way of investment. We are unable to take these things in hand ourselves, but desire to tell others of the wealth that awaits them here.

☞The New York Tribune says: If there has been a doubt about the vote of Ohio in October, it has sprung solely from the slight remaining uncertainty as to the disposition of the large German element in the south-western part of the State. We take it that the ringing declaration of Mr. Frederick Hassaurek, formerly United States Minister to Ecuador, the ablest German author in Cincinnati, and second only (if to any) to one other in the United States, in favor of the Cincinnati ticket, is likely to conclude that question. Mr. Hassaurek is, likewise, the author of one of the most widely circulated German papers in the United States. His open declaration in favor of Greeley and Brown cannot fail to secure the triumph of the Liberal ticket in the October election in Cincinnati and Hamilton county; and our best advised friends insist that this is the triumph of the same ticket throughout the State. Set down Ohio for Greeley and Brown; and this last indication as the conclusive proof that, whatever disaffection may have existed among the Germans of the West, it is wholly wiped out in their resolve now to assure by their cordial support the triumph of the party they see so largely concerned in organizing.

More Reform.

Mr. A. A. Lane, head postal clerk on the Boston and Albany route, and in every respect a faithful and efficient officer, has been removed because of his adhesion to Liberal Republican principles, and a tool of the administration appointed in his stead.

John R. Brooks, a prominent colored citizen of Covington, and for an employe in the office of commissioner of public buildings, recently made a speech at a meeting in that city, in which he denounced the incompetency, and corruption of the district government. A few days after Mr. Brooks received a note from Gen. Babcock, informing him that his services were no longer required.

Hannah for Grant, Curtis, and civil-service reform! Wont the Journal of Civilization give us a pretty picture, showing Lucretia Brooks dropping their official heads under the decapitating axe of "the best government in the world?" Carelessly enquires the Missouri Republican.

☞Louisville is most assurecly alive to the importance of making good use of the South and North Railroad, which has just been completed. From the Courier-Journal of the 20th, we learn that Mr. Albert Fink, the Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has proposed to furnish a plan for the free transportation of the Mayor, Council, officers, and prominent citizens of Montgomery to Louisville, and offers the same favor to the authorities and citizens of Louisville, to enable that they may visit the city of Montgomery in return.

A communication from Mr. Fink, addressed to him per favor the Mayor of Louisville, making this offer of the service of the road, was presented to the City Council, with an accompanying message from the Mayor alluding on the subject, together with a resolution accepting the proposal, and making provision for the entertainment of the expected guests.

The resolution evidently fully appreciated the spirit of the communication and the message of the Mayor, which recommended the acceptance of the opportunity for, without discussion or comment, they adopted, with a unanimous voice, the resolution accepting the accommodations tendered, and providing for the entertainment of the expected visitors from Montgomery at the expense of the city.

The Courier-Journal says: Nothing could be more opportune than the courteous proposal, and nothing could evidence more to the business people of this city especially in view of the fact that the proposed excursion will be made during the exhilarance of the exposition.

Should the authorities of Louisville visit Montgomery, as seems probable, we hope our Board of Trade and City Authorities will extend to them an invitation to visit our city, as much good would doubtless accrue from such a visit.

☞San Francisco jewelers must be the most unconscionable rogues in the world. The highest bid they could be induced to make for a piece of diamond as big as a good sized piece of chalk, found by a small boy in Santa Cruz county, was $10,000; and this bid seems to be regarded by two-thirds of the American press as incontrovertible proof that the said diamond is worth at least $5,000,000.

Railroad Connections Adverse to Mobile.

Louisville and Cincinnati — Bowling Green—the Green River Country—the Blanton Duncan Side Show—The Courier-Journal and the Canvass—Prospects in Kentucky—Our Nominations—Hon. F. G. Bromberg — Hon. C. C. Langdon — Rotherwood, &c., &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Sept. 17, 1872.

Dear General: In yesterday's (16th) Courier-Journal, I find an article under the editorial head, "Our Southern Connections," which is not void of interest to those interested in the future of Mobile. You have the ship enclosed, two of which I saw with the publication of which an incident which came under my personal observation may serve to impress the warning here foreshadowed.

About two years since, I was sitting in one of the "common" rooms of the Battle House after tea, when the conversation of several gentlemen, two of whom I afterwards learned were prominent citizens, and one of them, a full-looking rail road man, of Cleveland, Ohio, attracted my attention. They were discussing the probable future of places South, and wound up with Mobile, thusly:

Railroad man—"I have little hopes of Mobile."

Companion—"Nor I, but why do you say as much?"

Railroad Man—"Well, you see, Mobile was sprung into existence solely by water line communications, and up to this time these have sustained her trade, but the railroad communications have invariably overborne and cut into the trade they developed, e'en as I see coming place for Alabama's somewhere in the interior —Birmingham for iron—and her *inferiors* in the splendid harbor of Pensacola."

Companion—"That is true, and both Louisville and Cincinnati appreciate the situation, and are looking out for direct and eligible connections with the Gulf, at this point, which shall be under the control of themselves exclusively."

How far facts have demonstrated the correctness of these statements, the action of Cincinnati in securing a charter, at the last session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, for a road to be built through the State, surveys for the location of which are now transpiring in the counties of Warren, Barren and Monroe, and the action of Louisville, in getting possession of the South and North railroad, and in the seen in the Congressional Globe for the other respects feeling her way to the Gulf, is a matter for your Board of Trade, and others interested in the city on the "Mexican Sea," to consider.

BOWLING GREEN.

This is the first town in the Green river country of Kentucky and claims a population of about 5,000. Its business men, who are encouraged here in 1861, and just recognition of patriotic purpose in a political opponent.

I see that Col. C. C. Langdon has been once again called upon to do what he has spent a life time in doing for the people of Alabama—to pursue a role of *empty honors* —working on the hustings for the success of the ticket and the good of his people. We all know the man and knowing him, know, that he will not fail, even in this emergency, but throughout the State his white hairs and beaming, speaking countenance will be seen, and his clarion voice, heard in pearl drops of wisdom, by the people he has known so long and served so well, for the sole and only reward of doing the good that came unto him to be done. In this connection I can but remember and apply the dying words of the great Cardinal Woolsey wrung from him in the bitterness of his soul after his disgrace at the hands of his capricious, royal master, Henry VIII., and uttered on his death bed: "Had I served my God as diligently as I have served my King he would not have left me in my hairs."

But I am growing sentimental and perhaps arousing "reflections" among some of your people, the result of which may not be altogether complacent, and as my letter is sufficiently long, an revoir.

P. D. P.

Oakes Ames' Late Retraction.

Its Falsity Detected and Proved.

From the following special dispatch to the Missouri Republican of the 19th, it seems that Mr. Oakes Ames did sign the paper prepared for him by certain interested parties (an account of which we published yesterday) and that he has in so doing has given utterance to a falsehood, which is detected and dissected by the New York Sun, in the manner which will be seen in the following dispatch which reads thus:

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Sun will in the morning dissect Oakes Ames' tardy and reluctant attempt to whitewash the Credit Mobilier Congressman, who bribed to secure special legislation for the Union Pacific railroad. First, says the Sun, we call attention to the bold and unqualified falsehood with which Ames' statement concluded. Mr. Ames says that the last act of Congress in aid of the Union Pacific road was passed in compliance with the suit of James Fisk, jr., in 1869. This is not so. The last act of Congress in aid of the Union Pacific road was introduced on February 28, 1871, by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, in the Senate, and was there on that day, without debate, through all stages, and without delay. Those who were opposed to it being confined to vote for it, or other than heat all night long on the floor of the House, and compel the calling of an extra session of Congress. This convincing statement will be found in the Congressional Globe for the third session of the Forty-first Congress, from page 1273 to page 1781 and on page 1916. Mr. Ames also presumes to say that he has put in a written reference to this suit in Pennsylvania, denying that the Union Pacific road was concerned in the case, and that all other legal means failing to bring him into court, a bench warrant was then issued against him to compel him to appear in Pennsylvania and be examined on this very subject. Instead of meeting the issue at the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, he has availed of his privilege as a member of Congress, and now he pretends to assert that he has come forward there and given his evidence. Ames says in his report that McComb has no authority for his statutory, and beautifully gravelled walks meandering over the "rising ground," crops of cane, wheat and potatoes were over better than in all this country, and the display of house farm product at the various county expositions which I have attended are simply the best of the kind in full one, but of very inferior quality, indeed it is very poor as the pretty, quaint little shade-trees of the Dixon informed me the other day.

POLITICS.

The "Blanton Duncan" movement "side show," as it is facetiously styled by the press, if it ever had any significance even in the land of its birth, has been successfully laughed out of countenance and existence. Walterson of the Courier-Journal, who, by the way, is just now upholding the "side show" against the *right*, and in so splendid a manner as to challenge the admiration and excite the envy of Greeley and Brown, whether the Courier-Journal is cool, and that is very cool indeed, in the United States. In this, the third district, the Hon. C. W. Milliken, of Franklin, is the regularly nominated for Congress and he is opposed by the Hon. J. S. Gaillihg, a Democrat running independently, and expecting to secure the negro vote. This Mr. Gaillihg, it will be remembered, is the same who was defeated by Col. Milliken two years ago, and who is now in desperation reaching his exhaust in playing the role of "Rebel Raider" along with the Hon. "Roderick Random" Butler of East Tennessee. He was elected as a Democrat, and gave out as his reasons for resigning that he could not get justice from the Radical committees of Congress; while I find here a very prevalent apprehension of "guilt in the premises," say way, he was not again returned, and his attempt now to disorganize and demoralize the organization against Grantism will prove a contemptible failure.

Some days ago, and immediately preceding the assembling of the "Blanton Duncanites," Mr. Gaillihg delivered himself of a series of diatribes against conventions generally, and the Baltimore Convention and that nominating Mr. Blair, particularly. But alas! for human consistency, that very evening the Democratic gentlemen was seen hurrying to the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and soon his name was seen hoisted in the "side show."

The majority for Greeley and Brown in Kentucky is nominally set down at figures ranging from forty to seventy thousand.

REFLECTIONS.

I see but few papers from Alabama, but very recently I fell upon the proceedings of the nominating convention in the First Congressional District, and the very sensible and judicious action of that body in nominating Mr. Bromberg of Mobile itself at once. Mr. Bromberg's Republican record stands almost without a blot, and the endorsement of the man is but a

The Florida Ship Canal.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Mr. Wiswall, of Mobile, has addressed the following letter in our Board of Directors concerning this important project:

Urged by mercantile friends in the city of St. Louis, I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of river and canal lines from the West to the Gulf and Atlantic seaboards, and soliciting your assistance in the development of these routes.

Liverpool is the great central market for American production, and New York ship posed to be the cheapest point for its exportation. Railroads, therefore, radiating from this center through the continent, are fancied to be the natural tracks of commerce, and the prosperity of American cities assumed to depend upon their nearness to these lines.

If this theory is correct, St. Louis must become the second or third instead of the first city of the West, and through the influence of the Erie Canal the mere landmaid of Chicago. Looking at the map, you will perceive that the proposed canal would give you but the comparatively small territory of Missouri, Kansas and Southern Nebraska, the country west of this being subject to drought, and undeveloped. Memphis would absorb the inland commerce of the Southwest, and Chicago of all north of your city. This, I take it, is the logic of the so-called track of commerce, and, if true, affects our interests on the Gulf in the same ratio as your own.

In a word, there is a conflict of interests between the lines of the Lake and North Atlantic cities.

If this is true, can a circuitous line be found which will carry cheaper than a direct line? We of the Gulf ports think this possible; but how is it to be done?

The Board of Trade of the city of Mobile is now urging upon Congress and the Legislature of the State of Alabama, projects which, we believe, will accomplish the desired end, and which we deem important of these is a national enterprise, and I feel quite sure that its success will depend, as it must be, by the co-operation of the whole South. The other is of a more local nature, but just as important to the interests of your city.

It is proposed to construct a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida, and a steamboat canal joining the waters of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and to secure the navigation of these streams. These enterprises have been too much discussed to be new, but what is needed, and now asked, is action. A route for a ship canal twenty feet deep and one hundred feet wide has been surveyed by the government as early as 1842, and its cost was estimated at three and one half to four millions of dollars. The present plan entails greater expense, but is more direct. A depth of twelve feet, one mile from shore, is obtained at mean low tide in the bay at Pensacola, and a few days' dredging will make a strait of sufficient depth to float the largest ocean steamer. The river improvements completed from Paducah to Mobile, and projected from Paducah to Louisville, will give a deep water line to the Gulf via the Tennessee and Alabama, not more distant than twelve hundred and thirty miles.

To accomodate the trade which these great enterprises will create, the city of Mobile is engaged in deepening her harbor. By the first of December she will have a channel of twenty inches of water at mean low tide to the wharves, and the design is to increase this depth to two feet. The wharves are free to commerce; there are no transfers to interfere with these improvements, and, on the contrary, injportation is encouraged by the fact that ships bound from Europe to the Gulf ports touch at Mobile, and that northward lines of mail, having but little to transport charge over freights.

In addition to this, an arrangement will probably be effected at an early day by which through bills of lading will be given from Western ports to European ports via Mobile.

Mr. Price Williams, President of the Middle Board of Trade, informs me that the Government of Great Britain, in Congress, recommended appropriations for the survey and improvement of the harbor, and also alluded to in this letter. This was done upon a memorial from the Legislature of Alabama. What is now needed is Western influence to secure the completion of these great works. Feeling that the city of St. Louis will be equally benefitted with the cities of the Gulf by these improvements, I ask a meeting of the Board of Trade I solicit your consideration of the subject, and if you shall so deem it, that you will petition the Legislature of your State to memorialize Congress in behalf of these enterprises, and to request the Senators and Representatives of Missouri to urge the adoption of the necessary measures at Washington.

The wealth and energy of St. Louis one day, the river is an accomplished fact, and the ship canal needs but deep and easy cut to make the Mississippi valley the "so-called tracks of commerce." Believing that if I present to think that the distinguishing feature of the progressive age is improvement—that sea-ward—but the ever-increasing, in spite of constitutions, "tracks of commerce," and "the inscrutable laws of trade." Every inch of nature herself-art sometimes astonished by exceptions which occasionally disturb the general harmony. The area of Europe is not half ours, when fertility is considered, and yet five large seaports are necessary to satisfy the demands of commerce. What will America need in next twenty years, with only seventeen? It would be as absurd to suppose that if the Gulf of Mexico was precipitated on the center of the continent, that all the water would run to New York, as that all the commerce of our great country would seek that direction. Already we find in the published debates of the National Board of Trade reference to the annoyances, expensive delays, transfers and inconveniences resulting to commerce at New York on account of her overcrowded business. There are a half dozen cities in Europe rival or surpass New York, and in a half century the same thing will be seen in America with the characteristic difference, that like all things American, they will be built on a grander scale.

Mobile looks to the sea, the more wealth, the more cities. There is room for an hundred Palmyras on this continent.

With an apology for the undue length of this letter, I subscribe myself, respectfully your obedient servant,

A. T. WISWALL.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, 16th.]

Our Southern Connections.

The Pensacola and Louisville railroad is now in complete running order, and its business rapidly increasing. We have already called the attention of our people to the importance of the port of Pensacola to the West, and especially to this city, and the indications of a desire on the part of at least one of our neighbors to reap the benefit of this expenditure of Louisville capital. A Pensacola paper writer in the interest of Cincinnati publishes at length a table of distances, in which he demonstrates that, by building a short line of railroad from Chattanooga to the Alabama and Chattanooga, or the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, the distance from Cincinnati to Pensacola would be reduced to less than 700 miles. We have taken a good deal of pains to look carefully at this "connection" with the Bay of Pensacola, and, in our opinion, it is not the future the grand entrepot of the vast business of the West and South with the Gulf ports. Such a road is within one short month of completion to Montgomery, no time will be lost in getting a through line to that place to the Gulf of Mexico.

The total distance from this city via Montgomery to Pensacola is as follows:

From Louisville to Montgomery,.....164 miles
From Montgomery to Pensacola,.....

Total,.....634 miles

which should be run in 30 hours, including stops, or even considerably less; so that passengers leaving on the 8:30 A. M. train would reach Pensacola at 2 to 2:30 on the following day.

In respect of this most important consideration, we see no perhaps said enough long ago, but when, as now, it is exciting the attention of at least two of the largest cities of the West—Cincinnati and St. Louis—and is regarded by them as a prize to be eagerly contended for, we are aroused to a stronger sense of its importance than ever before. If the citizens of Louisville desire to be further enlightened on this subject let them, as a first step, call a meeting at the Court House and invite all to be present, and visit it and witness for themselves what they cannot to its full extent realize in any other way.

Although the route is now vaunting in the columns of the Cincinnati press, these will soon be supplied. A citizen of New York contemplates the construction of the grandest structure of the kind in the West or South, and is amply supplied with the capital to do so. A bridge nearly two thousand feet in length at the wharf, a heavy fortification of the Gulf three millions of dollars per annum. It will reduce the distance one hundred miles from New York to about thirteen hundred miles, and other Gulf ports in the same proportion. Is not the project *risk* proper on this line will be from Pernandina to New York, a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles. The river improvements completed from Paducah to Mobile, and projected from Paducah to Louisville, will give a deep water line to the Tennessee and Alabama, not more distant than twelve hundred and thirty miles.

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☞Mr. Wendell Phillips has made another speech, under the charge of General Butler, which he closed in this joyous and lyric strain:

"The reason why I support the Republican party is that, to my utter surprise, to my unutterable surprise, to my indescribable delight, to my relief, I have at last found a party that is willing to execute all the laws that are given them. It is for that reason that I say, 'Long live Ulysses Grant! May he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over 0 years of age who lives south of Mason and Dixon's line has been forever put into the ground.'"

There you have forty-six words, and one in each militia district, would bring out the voice of at least a few hundreds in the expression of a genuine choice of delegates, instead of the good old cannuts system, which at most expresses the genuine choice of Chairman and a few committeemen of a slim meeting.

The second objection is the difficulty of confining the ballot to the members of the party. This is simply fanciful, for the ballot-boxes will always be under the vigilant eyes of interested parties and their friends, and will be watched by their party politics. There is not much danger of such transparent interference from the opposite side as would render it necessary for each voter to enforce his right by force. If there should be, that is the simple remedy.

Third objection—the indecorousness which it offers for the perpetration of frauds when the contest between candidates becomes close and heated. The answer is that the objection would apply with increased force to final elections by ballot when the inducements to fraud would be greater and more direct, and would present an argument in favor of the old English *viva voce* system—a system of intimidation and suppression of public opinion. The ballot box is the true palladium of public rights and free opinion, and the people will demand respect to it whether in primary or in final elections.

The fourth objection—that it gives the opposite party an advantage in enabling them to select our candidates—we set down among the fanciful suggestions, and consider it but an amplification of the second objection already answered.

Among all the objections that we have thus far heard discussed, the plurality rule in nominating conventions most commends itself. This will sufficiently approximate public sentiment in primary elections of delegates, and will obviate the objections on grounds of convenience.—Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

A SERIOUS ROW ON EDISTO ISLAND, S. C.

Upwards of a Dozen Persons Wounded, Some Seriously, and some, it is thought, Fatally.

A serious row occurred on Edisto Island, Friday, at a camp ground, midway between what are called the Seaside and Jacksonboro settlements. The row originates at the former place supporting Mackey for the Sheriffalty, and the latter, which is known from the best data that could be obtained, that there were about three hundred persons, many of whom were armed, assembled to hold a meeting in the interest of Chamberlain, and to denounce colored politician who supports him, and who is a candidate for the Legislature, as one of the "Black Tail." The nomination of a Secretary, made by the Chair, was voted down. It is alleged that the Chair became angry at the decision of the meeting, and declared that if the nomination was not confirmed that no meeting should not be held.

There was a great deal of excited discussion, which finally resulted in a row, the meeting then separated into two factions, one for Mackey and the other for Blown. The fight became general, and lasted some time. There were ten men wounded with sticks, bricks, etc., some seriously, and it is thought some fatally. Hutchinson, the Democratic chairman, was struck in the face with a brick by one of the women present, and his jaw bone broken. His influence among the colored men had to be carried to a doctor, who said he was badly hurt.

The Mackeyites claim that they succeeded in routing the Rowenites, who during the skirmish retreated, but after they simply retreated to a better field to continue the contest, where their ranks were held forth from a cart.

During the fight, which is represented as having been very severe, the ballot boxes were fired, but luckily no one was injured. The ballots were burned to ashes, but blows were laid heavy and thick wherever they could be effectually. When dark set in, Mackey and party left the field, and the people were left in possession of the field, which it offers for the perpetration of frauds when the contest between candidates becomes close and heated; and, *fourth*, the advantage it gives to the party in enabling them to select our own candidates.

The answer to the first objection is First—That a larger body of the people will turn out to vote by ballot for delegates to represent them, and actively voting in his own ward, or militia district, than will turn out to attend primary meetings of the people at a call for a county meeting to appoint delegates.

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The fruit of this system is, there is usually a silm attendance at such meetings, and the voice of public opinion dependent rates into the voice of a few wire-workers. The most intelligent as well as the humblest citizen, of every political party and suit, as a general rule, have a reluctance to go to meetings where a few fluent men monopolize all the speaking and acting, and where each individual member of "the body of the people" would feel a natural embarrassment in expressing dissent to any portion of the proceedings, or to any particular nomination, however distasteful it might be. This is one explanation, probably the true explanation, of the slim attendance at most of these so-called public meetings of a party numbering between two and three thousand voters in Richmond county.

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Objections to Primary Elections.

The Chronicle and Sentinel presents four objections to Primary Elections, but we think that the answers to these objections are formidable, and all of them put together are insufficient to overwhelm the plan of holding a county borough caucus system:

First—The impossibility of getting the body of the people to turn out at such an election as this. The difficulty of getting them to vote by ballot for delegates to represent them, and the impossibility of their doing so. The ballots would be lazily dropped into the box by a few hundreds in the early forenoon, and the contest between candidates becomes close and heated; and, *fourth*, the advantage it gives to the party in enabling them to select our own candidates.

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Third objection—the indecorousness which it offers for the perpetration of frauds when the contest between candidates becomes close and heated. The answer is that the objection would apply with increased force to final elections by ballot when

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mayor's Court—Special Sessions.

MOBILE, September 26th, 1872.—10½ o'clock A. M.—President J. M. Thomson, of the Board of Common Council, presided.

Frank E. Spencer was charged with being *an accessory before the fact, in a case of burglary and arson.*

Admiral Raphael Semmes and James Bond, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and W. D. Turner, Esq., for the defence.

Spencer being very ill, did not appear in court, and the counsel for the State objected to the examination being proceeded with in his absence. Mr. Turner, counsel for the defence, stated that he desired that the case should go on; and rather than have the case postponed he would ask his Honor to go and see the prisoner himself, who would waive an examination, he, the prisoner, being in a narrow, dark cell, very sick, and not permitted to receive the proper attention from his friends.

Mr. Turner also stated that he would probably be driven to the last recourse, the bringing of the prisoner out of his uncomfortable quarters by a writ of *habeas corpus.*

Admiral Semmes begged for a continuance of the case, as the charge against the prisoner was a serious one, that of felony, and his Honor postponed the examination until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Admiral Semmes then said to His Honor that he had three new affidavits to file against Frank E. Spencer and Samuel H. Pairo, which he would produce in open court, in order that the counsel for the accused might be prepared to meet the charges, or to ask for a further postponement of the case. One of the affidavits charged Frank E. Spencer with setting fire to the house of Bernard Roussett, on the corner of Government and Broad streets, there being a human being in the building at the time, which fire every one will recollect resulted in the destruction of nearly a block of buildings.

A second affidavit accused Samuel H. Pairo of firing the Arcade building, on St. Michael street.

A third affidavit accuses Samuel H. Pairo and Frank E. Spencer of setting fire to the store of Payne & Lardner, on Commerce street. The public will recollect that the Insurance Company, after protesting against paying the insurance on the stock of Payne & Lardner, stood a suit, which was decided, in this city, against the former, and that one of the witnesses for the company, in the case, was afterwards arrested on a charge of perjury.

With the understanding that the examination would take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the Court adjourned.

No case has ever created such a degree of interest in Mobile, since the trial of Boynton on the charge of murder, as this one does, owing no doubt to the secrecy maintained by those engaged on the side of the prosecution.

No one knows who the witnesses will be, or what they will attempt to prove. No one knows outside of the secret ring, or our ring, as the Mayor termed it on the morning that he complimented the officers for their valuable services, who may next be implicated in the charges, or included in the other ring alluded to on that same morning. The public may well wait with impatient anxiety for further developments.

MOBILE, September 27th, 1872.—President J. M. Thomson, of the Board of Common Council, presiding.

Frank E. Spencer was called to answer to the charge of *accessory before the fact, in case of burglary and arson.*

The prisoner appeared in court, and was evidently still suffering from serious illness. His counsel, Mr. Turner, inquired if the prosecution intended that all of the three charges against his client should be examined into. That act such was their object he would prefer having the trial delayed until next Monday, as the defendant was too unwell to stand a protracted examination.

Admiral Semmes, one of the prosecuting attorneys, stated that it was their intention to proceed against the prisoner with all of the three charges; and that it remained with the counsel for the defence to say whether he was ready or not. Mr. Turner replied that he was ready on one charge, but that, to the others, they having been preferred only on yesterday, too short a time having elapsed for him to get ready for a defence, he was not willing or prepared to answer.

Admiral Semmes said that he was willing to extend to the prisoner and his counsel, all privileges that the court might allow, and had no objection to a postponement.

His Honor, Mr. Thomson, remarked that as he had before extended the time on trial, for the prosecution, he would willingly do the same for the defence and he named Tuesday next, on next Monday for the time at which the trial would take place. He notified the witnesses on both sides to be present at the time without fail after which the court adjourned.

PERSONAL.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of Captain Frank W. Brady, of Morgan's Cavalry, Confederate service, will confer a favor by addressing Mrs. Washington Hull, 37 Second street, New York. Southern papers, especially Eufaula (Ala.) papers, please copy.

☞ G. M. Parker offers rice and flour for sale. See advertisements.

☞ The "Stonewall" opens October 1st. Read the advertisement.

THE CULTURE OF THE HAIR.—Just as surely as soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce the crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the application of *fertilizer.* Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that LYON'S KATHAIRON is unequaled as a *fertilizer and beautifier of the hair.* Twenty-five years of success is the basis of the unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibres remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume. se22 eod1w&w

HALF ALIVE.—It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as is assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished. se22 eod1w&w

AS A REMEDY for Bronchial Affections and Chronic diseases of the Lungs, nothing ever before discovered equals Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. se22 eod1w&w

A CURE FOR SMALL-POX.—In a recent number of the Lancet, Drs. Alexander and Watson recorded several cases of small-pox and scarlet fever in which the external application of carbolic acid met with marked success. In the case of one patient with small pox whom he saw at the period when papule appeared, he ordered an enema, and then had the patient—a girl of eleven years—sponged all over with carbolic acid soapsuds. On the next day a severe attack of confluent small-pox was threatened, but the child was sponged as she had previously been, and then her whole body was painted with the carbolic acid glycerine of the British Pharmacopœia. Five grains of Dover's powder were then given to allay irritability, and the little girl slept quietly for several hours, when she was sponged again. No vesicles formed, and the patient was convalescent in a few days. Carbolic acid was, in the meantime, plentifully used about the room.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, 1872, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Dennis, Mr. PH. HUGO WOLFE and Miss CATHERINE STEER. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, at 2 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, Mrs. MARTHA HAWTHORNE, wife of Rev. K. Hawthorne. The deceased was inclined to an advanced age (about 73 years), and doubtless welcomed death as a delightful exchange of the sorrows and pains of this world for the endless joys of the kingdom of glory. She had been ill for several weeks, but the immediate cause of her death is supposed to have been an accidental fall which she received on the morning before.

The deceased was the mother of Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Louisville, Ky., Gen. Hawthorne of Texas, and Maj. A. J. Hawthorne of this city. Our most sincere sympathizers are tendered to the bereaved.—Louisville Courier.

In Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. E. L. FRAZER, widow of the late John H. Frazer, and mother of Mrs. W. J. Lodyard and Mrs. W. G. Clark of this county.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Sept. 27, 1872.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The week just closed has been very active in nearly all branches of trade. Our merchants are still in receipt of goods from foreign and domestic ports. The freight trains at the different railways come daily heavily laden with sundry stores, and return with the goods which our friends from the interior, to whom there are quite a number in town, have ordered from the well-stocked stores of our wholesale trade. A good deal of the business was also transacted by letter orders, so it seems the business must also be looked in the interior. The arrivals of cotton are quite liberal, how ever—far from the expectations of our factors. There have been fair transactions in this staple.

The weather this week has been quite comfortable, although rather a little changeable, and we notice our clothiers are beginning to get busy selling fall and winter clothing.

There has been an active and general demand for cotton this week during one or two days the market was nearly bare of all desirable lots offering. Prices were firm. The daily sales and receipts, together with the quotations, will show the state of the market.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—

Gold, Mobile	1½@par
Silver	½@¾
Sterling Exchange, 60 days	109 @ 9
New York Sight	¼@par
New Orleans Sight	par @¼ pr

METEOROLOGICAL.

Mobile, Sept. 27, 1872—5:51 p.m.

Mobile.....bar. 29.95, ther. 88, S.E., cloudy

COTTON—The receipts of the week ran up 4325 bales, viz: From the Alabama river 893 bales; from the Tombigbee 111; from the Warrior—; by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 2251; by the Mobile and Montgomery R'd. 1070 bales; against 1036 bales for the corresponding week last year.

SATURDAY—Fair demand for the better grades, which are firm at quotations. Sales 600 bales; receipts 592 bales. We quote—

Low Middling	—@17¼
Middling	18 @18¼

MONDAY—Market steady. Moderate demand. Sales restricted on account of scarcity of stock. Sales to-day 256 bales—receipts 1036.

Low Middling	—@17¾
Middling	17¾@18

TUESDAY—Demand good, market firm and bare of cotton. Sales 1,000 bales. Receipts 1,051 bales. We quote:

Low Middling	17½@17¾
Middling	17¾@18

WEDNESDAY—Market firm and bare of cotton. Sales 400 bales; receipts 834 bales. We quote—

Good Ordinary	16½@—
Low Middling	17½@17¾
Middling	17¾@18

THURSDAY—Market very firm, more demand than supply; opened at inside quotations and closed at advanced rates. Sales 750 bales. Receipts 734 bales. We quote—

Low Middling	17½@17¾
Middling	18 @18¼

FRIDAY—Market firm; very light supply. Sales 500 bales; and 350 not included yesterday—total 850 bales.

Low Middling	17¾
Middling	18¼

Cotton Statement—Port of Mobile.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1872...bales	980
Received this day	365
Received previously	10,651—11,002
Received from New Orleans	4
Total	11,386
Received to same date last year	5,384
Exported this day	570
Exported previously	6352—6,922
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	5,021

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF—The following is the new freight tariff from Mobile by the New Orleans, Mobile and Atlantic Fast Freight Line, to the different points indicated:

COTTON.

To Liverpool via N.York, 70c ₱ 100 lbs and 4d.	
To Boston, rail and sea	₱ 100 lbs 90c
To New York "	" 80c
To Philadelphia "	" 80c
To Baltimore "	" 90c
To Providence "	" 90c
To Fall River "	" 90c
To Albany, NY "	" $1 00
To Troy "	" 1 00
To Lawrence "	" 1 00
To Lowell "	" 1 00
To Springfield "	" 1 00
To Hampden "	" 1 00
To New York, per M.&O.R.R. via Corinth and Norfolk	" 80c

NAVAL STORES.

To New York.....$1 per 100 lbs.

For business in other markets our readers are referred to telegraphic reports.

Weekly Coffee Statement.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1872		4,577
Arrived this week	4,597	
Arrived previously	4,730	
Total	9,327	13,727
Sales this week	1,797	
Sales since September 1st	5,953—7,750	

Quotations in Gold.

Prime	18 @18¼
Good	17½@17¾
Fair [clear]	16½@17
Ordinary	14½@15½

Market steady at unchanged quotations.

☞ Our country readers will observe the following quotations are the wholesale prices, and that rates for broken packages are somewhat higher. The table of quotations at which broken packages can be filled will be found under another heading.

BALING STUFF—Limited retail demand for bagging. Good demand for Ties. India and Dundee 16@18½c; Kentucky 16@17½c; Domestic Jutes 12@13c, as in quantity; Rope 9@10c; Iron Ties 7 gauge.

BACON and PORK—Market firm and advanced. Shoulders, smoked 9½@10c; dry salt none; Clear Ribbed Sides 12½@13c; dry salt Sides 12@13c; Sugar-cured Hams 19@20c; Mess Pork $15@18.

BUTTER—Market firm, and a good demand for a good article. Goshen 35@37½c; Western 28@30c; Country 20@25c.

CANDLES—Are selling at 19@20c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Butter 15@25c. Eggs 20c. Chickens, young $2 50@3 00; grown $4 50@5 00; Eggs 30c.; Hides 10@13½c; Wool nominal—Bury 19@20c. Washed nominal. Unwashed 25@30c.

CORN—In good demand and a good stock on hand—72@75c.

CHEESE—Very few yet received. Choice factory 15@16c.

FLOUR—Firm and advancing. Superfine $7 00@7 50; N 2 $8 00@8 50; XX $9 00@9 50; XXX $10@10 50; Choice Family $10@11. Fancy $11@12.

LARD—Kegs 12½@13c; half bbls, 13@13½c; tierces 13@13½c. Market firm.

MEAL—In fair demand and market steady. Good 75@80c. Bolted. Market advanced.

MOLASSES—Firm. Common 35@36c; Fair 50c; Prime 60c; Choice 64@65c.

NAVAL STORES—Market active and advancing—production depressing as the cold weather approaches. Stock on hand small and decreasing. Virgin $3 85@3 90; Pale $4 00@$4 01; No. 1, $3 90@3 91; No. 2, $3. Spirits Turpentine in gallon 37@38c; Tar in bbl, $4; Pitch $3@3 50.

OATS—Firm and lively fair demand. We quote 65@70c.

PORK—Market firm; small stock on hand—$20 50 @ 21.

POTATOES—Firm and in good demand; Sweet $3 @ 3 50.

RICE—Louisiana 8@9½c; Carolina 9@9½c; Rangoon 5½@5¾; Alabama 5@6c.

SALT—Liverpool, in Cargo, $1 80@1 90; Fine $1 90@2 25.

SUGAR—Common to Fair 10@11½c; Prime 11½@12c; Yellow Clarified 12½@13c; White Clarified 13@13½c; Crushed and Powdered 13@13½c. Market advanced and firm.

TOBACCO—Large stock and well selected. Common 10@30c; Medium 30@50c; Bright Medium 50@70c; Choice 70@75c; Fancy 75@85c.

WESTERN PRODUCE—Receipts have been quite liberal to-day—Bacon, shoulders 9c; C. R. Sides 12½@12¾; Mess Pork $15 75; Hams—$20; Hay per car-load at depot $28 per ton; Corn, white [yellow] 75c; yellow mixed [Gooch's] Oats 48@50c.

WHISKY—Dealers $2 00 @ $2 10; similar grades and proof $1@1 05.

ALABAMA SECURITIES.

We take the following quotations from the New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle of Sept. 21:

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Alabama 5s	—	—
Alabama 8s	—	—
Alabama 8s, Montgy & Eufaula R.	—	—
Alabama 8s, Ala. and Chat. R.	—	—
Alabama 8s, Ala. and Chat. R. 1869	—	—
Cities.		
Mobile 8s	55	60
Mobile 8s	75	80
Montgomery 8s	75	85
RAILROADS.		
Ala. and Chat. 1st M. 8s, end	70	74
Ala. and Chat. R. 1st M. 7s	51	52
Ala. and Tenn. R. 2d M. 7s	35	42
Montg. and West Point, 1st, 8s	90	—
Montg. and West Point, 1st, end.	90	—
Montg. and West Point, income	60	—
Montg. and Eufaula 1st 8s gold	12	20
Do. endorsed by State of Ala.	75	80
Mobile and Montg. 8s gold, end	80	90
Mobile and Ohio sterling	90	91
Do. do. do. ex. cffs.	87	88
Do. do. 6s interest	87	88
Do. do. 20 Mtg. 8s	77	82
Do. do. income	70	76
Do. do. stock	52	55
Selma, Rome and Dalton, 1st M. 7s	45	50
South and North Ala. R. 1st M. 8s	95	100
West Ala. 8s guar	85	90

Telegraph Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Noon—Consols 92¾; Bonds—five 89¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.—Bonds 80.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rentes 52f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Noon—Cotton opened quiet and steady—Sales 10,000 bales, for the week 74,000; export 15,000, speculation 5,000; stock 750,000, American 430,000; receipts 24,000; American 7,000; actual export 10,000; afloat 190,000; American 75,000.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Afternoon.—Cotton steady—sales 14,000; for export and speculation 4000. Breadstuffs steady.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—5 p. M.—Consols closed unchanged. Bonds 67½@92.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged; sales of Orleans for Sept. 8¾@8 15-16d. Uplands do. 8 7-16d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Noon.—Stocks firmer. Money firm at 7. Gold heavy at 18¾. Exchange—long 9½ short 9. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 440 bales; Uplands 18½c; Orleans 19¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm. Pork quiet at $14.00@14.10. Lard steady; steam 9 5-16@9 1-16c. Turpentine steady at 46½@46c. Rosin quiet at 4 15 for strained. Freights firm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Evening.—Cotton steady; sales 1301 bales; Uplands 18½; Orleans 19¼c. Southern flour unchanged. Wheat 2@3c. Wheat 1@2c better; winter red western $1 62@1 75. Corn—1@2c better; western mixed. Pork firmer at $14 10@15. Lard steady at 9@9¼c. Whisky 90@91c. Rosin quiet at $4 50. Freights steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Cotton—Net receipts 1,051 bales; gross 1,051; sales of the week 74,000 bales, viz: 15,000 to spinners, 59,000 to speculators and exporters; stock 750,000; receipts of the week 24,000; exports for the week 15,000; stock afloat 190,000; weekly net receipts 74,000; gross 75,000; exports to Great Britain 41,000; to France 10,000; to the Continent 24,000; sales of Sea Island 1,000; stock 30,000; receipts of the week 1,000; exports for the week 1,000; stock afloat 5,000; weekly net receipts 1,000; gross 1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,000; to France —; to the Continent —; sales of Texas 1,000; stock 20,000; receipts of the week 1,000; exports for the week 1,000; stock afloat 5,000; weekly net receipts 1,000; gross 1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,000; to France —; to the Continent —. Futures opened steady and closed unchanged with moderate business. Sales—Sept. 18 5-16@18 3-8; October 18 5-16@18 3-8; November 18@18¼; December 18 5-16@18 3-8; January 18 15-16@18 7-8; February 19@19 1-16; March 20@20 1-16; April 20¾@20¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Comparative Cotton Statement—Receipts at all ports for the week 66,626 bales, same time last year 33,593; total for year 103,510; last year 77,656; exports for the week 15,228; last year 8,826; total for the year 50,602; last year 45,506; stock at all U. S. ports 158,862; last year 99,276; at all interior towns 15,038; last year 16,471; at Liverpool 750,000, last year 425,000; American cotton afloat for Great Britain 7000, last year 5,500 bales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 1,301 bales; Uplands 18½c; Orleans 19¼c. Flour steady at $7 85@8 05. Wheat dull; red $1 56@1 65. Corn steady at 44@45c. Oats steady; new 39@40c. Pork firm; sales at $15 75. Lard firm at 9@9¼c. Rice moderately steady at 6½@6 10@6½c. Butter firm at 36@41c. Whiskey 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull and nominal. Receipts lower, 14 bales; shipments 1,000 bales. Flour firm; superfine whiter $5 25@5 75; extra, $6@6 50; double $7@7 50; treble $7 25@8 50; family $8 50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 24@1 25; No. 3 fall $1 20. Corn dull at 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 29c. Whiskey steady at 91c. Pork quiet at $14 37½@14 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 8½@8½; clear sides 12½@12¾; clear 13@13¼c. Lard firm; prime steam 8½c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 18c. Flour steady at $7 40@7 60. Wheat dull; red $1 50@1 55. Corn steady at 41@42c. Oats steady; new 29@30c. Pork firm; sales at $15 75. Lard firm at 8½@9c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c. Whiskey steady at 91c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm with a fair demand but light offerings; middlings 17½@17¾c; stock 18,273; receipts 1626; shipments 2,000; sales 2,000; weekly net receipts 8,000; shipments 9,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¼c; weekly receipts 12,695; shipments 13,824; stock 187,939; receipts 1871, 182,000; shipments 1871, 178,000.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 18c; net receipts 1,836; weekly net receipts 6,127; sales (not stock) 1,836; weekly net receipts 34,248; exports coastwise 2,926; sales 800.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm with good demand; middlings 17½c; net receipts 438; stock 831; weekly net receipts 1,871; sales 300; exports coastwise 175; sales 300.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18½c; net receipts 1,000; stock 3,000.

CITY POINT, Sept. 27.—Cotton; receipts for the week 164 bales.

MACON, Sept. 27.—Cotton—receipts for the week 2,276; shipments 1,921; stock 1,857; 1871, 2,236; 1872, 1858; market firm, middlings 18@c.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet and easier; middlings 18¼c; net receipts none; gross 918; exports—to the Continent none; sales 196; stock 154. Weekly net receipts 8,000; gross 8,922; exports—to the Continent 97; coastwise 182; sales 2300; shipments 1,952 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18½c; net receipts none; sales 250 bales; stock none. Weekly net receipts 14 bales; gross none; exports to Great Britain 91 bales; 1600 coastwise.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18½c; net receipts 68 bales; gross receipts 304.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton less active, but prices are unchanged; good ordinary 16½c; low middlings 17½; middlings 18¼c; good middling 18¾; receipts 12,695 bales; gross 13,824; exports to Great Britain 1978 bales; coastwise 3000; stock 40,838. Weekly net receipts 18,858 bales; gross 20,327; exports—to Great Britain 1978; coastwise 3000; sales 14,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Flour firm; XXX Superfine $6 50@6 75; family $8 50@8 75. Corn firm with a good demand; white 70@72c; yellow 68@70c. Oats dull and lower at 34@36c. Bran $1 05. Hay firm, 47½@50c. Pork firmer and held at 85c. Bacon firmer at 8 ¾@11½@12c. Sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard quiet; tierces 9¼@10c; kegs 12c. Sugar dull at 10¼@10¾c for fully fair 10c. Whiskey 89@91. Coffee quiet at 17@18c. Sterling 21. Sight ¼ discount. Gold 18¾.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Tobacco unchanged. Receipts—small sales on orders at 14@17c on the 2d. Cotton steady; low middlings 17½c; Flour advancing; extra family $5 50@5 75; fancy $6@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 50@1 53 for red; $1 55 on arrival. Oats steady at 36@ 37c on arrival. Provisions very firm. Mess pork $15 75. Bacon sides 12½@12¾c, for packed. Sugar-cured hams 16@16c; packed. Lard 9@ 9¼c. Whiskey quiet at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 18c. Flour steady at $7 40@7 60. Wheat dull; red $1 50@1 55. Corn steady at 41@42c. Oats steady; new 29@30c. Pork firm; sales at $15 75. Lard firm at 8½@9c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c. Whiskey steady at 91c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull and nominal. Receipts lower, 14 bales; shipments 1,000 bales. Flour firm; superfine whiter $5 25@5 75; extra, $6@6 50; double $7@7 50; treble $7 25@8 50; family $8 50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 24@1 25; No. 3 fall $1 20. Corn dull at 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 29c. Whiskey steady at 91c. Pork quiet at $14 37½@14 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 8½@8½; clear sides 12½@12¾; clear 13@13¼c. Lard firm; prime steam 8½c.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, ETC.

Troy Prints	6½@—
Glenlowe Prints	6½@—
Granite Prints	6½@—
Wamsutta Prints	9 @—
Bedford Prints	9 @—
Sprague's Prints	11½@12
Richmond Prints	11½@12
Dunnell Prints	11½@12
Printed Delaines	12 @—
Pacific Delaines	20 @22½
Armures	20 @22½
Poplins	22½@25
Alpacas	20 @25
Kerseys	25 @62½
Jeans	12½@16
Cassimeres	12½@30
Cotton Stripes and Plaids	10 @20
Cotton Osnaburgs	12½@16½
Tickings	10 @25
¼ Brown Shirtings	6½@10
36-inch Brown Shirtings	9 @11½
36-inch Brown Shirtings	10 @13½

IMPORTS AND RECEIPTS OF *LEADING ARTICLES AT MOBILE,* SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Articles.	*This Week*	*Week ending*	*Total*	*Last Year*
Bagging, pieces	147	958	1135	1604
Rope, coils	36	153	167	203
Iron Ties, bundles	2150	1569	6019	22230
Bacon, hhds	137	712	839	1810
Butter, kegs	41	146	187	912
Beef, tubs	14	5	22	99
Beef, sacks	1045	1175	2520	1200
Cotton, bales	4681	4665	10736	7102
Coffee, sacks	4711	4627	9011	5575
Corn (Alabama), sks	—	—	—	—
Corn (Western), sks	909	1969	14749	11164
Cheese, boxes	109	244	439	956
Coal (Ala. bituminous)	—	—	—	—
Coal (Pittsburgh), sks	336	640	956	50
Candles, boxes	96	507	603	277
Flour, bbls	1553	5203	6926	11526
Hay, bales	250	1992	2749	760
Lard, kegs	341	980	1449	3624
Lime (Alabama), bbls	420	980	1820	4684
Iron (Ala.) tons	—	—	—	—
Molasses, bbls	92	450	542	1946
Oats, sacks	850	2570	3746	5462
Potatoes, bbls	849	1576	2225	2435
Pork, bbls	136	962	1098	561
Rice, bbls	102	37	139	623
Salt, sacks	—	97	—	1224
Soap, boxes	361	1	368	2147
Sugar, hhds	44	160	204	1017
Tobacco, boxes	147	1191	1417	4256
Whiskey, bbls	305	571	831	1728

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations are the rates at which current orders for broken packages can be filled:

Apples, per bbl	$2 00 @ 4 00
Bagging—	
Kentucky, per yard	16 @ 18
India, per yard	16 @ 16½
Iron Ties	7 @ 7½
Rope	13@@ 16½
Bacon—	
Sugar Cured Hams, per lb	19@@ 19½
Sides, clear, per lb	— @ —
Clear Ribbed, per lb	12½@@ 13¼
Shoulders, per lb	9@@ 9¾
C. R. Sides, dry salted	none.
Shoulders	9 @ 9
Butter—Goshen, per lb	35 @ 40
Western, per lb	25 @ 30
Bran, per 100 lb	1 35@@ 1 42½
Barley, per bushel	2 00 @ —
Beans, per bushel	4 50 @ 8 00
Candles—per lb	19@@ 20
Cheese, per lb	15 @ 16
Young America, per lb	— @ —
Coffee—Java, per lb	32 @ 33
Rio, per lb	20@@ 23½
Havana, per lb	— @ —
Corn Meal, per bushel	80 @ 85
Corn—White, per bushel	82@@ 85
Yellow, per bushel	70@@ 75
Can Fruits—	
All sorts, per dozen	2 75 @ 3 75
Coal—Peach Orchard, per ton	13 00 @14 00
English Cannel, per ton	19 00 @ —
Pittsburgh, per ton	12 00 @ —
Red Ash, per ton	11 00 @12 00
Alabama, per ton	11 00 @ —
Flour—Double, per barrel	10 50 @11 00
Extras, per barrel	7 50 @ 9 50
Superfine, per barrel	7 00 @ 7 50
Fine, per barrel	6 00 @ 6 50
Fodder, per 100 lbs	25 @ 30
Fish—	
Codfish, per box	— @ 2 25
Herrings, per box	75 @ 90
Fruits—	
Figs, per drum	— @ —
Lemons, per box	4 00 @ 5 00
Oranges, per box	3 00 @ 4 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Peaches, per bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Pears, per bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Plums, per bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Grapes, per basket	1 00 @ 1 50
Pineapples, per dozen	1 00 @ 2 00
Bananas, per bunch	1 00 @ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per 100	6 00 @ 8 00
Dates, per box	10 @ 12½
Prunes, per box	10 @ 12½
Raisins, per box	2 50 @ 3 00
Grain—	
Corn, per bushel	70 @ 75
Oats, per bushel	45 @ 50
Pork—Mess, per barrel	16 25 @ 16 50
Potatoes—Irish, per bbl	3 50 @ 4 25
Pickles, per bbl, gls	4 25 @ 5 00
Do. per quarts	3 50 @ 4 00
Do. per pints	2 50 @ —
Rice—Carolina, per lb	10@@ 11
Louisiana, per lb	9@@ 10
Rangoon—Manilla, per lb	5½@@ 6
Shanilla Lines, per lb	nominal.
St. Louis, per lb	13 @ —
Ruby Tonic, per dozen	7 00 @ 7 50
Salt—Liverpool, per sack	2 15 @ 2 25
Fine, per sack	2 15 @ 2 30
Soda—	
Crushed and Powdered, per lb	14@@ 15
Louisiana, per lb	11 @@ 12
Soap—	
Western, per lb	6 @@ 7
Northern, per lb	7 @@ 10
Southern, per lb	6 @@ 7
Castile, per lb	25 @@ 27
Starch, per lb	7 @@ 8
Sardines, ¼ box, per doz	2 00 @@ 3 25
Schnapps, per doz	8 00 @14 00
Sarsaparilla Bitters, per doz	8 00 @ 8 50
Teas—	
Young Hyson, per lb	1 25 @ 1 50
Imperial, per lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Gunpowder, per lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Hyson, per lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Southong, per lb	1 25 @ 1 75
Japan, per lb	1 00 @ 1 00
Tobacco—	
Extra bright Va., per lb	90 @ 1 10
Bright Va., per lb	75 @@ 80
Good Medium, per lb	65 @@ 70
Medium	57@@ 60
Common sound	45@@ 50
Wheat, per bu	90 @ 00
Whiskey—	
Choice brands, per gal	1 00 @ 8 00
Rye, per gal	1 00 @ 8 00
Bottled, per gal	1 15 @ 1 25
Ordinary, per gal	1 15 @ 1 25
Wood, per cord	4 00 @ 5 00
Yeast Powders, per gross	2 25 @4 2 50

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Mobile Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIII. MOBILE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1872. NUMBER 23.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

JONES M. WITHERS, EDITOR.

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A. C. BEARD.
WM. T. HATCHETT.

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2d—R. B. FABER.
3d—N. S. GRAHAM.
4th—CHARLES PATTON.
5th—CHARLES BATTARY.
6th—P. W. BYRNE.

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FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR:
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APPOINTMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

The following appointments have been made for the purpose of addressing the people of the First Congressional District of Alabama, viz:

In Covington county the Hon. F. G. BROMBERG of Mobile, JNO. S. STEARNS of Conecuh, and JULIUS G. ROBINSON of Geneva, will speak at Rose Hill on Oct. 19th, at Andalusia on the 20th, and at Red Level on the 21st inst. Mr. BROMBERG, and Col. R. H. DAWSON of Selma, will speak as follows:

At EVERGREEN, Conecuh county, Oct. 23.
At POLLARD, Escambia county, Oct. 24.
At MOBILE, Mobile county, Oct. 25.
At GROVE HILL, Clarke county, Oct. 27.
At MONROEVILLE, Monroe county, Oct. 28.
At CAMDEN, Wilcox county, Oct. 29.
At SELMA, Dallas county, Oct. 30.

The Elections on Tuesday.

We have waited until we could inform our readers with certainty of the results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, on Tuesday last, before expressing an opinion. The Radicals have, with greatly reduced majorities, succeeded in all of the States named, save Indiana. The Administration has been able to concentrate its enormous patronage and power in those States with the discipline of a regular army. Never before in the history of this country has such a gigantic scheme of fraud, open, palpable fraud, been concocted and successfully carried out. On the very day of the election the Washington Patriot said:

"That a gigantic scheme of fraud has been concocted to carry Pennsylvania speedily and brilliant, also, is capable of the clearest proof. The registration in Philadelphia alone shows an excess ranging between 25,000 and 40,000. Accounts from the interior states that the same system has been extended, wherever it could be attempted with any degree of impunity. Negroes have been imported openly from this District, Maryland, and West Virginia, by thousands, and 'roughs' from New York on a corresponding scale. The amount of money assessed on office-holders and contributed by the Rings, banks, and great corporations, exceeds all former experience. This corruption fund is appalling to contemplate, and has been spent by Cameron and Morton with a prodigality which testifies the desperation of their case. This is the real source of danger. Without it success would be certain, and could be predicted by a crushing majority."

No paper in this country was in a better position, to be correctly impressed as to the probable result of those elections, and it will readily be seen from the above extract that it was not at all sanguine, yet it closes its editorial with the following words of cheer:

"*With the States which are conceded to Mr. Greeley, he could be elected with the aid of either Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Indiana. There is a reserve vote in his favor, resulting from old political associations, which will not appear to-day. Many Republicans in Ohio who advocate Mr. Greeley, do not support the State ticket in his interest. Several close counties may be lost by this form of defection, which is one of the singular phases of the present contest.*"

Having succeeded in Indiana, it is plain, then, that though somewhat disappointed in the general result, we should not be despondent. We have a mighty *people's* party, which will continue to grow in spite of all opposition and which will contend for the victory with a strength and resolution that no defeat can cause to waver until the last grand charge is made in the most momentous gigantic political battle ever fought on this continent. With Right, Truth and Justice on the side of the people opposed to corruption, fraud and oppression on the side of the Administration, we say to our friends, let your watchwords be Courage, Activity and Fidelity. The people of the whole country, but especially we of the South, have everything to gain by the defeat of General Grant. Every city, town, village and hamlet should therefore, put forth its utmost strength, determined to do its duty at any cost. The enemy cannot concentrate his immense money resources and his mercenary floaters in two States in October. The *people* will therefore have a greater showing in the great battle. Organize then at once, and let us unremittingly and hopefully do *our duty*, and if defeated we will have the satisfaction of knowing that the fault does not lie at our door, but that the Government has become too potent in evil influences to be staid in its progress to absolutism, and that the people have fallen to the then low estate of that historic race of whom it was written "Jereboam, the son of Nebat sinned, and caused Israel to sin, and God gave Israel up."

Don't Give Up the Ship.

The result of the late elections does not seem to have discouraged the true sons of Georgia one particle. The press of the State, with one accord, utter words of encouragement and cheer similar to the following, which we take from the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, which says: "The political storm is raging, and a long and threatening line of breakers appear upon the Northern and Western horizon. The gallant ship of Democracy careens badly, and staggers before the gale. But she is still tight and staunch, and if the rudder is lashed securely, and the crew redouble their efforts, the craft may still weather the tempest and come safely into port.

"*In* 1840 *every State that voted precious to November, save New Jersey, gave Democratic majorities. Georgia was carried by about* 10,000, *and yet she, and nearly all the others voted for Harrison one month afterwards.*

"What has been done can be accomplished again. Surely the American people have more at stake now than ever before; and we doubt not every patriot will gird on his armor anew, and resolve to do or die in defence of his country. The peace and prosperity of millions hang trembling in the balance. Awake, fellow-citizens, awake to the magnitude of the emergency. In one month the legions of Prussia defeated and laid prostrate the vast armies and resources of France. So what can be done in that brief space of time.

"And our struggle is for constitutional and personal liberty, and against despotism and corruption in the high places of the nation. The battle is not yet lost, AROUSE, ye! AROUSE, ye! and prepare, with all your might, for the great and final conflict which will decide your fate. Once more to the breach—'the lanimant, deadly breach.' Don't give up the ship."

☞ There was a curious instance of tampering with a witness and the results thereof in a recent murder case in Kentucky. A man named Roberts was accused of killing one Coates, and was committed for trial without bail on the testimony of a sister of the deceased. After indictment Roberts was released on bail, and immediately commenced to pay his addresses to the dangerous witness, and before the trial came on had married her. He was acquitted for want of evidence. This is a novel and ingenious line of defence, but tampering with witnesses to that extent is against public policy.

The Latest by Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 10.—The Permanent Commission of the Assembly to-day held an important meeting, at which President Thiers was present. Matters were discussed on which there was considerable conflict of opinion.

Gambetta's political tour and speeches in the provinces, and the assaults recently made on the pilgrims who continue to flock to witness the miracle of the Virgin, were regarded by some of the members as likely to lead to trouble.

President Thiers expressed indignation at the outrageous treatment of the pilgrims, which he regarded as an attack on the Catholic religion and national form of worship. He warmly condemned the course of M. Gambetta, who, he said, was trying to divide the nation and render the position of the Government abroad more difficult.

Thiers, who seemed to be inclined to break with the left, still clung to the Republic, and his positive declarations in favor of that form of government were received with laughter by the monarchists of the commission.

The report that Prince Napoleon intended to return to France and possibly resume his residence in Paris, was also considered. President Thiers informed the Commission that he had expressed his disapproval of such a step, and had taken means to prevent the Prince from carrying his intention into effect.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The fire in Sing Sing burned twenty-two buildings. It commenced in Francis Lardin's row on Main street. The loss is a quarter of a million. Incendiary.

The schooner Ben. Borland, eight days from Wilmington, arrived at Vineyard haven, with her crew sick excepting the captain and one.

Twenty States were represented in the Catholic total abstinence union at Columbus, Ohio.

Sanford won the selling race at Jerome Park. Time 2:01.

James Patterson, of New Hampshire was elected president of the Ohio Agricultural Mechanical College.

The election of Hendricks is conceded by thirty five hundred. Hendricks runs ahead of his ticket. Shanks is elected in the Ninth Indiana District, giving the Republicans two net gain. Niblack's majority is 150. Voorhees is defeated by 600. The chances are in favor of two Indiana Republican members at large. The Republicans have 14 majority on a joint ballot.

The soldiers killed 17 Indians on the war path in Arizona, whose stores showed recent issue of rations from the government.

Seward had Tertian ague, with catarrial complication and muscular palsy. Mr. Seward's intellectual faculties were clear and vigorous to the last, save when disturbed by paroxism of fever just after effusion from the lungs. Thinking it would facilitate breathing he was, at his own desire, placed upon a lounge and bolstered up and moved from his adjoining bedroom into his study, where, in the midst of his books and his literary and other papers, and surrounded by relatives and friends and all his devoted dependents, he breathed his last. During the last hours of his life, as nature was giving away, his condition became easy and he spent the time in affectionate leave-takings of his relatives and dependents, and finally sank quietly to his last rest as if going to sleep.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Tribune today, editorially, says it takes pleasure in withdrawing in the fullest and promptest manner its imputations upon Speaker Blaine in reference to his supposed transactions with the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division business, being satisfied that it was his brother who was connected with the affair.

Fanny Fern is dead.

GENERAL NEWS.

RICHM., N. C., Oct. 11.—A terrible explosion shook every building in the city, followed by an alarm of fire. The entire flint office was blown to atoms by powder placed under the building and press. A small job press in the compositing room, which escaped destruction, was examined and a paper of powder found under it with a slow match which had been lighted but had gone out.

It is said that about ten minutes before the explosion a colored boy who lives near the office saw two individuals running off from the spot in the direction of the depot with hats in hand. The Sentinel was a Conservative paper, edited by Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., a prominent politician.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—The Southern excursion party reached here this morning, numbering 423 from Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Rafaula, Tuscumbia, Greenville, West Point, Birmingham and other places in Alabama; Pensacola, Pulaski, Tennessee, and other points along the new Southern route from Louisville to the Gulf. The delegations included a number of distinguished citizens from those places. The party were entertained this evening at various objects of interest about the city. The entertainment closed with a ball this evening.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 11.—The military and constabulary forces have been ordered to Lisburn, Ireland, where anti-Catholic disturbances are threatened.

The Prince Napoleon has received an official notice from the French Government that he will not be permitted to visit France or take up his residence on French soil, as has been reported he intended to do.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The public refuse to take the notes of the Bank of Spain on account of the number of counterfeits in circulation, and the shares of the bank have fallen five per cent. in consequence.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The New York Tribune says of Seward's death: "To-day as the news of his death is telegraphed over the world, it is no exaggeration to say that in every court and cabinet on earth the tidings will come with something of a personal shock to the few who govern the many. In the Republics of Spanish America, the loss of a powerful friend and patron, will be mourned, the statesmen of Europe will recognize the decease of almost the only American whom they have ever regarded as their peer, and in the fartherest East in the uttermost isle of the sea prayers will be offered in strange tongues to alien gods for the repose of the aged chieftain whose white head and broken frame cast such a wonder about his wide journeyings to the hamlets and the palaces of India and Niphon and Cathay."

The Star says: "After the death of Lincoln, it was Seward's faith in human nature, his confidence that other men were, on the whole, as good as he was, which led him to believe in and support the policy of Andrew Johnson for the immediate restoration of the government. For this he sacrificed his position in the Republican party, and at the election of Gen. Grant, without a compliment or a civility, left that department of State which he had administered during eight years with a wisdom, an adroitness, an unfailing courage and an industry hitherto unprecedented in our annals, and which we may look in vain to see again repeated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—*By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:* Whereas, the revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past and publicly to thank the Almighty for his mercies and blessings; and whereas, if any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature subject to their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law who, during the last twelve months, have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed, now, therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that the twenty-eighth day of November next the people meet in their respective places of worship and there make their acknowledgments to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The flags are at half-mast in respect to Seward's death.

The usual Cabinet routine, navy department only unrepresented.

Coin in treasury $80,229,000; currency $4,873,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Thos. Cunningham, the forger of the Mississippi State bonds, was to-day sentenced to five years in the State prison.

JAS. R. Spalding, the founder of the World, is dead.

Seward's funeral will take place on Monday.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Additional official returns received to-day do not materially change the result given last night. Hendricks' majority will be between 700 and 750. The Republicans elect their State ticket, including Congressmen at large, with the exception of the candidate for Governor, and perhaps the candidate for Superintendent of Public Works.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the Hon. S. S. Randall against W. R. Leeds, Jno. L. Hill, Peter A. B. Windmer, Chas. Hollis, and Jas. S. Kerns, for libel, growing out of the report made to the Hartranft club, written by Mr. Randall to Col. McClure, in connection with an allegation of complicity between these gentlemen and Alderman McMullen to issue fraudulent naturalization papers. At the same time a writ was issued against Messrs. Peacock, Featherstone and Wells, proprietors of the Union Bulletin, for the publication of the report mentioned above, and for their editorial articles asserting the truth of the facts alleged therein against Mr. Randall.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The union bricklayers' eight hour strike continues. Peter Palmer yesterday conceded the demands of the workmen on his new hotel, which contractors had refused. About fifty firms of contractors have united in an agreement not to accede to the demands of the strike under any circumstances.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The extensive and new furnace of the Lamatt Lead Co., at Fredericktcn, Mo., was burned yesterday. Loss $250,000. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—A terrible shooting affray occurred here to-day. A young man named Alex. Dillon shot his father, David R. Dillon, three times, inflicting only flesh wounds, and then shot himself.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11.—The new Liberal State ticket has been formally withdrawn.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The Adjutant-General of Ohio to-day took possession of the State arms issued to the colored militia battalion, some of which were used in the riot on Monday night. They were boxed and placed in charge of the police.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Laura A. Fair's mother attempted suicide by poison last night.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 11.—The latest advices from Osceola represent all quiet, but fears are felt of another attack by the negroes on the town.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 11—7:30 P. M.—*Probabilities.*—In the northeast and thence to the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio valley southerly to westerly winds, diminishing pressure and warmer, and partly cloudy weather; on the upper lakes and Michigan, southerly to westerly winds, clearing weather and occasional rain; on the lower lakes, northerly winds, veering to southwesterly, with higher temperature and partly cloudy weather; on Saturday, in New England and the Middle States, cool clear weather and light northerly winds; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with occasionally light coast rains in the latter; frosts are probable on Saturday night on the mountain slopes, the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge. The Mississippi will probably continue falling slightly from St. Louis to New Orleans. Nearly all the trans-Mississippi reports are missing.

The Pittsburgh Foolishness.

General Slocum, the Commander of Sherman's Left Wing, Addresses Gen. Burnside.

"Another Fredricksburg."

GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE:—*Dear General,*—I have read with great interest your address to the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and navy during the late war. As I was one of the soldiers alluded to I trust you will not be displeased if I say a few words in response thereto.

You tell us you and others, as our representatives, met at Pittsburgh and adopted a series of resolutions which we have already seen. You complain that Mr. Greeley has expressed the opinion that you assembled for political purposes, and that you hoped to accomplish these purposes by reviving the animosities and hatreds engendered by the war. You further say that these remarks of Mr. Greeley and his entire lack of courtesy toward the soldiers and sailors serve to confirm you in the opinion that he is quite unfit to be trusted in any position where loyalty to his Government, a just regard to the feelings of others, and an abnegation of self is required. You then proceed to inform us in confession, that it only remains for you to urge us to organize in harmony with regular Republican organizations, and do all in our power to re-elect Gen. Grant.

The first thought that occurred to my mind on reading this address was, "What was there in Gen. Burnside's military career that justifies him in telling the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who served during the late war what they should do in time of peace?" Did anything occur at the first Bull Run, at Roanoke Island, at Fredericksburg, in East Tennesee, or at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, which entitles him to assume command of all of us in time of peace, and order us to the front to fight in behalf of political party?

My second thought was: "Is it creditable to the soldiers of the late war that one of their number should be permitted as their pretended representative to spread broadcast over the land a document charging Horace Greeley with disloyalty?" The truth of the saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword" is coming year by year to be more generally acknowledged. In view of the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and of the fact that he is a candidate for re-election, there are probably some men in the country who doubt its truth. If how Burnsides would disappear. You and I, General, know full well that while we were in the field fighting for the Union, Mr. Greeley was wielding in behalf of the same cause a weapon far more powerful than those used by either of us. We know, too, that long after we had sheathed our swords he kept up the fight, and continued it until every object was accomplished for which we took up arms. Accident Abolitionist had ever prayed. He did not cease the fight until the blacks were enfranchised, and political rights solemnly guaranteed to them by amendments to the Constitution. And yet, General, you have the hardihood of charging this man with disloyalty, and are uttering this foolish charge in your assumed capacity as the representative of all the Union soldiers of the land.

You say he has been guilty of a lack of courtesy towards us. In my judgment, any man who eight years after the close of a bloody civil war will ask soldiers to assemble in convention with a view of controlling their action in political matter, is a demagogue unworthy of courtesy at the hands of Mr. Greeley or any other person. When at the close of the war we laid down our arms, we became citizens, and we have no interests to-day except those we have in common with all other citizens. Why then, should any one ask us, in our character as soldiers, to assemble in political bodies? Why should you extend to us such an invitation, unless it is with the hope that from your former connection with us in the army you may be able to influence our judgments upon matters of public policy in a time of peace? Do you not think, General, that these assemblies of soldiers for the purpose of perfecting our elections have become slightly nauseating to the public? Did it ever occur to you that, as a rule, the officers most active in work of this nature were most unsuccessful in the field?

Permit me in conclusion, to say that I do not believe that in your action at Pittsburgh, or in the sentiments of the address to which I have alluded, you are in any sense of the word a representative of the real soldiers of the army. On the contrary, I feel that very many of them unite with me in the hope that this political campaign, in which you seem to have assumed the position of commander, may prove to you and to the troops of your command another Fredricksburg. Very truly yours,

H. W. SLOCUM.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4, 1872.

COL. THOS. H. HERNDON.—On last Saturday our gallant candidate delivered a stirring and effective speech in our little town. He eloquently portrayed the usurpations of Congress, the tyranny of Grant, the corruption of the Radical party, the cruelties and oppressions which have been practiced upon the Southern people, and dwelt at length upon the enormous debt which has been saddled upon our people. He showed conclusively that the purpose of the Radical party was to break the spirit of the South by heavy taxation and continue themselves in power forever. The speech of Col. Herndon gave general satisfaction and he made a good impression on our people. Owing to the short notice given his audience was small, but was composed of intelligent and thinking men from all portions of the county. He will be with us again on the 18th inst., and we hope our citizens will turn out *en masse* to hear an address from their next Governor. No man can hear him speak without wishing to hear him again, and those who fail to come out will miss a treat.—Col. Herndon has canvassed a great portion of the State with tireless energy and great success, and we believe he will be elected by a rousing majority on the 6th of November.—[Evergreen Observer.

☞ FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—FOUR OUT OF ONE FAMILY PROBABLY KILLED.—By passengers on the Georgia railroad the Atlanta Sun learns that a sad accident occurred in DeKalb county, Ga., on Sunday. Mr. Samuel Corley, his wife and four children, were proceeding to church in a wagon, and when they reached a point in the road, a mile or two from Indian Creek Church, they, the wagon and all, without a moment's warning, were crushed by a falling tree. No one was instantly killed, but as to relate, Mrs. Corley and the eldest child died yesterday (Monday) morning from injuries sustained from the falling tree. Mrs. Corley, at the time of the fatal accident, had an infant in her arms, but both it and Mr. Corley miraculously escaped unhurt.

By later news the Sun learns that two more of the children are liable to die at any time.

Mr. Corley is a conductor on the State road. His wife, Mrs. Corley was highly esteemed, and this sudden affliction will be keenly felt by many friends and acquaintances throughout the country.

☞ The Memphis Appeal says: "The heroic exertions of a bold adventurer, who jumped off a steamer coming up the river, and thereby saved the life of a pretty and favorite poodle dog, is likely to gain him a fortune and a wife. An aged maid of money and sourness, who was a passenger on the City of Helena, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, dropped her dog into the river as the steamer was coming up. The bold and impecunious youth sympathized with the lady, and saved the life of her pup while fishing his own. He became a fast friend of the lady; had his quarters transferred from the deck to the cabin, and has every prospect of becoming a husband and a millionaire in St. Louis within a month. The boat reached here last night."

☞ A cattle show at East Oxford, Me., lately exhibited a choice collection of cornstalk heifers. Among these was a calf without a leg, not the kind suspected of being kept on sale at shops where feminine haberdashery is disposed of, but the genuine bovine article without a leg to stand on, and under which one of the calves which coalesced into one at the hips, forming a sort of animated pair of dividers. There was also a pair of lambs joined at the other end with one head and eight legs and standing upright on the four hind legs, that is to say not the fore, but the hind legs. We hope these country fairs do not encourage the raising of such stock.

☞ It is somewhat curious to observe how regularly the bugs destroy the potato crops, worms ruin the cotton prospects, and Texas fever decimates the ranks of Western cattle, and yet how comparatively undiminished the supply of potatoes, cotton and beef comes out at the proper time. Is it possible that the principal function of these bugs, worms, and diseases is to help keep up prices? We suspect that Texas cattle are often used to bull the beef market.

The Weekly Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18.

☞ The brigade of torch bearers that escorted Mr. Greeley at Cleveland, consisting of 1,000 men, numbered 1,500 when last night reported.

☞ The jury has said to Laura Fair: "Go in peace, fair lady, and sin no more, or you may be hanged."

☞ Twenty thousand Democrats will hail Mr. Greeley at Columbus, Ohio, as he passes through Ohio was such an ovation as no other man ever received in that State.

☞ John Lewis, one of the founders of Mormonism at Dallasburg county, the Wheelbarrow says, has become quite busy for Greeley and Brown and the Liberal State and county tickets."

☞ "Fools were sold in Indianapolis, on Monday last, at two to one that Hendricks would receive 5,000 majority, and afterwards greater odds were offered, but with no takers.

☞ Elephant Norris is the first carpet-bagger to receive a nomination in any Radical convention held in this State; he having received the unabashing for Member of the Board of Education from the Third District from the convention which nominated Pelham for Congress last week.

☞ The agent at Union Springs advertises the freight charge on cotton over the Mobile and Girard railroad from Union Springs to Columbus $1.50 per bale; from Union Springs to New York, through rates, $3 per 100 pounds; to Savannah $90c. per 100.

☞ In gerrymandering Ohio last winter the Republicans let the Fifteenth District stand as it was, with its Republican majority of 716. But Symmes, the Democrat, is in a bad way, after all. His opponent, Hudson, Liberal, will beat him 700 votes. A close, canvass develops the fact that the Liberal strength in the District is not less than 1,800.

☞ Alex. White, Pennington and Colson, three of Spencer's brightest luminaries, spoke to a small crowd of deluded negroes in Hunterville, a short time ago, eliciting but faint applause from their colored dupes. The Democrat says Lewis was *sick and did not attend.* Verily, Cruelism is a dead cock in the pit.

☞ One ward in Richmond, Va., is said to have a colored Republican club numbering 463 members. The Missouri Republican asks: Why don't Fred. Douglass go down there and convince his misguided countrymen that *if Greeley is elected they* will be sold into slavery? A lie which passes current in New York ought to pay a liberal dividend in Virginia.

☞ "Morton's desperation is of the mean and cold-blooded sort," says the Courier-Journal. "Five years ago he was against negro suffrage. Now he is trying to get the negroes to break a law of his own making. His importation scheme is a piece of reckless selfishness, the effect of which will be to degrade the negroes, as a race, and to bring hundreds of them into personal peril."

☞ The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post says: "The monster demonstration to the great Missouri Democrat and statesman, Carl Schurz, last evening, was more than a success; it was a triumph. It was just the reception such a man had a right to expect from a liberty-loving people; and the noble-hearted patriot must have taken courage when he witnessed how the great people themselves love to do honor to a public man who devotes himself to their service."

☞ The New York Herald's Pittsburg correspondence speaks of the Schurz reception in that city, with its 6,500 torchbearers in procession, and its 20,000 auditors around the speakers' stands, as the most enthusiastic and imposing demonstration ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania. It convinced man that "the Radicals have not the faintest chance of victory" in that section of the State; that Buckalew would carry the district, and that there was a good foundation for the confidence of the Democrats as to carrying Allegheny, which was Grant's banner county in 1868.

☞ The Missouri Republican says: The desperate ferocity with which the Grant papers have lately opened on Mr. Grant personally, is one good sign of the times; but a still better one is the colonization of negro voters in the contested States, carried on in such a wholesale way as to forbid concealment. The papers of Kentucky, Maryland and New York city daily announce the departure of large troops of these portable voters, and the proportion of these contraband recruits, shows that the Grant managers are not without glimpses of the great truth that they are a badly beaten party.

☞ At a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of Huntsville last week, Mrs. Betsy A. Lockwood, a lady from Washington, D. C., canvassing for Tilton's Golden Age, the Huntsville Advocate says, made a "most eloquent, effective and telling speech, and was received by the audience with unbounded enthusiasm." Messrs. Lowe, Cabiniss, Spottswood, Barclay and Shelby also made speeches.

☞ The Chicago Inter-Ocean announces as its deliberate conclusion, that every man who supports Greeley is "a rebel"; and that when Greeley says: "We cherish no spirit of revenge toward our fellow-citizens of the South," he thereby declares that he cherishes a spirit of revenge against the loyal citizens of the South—the citizens who were true to the Union, and who fought its battles on the field of rebellion.

Whilst we think the Missouri Republican's remark that the Inter-Ocean people proclaim themselves "rebels" if they vote for Greeley, you may be happy in the assurance that the Inter-Ocean people proclaim themselves "rebels" if they vote for Greeley, you may be happy in the assurance that the Inter-Ocean people proclaim themselves "rebels" if they vote for Grant. Grant is the candidate of the Radical party—the *heart* of the Radical party. This writer thinks the whole world, including a majority of the Southerners, will say that if they vote for Lee and Toombs and Old Jackson had been hung seven years ago, they would be likely to vote for Greeley. Setting his picture in the same frame with that of Buckalew, Jefferson Davis, Governor Sharkey, Governor Brown, Governor Jones, Governor Ross, Governor Sam Sims, both colonels of the Mississippi regiment that fought at Buena Vista, and Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, is a sentiment which we have rarely seen a greater blunder than the thinking or the publishing of such a sentiment as this. Many people have a prejudice against Grant, but we drive off the Southern men in Virginia who are acting with the Conservative party, by using of those terms to their credit be it said—were upon it with any illustrated of their Southern fellow-citizens.

A Cool Thief.

The N. Y. Herald says: As everything pertaining to the personality of Forrester, lately so distressingly accused of taking a part in the vulgar crime of murder, is regarded with interest, perhaps that stubborn's efforts in the literary line may be found worthy of notice. The following was brought to the Herald office by a warden from the Tombs, with Mr. Forrester's compliments, and regrets that he could not deliver it in person:

NEW YORK, September 24.—*Editor New York Herald:* I understand The Weekly pays the editor of the Illinois State Penitentiary $4 in the gutter. Please let him know that I with To see him On Business Of the Utmost Importance. So kind Enough to insert this in To morrow's Herald. Yours With Respect W. FORRESTER.

The elegance of the diction, the brilliant independence of the orthography and the delicacy of the request will all tend to give us a high opinion of the *ethics of our* criminal classes. This cultivated man has evidently been sore distressed lest Warden Edwards could not find him, and hence seeks the Herald to help ease worthy Officer out. It was thoughtful, and adds another to the many beautiful points in his variegated character which has been so little understood.

☞ The President, who left Washington on the 11th of June last, returned on the 27th of September, making an absence of three and one-half months, during which he has drawn in salary $7,300 without any service whatever. The Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Interior, the NAVY, the Attorney General the Postmaster General, the Register of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Patents, and a number of other bureau officers, and numerous clerks, have also been absent, nearly all of them for electioneering purposes.

Col. Thos. H. Herndon.

(From the Greenville Independent.)

Some of our exchanges seem terribly excited because a colored man is acting as an agent, named Rev. S. Peter Richardson, who has asserted that Col. Herndon, our candidate for Governor is a Catholic, and has a tendency to admire the tenets of the Church Universal. We are striving with might and main to refute the assertion as a foul slander. Now this is, in our estimation, a very small business, for one big brother of the Advertiser has taken a hand in it. Col. Herndon's piety on the subject of religion is a matter between himself and his God, with which no bigot nevermind or lay, black or white has anything to do, and whose interference on the subject is simply impertinence; if Col. H. chooses any branch of the Christian Church from Catholicity to Universalism, the two extremes, it is no man's business. As a religionist or a non-religionist, Col. H. is not before the people in the great question is, what are his views on the political questions of the day? Is he true to the best interests of the South? Has he, in the past proved a worthy son of Alabama? And can it without any future fidelity?

We insist scout all questions of religion in State matters; the different churches and their pastors can readily attend to these questions, and they are abundant in their sacred vows to do so. If the Rev. S. P. Richardson has brought up such an issue with the intention of arousing bigoted feeling in the breast of narrow minded people he should be sent "to feed fields and pastures new" to earn his pittance. Every true son of Alabama should be anxious to put down all such attempts, for the man who would make objection to a candidate on account of his religious views is nowise worthy of a place in the ranks of the great Reform party. We know Col. H. to be a gallant, brave, noble, generous and enlightened Alabamian, and in the future as in the past, he will never neglect any duty his native State, or the Sunny South may ask him to perform. In the darkest hour of the State's misfortunes, amid the din and confusion of war's dread charge, in the field and forum, as a public man and a private citizen, he has always proved himself a true Bayard *sans peur et sans reproche.* We must now and hereafter put down all attempts at bigotry, or we put friends who belong to the reform party, be our religious views what they may, Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants, bound by the tie of a common brotherhood, the interests of our State and section, and ever ready to say with Erin's poet:

"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fought by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried?
If he kneels not before the same altar with me?

From the heroic girl of my soul must I fly,
In hope I may find a more orthodox one?
No, perish the hearts and the laws that try
Truth, valor and love by a standard like this."

☞ The latest verbal abomination is "baptinated" for "married," after all it isn't half so good as "hymeneallied." Nor is that so good as "conjugated."

General News.

Horace Greeley delivers an address on agriculture in Berkes county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th inst., and he will attend the State Fair in North Carolina, on the 23d.

Hon. I. D. Campbell, of Ohio, and others addressed an immense Democratic and Liberal meeting at Lancaster, Ohio, on the night of the 15th inst.

The passion of Yankees by Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, if he will only be nice to Lee and Toombs and Old Jackson had been hugely overdone, and would have conceded the justice of their fate."

We have rarely seen a greater blunder than the thinking or the publishing of such a sentiment as this. Many people have a prejudice against Grant, but we drive off the Southern men in Virginia who are acting with the Conservative party, by using of those terms to their credit be it said—were upon it with any illustrated of their Southern fellow-citizens.

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☞ The workmen in clearing away the debris of the burned Opera House, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, found the body of Miss Wilson, of Newburg, who have been missing since the fire. Her remains were found in one of the several wards in the wings of the building which were not burned. Over one hundred or more persons have been placed in the hands of the police at Columbus since 8 o'clock. Cleveland were taken to Newburg for identification.

At a disreputable and notorious house situated on an island in the Ohio river, midway between Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Illinois, on Sunday night, Edwin Bangster, a Kentucky gambler, shot and killed Edwin Bancroft with a knife, causing it is supposed instant death. Bancroft, it appears, struck Bangster in the head with an axe, ending by severing it from the body, inquiring, "Second time you've shot at me, you make no more noise." He fled, but was arrested soon after by the police of Fulton and lodged in jail there. The inmates of the house, including the murdered man, were also arrested, and will be held to appear on trial.

The Nashville Union and American says that a difficulty occurred on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, on Monday night, between two passengers, which resulted in the death of one of them. The difficulty originated in a quarrel between two men, who engaged in friendly conversation, and so far as known, under no excitement. After the conversation had continued for some time, one of those drew a pistol and shot the other, mortally wounding him. The murderer then made his escape, and has not been captured. The murdered man was a resident of Memphis, and was on his way to that city. The murderer is a native of Ireland, and is said to be a desperate character.

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Col. Thos. H. Herndon.

(From the Greenville Independent.)

Some of our exchanges seem terribly excited because a colored man is acting as an agent, named Rev. S. Peter Richardson, who has asserted that Col. Herndon, our candidate for Governor is a Catholic, and has a tendency to admire the tenets of the Church Universal. We are striving with might and main to refute the assertion as a foul slander. Now this is, in our estimation, a very small business, for one big brother of the Advertiser has taken a hand in it. Col. Herndon's piety on the subject of religion is a matter between himself and his God, with which no bigot nevermind or lay, black or white has anything to do, and whose interference on the subject is simply impertinence; if Col. H. chooses any branch of the Christian Church from Catholicity to Universalism, the two extremes, it is no man's business. As a religionist or a non-religionist, Col. H. is not before the people in the great question is, what are his views on the political questions of the day? Is he true to the best interests of the South? Has he, in the past proved a worthy son of Alabama? And can it without any future fidelity?

We insist scout all questions of religion in State matters; the different churches and their pastors can readily attend to these questions, and they are abundant in their sacred vows to do so. If the Rev. S. P. Richardson has brought up such an issue with the intention of arousing bigoted feeling in the breast of narrow minded people he should be sent "to feed fields and pastures new" to earn his pittance. Every true son of Alabama should be anxious to put down all such attempts, for the man who would make objection to a candidate on account of his religious views is nowise worthy of a place in the ranks of the great Reform party. We know Col. H. to be a gallant, brave, noble, generous and enlightened Alabamian, and in the future as in the past, he will never neglect any duty his native State, or the Sunny South may ask him to perform. In the darkest hour of the State's misfortunes, amid the din and confusion of war's dread charge, in the field and forum, as a public man and a private citizen, he has always proved himself a true Bayard *sans peur et sans reproche.* We must now and hereafter put down all attempts at bigotry, or we put friends who belong to the reform party, be our religious views what they may, Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants, bound by the tie of a common brotherhood, the interests of our State and section, and ever ready to say with Erin's poet:

"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fought by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried?
If he kneels not before the same altar with me?

From the heroic girl of my soul must I fly,
In hope I may find a more orthodox one?
No, perish the hearts and the laws that try
Truth, valor and love by a standard like this."

☞ The latest verbal abomination is "baptinated" for "married," after all it isn't half so good as "hymeneallied." Nor is that so good as "conjugated."

Mississippi News.

Col. W. A. Ward, a prominent public citizen and politician of Rankin county, died at his residence, two miles from Enterprise, on the 14th inst.

Yesterday's Meridian Gazette contains the following telegram, which explains the supposed of his interment in that paper to (of F. T. Sykes) will hereafter appear semi-weekly.

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The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that the Rue-fish Ambassador in that city has received a note from Tanelf, Secretary of the Emperor's Privy Council, withdrawing the congratulations which the Emperor had ordered to Thiers, and expressing the dissatisfaction of Rhods at the aggressive attitude of the Radical party of France.

Late advices from Bombay report that the cholera epidemic is disappearing.

A son of Sir Stafford Northcote died yesterday.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The damage to the monastery and palace of Escurial by fire last week is not as heavy as was first supposed. A thorough inspection of the premises shows that the loss will not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Oct. 5.—Advices state that the Indians of Honduras made another raid on the British settlers at Omoa Walk near Corasal, Yucatan. There were about five hundred of the raiders. The British garrison made a gallant defence, killing a few of the enemy and wounding quite a number. Two soldiers were killed and sixteen wounded, and one civilian killed and seventeen wounded. The Indians pillaged to the extent of thirty or forty thousand dollars and retired.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The coach drivers strike for $2 per week advance is successful.

The bar by the Patterson fire yesterday was $400,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The bonds, papers, and over $100,000 worth of patterns were saved.

A Washington dispatch says the filling of the vacancies in the Mexican claims commissions, caused by the death of Dr. Frances Lieber, will probably lead to trouble, our government, it is said, would be unwilling to accept any one related to the Mexican Minister, questions referred would likely be decided in favor of Mexico, and the $32,000,000 claim fail to the Mexican umpire, to the interest of this country, it is considered. Mexico would not recognize him, and declined the request.

A new part of the forenoon had passed it was ascertained that the persons alluded to had

NEVER REACHED OSCEOLA

or if they had, were suppressed by the local postmaster, and consequently the whites in the county were kept in the dark. What strengthens the idea that the postmaster was suppressed, he could not very soon great numbers of armed negroes be sent into town, apparently without any notice.

By 11 o'clock about five hundred noisy, disorderly negroes were

PARADING THE STREETS.

Fitzpatrick notified Colonel Gause that if the latter attempted to speak he would organize a meeting within fifty yards of him and prevent it. Gause ignored the threat, and the meeting was opened by Gause, who was followed by a remarkable negro speech by Fitzpatrick, who was then introduced as the candidate for Congress, and Col. Cooper, candidate for the State Senate from Cherokee county. Fitzpatrick, Col. John H. Caldwell,

The Weekly Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19.

☞ A colored Mississippi policeman, named Weldon, killed another negro for shooting at Greeley and a Republican procession was passed.

☞ The Southern Californian says the picking of the Kern Co. cotton crop will be pressed on the 20th instant. The textile season fully up to the favorable expectations indulged of it.

☞ Good mottoes for the canvass—Reconciliation and pacification; one term for the Presidency; complete amnesty and suffrage; the rights of local governments; no war between the races; as much freedom for the white man as for the black, and equal rights and equal rights.

☞ Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Yountville on the 18th. On the morning of the 19th, says the Napa (California) Reporter, a resident of that place found his tomato vines submerged in water, and springs breaking out all over a piece of ground (about two acres), only a stream that runs behind his house had increased to three times its volume. This is all the more strange as none of the wells in that portion of the county have known any sign of increasing or decreasing their usual supply of water.

☞ A curious case of life insurance is related in a Detroit paper. A poor laboring man in robust health having a policy of $5,000 on his life obtained another of $10,000, although to all appearances he would scarcely be able to keep up the premiums. Both himself and wife appeared suspiciously anxious to obtain the insurance but no good objection could be made to giving it. Six weeks after it was obtained, one day, while his wife was away, the robust man died. Although a rigid examination was made, no evidence of poison or any foul play could be discovered and the woman received $15,000.

THE DIAMOND EXCITEMENT.—From the quotations given in the San Francisco Morning Call, from Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado exchanges, it seems to be pretty well understood that the chances of adventurers into the Indian country making fortunes, by finding diamonds, are very slim indeed. The Las Vegas (N. M.) Mail, speaking of the matter, says:

A close scrutiny of our exchanges from all parts of the country, and the assertions of parties who have been or are now in the so-called diamond country, confirm us in the belief that the present diamond excitement originated in fraud, is prolonged by fraudulent means and for the sole purpose of committing a fraud, by some heartless speculators and their aids or abettors.

More of the Radical Conspiracy.

On yesterday, the Hon. T. W. Price, Judge of Quarter Sessions for Wilcox county, was brought to this city, and today was taken before the United States

having ordered the [illegible], for the enforcement of civil rights. The complaint is said to have been made by the notorious W. L. Squires, and one W. Henderson, a carpet-bagger, who still abuses Wilcox county with his presence and his sly evil deeds. The charge, was that Judge Price, on the date of his election last spring, and at the Clifton bor, used threatening language towards the colored voters. The Judge, it seems, was not present at that precinct, and to-day he was promptly discharged by the United States Commissioner.

How long must our people endure being thus tormented by the pimps and spies, and gallows-birds, who are doing the dirty work of a no less corrupt and evil government!

Only $4,861.09 of the People's Money "Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth."

A damaging statement of facts appears in the Livingston Journal of the 4th instant, relative to W. J. Gilmore, Superintendent of Education of Sumter county, during Cloud's Administration, and now a candidate of the radicals in that county for the State Senate. The facts are these: Mr. Lyon, a teacher in that county, signed two or three receipts in blank, upon Gilmore's representation that it was necessary for him to do so in order to draw the amount due him for teaching. The amount due the township in which Mr. Lyon taught was only $496, yet there was paid to Gilmore the sum of $4,861.09, on Mr. Lyon's receipts for pay for teaching in the township.

The receipts are now on file in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of the $4861.09 Mr. Lyon never received one cent. Gilmore alleged, when asked by Mr. Lyon about his pay, that *he had failed to get it* and that his receipts were burned. Thus it will be seen, adds the Montgomery Times, that $4861.09 more of the people's money has "gone where the woodbine twineth," and yet the people are happy.

Organize for Victory.

The Richmond Dispatch calls on the voters of Virginia to organize themselves in every precinct and county throughout that State. We endorse every word of the article, and specially commend to the attention of the Democratic Executive Committees of Alabama the following extract:

"The time is short and the necessity is great. Let us have one or more Greeley and Brown clubs in every ward or township; let all the voters be enrolled and the names of those who refuse to join the clubs through their vigilance committees see that every one shall have the right of Conservative, Democrat, or Liberal Republican, helped by his ballot, to vote for Horace Greeley and Brown, and to insure the election of a full Conservative delegation in Congress.

Mass meetings and speeches are very well in their way and so are pamphlets sent out by the newspaper press; so are processions, torch-lights, fireworks, flags, and music; but after all the main reliance of a great political party must be upon organization if it would command success. As a general rule, the party that is most intelligently and thoroughly organized wins the election, and even when there is a great popular uprising in behalf of a candidate the victory within our very hand may fall from our grasp because of a lack of organization.

The Radicals thoroughly realize these patent facts, and while the Liberal Republicans and Democrats are wasting fire with enthusiasm and shouting themselves hoarse for Greeley and Brown in July, August and September, the Administration, despondent but still in possession of its vitals, calmly laid down a plan for the campaign and proceeded to carry it into execution. The result is an organization—national, State, county and township—which will make the task of beating Grant much more difficult.

Now, however, the Liberal hosts are being managed with a skill which shows that we are learning from our enemies. Our candidates immeasurably distance theirs in qualifications for the high offices at stake; we can put a good and popular cause against their money; but their organization must be countervailed by the same instrumentality—if possible, improved. This has been done in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and if those States on next Tuesday (to-day) give a verdict for reconciliation and reform it will be due as much to organization as to anything else except the justice of the cause."

Illegal Traffic with Freedmen.—

The citizens of Lowndes county have been holding mass meetings recently for the purpose of devising measures to suppress illegal traffic with freedmen. It is said that unprincipled merchants have been encouraging the negroes to pilfer corn, cotton, and other produce from their employers, which they dispose of during the night to these merchants, for whiskey, tobacco and such articles, or at any price in money that may be offered. To suppress these wrong doings, the Lowndes merchants propose entering into an agreement not to receive or purchase corn or cotton after sundown or before sunrise.

At a late meeting of the citizens of Letohatchee, they resolved to employ a detective at a salary of $100 per month, whose duty it shall be to ferret out all such illegal traffic, and bring to justice all parties engaged in it, and recommend that the other beats of the county do the same.

Attempted Assassination in Savannah.

A Man Waylaid, Shot and Beaten by a Crowd of Radical Negroes.

On Thursday night last Mr. Joseph Julian, one of the special deputies who was sworn in on election day in Savannah to preserve order at the polls, was passing up West Broad street in that city, and when near the Central Railroad depot was suddenly attacked by about twenty negroes, armed with sticks, slungshots and pistols. The negroes dealt him some fearful blows with their weapons in the face and on the head and one of them fired at him several times. The pistol being loaded with small shot and slugs, several of them took effect in Mr. Julian; one slug stroke him in the left eye and another in the leg; his recovery is very doubtful. The causes which led to the attack, as reported in the press of that city, are as follows: Sometime during the day of election, one Josiah Grant, a negro, became riotous and disorderly, and it was necessary for Mr. Julian, as special officer, to arrest him, and he did so. Grant resisted and endeavored to stick the officer with a dirk, and was rapped over the head. It will be remembered that he was subsequently released from confinement, Capt. A. G. MacArthur becoming his bondsman. The only reference to be drawn to the riot from which a vindictive negro, concocted this plan to murder the officer for revenge.

This is another result of the beneficent teachings of Radicalism. Officers of the law, for the performance of their duty, are to be waylaid, beaten, and murdered if possible, by these Radical hounds who seek revenge because punishment has been awarded their misdeeds. It would be well for these assassins to remember that this is a game two can play as very satisfactorily as one, and that it will soon be permitted in any community.

Senator Spencer and the Mails.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the Missouri Republican of the 7th, states that the citizens of certain portions of this State are greatly incensed at the conduct of Senator George E. Spencer in depriving them, through his mysterious influence with the Postoffice Department, of even tolerably decent mail facilities. The complaint, as usual, is not altogether connected with the Hon. Senator, has its basis in financial transactions. It seems that a Mr. Hines, the political and personal friend of Spencer, proposed to carry the mails, both in a certain point not mentioned in the dispatch, to Marshall county, for the sum of $18,000, and of course secured Spencer's co-operation. Judge Lusk, however, who is also a Radical, but not the sort of man to be the tool of Spencer, proposed to carry it the same mails for $10,000, whereupon Hines and Spencer urged Lusk to withdraw his bid, but the latter refused. Hines then tried the usual game of offering Lusk a thousand dollars to withdraw his bid, which was also refused. Seeing that nothing could be done in that quarter Spencer appealed to the Postmaster-General, who it is almost needless to state, awarded the contract to Hines, consequently the county now gets a horse mail once a week, and frequently not that often. Seeing that this state of things was creating great indignation and disaffection, Capt. A. Caphien, a thoroughly trustworthy gentleman, proposed for the benefit of the public to carry the mails in his steamer without compensation, but this proposition was also rejected. The dispatch states that the above are facts which are attested by credible affidavits.

Giving up Alabama.

The Montgomery Advertiser says: The Radicals have taken to abusing Carl Schurz in the most vituperative language, and are trying even to wheedle the Irish element and the Jews, and to induce them to join their processions and clubs of Radical blacks! They have the impudence to imagine that Fishback and Jews have no feeling or sense, and that they are only fit to associate with white and black Radicals. They do not seem to understand that the Irishman and Jew of Montgomery, are among our most intelligent and patriotic people. They also seem to think that a few negroes could be induced to vote against the collection of Radical vagabonds now demanding that Alabama shall be committed once again to their tender mercies. The people having tried them once will never trust them again. Spencer's money and boastings do not seem to impart much confidence to his followers!

☞ Schuyler Colfax claims to be armed with the "spear of truth," and the Louisville Journal accuses him of carrying concealed weapons.

☞ Will Grant journals please allude to the fact that Holcombe, a Democratic stump-speaker of Georgia, was shot on his own doorstep the other night by Grant men?

Georgia and the A. and C. R. R.

The Chattanooga Times of Thursday reports the departure from its city, on the previous day, of a train carrying a U. S. marshal, commissioners, with warrants for the arrest of the Sheriff of Dade county, Ga., and his posse for stopping the mails. They served the warrants and injunction at Trenton, re-took possession of the train stopped there on the 25th ult. and escorted it back to Chattanooga. The Times still insists that Gov. Smith and the people of Dade county will precipitate a conflict with the Federal Government, and says: that the Administration at Washington would like nothing better at this time.

We copy from its account:

The following citizens of Dade county were arrested on the charge of stopping the U. S. Mail: Sheriff J. W. O'Neal, E. T. Rogers, J. D. Wilkinson, E. D. Graham, J. A. Bennett. . upon arrival here that city, are at present trying to Atlanta to wait for trial they were released upon their promise to appear for trial on the charges, when called for.

From conversation with the parties arrested, we are satisfied that a very bitter and determined spirit exists in Dade county. They characterized the party who recently attended the Deputy Marshal as a "mob," and assured us that there were bound to enforce the orders of Gov. Smith, and hold possession of the road. They also informed us that the Sheriff, acting under orders from Gov. Smith, had made half a dozen deputies, who would act one at a time, summoning the force of the county, and would stop every train that attempted to run on the road, unless they were driven off by force.

The creditors down in Dade, who have negotiated liens against the road, seem to believe by arresting the Sheriff and his posse, they will be able to make their own claims secure afterwards.

They declare that the road cannot be run without their claims as well as the State's are paid, and the attorney for the State and creditors, Mr. Graham, we are told, declared that he would tear up the track and burn the bridges before the State should yield possession.

P. S.—The Chattanooga Times of the 3d reports that when the train above alluded to returned to Trenton, on its up trip, "the engineer found the switch turned, and the rails spiked so that the engine could not run off the track if it proceeded. As soon as the train stopped, the Deputy Sheriff of the State, of Dade, with his posse, took possession of it in the name of the State of Georgia, and showed as his authority a telegram instructing him to do so, signed by Gov. Smith, of Georgia.

It names the persons said to be engaged in stopping the train, and says that warrants will be issued for their arrest. It is also reported that an attempt was made to burn one of the bridges of the road in Georgia.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman that Governor Smith, of that State, has issued an official order, which places the road in the full possession of the authorities of Georgia, and that all of the State of Georgia.

Col. Stanton has now full control over the Georgia papers that Governor Smith, of that State, has issued an official order, which places the road in the full possession of the new Receiver and Manager as tenants at will of the State of Georgia. Col. Stanton has now full control over the Georgia papers that Governor Smith, of that State, has issued an official order, which places the road in the full possession of the new Receiver and Manager as tenants at will of the State of Georgia. Col. Stanton has now full control over

Letter from "Rambler."

GAINESVILLE, ALA., Oct. 5, 1872.

Editor Tribune: The gathering of the cotton crop has been pushed forward, since the absence of rain and the rapidity with which the bolls opened. It is very probable, that all the cotton will be housed by the 15th of this month, and it will certainly be housed by the 1st of November, unless there should be an unprecedented spell of bad weather. Having ample time to spare from cotton-picking, farmers have planted their entire crop of wheat as fast as it was picked, and, anticipating that the railroads would be short of transportation, as in past years, they have shipped their cotton to market as the crop. This fact accounts for the excess of receipts this year over the corresponding period of 1871, and this excess of receipts is no indication of a large crop, as it is supposed to be by those who never look below the surface of things. The crop of 1871 will not exceed 3,000,000 bales: indeed, I doubt whether it will reach that point, notwithstanding the high figure blowing as is done about a big crop.

I conversed yesterday with an intelligent planter from Greene county, who was just returning from a visit to Richland Parish, La., and he informed me that the farmers in that Parish estimated the cotton crop as short at least half, of that of 1871. Where is the gain in the cotton crop to come from which is to swell it up over the crop of 1871? The July floods materially shortened the crop of Alabama; indeed, in one can safely say that not less until the crop shall have been gathered, those that time, the worst of the floods have combined to cut off the late crop. Not a pound *per acre* has been gathered since the 25th of August, and the lint of the young bolls is very *short* in staple, and inferior in quality. It will not continue to retrograde until she ceases to depend altogether on free negro labor. It is of the last importance that we invite and attract immigration from the Old Europe and the North, and the first step in this direction, is to sell them large bodies of lands at reasonable prices, so that colonies may settle at one spot. The second step, is the establishment of a line of steamships between Mobile and Bremen for the transportation of European immigrants, and this can also be consummated through a joint stock company or corporation. I should value the lives and property of the Republican immigrants into Alabama as of ten fold more moment than the election of either Grant, Greeley or Gunter.

I think the Legislature should incorporate an immigration society, and authorize it to raise funds by a lottery. It might also pay a bonus of $5 per head for the first 200,000 adult immigrants landed at Mobile by said company, and grow rich by doing so. Let thoughtful men cast their thoughts on our future, and begin to claw off from the lee shore right in our path.

Do you suppose our planters and merchants would contribute funds to send an agent to Europe to start the tide of immigration this way? Such an agent would have to publish books, pamphlets, &c., in the European vernacular, and then to put them in general circulation. This would render a considerable expenditure of money necessary in addition to the salary of the agent. If merchants would give, one-half of one per cent. on their sales; and farmers one-half of one per cent. on their cotton sales, an ample fund would be raised directly. Pray, Tribune, you will work this mine, side by side with

RAMBLER.

Fire in Atlanta, Georgia.

Explosion of a Petro Lamp—Horrible Death of a Three-Year Old Child—Unsuccessful Efforts Made to Rescue it from the Flames—Gallant Conduct of Several Firemen.

[From the Atlanta Herald.]

The city was thrown into a state of consternation and excitement by the cry of fire last night, about 7 o'clock. The bells rang out their alarm. Engines, firemen and citizens filled the streets, running from all directions.

It was soon ascertained that the burning was a two-story frame building on Hunter street next door to the Catholic Parsonage, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Ryan, in the charge of John Ryan, as administrator. The house was occupied by an Italian family, by the name of Martini and a colored family. The fire made rapid headway, and soon one end and portion of the city in that vicinity was illuminated by its bright lurid glare. The scene was grand and magnificent, the flames shooting up the spires in the neighborhood and cast their shadows for miles around—so those who were off at a distance it was supposed that several houses surely must be on fire. The fire was under control in short order. No. 2 first being in the field and to get water. Soon No. 3 arrived, following in close succession the alacrity of No. 2. Unfortunately, No. 1 was not able to be on the ground, from the fact that she is laid up for repairs. However, her men were present with their hose, and did valuable service in the assistance they rendered No. 2 and 3. The other five companies not being reached the scene of action, and manfully discharged their duty. It was a most commendable fact all tried to put out the flames of the first house would be unavailing, and so therefore efforts were made only to keep them under as much as possible and prevent their spreading. The houses on either side caught, but were quickly put out.

A CHILD IN THE FLAMES.

The terrible excitement was made directly after the fire got under way that there was a child in the house. At first the report was disbelieving that it could hardly be believed, and men stood aghast under the impression that it was true. The scene was heart-rending. The little boy that was but a few hours ago a bright, laughing, and beautiful child, was a beautiful indeed, was known to many of our citizens and was in the habit of running the street near James' Blank Block, was now found to be charred mass, with its arms burnt off, one of its legs gone, and otherwise badly disfigured. We cannot dwell upon this subject—it is too distressing to think about

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated by a lamp being turned over and bursted by the unfortunate little fellow who lost his life. The house was completely destroyed, but we think, though we are not positive, that it is insured for something like $1,000. Most of the furniture in the house was destroyed.

RADICAL ISCENDIARISM AT WAHALAK, MISSISSIPPI.—On Saturday last there was

a meeting of the Greeley and Brown club at Wahalak, and Andrew Allen, a colored member, made a speech, advising his colored brethren to join the club. We suppose that this must have greatly exasperated some of the Radicals, for on Sunday afternoon, while Andrew was absent, and the people of the village were gathered in church, a sneaking villain set fire to his house and burned it to the ground.

This is perfectly in keeping with the general character of the Radical party, and hence we have no hesitancy in saying that the suspicions of those whom we have conversed with, as well as our own point upon them. Strong men stood unnerved and unable to act.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF SOME FIREMEN. Mr. Hardeman Jones, who had left their best to save the child if possible. James Toy, the President of the Fire Company, and Mr. Hardeman that lives, rushed up to a window, breaking it in, stepped to the corner of the house and attempted to discover some signs of the missing child, he passed through the room, but was unable to attempt. Soon James Leonard, of No. 2, and one of the most gallant firemen that lives, rushed up to a window breaking it in, stepped in the room, and looking carefully around to discover some signs of the missing child, he passed through the room, but failed in his attempt. Soon James Leonard, of No. 2, and one of the most gallant firemen that lives, rushed

Letter from "Rambler."

GAINESVILLE, ALA., Oct. 5, 1872.

Editor Tribune: The gathering of the cotton crop has been pushed forward,

All Safe.

As we predicted, the irrepressible Aaron Alpoera Bradley has returned to Savannah, safe and sound in wind and limb. He has returned almost too soon, however, to suit his white radical masters, who are now manufacturing a first class Ku-Klux murder, based upon his sudden disappearance. If we were in Bradley's shoes we would have greased our heels and vamoosed No. 10 k-k-k's, instigated by some contemptible white fiend, rather than by the Democrats, for the very reason of the great solicitude concerning his being displayed by the former. The Savannah News has the following complimentary notice of A. A. B's return:

"That diabolical, incarnate gorilla fiend, Aaron Alpoera Bradley, who used his greatest endeavors to coin up his people to cleeks of murder and violence, and then fearful of the results that would follow should they be so foolhardy and delude! as to adopt it, sneaked away to South Carolina, has returned to this city. The whole Bradley is an enemy to the community, has so been denounced by the leaders of the Radical party. His inflammatory harangues and devilish incendiarism should not be forgotten. He will be at issue here again before long. But by this time the colored people should understand him. Jeff Long, the butcher of Macon, after encouraging and pushing his people into danger, deserted them and sought refuge, the entire day, in a public building. Bradley attempts to inflame the passions of his people and then fearing the effects, runs off to another State, and does not return until the people are all over. Negroes are the kind or creatures, colored men, who would incite you to violence."

☞ New York is complaining of exorbitant charges by the gas companies for lighting the street lamps. Over fifty dollars per lamp is now paid, and the city officials think that from thirty-four to forty dollars per lamp is sufficient. The Gazette says: The citizens of Baltimore also would like some information about the cost of lighting the streets of this city under the last contract. Is it forty, or fifty, or sixty dollars that each lamp will cost annually!

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The explosion in the coal mine at Morley yesterday, was far more serious in its results than the first dispatch stated. It is now known that 40 miners were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The price of coal has gain advanced. The mining companies of Belgium are not able to execute the orders they have received to send coal to this country in consequence of the scarcity of miners in that country.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Czarowich stakes at the New Market Autumn meeting were won by Salvator, beating Sylvia, 2d; Enfield, 3d. Six horses ran. The betting at the stand was 17 to 1 against Salvator, 3 to 4 against Sylvia, 17 to 1 against Enfield. W. Warnutt was the jockey of the winner.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Bentinck, member of Parliament, in a letter addressed to his constituents on the settlement of the Alabama question a dishonor to England. Jews have no feeling or sense, and that they are only fit to associate with white and black Radicals. They do not seem to understand that the Irishman and Jews of Montgomery, are among our most intelligent and patriotic people. They also begin to talk of "secret combinations" and of "conspiracies" on the part of the Democrats and Liberals to carry the State. In all this we perceive the infallible signs of desperation! That fishback talk is equivalent to conceding the State to the Democratic and Conservative party. It needs no manner of combination or secret understanding to cause honest men to vote against the collection of Radical vagabonds now demanding that Alabama shall be committed once again to their tender mercies. The people having tried them once will never trust them again. Spencer's money and boastings do not seem to impart much confidence to his followers!

☞ Schuyler Colfax claims to be armed with the "spear of truth," and the Louisville Journal accuses him of carrying concealed weapons.

☞ Will Grant journals please allude to the fact that Holcombe, a Democratic stump-speaker of Georgia, was shot on his own doorstep the other night by Grant men?

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 8.—The fall of a political stand killed two and hurt several.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—On Saturday while Charleston and Cuba Chicago lina were being loaded one of the cases caught open and it was discovered to contain fireworks. The custom house officer thereupon made an examination and found several cases containing fireworks of every description and other manufactures from gun powder. These boxes were invoiced as fancy goods and were accordingly seized.

It is thought that it was in this way the steamer Bienville was set on fire, as the slippers of these goods have been forwarding on Southern vessels for sometime past. The Spanish consul has been notified by both sides are confident. Each claims twenty thousand majority.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Pennenan, late of Woodbridge Episcopal Church, New Jersey, with his wife, was received into the Catholic Church on Sunday at Summit in that State. The Doctor was formerly Unitarian, and came originally from Massachusetts.

Stories of Tweed's flight are again current.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The special dispatches received in this city indicate that the majority for Hartranft is from fifteen to twenty-five thousand.

The results were awaited in this city with great interest. In the evening crowds assembled at the political headquarters and hotels to hear the returns. As reports came in they were received by the adherents of the opposing parties.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was crowded with politicians who received telegrams until a very late hour.

The Tribune says: "We have been cheated out of Pennsylvania, have made great gains in Ohio, but not enough, and are encouraging from Indiana."

NEW YORK, October 9.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says Charles O'Conor, in replying to a letter addressed to him by James Lyons, President of the Louisville Convention, inquiring whether he would give assurance that if elected he would give assistance, and if he said that delivery was a man of transcendent ability, wrote as follows:

New York, Sept. 30.—My Dear Sir: If I have said or written anything differing in the slightest degree from what is contained in my two published communications, one to the Louisville Convention and one to the committee, I possess no power of language which would enable me to express more plainly on any of the subjects there treated of. It may be true, as you say, that people will not vote for any man who will not announce in a public manner that if elected he will do what he is sworn to do. But I cannot make myself regard such announcement as one of the duties of soliciting their support. If the Southern people did not know, before I was named, that I would do my duty as the candidates a man of transcendent ability, they are simply unfit for the responsibility. The declaration of which they complain is attributable to him. The Herald's comment is that Mr. Conkling called his bloody chasm with fratricidal slaughter, and involved the whole country in debt, pauperization is due to the unequalled energy, combined with the ability of the Republican party. Democratic ingenuity, Marion county, gives a Republican majority of 63, a Democratic majority of 13. Republican gain 76. Republican majority of 69, a gain of 25. Lawrence county, gives a Democratic majority of 98, a Republican gain of 11. Lancaster, gives a Democratic majority of 123, a Republican gain of 11. Crawford—Cochranton, gives a Democratic majority of 13, a Republican gain of 11. Vernon township, Hancock county, gives a Democratic majority of 7, a gain of 25. Brown township, Fayette county, gives a Democratic majority of 95, a Republican gain of 14. Jefferson county, gives a Democratic majority of 50, a Republican gain of 7. Washington township, Tippecanoe co., gives a Republican majority of 5, a gain of 15. Morgan county gives a Republican majority of 92, a gain of 15. Clinton county, gives a Democratic majority of 2, a gain of 1. Worth township, Boone county, gives a Democratic majority of 188, a gain of 49. Carpenter township, Jasper county, gives a Republican majority of 108, a gain of 23. Richland township, Monroe county, gives a Republican majority of 187, a gain of 47. Richland township, Warren county, gives a Republican majority of 7. Newcastle township, Tilton county, gives a Democratic majority of 129, a Republican gain of 12. Jackson township, Hamilton county, gives Republican majority of 63, a Democratic gain of 12. Delaware township, Marion county, gives a Republican gain of 6. Grassy township, Marshall county, gives a Democratic majority of 13, a Republican gain of 13. Republican gain of 13. Republican majority of 69, a gain of 25. Lowell township, Porter

The Weekly Tribune.
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12,

Electors.

Would it not be well for the State Executive Committee of the Liberal movement, to take precautions against possible errorious views in reference to the manner of voting for the electoral ticket? Each adult male citizen is entitled to vote for the entire electoral ticket—for the four electors for the State at large, and for the several electors named for the six congressional districts. In other words, each voter is entitled to cast his ballot for the ten electors, that being the total vote of the State in the electoral college. We drop the names of the Alternates from the head of our columns, as continued publication may lead to error, and publish the electoral ticket, for which, as completed, each voter is entitled to cast his ballot on the day of election.

The Macon, Ga., Affray at the Polls.

The article on our first page, taken from the Telegraph and Messenger (Macon, Ga.,) gives a simple, dispassionate, and, we doubt not, truthful account of the affray which occurred in that city on election day. That sad affair seems to be an incident out-cropping of the conspiracy, for the furtherance of which schemes the order of the "National Guard" was instituted. The "National Guard" is evidently the drilled force, the prepared power for evil, which the desperate carpet-bagger thieves and plunderers now rely on for making a diversion which may cause a revulsion in their public sentiment, North and West, which gives promise of justice and peace to the South, if not staid by some devilish scheme of lying deception. Can no remonstrance, no appeal, no warning induce the colored race to pause and consider? What good thing has ever come to them through carpet-bagger rule or advice? Why will they continue to follow the lead of the bad men who have never failed to use them solely for their own profit? In past years, we were not astonished at the blind credulity of the freedmen, but now, after the experience they have had, we do marvel at their suicidal folly. From Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, there come indignant complaints of negroes being run in by the hirelings of the Grant rings, to counter balance the astonishing accession to the Liberal movement, under the grand reform revival which is now rousing up people to the magnitude and vital importance of the work to be done. The white people of the North and West will not long permit the negro vote to be used as a purchasable and movable power, susceptible of being multiplied at pleasure, and held by a corrupt personal and military ring, as hounds in leash ready for attack, whenever loosed. In the defeat by will of the people, so long as the South had the monopoly of the movable negro vote-casualty, we had no hope of the people of the dominant section being brought to a correct understanding of such political prodigacy, and of their appreciating the necessity of developing a conservative. The New York Tribune in its issue of the 29th September, thus calmly and quietly alludes to the subject:

A MOVABLE VOTE.

Administration managers speak meaningly of the great speech-demonstration on the negro, they expect to make large use of it. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, most upon States in which there is a large negro vote which will not be wanted at home in October, but will be needful in the States named. From Virginia, Democratic, who will vote for Greeley, are Brown in November, writes to the Tribune that this State is entirely safe for Grant, most, in consequence of the barrying north-ward of Democrats who are to vote for Pendleton's ticket. The Grant managers have all the machinery in hand, and Hartwell stops at nothing to save Virginia. The corrupt row. Will use Internal election officers in Pennsylvania to-day, in Ohio. Or not to depend on officials, but the Liberals in the Keystone State constitute the material for a considerable vigilance and police cursor; our correspondent is a trustworthy man, who knows what he speaks. It is the object to carry Pennsylvania by colonized voters from Virginia. We can stand the vote in Virginia, but cannot allow it to be used to overawe Pennsylvania.

All this, of course, will McLean thinks, in their veins, are most interested in keeping clear of all corrupt practices on the purity of free ballot. Towards the Colored men, there should be great forbearance, and much kindly attention and solicitudes but they cannot too soon learn the fact, that the time will come when the people of the East, the North and the West will grow tired of having them the scandal of free ballot, and an organized power, threatening to free government.

A letter from Dr. Basil C. Duke, of Kentucky, dedicated to Gen. Buckner and Brown, having been paraded before the public as the expression of Gen. Basil W. Duke, John Morgan's friend and relative, Gen. Duke has thought it necessary to speak for himself in a noble and manly letter in favor of Greeley—one of the noblest and manliest that the campaign has produced.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times says that in counting the number of Liberal Republicans returned to the Liberal Headquarters from eighty-three towns in Connecticut, the aggregate is found to be 3386. This includes only one-half the State, and will make a change of over 6000 in the result. Greeley's majority in the State is counted certain at 8000 to to 10,000.

Our Business Prospects.

The cotton crop is very short, is the cry heard on all sides; and as the sound strikes the ears of the passers-by, each one pulls his trousers up, his vest down, feels that his pockets are all right, and then buttons his coat tight and close, from top to bottom. With men who thus wrap themselves up from the world without, what of the free, bold, energetic, liberal and confident spirit which is ever found coexistent with successful trade and commerce, can be expected? Despondency is most unprofitable even when there seems to be just cause for it; but it is simply suicidal for cultivate it to epidemic prevalence and to chronic continuance. True, the cotton crop has been cut short, but our receipts can be made to exceed those of last year, by from twenty-five to fifty thousand bales. But despondency, and the apathy and croaking which result from it, will not accomplish that, or any other purpose calling for the people of this greatly abused city. If the cotton crop is short, the grain crop is plentiful, and full corn cribs, stuff all, are of much the most importance in determining the character of the business season upon which we are now entering. When the planting interest is freed from the drain for Western corn, there is always more of surplus, from cotton sales, to be expended in the way of legitimate home trade. Then, with money in large evidence, do not however, go to the cities of the dead, but to the cities of the living, to expend it. If we want trade, we must arise from our death-torpor, and make ourselves heard by the "world and the rest of mankind."

Men and communities are often taken at their own estimates of themselves, than at the estimates which parties elsewhere and the outside world put upon them. Merchants and traders must take a lesson from the Doctors whose doubting adopt is in the inverse ratio to the number of their patients. They must "assume a virtue if they have it not." Even the sooner the Secretary ceased purchasing government bonds and put one at a large premium the better, and that the money it is understood that the government intends to enter upon a policy which at some future time, no matter how remote, will lead to resumption of specie payments, the better it will be for everybody. He added, that continuing the course which has been pursued the last four years will never lead us to specie payments, but would leave every merchant at the mercy of the gold gamblers. The Herald says: It is evident, then, that Mr. Stewart does not approve of the financial policy of the administration, and that he has no fear of any injury to business or the country should Mr. Greeley be elected. In this, too, he probably expresses the sentiment of the majority of the business community, notwithstanding their support of the party press and party politicians to the contrary.

The Invasion of the North.

At last the conquest of the North is inaugurated. The black legions are now pouring over the border, into Pennsylvania, into Ohio, into Indiana, symbolizes the subjection of the Puritans to the MANDINGOS, and vindicates the objections which nationalism and intelligence offered to negro suffrage. Elwood Fisher once said that the liberation of the blacks would be calculated by the enslavement of the whites. We do not go to the extreme of that epigram. But it is certain that universal suffrage has placed a terrible weapon in the hands of corruption, and that the corruptionists are using it with characteristic earnestness and vigor. The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The time and again, we have pointed out the danger, and, as surely as we did so, such indifferentialists as Halstead laughed, and such men-of-the-world as Sam Bowles doubted.

In the South we know what revolution is. We know how *easy* it is. We know that almost any charlatan—and *any* necessity—can bring one about. We have "been there," and "we know how it is." Negro suffrage was a revolution; it was accomplished against the popular will by the bayonet. Behold its vindictual in the South, where it was expected to work wonders, it does no harm. It is merely operative in the North, where the poor, hard-working mechanic and laboring man is nullified by an imported black vote.

Indiana is, at the moment, under the shadow of Kentucky. Mr. Horton has only to come over here and secure a sufficient number of negroes to subject one hundred States to the population of its neighbor. He is doing this. If the people of Indiana want to be the slaves of the negroes of Kentucky, they have just to vote the Radical ticket to secure that distinction. John Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana was a failure. But Morton, with his black cavalry, is more successful. He expects to capture both States by his invasion.

Hooplal! The black boys rally over the border. They are the last resort—the reserves—the forlorn hope of the Managers. If they fail, the jig's up!

We shall see.

A. J. W.

One of the reasons assigned by Harpers Weekly and kindred Radical journals for opposing Francis Kernan for Governor of New York is that he is a Catholic. This is no doubt done to make the Radical platform in that State harmonize with the Know-nothing record of Henry Wilson, the Grant candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Views on Mr. Greeley and the Financial Policy of the Administration.

The administration orators and press have been hard at work trying to convince the people that the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency would prove disastrous to the national finances and business of the country, and, at the same time, have praised extravagantly the financial policy of Secretary Boutwell and the Republican party. Believing that the great New York merchant, Mr. A. T. Stewart, was fully competent to judge of this matter, and that if he expressed an opinion he would do so honestly, the N. Y. Herald sent a reporter to ascertain his views. The interview as published in the Herald of the 24, shows that he has no appreciation from the election of Mr. Greeley. When asked if he thought Mr. Greeley's election would be likely to produce uneasiness and difficulty in the financial affairs of the country he answered emphatically, "I do not," and then added, "Why should it lead to difficulty?" Then with regard to the tariff question he did not think Mr. Greeley's election would cause any trouble. "I think," he remarked, "Mr. Greeley leaves that question where it always should be left—with the people, through their members of Congress, uncontrolled by party dictation. I have always contended that the tariff law," to which our country looks for its revenue, should be dictated wholly by rules of equity and justice, and so as to bear equally in their application upon all interests and classes. Take off the party whip, allow the members of Congress to consult the general interests of their respective constituents in framing the tariff laws, and I believe we should find every interest much better served and protected than it now is." Mr. Stewart said he never could see the partisan motive which inspired that desperate expedient, which is in keeping with the imaginary harangues of Grant vaporing in other parts of the State. The disbelief in that spirit which animates Radicalism, is recklessly disclosed in a speech recently made in Glen Cove, Liberty county, Georgia, by a certain Alpheus Bradley, formerly of Grant State Senator, and once a candidate for Congress. Reneeds no comment.

The chairman introduced the Hon. A. Bradley as "the Windsor of Operchee." He dended the right of georgia to assess poll taxes, as there were no common schools in the State. No representative government. He said the Democratic party in Georgia had abridged the exercise of the elective franchise. He did not intend to pay, and as for notes, he would swear to all of them. They should at the election march to the polls 2,000 strong, with hatchets in their hands—not pistols, because the pistols might sing. The police might have their sawed-off shot guns, but their hatchets were better at close quarters. The whites in Savannah were but 11,000, the blacks 14,000, and if they got to fighting on every corner of the streets, the whites would stand another term of Reign of Terror, and the blacks would be subdued by the sword of the whites. We do not go to the extreme of that epigram. But it is certain that universal suffrage has placed a terrible weapon in the hands of corruption, and that the corruptionists are using it with characteristic earnestness and vigor. The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The beds are comfortable and "invite repose," and the table is well furnished and the waiters polite and attentive. The house is newly painted, and the Clara presents a beautiful white appearance as she glides gracefully along on the waters. I have inquired how it happened that the Clara has always such fine holiday officers. From the old Nestor of them all, who came remains in Mobile, he seems to be Captain *Bucrittle*, to the present accomplished, they are a handsome gentleman, and seem "to be well fed." The gentleman at the desk looks like a judge, and his assistant clerk is a young man of polite manners, and appears quiet attentive to his duties. And as to Purser Rome, to say nothing of his beauty, he is certainly a man of real kindness, and rare humor. Thank you, sir, and well, by ratheo to the astonishment of the person receiving him. Sam also told another story of an old fellow that was a mighty hunter, who would some times get lost and come home after every thing was all up, who would console himself by picking his teeth. I do not think Sam, Rome to much behind Abe Lincoln in telling anecdotes.

I wish, Mr. Editor, you would urge the importance of a mail from Mobile to Bradley's Landing to be carried by boats and you will oblige the whole country.

A. J. W.

The New York Golden Age says: It is reported that Mr. Tweed, who claims that his can control 15,000 votes in this city will support Gen. Grant on condition that he shall not be brought to trial. And not a finger has been raised to try him yet. The fact is significant. Tammany Boys for Greeley, but the Ring goes where votes are wanted and will be paid for.

The Southern Vote.

Under this caption the Washington Patriot rightly argues that the election in Georgia, which has just taken place, foreshadows the success of Mr. Greeley in all the Southern States in November, save South Carolina and possibly Mississippi. The reason why these two States may go for the administration is owing to the excess of the negro population. It is reasonable to suppose that the influences which have operated in Georgia will be felt with equal intensity in all the Southern States. They have had the experience of Grantism for three years, and know, therefore, what to expect from its continuance in power. They realize fully the fact that relief to them can only come through a change of administration, and the downfall of a system which has produced nothing but discord and disaster. Commenting on the troubles between the whites and blacks, the Patriot says:

Every effort was made by the desperate partisans of the Administration, to stir up strife between the white and colored people in Georgia, so as to obtain a pretext for military interference, and to raise a false cry on the eve of the Presidential election. That game was perfectly well understood, and it was foiled by a firm determination to bear organized outrages, rather than furnish the administration with the pretext it wanted. Hence there was not the least disturbance except at Macon, where the negroes were marched to the polls in military order, in platoons, and officered, with the deliberate design of taking forcible possession and driving the whites away. That this plan was concerted by hired leaders, is self evident from the facts narrated by telegraph.

Investigation will soon expose the guilty leaders of this riot, and let the country see the partisan motive which inspired that desperate expedient, which is in keeping with the imaginary harangues of Grant vaporing in other parts of the State. The diabolical spirit which animates Radicalism, is recklessly disclosed in a speech recently made in Glen Cove, Liberty county, Georgia, by a certain Alpheus Bradley, formerly of Grant State Senator, and once a candidate for Congress. It needs no comment.

The chairman introduced the Hon. A. Bradley as "the Windsor of Operchee." He denied the right of georgia to assess poll taxes, as there were no common schools in the State. No representative government. He said the Democratic party in Georgia had abridged the exercise of the elective franchise. He did not intend to pay, and as for notes, he would swear to all of them. They should at the election march to the polls 2,000 strong, with hatchets in their hands—not pistols, because the pistols might sing. The police might have their sawed-off shot guns, but their hatchets were better at close quarters. The whites in Savannah were but 11,000, the blacks 14,000, and if they got to fighting on every corner of the streets, the whites would stand another term of Reign of Terror, and the blacks would be subdued by the sword of the whites. We do not go to the extreme of that epigram. But it is certain that universal suffrage has placed a terrible weapon in the hands of corruption, and that the corruptionists are using it with characteristic earnestness and vigor. The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The time and again, we have pointed out the danger, and, as surely as we did so, such indifferentialists as Halstead laughed, and such men-of-the-world as Sam Bowles doubted.

In the South we know what revolution is. We know how *easy* it is. We know that almost any charlatan—and *any* necessity—can bring one about. We have "been there," and "we know how it is." Negro suffrage was a revolution; it was accomplished against the popular will by the bayonet. Behold its vindictual in the South, where it was expected to work wonders, it does no harm. It is merely operative in the North, where the poor, hard-working mechanic and laboring man is nullified by an imported black vote.

Indiana is, at the moment, under the shadow of Kentucky. Mr. Horton has only to come over here and secure a sufficient number of negroes to subject one hundred States to the population of its neighbor. He is doing this. If the people of Indiana want to be the slaves of the negroes of Kentucky, they have just to vote the Radical ticket to secure that distinction. John Morgan's raid into Ohio and Indiana was a failure. But Morton, with his black cavalry, is more successful. He expects to capture both States by his invasion.

Hooplal! The black boys rally over the border. They are the last resort—the reserves—the forlorn hope of the Managers. If they fail, the jig's up!

We shall see.

A. J. W.

General McClellan, on arriving in California, was promptly interviewed by a reporter. The fact that he did not make the trip to California to take the presidency of the Arizona Mining Company—organized to work the alleged diamond fields—has already been telegraphed. How he came to own stock in the enterprise is related by himself:

"Mr. Barlow and I were both asked to set as Directors of the company, and I consented to become such, provided such men as Halpin and Latham were connected with the company. I have never received any notification of my appointment as Director. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Barlow that I took part in the enterprise. I did not know the location of the diamond regions then, nor do I know the location now. When I reach San Francisco I shall inquire into the matter, and if I find the thing is bad, as I would wish it to be, I shall withdraw. I did not think of diamonds," when I left New York for San Francisco."

The Santa Clara Argus says: To those who know how these little speculations are manipulated, and the benefit a good name is to some of them, this statement still leaves the impression of something behind. If General McClellan, after this public declaration of his purpose to investigate the genuineness of the discoveries in Arizona, still remains one of the company after having had time to make such investigation, it will show a confidence in the enterprise that will have some effect upon the outside public. If he withdraws, it is equally fair to presume that all is not right.

A GREETING FROM GREELEY.—At a meeting of the Charleston Typographical Society, held on the evening of the 5th ult., a committee was appointed to transmit to the Hon. Horace Greeley a complimentary and congratulatory resolution upon his nomination and probable election as President of the United States. That committee having performed the duty entrusted to it, received in reply the following autographic letter of the coming printer-President:

NEW YORK, September 3, 1872.—*Gentlemen*,—I thank you for the generous opinion of me embodied in your resolutions of the 5th ultimo, and for the eloquent language in which it is expressed. Trusting that I may be of some service in restoring a better understanding between the people of North and South, and that you may rejoice in the establishment of a perfect union between them, I remain,

HORACE GREELEY.

Messrs. James H. Harrell, W. W. Dawson, James Rouan, committee, Charleston Typographical Society, Charleston, S. C.

The most intolerable of all tyrannies is that exercised in the name of law, says the Stanis Zeitung, which has been in conference regarding the presidential struggle, says, concerning Grant's and Cameron's last speech-performance in Philadelphia: "The liberation of the swindlers Mercer and Yerkes from the Pennsylvania state penitentiary is an act in Philadelphia: "The liberation of the swindlers Mercer and Yerkes from the Pennsylvania state penitentiary is an act in Philadelphia which the firmest purposes of the firmest men could not keep cool in this contest of parties is placed on the scales. It is difficult to bear. The Cameron clique, which has ruled Pennsylvania, which is Pennsylvania. What will our Pennsylvania neighbors do? We should not only be disgusted in politics, but in human

A $20,000 Confidence Game.

The Philadelphia lawyers have a case on hand that puzzles them. The circumstances are rather complicated, but the result is that some woman got $20,000 that did not belong to her and Dr. Haven Brothers, bankers of Philadelphia, were swindled out of that amount.

Some months ago two women, one of whom, a Mrs. Fury, was well known to the bankers—represented themselves at their counter to negotiate the money on $20,000 worth of city stocks. Mrs. Fury came for the purpose of identifying Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker, who had the bonds. The certificates were in the name of Mrs. Charlotte C. Parsons, which was a combination of names that was not discovered by the bank clerk at the time. The money was paid and Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker made her mark in the transfer book. It now appears that Mrs. Parker was a fraud, and the authorities are trying to find out the money has gone.

Mrs. Fury and also a Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker were arrested. Mrs. Fury states that she is the Mrs. Fury who was present and took part in the transaction, but that the Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker arrested is not the Mrs Parker whom she identified at the bank.

Mrs. Fury is a woman of considerable property, a huckster who had had many years experience in the Second Street market. She says she has been imposed upon, and that her husband had died and she had some six years. She said her husband had left her a farm in the neighborhood of Chester, Delaware county, Pa., which had been sold, and she has invested the proceeds in a city loan. She then moved out, and in the course of a few weeks came across Mrs. Fury and Mrs. Fury spoke to her as Mrs. Parker.

Shortly afterwards she called again. She then got something to cut, and short by after called again, and spoke of the city loan, and asked Mrs. Fury what she thought of the investment, and whether she wanted to buy any city loan. Mrs. Fury replied that she had no money to invest; that all she had was invested satisfactorily to herself.

She thought no more of the matter until the 19th day of May last, when, as she was going to the office of Mr. Lamber, attorney at law, to make inquiries in reference to some land in Chester, she met Mrs. Parker in the neighborhood of Third and Market streets. Mrs. Parker said that she was on her way down to see her. Mrs. Fury told her to go down to the house, that somebody would wait on her, but that she herself was in a hurry, and had some business to attend to. Mrs. P. then said she wanted to see her about another matter; that she had a brother in Westchester, N. Y., who owed her a few thousand acres of land, and she was going to advance him some money to make the deeds out and get them signed. Mrs. Fury told her to see Mrs. Parker.

The transfer in books was made in May last. The case was developed a few days ago, by Mrs. James Pawle, nee Charlotte C. Parker of Philadelphia, having returned from England, and discovering that her bonds left in the treasurer's office for transfer, were not to be found.

A Challenge.

ST. LOUIS, September 28, 1872.—*Editor Republican*:—I challenge any woman in the United States to a walking match of six days, for any amount of money from one dollar to one thousand dollars, the match to come off in this city, and I will make a deposit of $100 in any bank in this city, to show that I mean business. I will walk any woman in the United States, and will give her 10 miles start in the first day, and will walk her down in the last day

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

States' Rights.

There is something reassuring in the significant remark of Governor Curtin, in his late speech. After ascribing the war to the doctrine of States' Rights, he added: "Now, I fear, my fellow-citizens, that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. (Applause.) And while we had just reason to complain of the insidious doctrine of States' Rights, we have also a just right to complain that there is too much centralization of government just now, overlooking the just rights of the States."

This, remarks the Richmond Whig, is the sensible and spirited confession of the most eager and conspicuous of the war-Governors of the North. "The pendulum has swung too far in the other direction." The central power is absolute in all power, and has become a despotism, destructive of civil liberty. To arrest this despotism and restore the balance of the Constitution, as originally organized, is now the duty of the hour. This the great war-Governor of Pennsylvania in substance proclaims. So much his may have wrought more mischief than they can ever repair —for they have substituted *force* for *consent* as the basis of government—but he admits the evil, and will strive to mitigate its effects.

With this attestation in the fundamentals, our politics and statesmanship can in the future be little more than temporary expedients for temporary relief, or to avert or mitigate temporary evil. As all our rights of person and property rest mainly on the vigor and efficiency of State institutions, it is gratifying to know that in the future we shall have such powerful coadjutors as Governor Curtin in maintaining, as far as practicable, the vigor of these institutions. Grant, centralized and grasping; is the direct antagonism of States' Rights, which represents civil and individual freedom.

Libels on Dead Confederate Officers.

The Savannah Republican, speaking of an article in the New York Herald, on the above subject, says:

"Does not the New York Herald begin to believe that it is time, to stop libels on the dead Confederate officers, lying or dead? In a late issue of that paper, noticing the death of Dr. DeLeon, and referring to the fact of his having filled the post of Acting Surgeon of the Southern Confederacy, the false and libelous accusation is added: 'and as such chiefly responsible for the cruel treatment of our sick and wounded.'

"We denounce this statement as an utterly unfounded, gratuitous and malicious falsehood—and which can be proven to be such by one hundred Federal and Confederate officers in New York—and by one hundred human hyenas who will not allow their former opponents to rest peaceably in their graves, without pitting a pyramid of slanders over them, desires the association of all right minded men North and South —and that indignation should be visited also on the journals which lend their columns to this infamy."

A Hundred Years, Says Henry Wilson, to Make Rebel Blood Loyal.

Here is the pointed way in which Henry Wilson, the Grant candidate for Vice President, put it in a speech in Cincinnati, the other day:

"I hope the Republican party will continue to lead the government of this country, and control its affairs, for at least a century to come. (Great applause.) *I think it will take at least a hundred years to make every drop of rebel blood in this land loyal blood*; to make every heart that loved slavery loyal to liberty; to make every man that believes in caste believe that God has made us all, and that Christ died for us all, and that we are brothers the wide world over. The mission of the Republican party of the United States is not accomplished."

This puts it bluntly, says the Atlanta Constitution. Wilson thinks it will take one hundred years to make Southern blood fit for participation in the power of the government.

Now if our good folks will contrast this venomous utterance with Greeley's generous, kindly expressions, they will be able to see some of the difference between Greeley and Grant.

Turner vs. Joseph.

The Selma Times, in its issue of the 8th inst., has an editorial on these two able candidates for Congressional honors, in which it says, that the carpet-baggers, *et hoc genus*, never intended that Ben Turner should be re-elected, and therefore have managed to get him put up by a convention not regularly called, their intention being to nominate Reynolds or Henderson at the regular convention in Cahaba. Unexpectedly Ben developed a great deal of strength, too great for them to fight, and they then had to change their tactics and nominate Joseph; after that they divided their clans between Ben and Joseph, in order to convince them that neither can be elected, and now it is their intention to take them both down and put up Reynolds. The information received by the Times is that this will be done shortly. The Times says:

"It is likely that Joseph is a party to the scheme. They have played their little game very nicely, and we hope the last act in the drama will soon take place. But if they think they can gull Ben Turner, and his friends by any such game, they have missed their mark. They may, and will, we think, put Reynolds up, and we hope they will, because we want the colored men to see that these unscrupulous adventurers have no interest in them except to get their votes, and that every honest white Republican, who went into the Republican party because they believed colored men should have every civil and political right, now that this has been conceded by all, naturally fall into the Liberal Republican ranks.

We have another reason for hoping that Reynolds or Henderson, or some carpet-bagger may be put up, and that is, that we will show them that the days of such men are numbered. We believe that Mr. Bromberg, in such an event, would be elected by 10,000 majority. Ben Turner and his friends, when it come to a choice between these tricksters and an honest and faithful Liberal like Mr. Bromberg, with peace and reconciliation, with their white friends, will, in our opinion, go solid for Bromberg and reconciliation." So mote it be."

☞ Shot guns are very nice playthings for little children. It is such fun to blow one at a playfellow. Of course they are never supposed to be loaded, but somehow they have a perverse way of going off whether they are loaded or not. In the town of Council Grove, Kansas, lately, a little urchin of seven years was amusing himself with one of these fascinating toys, when he contrived to shoot and kill a little fellow aged five. As one of the local papers says of the worsted party to this little game, "his fresh young spirit has gone to live with the angels." Very likely, and if any doting mother has cause to send her little ones to the angels, why let her supply them with pistols and shot guns. It is quite the practice now-a-days.

STRAHWAY & SONS' CELEBRATED PIANOS.—*Messrs. Bromberg, Bros.*, No. 108 Dauphin street, are sole agents for these celebrated instruments.

Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.

HAYS IT ALWAYS AT HAND.—Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and for this reason among others, the Mexican Mustang Liniment should find a place in the cupboard of every household. In all the world there is nothing comparable to it as an application for cuts, contusions, burns, spasms, and scalds, and when any other preparation that medical ingenuity can suggest, has failed to afford relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, glandular swellings, muscular contraction, cramps, toothache, &c., the powerful anti-inflammatory, pain-destroying agent immediately assuages the sufferer's agony and eventually accomplishes a radical cure. Probably there is not a cottage in the home-flesh or an amateur horseman in the land who does not know, either from personal observation or reports that the MEXICAN LINIMENT is the supreme remedy for all external diseases and injuries to animals. oct6 ed 1w&w

DEFEND YOUR HEALTH.—The fall of the leaves is not only symbolous human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotting vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person of bilious habit is liable to an very bilious attack. Them, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic, and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhœa and dysentery are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most effectual defence against each and all of these distressing ailments is bodily vigor. To obtain this blessing take HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It does not stimulate to create a fever of vitality, but to preserve and perpetuate it where it already exists.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this comprehensive tonic to reinforce and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life-sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and the nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the assimilative energy and regularity with which the special province of the Bitters to secure, operate in this the best defence of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious, colic, and other violent affections of the bowels, become epidemic as they often do in certain parts of the country, let the fact be known, that a remedy has also been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive and those who use it are almost invariably exempted from the scourge. oct6 ed 1w&w

It rot feel dull, despondent, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "Biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. oct6 ed 1w&w

COMMERCIAL

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Oct. 11, 1872.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We again record with pleasure another week of active business. All branches of trade have participated in this activity, which goes far to prove that Mobile, with an equal chance with other cities, can hold well compete with any market, from which her buyers may buy in their stocks. The receipts of the various staple articles are an indicative scale, and were it not for the large amount of produce which go into the interior, our city would soon be overstocked. Many of our merchants, with their good notes, afford relief in circulation, neuralgia, sore throat, glandular swellings, muscular contraction, cramps, toothache, &c., this powerful anti-inflammatory, pain-destroying agent immediately assuages the sufferer's agony and eventually accomplishes a radical cure. Probably there is not a cottage in the home-flesh or an amateur horseman in the land who does not know, either from personal observation or reports that the MEXICAN LINIMENT is the supreme remedy for all external diseases and injuries to animals. oct6 ed 1w&w

The receipts of Corn have been large as compared with previous weeks, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers.

There has been a good demand throughout the week for our leading staple, but under unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool, together with the large receipts at all ports, the prices paid are lower than at the first part of the week. An inspection of our daily reports of the market will show that there have been 4700 bales sold, against 6650 bales same week last year: while the receipts, as compared with the same period, have been 3235 bales greater.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—

Gold, Mobile	112@113
Silver	105 @106
Sterling Exchange, 60 days sight	9@10
New York Sight	¼dis@par.
New Orleans Sight	¼dis@par.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Mobile, Oct. 11, 1872—8:51 a.m.
Mobile.....bar. 30.10, therm'r 59, N., Clear.

COTTON.—The receipts of the week sum up 9270 bales, viz: From the Alabama river 686 bales; from the Tombigbee 172; from the Warrior 56; by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 5554; by the Mobile and Montgomery RR. 6366 bales; by the NO.&MT RR 1 bale.

SATURDAY—Fair demand with light supply. Market quiet and firm; sales 500 bales; receipts 1355 bales; stock on hand this day 8539 bales.

Good Ordinary	@17¾
Low Middling	@18¾
Middling	@19¼

MONDAY—Good demand. Market closed quiet and firm; some transactions lower. Sales 1000 bales. Receipts 2312 bales.

Good Ordinary	17¾
Low Middling	18¾
Middling	19¼

TUESDAY—Market opened firm and active at outside figures, but closed dull at inside figures and declining. Fair stock on sale. Sales to-day 800 bales—receipts 1328.

Good Ordinary	17¾@17¾
Low Middling	18 @18¼
Middling	19¼@19¾

WEDNESDAY—Fair demand and better stock. Market quiet and firm at quotations. Sales 1000 bales; receipts 666 bales.

Good Ordinary	17¾@17¾
Low Middling	18¼@18¾
Middling	19¾@19¾

THURSDAY—Fair demand: holders submit with reluctance to the reduced prices. Sales 600 bales, receipts 1272 bales.

Good Ordinary	@17¾
Low Middling	17¾@18¼
Middling	19¼@19¾
Good Middling	19¾

FRIDAY—Good demand. Market firm and bare of stock. Sales 1000 bales: receipts 1218 bales.

Low Middling	@17¾
Middling	18¾@18¾
Good Middling	@19¾

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following table will show the number of bales received by the different roads and boats for the week and corresponding week last year.

	1872.	1871.
By the Alabama river	686	980
By the Bigbee river	172	330
By the Warrior river	56	
By the M. and O. railroad	5554	2058
By the M. and M. railroad	1802	3197
By the N.O., M. and T. Railroad	1	
Total	8270	8245

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.—The following is the new freight tariff from Mobile by the Mobile, Alabama and Atlantic Fast Freight Line, to the different points indicated:

To Liverpool, via N. York, 7d ₰ 100 lb and 5d. ₰ Boston, 7d and ss.....9 150 lbs ₰ New York, 7d ₰ Philadelphia, 7d ₰ Providence ₰ Portland ₰ Albany, NY ₰ Troy ₰ Lawrence ₰ Lowell ₰ Springfield ₰ To Hartford ₰ To New York, per M.&O.RR, via Corinth and Jordan.....60c

NAVAL STORES.

To New York per cubic foot.....81 per 100 lbs.

For business in other markets our readers are referred to telegraphic reports.

☞ Our country readers will observe the following quotations are for Mobile prices, and that rates for broken packages are somewhat higher. The table of quotations at which broken packages are filled will be found under another heading.

BACON.—Very few yet received. Choice canvas of hams 22@23c.

FLOUR—Fine, in good demand. Superfine $7.00@7.50; X $8.00@8.75; XX $9.00@9.50; XXX $9.50@10; Choice Family $10@11.

LARD—Kegs 15@15½c; small tubs, 16@16½c; tierces 16@16½c.

MEAL—In fair demand and market steady. Good 1000@1025 pkgs. Rates unchanged.

MOLASSES—Firm. Common 38@39c; Fair 40@42c; Prime to choice 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES—Market active and advancing—production decreasing as the cold weather approaches. Stock on hand small and decreasing. Virgin $5.50@5.75; Pale 44.50@ 45.00; No. 1, $3.50@3.75; No. 2, $3. Spirits Turpentine advancing: Tar $3.00; 44 Pitch $3.50@3.75.

OATS—Firm and likely fair demand. We quote 75@80c ₰ bu.

ONIONS—Market firm; small stock on hand—$2@2.50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Firm and in good demand: $2.25@3.00 ₰ bbl.

RICE—Louisiana 9@9½c. Carolina 9@9½c; Rangoon 8¾@9c. Cahaba 8¾@9c.

SALT—Advanced. Coarse $1.80@1.90; Fine $1.95@2.25.

SUGAR—Common 10c; Fair 11@11½; Prime 11½@12c; Choice 12@12½c; White Clarified 13@13½c; Crushed and Powdered 14@14½c. Market advanced and firm.

TOBACCO—Large stock and well selected.

Common dulling; Medium dulling; Bright Manufacturing; Choice dulling; Fancy dulling.

WESTERN PRODUCE—Round lots from dealers to their handlers: Bacon, Shoulders 8¾ @9c; C.R. Sides 12¾@13½c; Mess Pork $13.50@ 14; Hams —@18c; Hay, per carload at depot $23 @30 ₰ ton; Corn, white 72@73c; yellow and mixed 69@70c; Oats 46@50c.

WHISKEY—Barrels $1.06 @ $1.10; similar grades and packages higher.

Telegraph Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 11—Noon — Consols 93¼; Bonds—Erie 23¾.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Bullion decreased 1,000,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—Noon—Cotton opened quiet and steady; Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, for the week 121,000 bales, exports 23,000, consumption 15,000, stock 627,000, American 85,000; actual export 15,000; afloat 201,000, American 27,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—Afternoon. — Cotton quiet and steady; sales 12,000 bales, including 6000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 11s. 10d. Yellow corn 6l.

LIVERPOOL, October 11—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 11s. 10d. Yellow corn 6l.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—Noon.—Money quiet at 3@4 per cent. Consols for money and account 93¼. Gold steady at 12¾@12¾. Governments quiet and steady. State bonds quiet. Exchange —long 9¾; short 10.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 2251 bales; Uplands 23¾c; Orleans 24¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged. Pork dull at $14 00@14 25. Lard steady, steam 16¾@16¾c. Turpentine steady, 39½c. Rice dull at 8¾@9¾c. Molasses nominal. Freights dull.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Evening.—Cotton—net receipts to-day 92, gross 1035 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Noon.—Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 4,500 bales, as follows: October 23 5-16@23½c; November 23 15-16@24c; December 24 7-16@24½c; January 25@25 1-16c; February 25 9-16@25 11-16c; March 26 1-16@26 15-16c; April 26¾c. Flour firmer; Southern 10@15c higher. Wheat 1@2c higher; No. 2 spring $1.06@1.06½; No. 1 spring $1.08@1.09; winter red western $1.09@1.10; amber $1.10@1.11; white $1.06@1.10. Corn 1@2c higher; new mixed western 61@62c; old 63@64c. Oats quiet and firmer. Rice steady. Pork dull; new mess $14.50@14.75. Lard quiet and steady. Whiskey nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 23½c; net receipts 24 bales; gross 24 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed weak; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm and good demand; sales 1000 bales; net receipts 1000 bales; exports to the continent 1936; coastwise 4357; sales to-day 1000; stock 26,117; weekly net receipts 10,951; exports to Great Britain 2203; to the continent 4357; coastwise 4391; sales 10,000; stock 26,117.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm and good demand; sales 1000 bales; net receipts 1000 bales; exports to the continent 1936; coastwise 4357; sales to-day 1000; stock 26,117; weekly net receipts 10,951; exports to Great Britain 2203; to the continent 4357; coastwise 4391; sales 10,000; stock 26,117.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

MACON, Oct. 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1 bale. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red fall at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 17¾c; receipts 3436; shipments 2000; stock 56,491; net receipts 1871, gross 1872, 2229.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 17¾@18¼c; weekly net receipts 3109; shipments 2400; stock—1871, 4400, 1870, 3136 bales.

SELMA, Oct. 11.—Cotton—Receipts for the week 1301 bales; shipments 1370; stock 2231; 1872, 2214.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Flour dull; treble ₰ $7.50@8; family ₰ 25@10 50. Corn quiet; mixed 62c; yellow and white 65c. Oats 36@ 40 Bran scarce and firmer at $1 15. Hay quiet; prime 22. Pork quiet; mess $13.75. Bacon dull at 8¾@11@12½c. Hams firm; sugar-cured 15@16c. Lard dull; tierces 16@ 16c; keg 17½@18c. Sugar, only retail. Molasses dull; common to prime 40@45c. Rice scarce and firm; Carolina 9@9½c; Louisiana 8¾@9c. Coffee quiet at 18@20c. Sterling 25, sight par. Gold 12⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Cotton easy; good ordinary 18½c; net receipts 1260; sales 1200; stock 29,856; net receipts to-day 1260; exports to-day 157; sales 4155.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¾@18¾c; receipts 1623; shipments 1834; stock 1871, 2975, 1872, 6126.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 23½c; receipts of the week 1285 bales; shipments 1301; stock 1871, 1665, 1872, 1707.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—Tobacco unchanged. Receipts 1000 hhds. Coffee—Low grades 17@18c. Flour active; extra family $7.50. Wheat ready; No. 2 red $1.04@1.06. Corn quiet; sales for mixed white. Oats quiet; 29@30c. on arrival. Provisions very firm. Mess pork $13 75 bid. Bacon strong, shoulders 9c; packed. Bulk meats clear shoulders 9½c. Sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard 9c; prime White Whiskey $1.06.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 24 bales; gross 24 bales. Flour dull at 8c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firmer. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard steady at 15½c. Whiskey active—No. 2 at $1.06@1.07. Freights dull and unchanged.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½c; net receipts 1272 bales; gross 1272 bales

The Weekly Tribune.
MOBILE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19.

John A. Payne Honorably Discharged.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Sitting this morning, President J. M. Thomson, of the Common Council, presiding.

John A. Payne was charged with the theft of a horse, saddle and bridle, the property of C. P. Barlow, Chief of Police, of this city, whereupon it was stated that, from information received, the horse in question was found on the night of January 3d, 1870, stake, the property of Mr. Payne and Michael Belcher, in the city of Mobile, etc.

Col. D. C. Anderson, on behalf of the State, moved for a nolle prosequi, on the ground that the Grand Jury would sit, on next Monday, and would have an opportunity to investigate the case to the fullest extent; and it would not be prudent to antagonize their action, or go into an examination that might do injustice to innocent persons.

He begged to suggest, at the solicitation of the County Solicitor, that the prosecution be withdrawn.

J. Hicks Smith, on the part of the accused, though conceding it a privilege of the Counsel for the State to request a nolle prosequi, opposed it in his Honor that no such course be pursued. He said that matters tending to inflict any prejudicial to, either person had nothing to do with this particular case. That the real act of injustice was to the accused in not proceeding with the examination, and he was quite providing that where a party is arrested he must be immediately brought before a magistrate, who gives a party power to extend or postpone an examination; only where extreme stringency requires it. A nolle prosequi would injure the defendant, because the merits of the case would not be heard, and he would be damaged by the charges against him, in public estimation.

That he had a right to be present in court, with counsel and witnesses, and had a right to be heard now.

He heard now, as in my opinion, the theory of the law requires it to be, the Grand Jury would not be influenced by vague rumors, but would know both sides of the question. The evidence would then be written down and sent before the Grand Jury for their consideration, who would be able to distinguish whether or not a proper case could be made out; and it would relieve the defendant from being compelled to be witnesses, under damaging circumstances. With the court, he said, laid the power of dismissal, and he would appeal to his Honor not to permit the ends of justice to be interfered with by a dismissal.

Colonel D. C. Anderson replied that the withdrawal of the proceedings would not be prejudicial, but on the contrary, of advantage to the defendant, and stated that the Solicitor moved a *nolle prosequi*, with the consent of the court.

W. W. D. Turner rose up to say something, and was interrupted by Judge McKinstry on the other side. The court said he would hear Mr. Turner. He spoke of an evident intention on the part of the counsel for the State to run with the hare. He said that if the examination was proceeded with, the innocence of the accused would be established beyond a doubt, and appealed to his Honor to hear both sides of the question, adding that if the gentlemen on the other side did not see fit to step and hear the case out, and prosecute it, it was at least his Honor's duty to hear the defence.

The acting Mayor said that the State had a right to move a dismissal, and he then released John A. Payne from all bond, and called to his wards of dismissal, that such a course, instead of being detrimental, "tended to his vindication." The sailed the first great arson case, and thus collapsed one of the little bubbles, without standing the test of judicial probing.

John Robinson's Great Show.

We made mention in our Friday edition of the intended visit of John Robinson and his colossal exhibition, and since that time have received a visit from its advance agent, Mr. Samuel H. Joseph, who is now in the city perfecting arrangements for this truly great exhibition. Its advance through the principal cities and towns of the United States has been heralded by the press in most commendable terms, and the notices given of each and every exhibition more than sustain the character of Old John as one of the first and greatest showmen in the country. His constantly improving Company, and steadily increasing list of zoological wonders, are alone evidences of his merit; for merit brings success, and without success no man could from year to year stand the enormous expenses attendant upon such a mammoth show. We give space below to several extracts from our exchanges in regard to this exhibition, not because they are necessary to inspire the people of Mobile with confidence in "Old John," for his numerous visits to Mobile have already accomplished that much, but to give our readers an idea of his success in other places. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"Notwithstanding the attraction elsewhere in the city last night, there was a perfect jam of people at the circus. There was not a foot of standing room under the canvass, and a thousand to the lowest estimate of the number of those turned away. The tumult of applause, and peals of laughter so tantalizing to the crowd outside were the best evidences of the excellence of the performance. It was indeed the very best circus that ever visited Richmond, and the managerie is unexcelled in extent and variety. Old John Robinson has proved himself ahead of all competitors, and deserves his great success."

The Washington papers in noticing their exhibition say:

"Anxious thousands were forced to return home unable to gain admittance, and is it a wonder that such is the case? We answer, No. Surely Robinson is deserving of the patronage bestowed upon him. His performances are truly wonderful, while his collection of animals is the most complete ever erected in one of his shows. It is the greatest and best that has ever visited our city, and surely deserving of special mention."

These and like notices are found in the columns of all of our exchanges coming from the places where the colossal consolidation has visited. Mr. Joseph informs us that the exhibition offers all this winter will greatly surpass that of last winter in every respect, large additions have been made to the then immense managerie, including many specimens of nature never before in the South, if ever in the United States, and that the circus combines, as old John always did, none but the best of the best material and highest reputation. We will at an early day be able to give further particulars and more minute details.

Star of Hope Division.

At a meeting of Star of Hope Division, No. [illegible], the following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term, viz:

R. B. Owen, W. P.
[illegible] W. A.
[illegible] R. S.
Henry Wallace, Chaplain.
F. G. Chandron, C.
[illegible] Sentinel.
John Sterling, I. S.
S. P. Lawrence, O. S.

Sparkling Water Division.

At the regular meeting of Sparkling Water Division No. 5, Sons of Temperance, the following officers were installed to serve for the ensuing term:

W. J.—Chas. Spicer.
W. A.—J. A. Commerford.
R. S.—S. S. Scribner.
A. R. S.—F. Crane.
F. S.—W. Turner.
Treasurer—W. Taylor.
Chap.—S. A. Mollis.
A. C.—W. B. Randall.
I. S.—J. O'Dair.
O. S.—C. D. Beatty.
Chaplain—Wm. Miller.
P. W. P.—J. H. Parker.

"The Franklin" of Philadelphia.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company has purchased the building formerly known as the St. James Hotel, and latterly as the Board of Trade Rooms, numbered 419 and 421 Walnut street, which, after suitable alterations, will be used by it for its home offices. The "Franklin" has long occupied its present quarters on Chestnut street, opposite the post office, since the year of its incorporation; 1830, when the first issue was made by the late President, CHARLES M. BANCKER, with Stephen Girard, in person. The Franklin Fire Insurance Company under its prudent and careful management has enjoyed a career of remarkable prosperity, and its business during the last year is indicative of a steady growth. The institution, with the ability and disposition, has met the losses by the Chicago calamity promptly; its corps of adjusters was among the first to engage in their settlement, and its losses, being all that it had involved in this great fire, were quickly paid, and that, too, without a single case of resort to *the law* on the part of the claimants.

As a result of the judicious management of this old company a share, in her stock, when offered, now sells readily for nearly *four times* its par value. Many great fires attest her strength. In Philadelphia in 1838 and 1866, in *New York* and Pittsburg in 1845, in St. Louis in 1849, and in Chicago in 1871. Since the declaration of the first dividend, in 1833, she stockholders have never, during any one year, failed to receive the usual annual dividend.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*, Sept. 28th.

Read and Become Convinced.

The season is rapidly approaching when people will find it desirable to make such changes in their clothing and wardrobes as will insure comfort and warmth, and we advise everyone to study well before making purchases, as to where the most desirable bargains can be had to suit taste and means. Among the many new clothing and furnishing houses of the city, those possessing more prominent claims than that of A. Pingus, on the northeast corner of *Dauphin* and Royal streets, who has for the aid of many years experience in the business, laid in a stock of fall and winter goods for men and boys, equal in extent and quality, to that of any house in the city. Read his advertisement in another column.

The Southern Market.

The display of meat and fish in the Southern Market yesterday morning was large and fine in variety, and in the pottery department quite a little change from the progress of the day before previous, crabs and fish, with a few wild ducks of the teal, black and grey-duck species. The vegetables were not very plentiful, and prices ruled high. In quantity was made up in quality. The stall of Mr. M. Morgan had on it one of the best looking and finest picked, white and dabbled—and—fed, to tell the truth, scratching on Mr. Brannan's stall was numberless. In the fruit line Pears sold (Sic) at $4@$4 per bbl. Their stalls fairly groaned beneath the piles of apples, oranges, bananas and all kinds of indigenous and exotic fruits that were heaped upon them, and their appearance was displayed, in like profusion. Besides a few crook-necked Yankee squashes nothing of unusual attraction was to be seen in the market—yes there was too, an unusually large crowd of happy looking people looking up provision for a Sunday dinner.

From the Signal Office.

Meteorological Record for the week ending October 15, 1872:

Maximum and minimum temperature:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Oct. 6	85	69
" 7	93	70
" 8	93	66
" 9	90	67
" 10	77	70
" 11	73	69
" 12	70	70

NOTE.—For the information of those who do not know, it is well to state that, by maximum temperature is meant the highest degree attained at any time during twenty-four hours; and by minimum, the lowest degree attained during the same twenty-four hours.

"Arrest of a Negro Criminal.

Ben Stephens, a negro about 19 years old, was arrested yesterday evening for committing a rape on a negro girl named Patsy Green, 13 years of age, who lives with her parents down the Shell road, near Arlington. The crime is said to have been committed about three days ago, but the fact was not discovered until two days afterwards, when, on last Saturday night, the girl's mother finding her ailing investigated the matter. Way the affair was not reported to the proper authorities sooner seemed strange. Stephens will have a hearing to-morrow.

Pere Hyacinthe's Wife.

Who She Is.

The New York World says:

Mrs. Emilie J. Herriman, who has married Pere Hyacinthe, in London, will be remembered by many persons in this city and Brooklyn as one who has led a very eventful life. She was separated from her husband some years before his death, sold a small house and couple of lots in Brooklyn, which he had deeded to her, and with her daughter went to Europe abroad, acting as agent for a "patent" corset, and following it up with the New Jersey Catholic Church. In St. Sulpice college, at Paris, he began his studies for the priesthood, which, having been completed, he returned to New York, and had the happiness of receiving ordination at the hands of Bishop Hughes on March 2d, 1842. He had the good fortune of being appointed Secretary to Bishop Hughes' Council, which was shortly after changed into a board of trustees, of which he was a member. Besides a few crook-necked Yankee squashes nothing of unusual attraction was to be seen in the market—yes there was too, an unusually large crowd of happy looking people looking up provision for a Sunday dinner.

The Liability of Common Carriers.

MOBILE, ALA., August 29, 1872.

To the Journal of Commerce:—Please inform us through your columns if a railroad or express company is responsible and held liable for the loss of a package, box or trunk, delivered to them for transportation, and receipted for by them, and which they accept to transport his goods? Yours, very truly,

W. & B.

REPLY.—A carrier is responsible only for ordinary care and diligence, unless he proves that he handled a package of care and delivered it as he might do the articles of his own, and that the loss occurred in spite of such care. The same rule applies to the case of poultry. Only the absence of proper attention will make a carrier culpable. In reference to the form of a receipt, there is more difficulty. It is probable that a carrier could not be compelled to give any other form of receipt than one with such limitations as he chose. In fact, we suppose, he could not legally be compelled to give a receipt at all. On the other hand the shipper or forwarder need not take a receipt with too many limitations of responsibility; and if he does and such an undertaker refuses him; he need not take any at all. The common carrier may not refuse to transport but the goods and the forwarder may send them, taking no receipt, and hold the carrier to the liability he had if he had signed a clean undertaking. In fact, and this is the most important point in the case, a receipt which purports to state that the property is taken "at the shipper's risk" is worth no more than the carrier just as responsible for every broken egg if he does not handle the package with proper care, as if it did not include the limiting clause. The fact that a carrier undertakes that business for the community obliges him to perform his duty properly, and he cannot clear himself from the liability that attaches to the undertaking by any form of limitation on the receipts.—[New York Journal of Commerce.

A Deserted City and Beautiful Treasure.

The inauguration of the Arizona diamond excitement is evidently the prelude to a perfect whirl of treasure hunting enthusiasm. The Ocoee Island chimney still affords the light of faith and hope, and another expedition is now preparing to renew the search for Davis's wealth, assisting (according to tradition of dubious character) on the long tale. We have now another project maturing, more brilliant than all, in which only a few of the main points have been revealed. But in the time, no doubt, California street will be thronged with applicants for floating stock. This latter tradition of a great promise relates that once on a time, several hundred years ago, the early French settlers of Louisiana sent an appropriate present to the King of France, designated as New Mexico. They found a city in a fertile region, on the banks of a beautiful stream, and a population quite populous. There the precious metals, gold and silver, abounded profusely, and the good people, in their religious fervor, erected a magnificent temple and endowed it bounteously with their wealth. The following is an extract from one of her letters published in a fashion magazine (Demorest's) in this city, in September, 1863:

I have seen the Empress with a white straw, trimmed very plainly in blue. Her dress was also of blue, with a black lace shawl. On another occasion she wore a black Neapolitan braid, trimmed with white lace. This was worn with a purple dress and black lace. She always looks lovely, but best in these colors, with her blonde complexion. Shoes are rounded-toed, with the tools as small and as near the centre of the foot as one can possibly stand up in. Hair is still very fashionable, but not so elaborate over the forehead. As women grow more voluminous in their dress, the men in shockingly bad taste, seem to affect smaller sizes, by significance with their scanty cloth.

Mrs. Merriman was converted to Romanism while on this trip. After her husband's death she returned to this city in order to obtain the money for an insurance upon his life, which he had promised to her during their early married life, and which she had kept paid up while abroad. While here she openly converted to Protestantism under the ministrations of Rev. Joseph Thompson, of the Church of the Tabernacle; but finally left New York and went back to Paris, where Pere Hyacinthe converted her back again to Romanism, and was converted by her to matrimony.

Boston claims to be the second port on the Atlantic, and has laid out for herself a brilliant future. The eighteenth annual report of the Boston Board of Trade shows that the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts, many of them directly tributary to the trade of Boston, are under the protection of the present high tariff, rapidly increasing, while, with true foresight, the railroad facilities which attract this interior commerce to the seaboard, and to Boston as a port of export are being energetically extended. The industrial establishments of the State are thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and their total annual product is valued at five hundred and fifty-five million four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. This of course, of itself is an immense advantage to the chief city of so small a State as Massachusetts. In addition to the rail roads at present centering in Boston, three new and important ones are expected to be completed within the next three years—one northeast to Halifax, another through the Hoosac Tunnel to Lake Ontario, and a third to the Hudson river and the coal fields. In the city itself, according to the Board of Trade, new freight depots, storehouses and grain elevators are to be erected, and the utmost liberality is to invite a constantly increasing volume of trade. They are sanguine, these Bostonian people, but, whatever may be their faults, they undoubtedly understand business and commercial enterprises.

Seven locomotive engines for Russia were shipped from Philidelphia last week. The announcement of this fact shows that the great progressive Empire of the North of Europe still adheres to its preference for American locomotives in its railway machinery, inaugurated more than a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Jack Pierce of Louisville is building the boiler, and gives it as his opinion that it is the best boiler he ever drove a nail in. The boat is 160 feet long, 30 feet beam and the frightful embrace of the spiked deck is 7 feet by 4; height 7 feet; fixed surface of boilers 1,600 feet; grate 16 feet; coal can be inspected and replied. Total displacement 600 tons. Accommodations for 200 cabin passengers, and Sebastian Algier, at the wheel for the family of a farmer named Dexterity. The particulars of the evasion are horrible. When sentenced, Algier protestations his innocence, but Wellstein breaks into loud curses and cried for mercy. The large number of people assembled around the scaffold. Both culprits were bound: all the time consumed in the preliminary preparations. Wellstein continued to scream and beg for mercy. All being ready, the executioner drew from a green bag an iron cloth with a knot at the end. With this he proceeded to crush the shoulders, the knees and every joint in the body of these criminals, amid their writhings and piercing shrieks. It was, from the accounts given, an exhibition brutal almost beyond conception.

Louis Napoleon is said to have been the founder of France who had the sagacity to discover the reserve of wealth the nation possessed in the thrift of the houses of the peasantry. The French peasant had no confidence in banks or in the stock exchange. He was deeply suspicious by nature, prone to hoarding his hard-earned gold and silver, and had a tempting bait to draw forth his little stocking. It was specie, or nothing. Louis Napoleon saw this, and found out the way to get it. He made it worth upon his while to bring his money and his gold and silver coins, and he poured out upon the country the accumulated wealth of the thrifty peasantry. Napoleon's plan was to issue bonds of small denomination, and the frightful embrace of the spiked bonds of small denomination, and the frightful embrace of the spiked bonds of small denomination, and the frightful embrace of the spiked

The Weekly Tribune.

☞ It needs no prophet to foretell that the event of County elections, that money will be more powerful than principle, and knavery more potent than honesty, with the free and enlightened American citizens.

☞ The Radicals even too magnanimous (?) to confiscate the lands of the "rebels" so-called, but they whipped the devil around the stump by imposing a tax on cotton which in three years amounted to *double the market value of the land on which it was grown.*

☞ The Livingston Journal says: "Asa Smith, (colored) who took an active part in the late Radical county convention, shook off the chains of Radicalism last Saturday, and walked *ten miles* to Camp, to address his colored friends in behalf of the Democratic candidates."

☞ The Missouri Republican says: "We had scores of private dispatches yesterday from various parts of the State, full of encouragement and hope as to the political situation. Our own State will astonish even the most sanguine in its vote for Greeley and Brown. We do not give the estimate, but assure our readers that Missouri is safe for at least 30,000 or 40,000 for Greeley and Brown."

☞ The Greensboro, Ala., Beacon regrets to learn that the gin house, with thirty bales of cotton, gin, etc., belonging to Mr. Geo. D. Johnston, of that place, situated on his plantation, on the line of the S. M. and M. railroad, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday night. The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock, and is known to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000. No insurance.

☞ A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Western press of the 10th, says that Hendricks' majority in Indiana will exceed 2500. The Legislature is fairly Democratic, *the entire reports of the returns are not all in hand, and that the members holding over insures a Liberal majority on joint ballot, which will defeat Morton for the Senate. The Congressional Districts will stand as before, with Voorhees lost in the Fifth and Neff gained in the Ninth.*

☞ The Washington Patriot says:—"The carpet-baggers are coming nobly up to the front, telling their predictions of being able to carry the Southern States they claim as residences, for the Administration. The gentleness of this ilk who linger in the rear is quite refreshing. They do not intemperate enough in their political colorings to frighten the timid, but all is peace and quietness. These are the advance of Radical triumph will most likely come gentle requests for troops and quests."

☞ The New York Tribune says: "In Ohio the changes are as startling as they are inspiring. The Buckeye State means Reform. Hamilton county is reformed; and gives not less than 3,000 Liberal majority on the confessions of our opponents, or 5,000 as our friends claim. We have swept both the Congress Districts, defeating Gov. Hayes in the 2d as well as Eggleston in the 1st, and even carrying in the Liberal candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Perry, a victory which even our most sanguine friends had not expected. In the Toledo District we have elected Hurd, in the 10th by a majority carried in Sloane, and in the 13th, Hudson. The Butler county District also appears to have been carried. In Columbus over 1,000 Liberal gain. In Cincinnati and from nearly all quarters of the State come equally encouraging returns. In less than a fourth of the State we count 8,000 Liberal gain."

☞ In an article headed "The Actual Situation," in the Washington Patriot of the 12th inst., the following truthful exposition of the reason why the South supports Mr. Greeley, will be found: "The South has nothing to expect from a continuation of Radicalism but what past experience justifies it in anticipating. Continued misrule, plunder, and oppression, are inevitable until a revulsion shall startle the money markets of the world, and involve the country in a calamity of awful proportions. Hence the people are heartily united, in seeking a mode of relief which may save themselves from this threatened doom, and avert the catastrophe which the madness of party seems disposed to precipitate. Is it, therefore, surprising, after calmly considering facts which are thus barely outlined, that the Southern States, with once voice, should adopt Mr. Greeley as their hope and refuge against the alternatives of bankruptcy and despair?"

☞ The Macon Telegraph of the 9th says: The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the South Western Railroad Company, vs. the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was carried to the Supreme Court, on the refusal of Judge Cole to grant an injunction restraining the latter company from erecting its wires along the right of way of the Southwestern Railroad, has been decided by the Supreme Court, which reversed Judge Cole's decision. The Montgomery Advertiser says: "This decision we presume will delay for awhile the completion of the new line to Columbus and his City.

The State Executive Committee.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

Some time the two State Committees, the Democratic and Conservative, met in this city, and the Liberal Republican Committee, met in joint session on Saturday in accordance with the notice previously published by the committees. They subsequently, by a unanimous vote the Hon. Robert M. Patton Alternate Elector at large for the State in the place of the Hon. A. C. Heard the successor by Elector at large of Wm. B. Figures, Esq., deceased; Col. M. L. Stansel of Pickens Alternate Elector for the Fourth District; and Wm. Penney, Esq., of Lowndes, as a candidate on the Board of Education for the Second District.

Mr. A. Y. Glover, having declined the electorship for the 4th District in consequence of his candidacy for the Legislature in Greene county, Maj. Modawell, his alternate, succeeded him as candidate for Elector.

Comments on the Late Elections.

Views of the New York Press.

[From the Missouri Republican, 12th.]

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Tribune continues to claim that, including Indiana, Greeley is sure of 178 electoral votes, and will be successful if, in November, he receives the same electoral votes from the uncertain States of New Hampshire, California, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

THE WORLD.

The World is decidedly more cheerful, hoping to hear good news from Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio in the morning. The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock, and is known to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000. No insurance.

☞ A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Western press of the 10th, says that Hendricks' majority in Indiana will exceed 2500. The Legislature is fairly Democratic, *the entire reports of the returns are not all in hand, and that the members holding over insures a Liberal majority on joint ballot, which will defeat Morton for the Senate. The Congressional Districts will stand as before, with Voorhees lost in the Fifth and Neff gained in the Ninth.*

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☞ The New York Tribune says: "In Ohio the changes are as startling as they are inspiring. The Buckeye State means Reform. Hamilton county is reformed; and gives not less than 3,000 Liberal majority on the confessions of our opponents, or 5,000 as our friends claim. We have swept both the Congress Districts, defeating Gov. Hayes in the 2d as well as Eggleston in the 1st, and even carrying in the Liberal candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Perry, a victory which even our most sanguine friends had not expected. In the Toledo District we have elected Hurd, in the 10th by a majority carried in Sloane, and in the 13th, Hudson. The Butler county District also appears to have been carried. In Columbus over 1,000 Liberal gain. In Cincinnati and from nearly all quarters of the State come equally encouraging returns. In less than a fourth of the State we count 8,000 Liberal gain."

☞ In an article headed "The Actual Situation," in the Washington Patriot of the 12th inst., the following truthful exposition of the reason why the South supports Mr. Greeley, will be found: "The South has nothing to expect from a continuation of Radicalism but what past experience justifies it in anticipating. Continued misrule, plunder, and oppression, are inevitable until a revulsion shall startle the money markets of the world, and involve the country in a calamity of awful proportions. Hence the people are heartily united, in seeking a mode of relief which may save themselves from this threatened doom, and avert the catastrophe which the madness of party seems disposed to precipitate. Is it, therefore, surprising, after calmly considering facts which are thus barely outlined, that the Southern States, with once voice, should adopt Mr. Greeley as their hope and refuge against the alternatives of bankruptcy and despair?"

☞ The Macon Telegraph of the 9th says: The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the South Western Railroad Company, vs. the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was carried to the Supreme Court, on the refusal of Judge Cole to grant an injunction restraining the latter company from erecting its wires along the right of way of the Southwestern Railroad, has been decided by the Supreme Court, which reversed Judge Cole's decision. The Montgomery Advertiser says: "This decision we presume will delay for awhile the completion of the new line to Columbus and his City.

David P. Lewis.

The trump card of the Radical thieves, says the Lynchburg News, composed of villainous carpet-baggers and more rascally scalawags, is their confidited pay upon the ignorance and prejudice of the negro. By this means they have heretofore obtained power in Alabama, and robbed and plundered the treasury, and piled up debt, mountain high, upon the people; and yet in the face of all their villainous acts of robbery, they again, with unabashing impudence, come before the people as candidates, and ask to be reinstated in power, in order to be able to re-enact the thousand atrocities perpetrated under the gubernatorial administration of William H. Smith, upon the persecuted tax-payers of Alabama. At the head of the list of political land pirates, all of whom have been rendered immortal by their thievery, appears the name of David P. Lewis, the Judas Iscariot of North Alabama, who has deliberately bartered truth, decency and honor, for a chance at the flesh pots of radical plunder. Now, we would like to know some of the antecedents of this "sun flower" of North Alabama radicalism, we propose in a brief manner to venitate his nation, cussedness, stripped of the hypocritical garb, under cover of which he expects to obtain office, by which he may plunder those, who, heretofore, he has betrayed and sold.

In the beginning that David P. Lewis, the now radical candidate for Governor, has proved false and untrustworthy, is every position which he has occupied at a public servant.

* * * *

He has wilfully and maliciously slandered our people, and that at a time and under circumstances that should justly entitle him to rank with the basest of his kind. When he was in Huntsville he advised Busteed to place troops in the courthouse, thereby leaving the inference that the people of North Alabama were lawless and required a military police to keep order—the deliberate act of either a coward or knave, and as we think the latter, we are inclined to give him the benefit of it. That Lewis knew that the vile act he there perpetrated was a slander upon this people he will hardly deny; or if he denies it some friend of his will do likewise. He was then in training for the gubernatorial contest, and his craven spirit made him the willing tool to be held in her indicate an unoffending community, in order that he might reap the benefit of the nomination of our oppressors for Governor. We are told that he was nominated because of his personal popularity in this section of the State, and because he was a Union man. We say to the Radicals you have nursed a viper, and to know the creature for whom you ask us to vote, but our people can never consent to exalt him to power.

On With the Fight!

Vive La Republique!

[From the Missouri Caucasian.]

While Freedom's Brother Patriots! Lovers of your country! Democrats and Liberals Republicans! Let not your hearts be troubled. Be not cast down, neither be dismayed. THE NATIVE IS NOT LOST! Far from it. We've met the enemies of Freedom and the Republic, the enemies of the Constitution and the people; and we've buried them back, howling a million lies to hide their fears, their losses, and their almost rout! Where is their grand majority of 28,868 in Pennsylvania, in 1868? Crushed down, in spite of 20,000 imported New York roughs and Maryland negroes, to about 12,000. Where is their proud 20,189 majority in Ohio, in 1871? Shrunk, shriveled, till its hardly certain that they have carried the State at all! Where is their 9,272 majority in Indiana, in 1870? Swept away, annihilated, before the whirlwind of patriotic indignation; and Hendricks is elected by about 1,500 majority! And the seven-county Congressional swoops in upon the hosts of Tammeburggery with 5,000 majority, in her municipal elections! Our brethren in those States have done glorionsly; and they cheer us with the assurance, that next month they'll bear down all before them! Sum up the results:—We've carried Indiana and Connecticut; the Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and Ohio. While Hat flag still floats proudly and hope inspiring!

Is this a time to waver; to lie on our arms and whimper of disaster? Is this a time to fall back; surrender the grand position we've gained by a desperate struggle against millions of money, fraud, imported negroes and ruffians, Hartraub's penitentiary brigade, and the devil, all combined; and give up an almost certain victory? No! No! By all the woes of our tyrant-cursed land; by all the groans on our toiling, tax-crushed millions; by all the hallowed memories of our republic; by all the blood of our fathers shed to establish it; by all our hatred of corruption, crime and villainy; by all our fears of Anarchy, Civil Strife and Despotism; by all our hopes of Peace, Liberty and Prosperity; and by the Omnipotent God of Right and Justice,—NO!!! ON WITH THE FIGHT! We battle against ten thousand wrongs and outrages, where our patriot fathers of '76 had one to resist. We battle against the hell-born policy which has trampled the fairest and noblest States of our great sisterhood, beneath the unholy hoofs of African savages and shoulder-strapped brigands. We battle against the foul party of political vampires who, for long and fearful years, have dabbled their black pinions in the heart-blood of the nation;—The party of slaughter, pillage and conspiration;—The party of debauchery, robbery, fraud and extravagance;—The party which, in addecade, has blasted the glorious work of three-quarters of a century;—Read section the Fifth, Article the Fourth of the Constitution—Swept our commerce from the seas—Crippled our agriculture—Prostituted our Legislation—Trampled on the Constitution—Thus, upon the wreck, and broken hearts of a nation of bankrupts and beggars, a hyena-like band of tax-eaters, with unblushing impudence, come before the people as candidates, and ask to be reinstated in power, in order to be able to re-enact the thousand atrocities perpetrated under the gubernatorial administration of William H. Smith, upon the persecuted tax-payers of Alabama. At the head of the list of political land pirates, all of whom have been rendered immortal by their thievery, appears the name of David P. Lewis, the Judas Iscariot of North Alabama, who has deliberately bartered truth, decency and honor, for a chance at the flesh pots of radical plunder. Now, we would like to know some of the antecedents of this "sun flower" of North Alabama radicalism, we propose in a brief manner to venitate his nation, cussedness, stripped of the hypocritical garb, under cover of which he expects to obtain office, by which he may plunder those, who, heretofore, he has betrayed and sold.

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The Apathy of Business Men.

The following article we find in the Louisville Courier-Journal, and feeling that it is, unfortunately, as appropriate to the larger portion of the business men of this city as to those of Louisville, we adopt it as our own. The Journal says:

"It is an unfortunate state of affairs that a large number of men, including some of our best citizens, do not sufficiently interest themselves in public matters. When election day comes it is true most of them go to the polls if it is convenient to current and cast their votes, but a date of their choice, but this is not enough.

The government of the country is certainly a matter which affects us as directly as any thing in which we give more attention. We feel the effects of a good or bad government every day in our business or domestic affairs—the prices we pay for tea, coffee, sugar, our wearing apparel, the prices we get for the products of our soil and for our manufactures, the amount of direct taxes we have to pay on things which we should, according to the spirit of our government, regulate ourselves through agents elected by ourselves; but we are too apt to leave these things to be regulated by others for us. The mischief tune, too, is that the men who show this apathy in regard to public affairs are for the most part those who are most interested. It is disheartening to have to feel that their vote is offset by the vote of an unprincipled and ignorant people whose franchise has probably been bought for a trifling moneyed consideration.

The possibility of elections being carried and unscrupulous men to office [illegible] means is the strongest of reasons why all intelligent and honest citizens should devote more of their time and energy to political matters.

Shall we follow the example of so many who have preceded us and will quietly until the condition is desperate before we make an earnest effort to regain their lost rights? or shall it be done as done with only a little and attention to public affairs by the men of the country?"

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, in answer to a letter of inquiry as to whether, when a firm has paid the Internal Revenue license for the year, and a dissolution takes place before the period expires, the other partner can continue business on that license, answers in the negative, and asserts that whilst the construction of the law is harsh, the department has decided that any change of title makes it necessary to obtain a new license, even in case of the death of one member of the firm where the successors desire to continue the business.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Washburn, the American Minister to France, sailed from Southampton to-day for New York on the Dutchland.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London Telegraph says that President Thiers, yesterday, said he had received information that the released Communists now in Paris had in their possession two thousand bombs similar to those used by Orsini and his comparriots when they attempted to assassinate the ex-Emperor Napoleon in 1858.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Five thousand laborers on the steamship docks in this city are on a strike.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The suit brought against Thos. H. Dudley, late U. S. Consul at Liverpool, by a man named Wallace, who enlisted as a seaman on the Alabama, for compensation for his detention at Liverpool as a witness in the case of Mr. Dudley Mann, at the time the Alabama sailed, has just been brought to a conclusion and resulted adversely to the plaintiff. The Court decided that Geneva tribunal had settled all questions connected with the Alabama case, and directed judgment to be entered for the defendants.

LONDON, October 17.—The Nurn, for Bombay, reports the loss of the ship York, collided in St. George Channel. The Parthenia was slightly damaged.

Parliament reassembles on the 19th of December.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Rouher has made an appeal to the permanent committee of the Assembly in behalf of Prince Napoleon. The Prince proposes to prosecute the Minister of the Interior for expelling him from France without authority of law. The Prince and Princes have left Geneva for Milan.

The German army of occupation have begun to evacuate the Department of Upper Marne.

An election having been ordered in the Department of Gironde to fill a vacant seat in the Assembly the Republicans held a convention after the Amerino model and nominated M. Cadue as their candidate. The Conservatives have already placed M. de Forcade, of Lavegne & Co., in the field.

Gambetta is expected to visit Nantes and Bordeaux in a few days, where he will address the people in explanation of his Grenoble speech.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Cardinal Bonnechose, who has just returned from a visit to the Holy See, assures Thiers that the Pope will remain in Rome.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—Marshal Bregna, Captain-General of the province of Corunna, has ordered the arrest of Carlist officers.

The Government is determined to crush the insurrection at the earliest moment. Fifteen hundred insurrectionists, who left Ferrol for Jubia, were intercepted by the troops under Marshal Bregna and retreated.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The Captain-General of Galicia entered Ferrol on Sunday night with a body of Government troops. He now holds the town, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements en route from Santander and Gijon, and with his increased force expects to crush the insurgents without shedding blood.

MADRID, October 16.—The municipal authorities of Ferrol yesterday requested the commander of the Government forces to suspend making his attack on the insurrectionists, who are concentrated in the arsenal, as negotiations for their surrender were in progress.

The commander consented to wait until the afternoon, when, if the insurgents had not surrendered, he intended to attack them.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A later dispatch from Ferrol, forwarded from that city yesterday, says the frigate Victoria was hourly expected in the harbor, and preparations were being made for an attack upon the insurrectionists by land and sea forces. Hostilities were to commence at four o'clock yesterday evening if the rebels had not surrendered.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The end of the Ferrol revolt is officially announced.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10.—A man who participated in the Communist revolt in Paris has surrendered himself to the police and made the disclosure that he was the accomplice of Troppman who murdered an entire family near Paris. An examination showed the man to be of sound mind.

ITALY.

[illegible] Oct. 15.—Twenty-one new books have been placed on the index expurgatorious.

The German Bishops have protested to the Pope against the molestation by the Prussian government.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, October 14.—The propeller Chilon, bound up with a cargo of merchandise, was burned last night about 5 o'clock, [illegible] miles from here.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, October 9.—The submarine telegraph between Jamaica and Panama is now in working order, and has been thrown open to the public for business. The following news dispatch for associated press is one of the first received:

ASPINWALL, Oct. 3.—The steamer Denis Queen has sailed for New York. The California steamer is now overdue five days. A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Costa Rica and defeated. The report of an epidemic in Panama is untrue. A serious riot took place in Valparaiso.

HAVANNA, Oct. 14.—Private letters from Mexico say Lordo DeTejada is exceedingly anxious to arrange the misunderstanding between the United States and Mexico created by Guzman's conduct in Washington.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The streets of the city are thronged with people who are arriving by the trains and from the surrounding country in private conveyances. The storm continues, but the people have a constant stream of people to view the remains until one o'clock in the evening, and it is estimated that not less than six thousand persons passed the casket. There will be no one present at the services, which will take place in the mansion, at two o'clock in the evening, except the family and relatives of the deceased. The remains will then be taken to St. Peter's Church, where the Episcopal burial service will be read.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The custom house and other Federal offices were closed to-day and the flags were generally at half mast over the city in memory of Seward.

TROY, October 14.—The Saratoga County Bank, at Waterford, was robbed at an early hour this morning of over $300,000 by a gang of nine desperadoes disguised in Ku-klux uniforms. The robbers secured themselves in the house of the Cashier, Mr. D. M. Hovanburgh, early last evening, and afterwards bound and gagged the entire family, except the Cashier, whom they compelled to open the vaults of the Bank in the morning at $8,30. Special depositors will lose about $300,000 in United States bonds and stocks. All Cashier occupied one and above the Bank. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Two inches of snow fell in Windsor, N. Y., last night.

By a blunder of the court clerk the announcement was made that Tweed's and Field's case would be commenced before the Grand Jury to-day. A large crowd was present, but no jury had been ordered, and no trial began.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The Nautical Magazine of Liverpool announces an ocean race from that port to Callao between the White Star steamer Republic and the Pacific Company's steamer Tacora. The former vessel was to sail from Liverpool on the 4th inst., the latter the same day. The distance is 15,000 miles.

Jones W. Coovert has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the first district.

The President on the Long Island railroad the engine and smoking car were precipitated down an embankment 47 feet.

The engineer had an arm broken, and a fireman was fatally scalded. Several others were injured.

The charges of ballot box stuffing against Alderman Ambrose and Patrick Keese, of Brooklyn, were dismissed.

Senator James O'Brien, in a letter accepting the Apollo Hall nomination for Mayor, says: I pledge my every effort to purify our political life and to arouse my friends and supporters to the vital importance of securing honest, faithful and competent men to the next Legislature.

District Attorney Garvin has received instructions from Governor Hoffman to prosecute with all the energy and pleasant surroundings, to his three boys by one or more of whom it will doubtless be occupied and reserved intest as far as possible in its present condition. His other property consisting in part of securities, but largely in the entire family, engaged in this locality, he divides into four equal shares among his sons, Augustus, Charles and Willard, and his married daughter, Olive Kelley Seward, the two latter having been added to secure this provision of the instrument. No other legacies or bequests are made. The property has not yet been appraised, and it is impossible to say precisely what it amounts to. Considerable, but it will probably be not far from $200,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The registration is 96,000 against 91,000 in 1871. Registration is progressing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Mexican Minister Velasco has arrived.

NEW YORK City, Oct. 17.—The National Board of Trade convened this morning and considered a resolution of the Buffalo Board of Trade to the effect that if any proposition entertained by the National Board looking to a national appropriation in aid of any works which will be for any particular State it should first be shown that such State was ready to vote a like amount for works to the general government. The Board declined to entertain the matter, on the principle that the canal to the general government, and tabled the subject.

The Committee on Gambling in Trade presented a report condemning the system of trade which unlawfully carries on gambling for fair dealing, and calling on the Banks to discourage loans to parties engaged in carrying on such business. Counties as will confine their transactions within their means.

Branch, of Richmond, presented a minority report, condemning cornering in stocks, gold and grain, as dishonest and injurious to the national character.

Richards, of Chicago, objected to the word dishonest, and doubted whether they could stop it as it is gambling, and gambling will always be. The report delegates denounced the pernicious system of trade in cotton carried on in Pearl street, which consists entirely of options, at times as much cotton sold in one day as there is in the country. The majority report was carried.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—St. Andrews Church, Staten Island, was burned.

Caleb Cushing, who has been ailed here, expresses himself eminently satisfied with the General's results. He says the counterbalancing claims will not reach two millions. The Commission has not yet completed its printed make twenty-five volumes.

The illness of Mrs. Greeley keeps Mr. Greeley at home.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Herald prepares the following editorial:

A convention of the colored Baptists of this State assembled here to-day. A large delegation from Washington visited by attendance. The convention will adjourn to-morrow.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Two thousand longshoremen are on a strike for four dollars per day, discharging coal cargoes on the levee.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says Internal Revenue Collector Hoyt, L. D. Shoemaker, candidate for Congress, Examiner Bedford, Assessor Gaines, Assessor Gaines, of Pittston, have been arrested on a charge of bribing voters at the recent election.

The Tribune's Washington special says a letter has been received from Voorhees, dated Terre Haute, 14th, conceding his defeat by apathy, and says: It was simply a case of the party that had the most bun and hurt the cause everywhere. Democratic majorities are impossible in this district, and over confidence led hundreds to stay away from the polls. He is glad to be relieved from the hard practice, and closes by saying Mr. Greeley has personally raised himself in this canvass a thousandfold in my estimation.

The Messrs. Scribner gave a pleasant banquet this evening to Mr. Froude. Among those present were Rev. Drs. Bellows, Potter, Heedher, Chapin and Schenck, R. W. Emerson, George W. Curtis, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Professor Woolsey of Yale, Professor (ioldwin of Princeton, Parke Godwin, George W. Childs, and Robert Hoe, who made short Addresses. Mr. Curtis presided. Mr. Froude in his remarks explained the object of his visit to this country to the formation of public opinion in this country regarding the relations between England and Ireland.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Judge Ingraham decides that a person's watch comes under the title of necessary articles and cannot be taken by creditors.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A Baltimore dispatch says that the Archbishop of New York and all Bishops attending the ceremonies of the installation of Archbishop Bayley were in conference yesterday for several hours. It is understood that a provincial council will be convened early in the administration of the new Archbishop. The interest of the colored people and the subject of secular education will be prominent topics for consideration.

At the banquet given to Archbishop Bayley that dignitary, in his remarks, said he never did believe in opposing the liberty of conscience and was an earnest advocate of its fullest exercises. He believed he was appointed to his present position to show to the people that the Catholics were not the opposed to the Masonic spirit of the age and an enemy of intemperance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Rear Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic Station, reports to the Navy Department that Gen. Mitre, Envoy Extraordinary from the Argentine Republic to Brazil, visited the flagship Lancaster on the 12th of September, and was received with the usual honors. Rear Admiral Hillyear of the Britian Navy, arrived at Rio on the 14th of September, on his way to the Pacific, to take command of the English squadron in those waters. The U. S. steamer Ossippee, Commodore J. N. Miller, arrived at Rio on the 15th of September, sixty days from Valparaiso, and was to sail for New York on the 23d of September, and was to examine certain reported dangers near Cape St. Rouke and Fernando Noronha. The Ticonderoga was to sail on the 25th of September for the River Plattte. The Wasp was at Montevideo on the 10th. The Alaska was at Crittenden, and killed a Mexican and stole animals belonging to the farm. Lt. Hall, of the 5th cavalry, went to the ranche where Mrs. Galvara and her children were besieged by the Indians, and found the savages 100 strong, armed with breech-loading guns. They retired to the mountains and defied the troops. A scout arrived in this country. Mr. Mahoney, of Philadelphia, moved a vote of thanks to the Democratic and Liberal Press of the country for their kind interest taken in behalf of emigration. The President said that in the midst of a heated political campaign he thought such a motion out of order, and could not entertain it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Gen. Moses State ticket is undoubtedly elected. Ransier, Elliott and Rainey, colored Republicans, and Hon. B. F. Perry, Democrat, were elected to Congress. The bolters got but a few votes. The Democrats have elected several Representatives to the Legislature.

LANCASTER, PA., Oct. 17.—Capt. McMillan, a member of the Select Council and a member of the Republican County Committee, also John Wittenger, a prominent broker, have been arrested and held each in $5,000 bail to answer the charge of being a fraudulent naturalization paper. McMillan made a strong effort to have the charge against himself withdrawn by Mayor Pyfer, who declined, stating that the matter must be investigated.

WILMINGTON, Del., October 17.—The Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore, in session here, after the consideration of the subject of rotatory eldership, introduced by Rev. G. Morrison of Baltimore, have decided to ask the General Assembly to reconsider its recent action in the matter.

Our Southern Poland.

A Baptist Association in North Carolina Broken Up by the Military, and Women and Children Arrested at the Point of the Bayonet.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.]

The following letter, received last night, and signed by parties of the highest character and position, and well known to us personally. Its statements may be relied upon as strictly true:

On Saturday, the 21st instant, a great Baptist Association was to be held at Mount Zion church, in Randolph county, in this State, composed of the colored members of the Baptist denomination in the surrounding counties, and a large number of them were assembled at the church on the day mentioned. Among the number were a great many women and children, who had come in wagons, carts, buggies, and on foot, from the adjoining counties, to attend the meeting. Many of them had come from a distance of twenty miles, and had brought provisions with them, and were encamped around the church, and were preparing to spend the Sabbath there. Among the number in attendance were Rev. Alexander McAllister, Moderator of the Association, and Rev. Peter Mitchell, Clerk of the Association, both of whom are highly respected colored men, and well known throughout the State. Rev. Mr. McAllister is a member of the Legislature from Randolph county, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Board of Education for the county.

On Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, a company of United States troops, consisting of about fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Hall, of the 5th cavalry, arrived at the church, and surrounded the congregation, which was then engaged in religious worship. The troops were armed with guns and bayonets, and had two pieces of artillery with them. The officer in command ordered the congregation to disperse, and commanded the men, women and children to leave the church. Many of the women and children, in their fright, ran out of the church, and were driven away by the troops. Some of the men, who refused to leave the church, were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Rev. Mr. McAllister, the Moderator, was ordered to leave the church, and refusing to do so, was driven out at the point of the bayonet. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Clerk, was also driven out at the point of the bayonet. Rev. Mr. McAllister, the Moderator, was ordered to leave the church, and refusing to do so, was driven out at the point of the bayonet. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Clerk, was also driven out at the point of the bayonet. Rev. Mr. McAllister, the Moderator, was ordered to leave the church, and refusing to do so, was driven out at the point of the bayonet. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Clerk, was also driven out at the point of the bayonet.

The troops then proceeded to drive the congregation away from the church, and to disperse them in the woods. Many of the women and children, in their fright, ran out of the church, and were driven away by the troops. Some of the men, who refused to leave the church, were

The Weekly Tribune.
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19.

Take Warning.

The readers of the Tribune have doubtless read the accounts, published almost daily for the last month, of the manner in which Cameron, Morton & Co., availed themselves of the services of the newly enfranchised race. There remained not a shadow of a doubt that thousands of negroes were colonized by them in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, prior to the election of those States; and we firmly believe that without this fraudulent vote the result in those States would have been materially changed. With such patent evidences of Radical rascality before them, it would be very silly, to say the least, should our friends in East Alabama permit the same game to be played in the counties bordering on the Georgia line. The Grand Spencerites are fully aware that their party has not a ghost of a chance in that grab. Empire State, and have turned their whole attention, put forth every effort, and are attempting every species of fraud to be found in the annals of rascality, in order to make "that bargain" good for Alabama. Will our friends in those counties determine to arrest every negro or white man who attempts to vote illegally? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," should be the motto of every true son of Alabama from now until the 4th of November. Remember, Alabamians, that your State has ten electoral votes, that these ten votes may elect Greeley, and restore peace, prosperity and freedom to your State. With Greeley President, and Herndon Governor, the infamous Ku-klux Act will be buried, your fathers, brothers and sons, will be liberated from the dark, dismal cells of Northern prisons, taxes will be lessened, frauds punished, and places of trust and emolument filled by honest men. With Grant as President, and Lewis Governor, you will see hundreds of your comrades, relations and friends arrested, tried and convicted by a mock court of justice, taxes increased, the whole Federal and State governments rocking with corruption, and every vestige of civil rights swept from the land. Choose ye which ye will have.

A View of the Battle.

A special dispatch to the Missouri Republican of Oct. 10th, from New York, states that the anti-administration party in that city take their reverses quietly and philosophically. The Tribune figures up the loss to Greeley was but 2,000, and that the Liberals are still ahead in the presidential race, which shows by what a handsome majority Greeley's name was pended. It is perfectly apparent to all, that Cameron's fraudulent tactics in Philadelphia must have beaten Rockslow in any event. Whatever majority was needed was ready in Philadelphia. Cincinnati's brilliant majority is regarded as the biggest revelation of Liberal strength yet shown in any State. It is taken into consideration that the colored vote was a new element in a presidential year, equaling or exceeding the majorities in all those States, and that the Grant Republicans have substantial losses to face in reckoning on their future, and can console themselves with the truism that revolutions never go backward. New York is still stout-hearted for Greeley and reform, and will clasp hands with the united South in November. Thus far in that city there has not been a word of recrimination among the allies.

INDIANA—CHEERING FACTS.

The dispatch also states that the news of the antislider election did not reach that city until after midnight (9th) too late to reach the public, which was led to believe all day that Indiana had gone Republican. The news put new life into the city, position, for the town elections in Connecticut also show a Liberal majority in that State of from 5,000 to 7,000. Counting the electoral votes Greeley is sure of in the South and in New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut, he will back but as occasional votes to elect him. This enlightened news meeting North Carolina, Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, in which to secure six votes. The N. Y. Tribune presents this cheering table, saying "This assures it. Friends, in spite of frauds we are on the home-stretch, with every prospect of success."

A Terrible Accident in Montgomery

The City Market Falls.

The roof and walls of that portion of the new city market house on corner of Perry and Madison streets, in Montgomery, fell in Wednesday afternoon about half past three o'clock with a terrible crash. The building is 120 feet long and 54 feet wide. We learn from the Advertiser that the lower portion was to be used for a part of the Fire Department, and the upper floor rooms for various purposes. The brick commenced, we understand, nearly in the centre, of the building and extended clear to the western side, taking down the walls and roof and bearing the half of the building running toward Perry street and the entire lower portion of the building intact. Workmen were engaged in the rooms on the second story and on the roof and, the following persons were killed and wounded: Peter Chalmonde hurt in the head and back; Wm. Horn hurt in right arm, side and hip; Wm. O'Brien killed; John Wesley (colored) arm broken; Monta Valley (colored) head hurt, John Thrasher (colored) hurt in head and neck; Tom Lesdie (colored) leg broken and head hurt.

The Prospects of Greeley and Brown.

A careful analysis of the prospects in the different States, in our judgment, ensures the election of Messrs. Greeley and Brown. And this opinion is based upon the following statement of the expected vote. Upon this point each can compare and judge for himself. The total electoral vote is 366, necessary for a choice 184. The following States we class as certain

FOR GREELEY AND BROWN:

Alabama	10
Delaware	3
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Missouri	15
New Jersey	9
New York	35
North Carolina	10
Texas	8
Tennessee	11
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Arkansas	5
Connecticut	6
Florida	4
Indiana	13
Total	180

FOR GRANT AND WILSON.

Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nevada	3
Nebraska	3
Oregon	3
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	8
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Pennsylvania	29
Total	170

DOUBTFUL.

California	6
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	7
New Hampshire	5
Illinois	21
Ohio	22
Total	70

We have classed Ohio among the doubtful States, because we believe that a sufficient number, who in the late election, either did not vote at all, or who voted for Greeley, will vote for Mr. Greeley to overcome the late Radical majority. In Illinois we look to the immense German vote to elect Mr. Koerner Governor, which will also give the State to the Liberal candidates. In California, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Hampshire, we think our chances are decidedly the best, consequently, we lay the table before our readers, with faith that the result will be such as to unite the land once more in the bonds of peace, and give to the country the blessings which result from having honesty and capacity in all the departments of government, executive, legislative and judicial. Let every honest man do with his might that which his hands find to do, until the polls shall have closed on the first Tuesday in November, for never had men truer call to escape and more of good to be gained.

☞It may be curious, and all that, but it is a significant fact that wherever, in Tuesday's elections, there were Democratic and Liberal gains, it was in localities largely populated by Germans. The German turned the tide in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and other localities in Ohio.

☞Bishop Simpson denies that he is for Greeley, and declares that it would be dangerous to make any change in the policy of the government for another four years. The Methodist Conference Journal says Bishop Simpson declared also a few years ago that it would be dangerous for the Southern Methodists to have possession of some of their churches, and accordingly seized them at the point of the bayonet.

☞A gentleman in New Haven has invented a machine for printing in colored and gilt stamps on China and pottery of all kinds, which it is claimed will revolutionize the whole business of ornamenting crockery, reducing the cost to a small fraction of what it now is. He has applied for patents in several foreign countries as well as in the United States.

☞Day before yesterday there arrived 1500 bales of cotton from Mobile via the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. The whole shipping business of our sister city appears to be now confined almost to our port. This road keeps even with the Jackson road, which has been our main dependence heretofore for transportation of the cotton from the region east of the Mississippi.—N. O. Times, 12th.

Will our merchants please read and ponder the above?

☞The Louisville Courier-Journal says: When we wrote one day last week that—

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust,

and the heedless or inebriated types made us say—

Only the actions of the just
Smell out and blow Sam in the dust,

we were exceedingly sorry that we ever adopted Mr. Greeley's penmanship as a model.

Col. Thos. H. Herndon,

In pursuance to previous announcement, this distinguished gentleman—the candidate of the Democratic and Conservatives and Liberal party of Alabama for Governor, addressed the people of Hale county, last Monday, at the courthouse in Greensboro, on the political issues of the day.

The young gentlemen who compose the "Greensboro Silver Cornet Band," were promptly on hand, and assisted, with their enlivening music, in drawing together a large audience—the largest, by the way, that the Beacon has ever assembled there in many a day.

Col. Herndon, who is so certain to be the next Governor of Alabama as the sun rises and sets, was introduced by the Hon. A. A. Coleman, President of the Greensboro Greeley and Brown Club, and was most warmly greeted. The Beacon says: His speech occupied some two hours. It was most excellent in matter and telling in effect. It was listened to with marked attention—was eloquent, clear and logical. Though earnest and patriotic, it was mild and conciliatory, and breathed of that spirit of charity and forgetfulness of the past which fills the bosom of every patriot.

"Col. Herndon is a man whose firm adherence to principle and unswerving devotion so the right, makes him entirely unfitted for the position of Governor in these times, when men of firmness, strength of purpose and purity of character are so much needed.

"Col. Herndon's visit to Greensboro, we are satisfied, will be of much benefit, and will make for the Federal and State tickets many votes. He had, by long odds, the largest assembly of colored people to hear him, that we ever saw collected, under the same circumstances; and those of them whom we heard express themselves, were highly pleased with his speech.

"The county meeting, called for that day, to consider the propriety of nominating suitable Representatives to the General Assembly, took no action in reference to the matter, having no time to consider the subject when Col. Herndon closed his speech."

☞We bespeak for the article headed, "The Unscrupulous Jones," from the Livingston (Ala.) Journal, a careful perusal, as it completely exposes one of the many Radical lies which have been put in circulation since the opening of this campaign.

☞We received, yesterday, a copy of the first edition of a first class newspaper called the Headlight, published by J. D. Porter, Esq., at Tifton, Cobb county, Ga. It is almost needless to state that it supports Greeley and Tom Herndon. We wish Mr. Porter abundant success.

☞The Livingston Journal says: "Southern Democrats must not falter in the race for the Presidency. If ever the Government is brought back to first principles, it will be largely due to their influence and example. The time will come when it will be clearly demonstrated that the seceding States sought to preserve Republican government; not to destroy it."

GIN-HOUSE BURNED.—We learn from the Columbus (Miss.) Index that the gin-house of Capt. O. H. Long, living upon the old Farmington place, five or six miles northeast of Columbus, took fire on Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, and was consumed with thirty-six bales of cotton. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞The importance of electing our State ticket, and of giving the ten electoral votes of Alabama to Greeley and Brown, cannot be overestimated. A vote lost to Herndon is equivalent to a vote approving the sentences passed upon innocent men by Busteed instituted by the Radical candidate for Governor, David H. Lowis.

Selectable.

On Head, Light and the Sun's Spots.

Mr. Editor:—There was a time when I had no doubt of the sincerity of scientific men in endeavoring to solve the true functions of our universe, but after witnessing real bearing so much contradiction among them, and finding the greater part of their different hypotheses entirely destitute of the first principles of mechanical laws, I resolved to give my own thoughts and ideas on the subject, and in the year 1845 published a pamphlet of suggestions addressed to the scientific, which I followed up one year after by an essay on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Since that time I have written and published many communications, all tending to sustain my first suggestions, and prominent among which stands a small volume entitled "Reflections on Latent Causes, or Mechanical Effects of the Works of Nature," which was issued in 1863. I soon discovered that I had been greatly decived in the earnestness of scientific men, for instead of acknowledging their most glaring errors, they persist in endeavoring to demonstrate the truth of their imaginary hypotheses, without listening to the arguments of others, determined not to be convinced by the clearest of demonstrations; hence my reasons for making this my last communication.

As long as scientific men will contend that Head and Light are material substances and endeavor to analyze the sun's rays by both, just so long will they be at a loss to account for the many and different appearances, which can be clearly accounted for by accepting my own theory, that Heat is the effect of friction of matter against matter, and Light the contrast between matter and matter, how can scientific men expect to analyze the different substances which cause that light, that only can be seen by the light itself, which is evidently but an effect for our intellect. In a pretended analysis of the sun's light, there has been shown an infinity of small black lines which have never yet been accounted for by the scientific, and which must be formed by the medium through which that light is passed before it can reach the prism, and without which medium the light would vanish through want of contrast. This medium must vary or change the nature of that light, consequently in passing through our atmosphere it must partake of our world's elements. In my analyzing the sun's rays or any other light, the greatest amount of substance analyzed would always be those black lines, consequently the most rarefied parts belonging to the sun, and being a very small fraction of the substance analyzed, that is the reason it is no wonder that the substance analyzed is diffused over such a large volume matter, but after my explanation of the formation and annihilation of those rays following how the sun and stars attract that nebulous matter by their revolutions forming a whirlpool at their centres, and then repulse it towards their equators by those same revolutions, breaking up and forming those small specks which eventually are consumed in forming the rays, or if not, the sun and stars' light is formed by magnetic currents of which the negative pole is at the centre of their revolutions and the positive in the rays it seems to me strange that they have not arrived at the same conclusion as myself. And now Mr. Editor, thanking you for your kindness in allowing me so much space, as my friends and the press generally, for the kind assistance they have given me in the publication of my former productions, I remain, respectfully yours,

A. GIRARD.

☞The following is from the Memphis Appeal: "Mules are considered very stupid animals, but one of the speeches showed yesterday that there is an exception to every general rule. Two cars were closely following each other down Main street yesterday afternoon, when the forward one suddenly stopped, and the driver of the one behind had not time to pull up before a collision seemed inevitable. The mule took in the situation at a glance, and, being determined not to be jammed up, he quietly stepped into the forward car, to the consternation of a number of ladies and children who occupied seats near the entrance.

Letter From the Indian Nation.

VINITA, CHEROKEE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY, Oct. 4, 1872.

Having acquired a taste for the Indian in St. Louis, as you have observed by my last letter, I am improving the opportunity to see something of him at home on the plains. Vinita marks the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, and is three hundred and sixty-four miles southwest from St. Louis on a direct line. The distance from here to the present southern terminus of the M., K. & T. road, Atoka, is one hundred and seventy-nine miles, but as I shall probably conclude my letter from that place, I will confine myself to observations in the retrospect for the present.

I stopped over twenty-four hours in southwestern Missouri, at Springfield, in Greene county, at Wilson's creek, near which was the battle-ground where we lost the brave Ben McCulloch and the Federals Gen. Lyons. From St. Louis to Springfield the Atlantic and Pacific road has a line in a high state of cultivation country. South of Springfield and to the west for the space of 150 miles the land is undulating and rapidly settling up. The farms lead mines at Granby and the neighborhood of Neosho have not yet reached so far east. In mining for lead in the regions of Granby the Chickasaw negro familiarly known as "Black-jack," which is now shipped in a crude state to St. Louis and New York, and the Chickasaw miners are now realizing eight dollars per ton for it in the market. The soil is rich. Corn crops are bountiful, and the present crop is being sold at the low price of twenty cents per bushel. The villages of Carthage and Neosho are pleasant, healthy places, and Carthage, like Springfield claims a population of eight thousand and is growing rapidly. The vicinity of the Ozark mountains to Springfield, and the fine atmosphere in that section, will in time make it a place of resort for the people of St. Louis.

THE OZARK ROUTE.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad have constructed at Springfield, depot a magnificent hotel which is now under the control of a gentleman from the State of New York, and is kept in admirable style. I commend the "Ozark House" to every man as a place of comfort and a home for the comfort.

At Seneca the road penetrates the Indian country, near which point a magnificent iron bridge spans the Grand river. This bridge was erected by the American Bridge Company in exactly seventy days after the arrival of the "gang" on the ground. Stone for the piers was quarried above the road on the river and brought down in barges, for the construction of which, ship carpenters were brought from the East. The structure is just as handsome as the Cadiz Hills, and is well-built throughout.

The country from the State Line to this place is not so sightly as I anticipated to find it. The lands are not near so good as I was led to believe. The timber is not heavy, and is found in small bodies. It is not near so good in quality as that in Missouri. Kansas and Texas Company own in her bed are also low and sandy, and that the rocking motion of the train always kept up unless I dozed and slept like a log. I was awakened at 2 o'clock, and after a hasty breakfast at the "eating house" on the platform, was ready for the stage.

The Indians are a study. Their dress is peculiar, consisting of a calico shirt, pantaloons, leggins and moccasins. The shirt is worn outside the pantaloons, and is generally belted in at the waist. The pantaloons are of calico, and are tucked into the leggins. The leggins are of blue cloth, and are fastened to the moccasins. The moccasins are of buckskin, and are made by the squaws. The Indians wear their hair long, and generally braided in two plaits, which hang down their backs. Some of the Indians wear a single plait, and others wear it loose. Some of the Indians wear a single feather in their hair, and others wear two. Some of the Indians wear a single feather in their hair, and others wear two. Some of the Indians wear a single feather in their hair, and others wear two

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Unfortunate Arkansas.

That system of disfranchisement by which the thirty-one electoral votes of Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia were carried for Grant in 1868 exists to-day only in the first-mentioned State. The favoring circumstances which led to the downfall of Drake and McClurg in Missouri and the overthrow of Brownlow in Tennessee and of Wilt ey in West Virginia have been unfortunately lacking in Arkansas, and as a consequence the State languishes under as atrocious a despotism as that which prevailed in Tennessee when Brownlow barried that commonwealth with a militia recruited from the penitentiary and put the bayonet in terrorem at the door of the Supreme Court. From 26,000 to 31,000 citizens of Arkansas are deprived of their right to vote simply and solely on account of their political opinions, and this disfranchisement works the same disorders, violence, and oppressions there as have been found to follow in the wake of the like wrong in other States. The disturbances almost daily reported from Arkansas are exempt for name and date, identical with those we had some years since from Tennessee and Missouri, and the only remedy in the one case is the sole cure in the other. Missouri and Tennessee are quiet and prosperous to-day because the natural order of things is not inverted there for party purposes, and Arkansas would speedily imitate their thrift and harmony if relieved from the iniquitous rule of suffrage which now prevails within its borders to enable the few to rob and govern the many. The State is as fully negrotized as South Carolina, and yet, whereas South Carolina has four negroes to one white man, Arkansas has three white men to every black. The occasion of this abject subservience of the one race to the other is not to unmask the reconstructed constitution of the State as the action of Congress upon that constitution and the attitude of the Administration towards those who attempt to change it. Knowing perfectly well that the constitution then submitted to its approbation or disapprobation disfranchised thousands of men, Congress approved that instrument, despite President Johnson's veto, and in the act of approval inserted this curious proviso, that no alteration of said constitution, shall be made except in regard to time and place of residence of the voters. This proviso, if not intended to forbid any change of the suffrage provisions of the constitution save the one mentioned gives color to such a view, and can be made to seriously embarrass any attempt at enfranchisement. In addition the influence of the Administration is persistently exerted in support of the proscriptive system, and between the act of Congress as it now stands and the malign power of Mr. Grant the way of deliverance to Arkansas is just now wofully dark. A liberal-minded President could allow the citizens of the State to work out their deliverance, which is within their power if untrammelled by Executive interference; or a fair-minded Congress could repeal all of the act adultiting the State, save the admissory clause, and thus contribute to the same end; and one or the other remedy, it is to be hoped, the election next month will secure. It is a shame to the whole country that the hates of 1861 should be suffered to disfranchise from 26,000 to 31,000 men in a single State in 1872.—[New York World.

The Campaign.

Consultation of Liberal Committees in New York.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Republican.]

A GENERAL CONSULTATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The members of the National Democratic Committee from New York, North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, have been in New York for the last forty-eight hours in consultation with prominent Liberals as to the Presidential prospects.

ENCOURAGING.

The reports received were generally encouraging and point to a very close and doubtful contest in November. Eighty per cent. of the German vote in Illinois is claimed for Koerner for Governor and for Greeley, and it is expected the German vote will carry Illinois for Greeley.

OHIO.

It was claimed by the Ohio representative that from 6,000 to 8,000 Liberals refused to vote at the late election, and that in the lower tiers of counties there are from 2,000 to 4,000 Democrats who will not vote for Greeley unless personal exertions of leading Democrats induce them to. It was stated that Pendleton and Thurman had agreed to enter upon a personal canvass of the doubtful districts.

THE SOUTH.

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, reported that the result of the election in Georgia had inspired the whole South, and if it were not for a fear that New York and Connecticut had given up the contest, the South would be a unit for Greeley. He was apprehensive that New York and Connecticut were rendered doubtful by the result in Pennsylvania. Messrs. Tilden and Schell scouted the idea, and made most positive statements of the ability of the Democrats, aided by the votes of 60,000 Liberal Republicans, to carry New York, while Connecticut was assured by the result of the late town elections.

NEW JERSEY.

The entire committee was of the opinion that New Jersey was safe, though the Governor and others said there had been a considerable importation of negroes in railroad towns.

INDIANA.

A member from Indiana announced that Greeley's majority in that State would be 10,000.

Wall Street and the Pennsylvania Elections.

[From the New York Express, October 7.]

If the news from Washington be correct:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury is selling $5,000,000 in gold and buying $5,000,000 in bonds, and—

Second—That he intends to tamper with the currency by issuing a portion of the $153,000,000 in legal tender notes held as a reserve, to redeem the mutilated currency, &c.,

Then, the Secretary of the Treasury is playing into the hands of the Wall street operators, what is worth to them, in stock speculations, full a million of dollars.

Of which they can afford to give:

For Pennsylvania election.....	$200,000
Indiana.....	150,000
Ohio.....	150,000
	$500,000

—only one-half of what they thus win through the Secretary's operations!

But what we especially note these things for is the terrible power the laws give, or the Secretary assumes, over the currency, the public debt, the national bonds, and thus over the prices of everything in the country. No human being ought to have such powers, or, having, to exercise them. No man can be trusted with them—certainly not such a man as Mr. Boutwell, now stumping in Indiana, and who thinks more of the stump than of his duties in Washington; nay, a man whose post in his absence from it is necessarily run by other men, and three men, the men interested in Wall street stock-jobbing, up and down—bull to-day, bear to-morrow.

Grant's Southern Policy.

Though the sins of omission and commission of the present Administration are almost without number, and many of these very grievous, no one of them has perhaps done so much toward damning it in the estimation of the American people as its Southern policy. Nepotism, the bestowal of important offices in consideration of valuable presents, Senora and the fawning Sanchos, San Domingo jobs, the neglect of duty and the prostitution of the immense patronage of the Government to personal interests—these are all very heinous political crimes, and any one of them quite sufficient to consign the culprit to ecrecy. Yet all of them together have not perhaps confound so greatly toward arousing popular sentiment against President Grant's re-election as the outrages, wrongs, usurpation and tyranny that have been heaped upon the Southern States during his administration.

It can hardly be contended that President Grant ought not to be held responsible for all this iniquity, when it is remembered that the Executive position has been withheld from none of the hostile Southern Legislation of Congress, and the carpetbaggers, have constantly been sustained by the President.

He sent into the South a horde of spies and informers to gather material. With the help of these a story of Southern lawlessness was gotten up that gave Grant a pretext for sending a message to Congress declaring that "a condition of things existed in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and collection of the revenue dangerous."

The day after sending this message the President issued a proclamation announcing that an insurrection existed in South Carolina, and warning all engaged therein to disperse within twenty days. On the 29th of April Congress acceded to his request, and enacted the infamous Ku-Klux bill, investing him which authority to declare martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus wherever he chose. On the 3d May a preliminary proclamation was issued, and on the 12th of October another proclamation was promulgated by President Grant declaring five counties of South Carolina in a state of insurrection, and on the 17th a third suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the counties named. A reign of terror was inaugurated. Citizens of the most unimpeachable character, but whose politics did not suit the President and his agents, were subjected to every possible persecution.

This Kuklux law having expired by limitation, the President tried hard to get Congress at its last session to renew it, that he might make it subservient to his interests in the Presidential election, but failed. If Grant's record were otherwise unexceptionable his Southern policy would prevent his re-election.—[Courier-Journal.

☞The Grant carpet-baggers are trying their hand at Ku-Kluxism in North Carolina. Having cried "wolf!" so long, they have decided to be wolf for once. The outrage committed on the Raleigh Sentinel, referred to in our dispatches to-day, is the best possible illustration of what is the legitimate fruit of Grantism. Men who, like Morton and Conkling, have the means of punishing their enemies by using the Governmental machinery, do not hesitate to take their revenge in that way. But when, like the Grantites of Raleigh, they cannot silence the fearless voice which exposes their misdeeds, they blow up a newspaper office with gunpowder and shoot the editor. It is only a difference in latitude and opportunity that punishes a Northern newspaper by official means, and a Southern journal with gunpowder and pistol balls. That's all. The Sentinel has been fearless and foremost in its exposure of the rascalities of the Raleigh Ring; and the only answer which these men had to the fearful indictment against them was a gunpowder mine fired in the office of the offending newspaper. This so resembles Administration logic that it comes like a Washington inspiration.—[New York Tribune.

An Important Decision to Steamboatmen.

About one year ago, while the steamer Mollie Moore was loading corn at Cairo, from the chute of one of Halliday's warehouses, a deckhand named Joe Lagleder was accidentally struck with a cock, which broke his leg, and for which he instituted proceedings in the courts against the boat for $5,000 damages. The case came up in the courts two or three different times, but was always postponed. In reference to the above, the Missouri Republican has been handed the following letter from the boat's lawyers to Capt. Geo. D. Moore, who was in command of the boat at the time:

CAIRO, October 10, 1872.—The case of Joe Lagleder vs. The Steamboat Mollie Moore, was finally disposed of in the United States Court to-day. Judge Treat sustained our exceptions to the libel, and dismissed the case, thus holding that steamboats are not liable for injuries received by a workman on the boat through the negligence of his fellow-workman, though acting under the instructions of a superior officer.

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, October 11, 1872.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have but little change to note in commercial circles this week. A fair degree of activity has been observable. An examination of the several tables to be found in this paper will show that since our last review prices of the leading articles have undergone no material change, but have remained firm. A good demand with a liberal supply of Western and country produce is noticed, and from reports of our commission merchants we believe that business in that line has improved to a considerable extent this week.

As will be seen by an inspection of our import table, a largely increased business has been done by the different lines of railroads and sailing vessels from Northern and foreign ports; and in this connection we record with pleasure the arrival of two ships, one from Liverpool with 7900 sacks salt, and the other from Philadelphia with 650 tons coal; also one bark from Rio de Janeiro with 4500 bags coffee, one brig from New York and one schr. from Boston with sundry mdse; also two coasting schooners from New Orleans with coal and mdse. Four of these vessels are now loading cotton—two for Liverpool, one for Boston, and one for Providence.

The exports of Lumber, etc., are also increasing. We note this week one cargo of 90,000 feet for Indianola, and one cargo of 200,000 feet for Caroline, Mexico.

One or two vessels are now loading for foreign ports.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—

Gold, Mobile.....	112¾@113¼
Silver.....	109 @110
Sterling Exchange, 60 days.....	108½@109
New York Sight.....	¾ dis @ par
New Orleans Sight.....	¼dis-3/4@par

COTTON.—The receipts of the week sum up 9815 bales, viz: From the Alabama river 927 bales; from the Tombigbee 490; from the Warrior —; by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 4359; by the Mobile and Montgomery R.R. 3678 bales; by the NO, M&T RR — ; against 9238 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The exports were 6235 to New Orleans. The stock on hand this day is 9239 bales.

SATURDAY—Fair demand with light supply. Sales 1000 bales.

Good Ordinary.....	17¼@17¾
Low Middling.....	17¾@18
Middling.....	19¾@18¾

MONDAY—Demand good, Market opened lower; but closed firm at quotations. Sales 900 bales.

Low Middling.....	18 @18¼
Middling.....	18¾@18¾

TUESDAY—Fair demand. Market opened firm and continued during the day; closed quiet and easier. Sales 1100 bales. Receipts 1012 bales. Stock on hand 8360.

Good Ordinary.....	17¼@17¾
Low Middling.....	18¼@
Middling.....	19¼@
Good Middling.....	19 @

WEDNESDAY—Fair demand, Market dull and declining. Sales to-day 1400 bales—receipts 1311—stock 8341.

Low Middling.....	18 @18¼
Middling.....	18¾@18¾
Good Middling.....	@

THURSDAY—Market opened at inside and closed firm at outside quotations—very heavy of stock. Demand good. Sales 1500 bales; receipts 1336.

Low Middling.....	18¼@18¾
Middling.....	18¾@18¾
Good Middling.....	@

FRIDAY—Active and general demand, with but little stock on sale. Market closed very firm and, with holders claiming outside quotations. Sales 1509 bales; receipts 1731 bales.

Good Ordinary.....	647¾
Low Middling.....	18¾@18¾
Middling.....	19¼@19

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following table will show the number of bales received by the different roads and boats for the week ending yesterday week last year.

By the Alabama river.....	1872	1871
By the Bigbee river.....	927	1437
By the Warrior river.....	490	508
By the M. and O. railroad.....	4359	4774
By the M. and M. railroad.....	3678	2491
By the N.O., M. and T. Railroad.....	—	6
Total.....	9815	9238

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.—The following table will show the rates of freight from Mobile by the New Orleans, Mobile and Atlantic Fast Freight Line, to the different points indicated:

COTTON.

To Liverpool via N. York, by 2 100 ℔ and 3d.	70c
To Boston, rail and sea.....	2 00 ℔ 70c
To New York "	80c
To Philadelphia "	80c
To Baltimore "	90c
To Providence "	90c
To Fall River "	90c
To Albany, NY "	1 00
To Troy "	1 00
To Lawrence "	1 00
To Lowell "	1 00
To Springfield "	1 00
To Taunton "	1 00
To New York, per M.&O. R.R. via Corinth and Meridian.....	80c

NAVAL STORES.

To New York.....Rosin, 1 per 196 ℔s.

For business in other markets our readers are referred to telegraphic reports.

Weekly Coffee Statement.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1872.....	4,227
Arrived this week.....	4,200
Arrived previously.....	17,000
	18,200
Total.....	22,427
Sales this week..... 600	
Sales since September 1st..... 15,839—15,992	
Stock in first hands.....	6,750

Quotations as follows:

Prime.....	18 @18¼
Good.....	17 @17¼
Fair.....	16½@16¾
Ordinary.....	14 @15

Market firm.

☞Our country readers will observe the following quotations are the wholesale prices, and that rates for broken packages are somewhat higher. The table of quotations at which broken packages can be filled will be found under another heading.

BAILING STUFF—Demand confined to retail orders. No sales and no inquiry for round lots. Stock increasing. Good demand for Ties. India and Dundee 16@16½c; Kentucky 16@17½c; Domestic Jutes 16@16½c, as to quality; Rope 9½@10c; Iron Ties 8½@9c.

BACON and PORK—Market firm; good demand. Shoulders, smoked 8½@8¾c; dry salt none; Clear Ribbed Sides 12½@12¾; Clear Sides 12½@12¾c; Sugar-cured Hams 19½c; Mess Pork 15¾@16.

BUTTER—Market firm, and a good demand for a gold article. Goshen 35@37½c; Western 26@27½c; Country, 20@25c.

CANDLES—Are selling at 19½@20c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Butter 15c@25c. Beeswax 27@28c; Chickens, young @ 20@24, grown @ 25@; Eggs 20c.; Hides 10c@12½c; Wool nominal—Bury 16@18c, Washed 30@35c, Unwashed 25@30c.

CORN—In good demand and a good stock on hand—77½@82½c.

CHEESE—Very few yet received. Choice factory 12@13c.

FLOUR—Firm; good demand. Superfine $7 00@7 50; X $7 50@8; XX $8 00@8 50; XXX $8 50@9 00; Choice Family $10@11.

LARD—Kegs 12@12½c; half bbls, 11¾@ 12¼c; tierces 10½@11c. Market firm.

MEAL—In fair demand and market steady. Good 75@82c. ₰ bush. Market advanced.

MOLASSES—Firm. Common 28@30c; Fair 35c.; Prime 40c.; Choice 44@46c.

NAVAL STORES—Market active and advancing—production decreasing as the cold weather approaches. Orders large from other markets for both Rosin and Turpentine. Rosin $3@$3 50; Pale $4 10@$6 00; No. 1, extra $3 00@3 75; No. 2, $3. Spirits Turpentine 62 @63c. Tar ₰ bbl. $4; Pitch $3@3 50.

OATS—Firm and lively; fair demand. We quote 53@56c.

ONIONS—Market firm; small stock on hand—$3@3 50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Firm and in good demand; $2 25@2 50 ₰ bbl.

RICE—Louisiana 9½@10c.; Carolina 9¼@ 10c.; Rangoon 8@8½c.; Alabama 8¼@—c.

SALT—Advanced. Coarse $1 80@1 90; Fine $2 15@2 25.

SUGAR—Common 10c; Fair 11@11¼; Prime 11¾@12c; Yellow Clarified 11¾@12½c; White Clarified 13c.; Crushed and Powdered 13½@ 14c. Market firm.

TOBACCO—Large stock and well selected. Common 6@8c; Medium 35@39; Bright Medium 45@50; Choice 60@70c; Fancy 80@81.

WESTERN PRODUCE—Round lots from dealers to first hands—Bacon, Shoulders 8¾@ 9c; C.R. Sides 12¾@12¾c; Mess Pork $15 75; Hams —@19c; Hay, per carload at depot $28 @30 ₰ ton; Corn, white 72@75c; yellow and mixed 69@73c; Oats 48@50c.

WHISKEY—Dexter $1 06@$1 10; similar grades and proof $1@1 03.

Telegraph Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 13—Noon—Consols 92; Bonds—five 88¾.

LONDON, October 13.—Evening.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Bullion increased 875,000f.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—Noon—Cotton opened quiet and steady—Sales 12,000 bales, for the week 128,000 bales, exports 17,000, speculation 20,000, stock 501,000, American 67,000; receipts 28,000, American 14,000; actual export 12,000; afloat 253,000, American 38,000. Breadstuffs dull. Corn 29s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Afternoon. — Cotton firm. Sales 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL, October 13—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged; sales—Orleans, November 10,000 bales. Yarn and fabrics at Manchester firm and prices tending upwards.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Noon—Governments dull and steady. Stocks very strong. Gold steady at 12¾. Moneyquiet at 5. Exchange—long 9¾; short 10¼. State bonds very strong.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Noon.—Cotton firm; Uplands 19½; Orleans 20½c; sales 2750 bales. Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Middling, Corn firm, mess $18 00. Lard quiet, steam 8¼@8¾c. Turpentine firm at 39½@39¾c. Rosin steady, $4 35@4 40 for strained. Freights firm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Evening.—Commercial Cotton Statement—Receipts at all ports for the week 34,000 bales same time last year 36,000 bales. Total for the year 113,000; last year 273,554 bales. Exports for the week 35,-982, same time last year 30,000. Total for the year 140,398 last year 91,467. Stock at interior towns 39,426; last year 58,331; at Liverpool 501,000, last year 475,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain 38,000 last year 43,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Evening.—Cotton —Net receipts to-day 3c; gross receipts 2862 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Evening.—Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 13,200 bales, as follows: October 19¾@19⅞c; November 19¾ @19 15-16c; December 18 15-16@19⅛c; January 19¾; February 19 9-16@19⅝c; March 19 11/16@20c; April 20¼c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 3004 bales; middling uplands 19½c; Orleans 20¼c. Flour—southern without material change. Wheat 2 @3c ₰ 65 common to fair extra ₰ 70@$2, good to choice ₰ 90@$2. Whiskey a shade firmer, $1 02@$1 03 closing at inside prices. Wheat—winter red western ₰ $1 08@1 09. Corn and corn meal quiet at about yesterday's prices. Pork excited and higher. Beef quiet at 64@8 plain mess; $8@9 extra. Lard more active and firm at 8¾@9¼c; turpentine firm at 63¾@64c. Rosin steady at $4 35@4 40.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Evening.—67,415 bales; new 5s 111; 10-40s 8¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Evening.—Money 7@8 on call, latest dealing at 8@9. Sterling Exchange 8¾@8¾. Gold 12¾@12¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Evening.—67's 104¾; 67's 105; 68's 105¾; 65's 106, new 105; Tennessee 6's 74, new 74¾; Va. 6s 68¾, new 54; Canada 5s, deferred 86; La 6's 92, new 88; Levee 6's 79, 8s 91; Ala 5's 75, 8s 95; Ga 6's 75, 7's 85; North Carolina's 33¼, new 16; special tax 11; South Carolina's 90, new 20.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Noon.—Cotton steady; middlings 19¾; net receipts 481, gross 2576; exports to Great Britain 27; sales 250.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 13.—Net receipts of the week 430, stock 5000.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19¾; net receipts of the week 18 gross 2778.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19¾; net receipts 386, gross receipts 431 bales; exports coastwise 146; sales 1000; stock 1000; net receipts of the week 182, gross 1931; exports to Great Britain 532, coastwise 1293, sales 3137; spinners 1950.

CITY POINT, Oct. 13.—Net receipts of the week 1049.

NORFOLK, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; low middlings 18¾@19c; net receipts 1612; exports coastwise 96; sales 200; stock 5325; weekly net receipts 11,576; exports coastwise 10,544; sales 1200 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 18½; net receipts 156; exports coastwise 265; sales 0; stock 2760 bales; weekly receipts 1143; exports to Great Britain 414; coastwise 1443; sales 385.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—Cotton firmer; middlings 19½; low middlings 19@19½; good ordinary 18½@18¾; ordinary 17½@18; net receipts 2367; exports coastwise 2078; sales 1000; stock 24,966; net receipts of the week 14,113; exports to continent 1917; coastwise 8200; sales 3000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—Cotton active and in good demand; ordinary 17¾@18¼; low middlings 18c.; middlings 19@19¼; net receipts 3941; exports coastwise 1086; sales 2500; stock 45,874; weekly net receipts 23,674; exports to Great Britain 4655; to the Continent 250; sales 11,885; exports coastwise 6385.

MACON, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 17½@; net receipts for the week 3381; shipments 3768; stock—1871, 5936; 1872, 7577.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 17¾@18c; net receipts 1580; sales 1256; net receipts of the week 7766; shipments 6582; stock 1871, 8806; 1872, 2695.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 17½@; receipts 3676; shipments 212.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 13.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 17½@; weekly net receipts 3144; shipments 214; stock—1871, 4756; 1872, 6115 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 19½c; low middlings 18½@; good ordinary 18½@; net receipts [illegible]; gross 5463; sales to-day 700, last evening 3000; stock 76,357; weekly net receipts 21,567; gross 31,179; exports to Great Britain 11,811; to the continent 11,098; coastwise 2735; sales 30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Flour dull; treble ₰ 7 25@8 75; family ₰ 9 10. Corn firm at 64@ 65c. Oats 40c. Bran quiet at $1 10c. Hay firmer; prime $27; choice $28. Pork dull; mess $18 25. Bacon quiet but firm at 8@8½@11¼@ 12¾@12¾c. Hams 19@19½c. Lard dull; tierces 9@9¼c; keg 11¼@11¾c. Sugar nothing doing. Molasses—some common received and held 40c. Whiskey 99@$1. Coffee 14@15c. Sterling 22. Sight ¼ discount. Gold 12¾.

GALVESTON, Oct. 13.—Cotton active; good ordinary 18¼; net receipts 2232; exports to Great Britain 3671; sales 1200; stock 21,165; weekly net receipts 8134; exports to Great Britain 8671; coastwise 4078; sales 4700.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19¼@19⅝; receipts 1852; shipments 1230; stock 1871, 31,706; 1872, 10,056; weekly receipts 11,052; shipments 8,710.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 17¾c; receipts of the week 2189 bales; shipments 1847; stock, 1871, 834; 1872, 1419.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Tobacco quiet. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton advanced; low middlings 18¾c; closed firm. Flour extra family ₰ 8 50@7 25. No. 1 ₰ 7 75@8 25; fancy ₰ 8 50@9. Grain unchanged. Provisions very firm; nothing of importance can be done; no supply here. Bulk meats 8½@, hams entirely exhausted. Bacon 7¼@8¾@11¼@12c. Clear 12¼@12¾. Whiskey firmer at 100@101, kept 13 days. Sugar and coffee firm at old rates.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19c. Sales 35 ₰ 40@7 75. Wheat firm; red ₰ 1 03@1 07. Corn dull at 46c. Bran and oats quiet, new 25@27c. Pork nominal at 14¼; stock light. Lard firm for good at 9¾c; sales of summer at 9¼c; held at 9¾c; prime kettle nominal, tendered at 8c. Bulk meats—sides nominal; shoulders 6½c; rib at interior points at 6c.; clear rib 10¼c.; clear sides 10¾c. Bacon firm and jobbing sales; shoulders 7¾@7¾c@11¼@11½c. with sales. Sugar cured hams summer and winter 17¾@18c. Whiskey 98c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 17@17¼c; low middlings 17¾; middlings 19@19¼c. Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 1 01@1 02. Corn dull. No. 2 mixed 39c. Oats dull; No. 2 24¾@25c. Whiskey dull at 89c. Pork quiet at 13¾@13¾. Bacon firm and jobbing sales; shoulders 8¾c.; packed; clear rib 10¼c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾@11¾@12c. for jobbing order lots. Lard quiet, retail lots of refined 9½c.

EXPORTS OF COTTON

FROM THE PORT OF MOBILE,
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Where Exported to	*This Week*	*Previously*	*Total*	*Last Year*
Liverpool.....	—	605	605	1158
Queenstown.....	—	—	—	—
Cork, etc.....	—	—	—	—
Total to Gt. Britain.....	—	605	605	1158
Havre.....	—	—	—	—
Marseilles.....	—	—	—	—
Bordeaux & Rochelle.....	—	—	—	—
Total to France.....	—	—	—	—
Rotterdam, etc.....	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam.....	—	—	—	—
Bremen.....	—	—	—	—
Barcelona, etc.....	—	—	—	—
Russia, etc.....	—	—	—	—
Genoa, Trieste, etc.....	—	—	—	—
Other ports.....	—	—	—	—
Total O. For. ports.....	—	—	—	—
New York.....	—	501	501	756
Boston.....	—	104	104	43
Providence.....	—	43	43	40
Philadelphia.....	—	66	66	—
Kennedale.....	—	—	—	—
Tallassee Factory.....	—	—	—	—
Prattville.....	—	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	6235	11471	23706	13938
Other Ports.....	3	36	41	1165
Total Coastwise.....	6238	18409	24437	15940
Grand Total.....	6238	19014	25442	17117

IMPORTS AND RECEIPTS

OF LEADING ARTICLES AT MOBILE,
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Articles.	*This Week*	*Previously*	*Total*	*Last Year*
Bagging, pieces.....	383	1490	1873	2876
Rope, coils.....	217	245	462	600
Iron Ties, bundles.....	282	5205	5487	4099
Bacon, hhds.....	297	1209	1506	2858
Butter, kegs.....	221	350	571	2952
Beef, bbls.....	19	90	109	210
Bran, sacks.....	—	3015	3015	2015
Cotton, bales.....	9815	27100	36915	29471
Coffee, sacks.....	4336	14348	18684	12174
Corn (Ala. & Miss. sks)	—	—	—	—
Corn (Western sks)..	2100	21298	23398	22705
Cheese, boxes.....	469	1250	1719	3744
Coal (Ala.) tons.....	—	—	—	—
Coal (Pitts. & Virginia tons).....	1047	956	2003	289
Candles, boxes.....	530	954	1284	605
Flour, bbls.....	1280	9085	11185	10649
Hay, bales.....	171	3051	3822	5413
Lard, kegs.....	632	2800	3462	5702
Lime (Alabama) bbls	320	1700	2020	7050
Iron (Ala. tons.....	—	—	—	—
Molasses, bbls.....	122	940	1127	3395
Oats, sacks.....	915	6716	7631	9934
Peanuts, bbls.....	750	3491	4241	5253
Pork, bbls.....	155	997	1144	1531
Rice, bbls.....	329	1040	1369	2085
Salt, sacks.....	7950	18	7968	8943
Sugar, hhds.....	1	309	310	1243
Tobacco, boxes.....	1093	3252	4345	4729
Whiskey, bbls.....	809	1471	2280	2508

ALABAMA SECURITIES.

We take the following quotations from the New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle of Oct. 12:

SECURITIES.		
State.	*Bid.*	*Ask.*
Alabama 5s.....	—	61
Alabama 8s.....	—	—
Alabama 8s, Montgy & Eufaula R.	—	—
Alabama 8s, Mobile and Girard R.	—	—
Alabama 8s, Ala. and Chat. R. R.	—	—
Cities.		
Mobile 5s.....	55	60
Mobile 8s.....	70	75
Stock scrip 8s, No. 1.....	15	18
RAILROADS.		
Ala. and Chat. 1st M. bonds.....	70	71
Ala. and Tenn. R. 1st M. 8s.....	50	60
Ala. and Tenn. R. 2d M. 8s.....	33	42
Montg. and West Point, 1st 8s.....	80	90
Montg. and West Point, 2d 8s.....	60	—
Montg. and West Point, 3d 8s.....	60	—
Montg. and Eufaula 1st 8s gold.....	—	—
Do. endorsed by State of Ala.	50	53
Mobile and Mont. R. R. com., cash	50	55
Mobile and Ohio sterling.....	50	54
Do. Do. Gen. coupons.....	84	85
Do. Do. 8s interest.....	85	87
Do. Do. 7s interest.....	70	75
Do. Do. income.....	50	58
Do. Do. 1st M. 8s.....	85	95
Selma, Rome and Dalton, 1st M. 7s	45	50
South and North Ala. R. 1st M. 8s	95	100
West Ala. 8s gua.....	80	90

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, ETC.

Albany Prints.....	6½@
American Shirtings.....	6 @
Alden sold.....	11 @
Anchor Shirtings.....	10 @
Amoskeag.....	10 @10½
American.....	11 @
Allen Prints.....	11 @
Dunnell Prints.....	11 @
Freeman Prints.....	10 @
Arnold Prints.....	10 @
Merrimack Prints.....	11 @12
Mallory Prints.....	11 @12
Sprague's Prints.....	11 @12
Cotton Osnaburgs.....	12 @14
Brown Drill.....	12 @12½
Brown Sheetings.....	9 @ 9
" "	8½ @ 9
" "	8 @8½
" "	7½ @ 8
Sheeting, bleached.....	9 @ 9
" "	8 @8½
" "	7½ @ 8
Stripes and Plaids.....	12 @20
Kerseys.....	17 @25
Jeans.....	17 @25
American Delaines.....	20 @22

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations are the rates at which current orders for broken packages can be filled:

Apples, per bbl.....	₰ 50 @	4 25
Apples—		
Kentucky, per yard.....	16 @	18
India, per yard.....	16½@	18½
Iron Ties.....	9 @	9
Rope.....	9½@	10
Bacon—		
Sugar Cured Hams, per lb..	— @	19½
Sides, clear, per lb.....	12¾@	13¾
Clear Ribbed, per lb.....	12¾@	13¾
Shoulders, per lb.....	9 @	9¾
C. R. Sides, dry salted.....	none.	
Shoulders.....	9 @	9
Butter—Goshen, per lb.....	35 @	40
Western, per lb.....	25 @	30
Bran, per 100 lb.....	1 87½@	1 62½
Barley, per bushel.....	2 00 @	—
Beans, per bushel.....	4 50 @	5 00
Candles—per lb.....	19½@	20½
Cheese, per lb.....	15 @	17½
Young America, per lb....	18 @	20
Coffee—Java, per lb.....	30 @	32½
Rio, per lb.....	20 @	22½
Havana, per lb.....	— @	—
Corn Meal, per bushel.....	80 @	85
Corn—White, per bushel....	82½@	85
Yellow, per bushel.....	75 @	80
Cigars—		
All sorts, per dozen.....	2 75 @	3 75
Fish—Codfish, Orchard, per ton.	16 00@	16 00
English Cased, per ton.....	18 00 @	—
Pittsburgh, per ton.....	11 00 @	—
Red Ash, per ton.....	11 00 @	12 00
Alabama, per ton.....	10 00 @	—
Flour—Choice, per barrel.....	7 75 @	11 25
Extras, per barrel.....	7 50 @	7 75
Superfine, per barrel.....	6 00 @	7 00
Fine, per barrel.....	5 25 @	6 75
Fodder, per 100 lbs.....	1 00 @	1 10
Fish—		
Codfish, per box.....	75 @	2 25
Herrings, per box.....	25 @	50
Fruits—		
Figs, per drum.....	1 50 @	1 75
Dried Apples, per lb.....	10 @	12
Currants, Zante, per lb.....	15 @	20
Almonds, soft shell, per lb..	30 @	35
Raisins, new, boxes.....	— @	4 50
" ½ boxes.....	— @	2 35
" ¼ boxes.....	— @	1 25
Hay, per 100 lb.....	1 70 @	1 75
Lard—In kegs, per lb.....	12 @	12½
In tierces, per lb.....	11 @	11½
Molasses—		

Mobile Weekly [illegible].

VOLUME XXXIII. MOBILE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WEEKLY.

PER ANNUM $5
FOR SIX MONTHS 3
CLUBS OF TEN 45
CLUBS OF TWENTY 8
FOR SINGLE COPIES 10c

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS—$1.50 per square, of ten lines or less, each insertion.

☞ Mr. Ronayne, a Home Ruler, has been elected member of Parliament for Cork in place of the late John Francis Maguire.

☞ A bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in relation to the Alabama claims has been reported, and its speedy passage will be satisfactory to a large number of people. The sitting of the Commission is limited to two years.

☞ Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in Rome on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. He was received the 5th inst. by the King, who gave him a gold medal bearing the royal effigy, and asked him to present it to Dr. Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem.

☞ The recent decision of the Attorney General relative to the rights of postmasters to suppress obscene matter passing through the mails, does not declare that such copy, when there is positive evidence of its being indecent and in violation of law, shall not be expelled from the mails by postoffice officials, but asserts only that postmasters have no right to break open seals upon suspicion that the copy contained in packages is of obscene and improper character.

Building a City.

H. B. Smith, of Smithville, in New Jersey, employs about 120 men in manufacturing wood-working machinery, in a little town of his own. Their families, and others dependent on the men that work for him, make a population of about 600. Their wages are equal to support 2,400. Around the store, blacksmiths, bricklayers, millmen, butchers, painters, cabinet-makers, lumbermen, doctors, merchants, gardeners, drayers, schoolmasters, auctioneers, barden wagons, shoemakers, etc., etc., all useful occupations, and all to the population enough to make a village of 1,000 people. This is the history in germ of a town; one hundred of such energetic men will make a city of 10,000 inhabitants with a thrifty population, expanding according to the increasing necessities of a prosperous and happy people. What they eat, drink, wear, and luxuriously use, gives employment to a large population on farms; getting, sawing, and hauling lumber, to be used in building; quarrying stone, cutting wood, and digging coal for fuel; and a hundred occupations which to us seem to be of very little importance, but when aggregated amount to a large sum of money during the year. The whole wealth of the country is the amount of labor put on and by its people; the prosperity of a city depends upon the amount of labor it can employ at living prices; not a mere pittance that will only buy two meals per day and secure a place where the man can sleep in his blankets; but enough to decently support a wife and children, and appear respectable at church or at fashionable gatherings of the people for social enjoyment, enough to enable an economical, prudent man and his wife to lay up something to buy a homestead, and become attached to the soil, a fixture in the city, a tax-payer and freeman.

It is not manufacturing alone that builds cities, but anything that will give profitable employment to the people. A mine or steam quarry, so long as they last, will build towns or cities; but the uncertainty of their permanence induces people to build cheaply, so that should they have to leave, the loss in that kind of improvement will not be so much. Profitable manufacturing is the safest; it pays the manufacturers well, gives steady employment to their workmen, and lasts from one generation to another.

The Singer Company manufacture their own sewing machines and the silk used by them. They have immense buildings for no other purpose, and employ somewhere in the neighborhood of five thousand men, making a city of full 30,000 inhabitants.

A few such companies established in our midst would increase our population considerably, and the owners of real estate could well afford to subsidize a few large factories to make the articles we import for our own use, and such as we could export to other countries with advantage. We need moneyed men of enterprise; men who can see that ventures on the rise and fall of stocks may enrich them, but that manufacturing is much the safest and can be calculated with a greater degree of certainty from year to year.

Alabama News.

The Alabama Lunatic Asylum has three hundred and fifty inmates.

FIRE IN GREENVILLE.—The storehouse and residence of Mr. J. D. Gafford were totally destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss about ten thousand dollars. Partially insured.

The Birmingham Sun learns that a company with large capital will commence the manufacture of iron near that city, at an early day.

The Selma Times says: It is with profound sorrow we announce, this morning, the death at his father's residence in this city, yesterday at 12 o'clock, of Mr. Albert G. Mabry, Jr. Mr. Mabry was an elegant, refined, cultivated gentleman, in the very zenith of his manhood, and just beyond the threshold of usefulness as a member of society.

The State Journal says: It is rumored that Col. Hodgson has purchased the Advance, and will make it a daily paper soon."

The Clayton Courier learns that a little son of Mr. Page Floyd's, accidently shot Mr. Daniel Thomas, a brother-in-law, while they were out squirrel-hunting last Saturday. The contents of the gun struck Mr. Thomas under the right shoulder blade, near the spinal cord, and paralyzed him down to the extremities. The wound is not considered by the Doctor to be fatal.

The Opelika Observer says: The scaffolding of the Opelika Baptist College fell Friday and fatally injured one of the workmen.

The following letter was written to the Montgomery Advertiser:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2, 1872.—In your paper of last Saturday appears an editorial paragraph informing your readers that a mine of Lithographic Stone has been discovered in Virginia, and that the only other mine of this kind known in the world is in Bavaria—across the "big pond."

Are you not aware of the fact that a mine of Lithographic Stone was found, years ago, in this State—in Talladega county? If I am not mistaken this mine is on or near the lands owned by Col. M. H. Cruikshank. In 1862 or 1863, Confederate notes were engraved upon this Talladega Stone. There is a fortune, or several of them, in that mine, for some enterprising man. It will require little or no capital to start its working. Who will take hold of it?

In this county a nickel mine has been discovered, and the fact is kept quite secret. A few miles below here, last week, one of our citizens "struck ile" in boring for a well. The oil is good and plentiful. There is no limit to the hidden wealth of our beloved Alabama.

Yours, etc., PROGRESS.

Of the North Alabama Conference, which convened in Tuscaloosa on Wednesday last, the Times says: "Bishop Doggett, of Virginia, presided, and Rev. C. D. Oliver and Rev. J. A. Thompson were appointed and acted, the former as principal, and the latter as assistant Secretary. About one hundred and twenty ministers and thirty lay delegates were present. Visitors, also, in considerable numbers, from various portions of the Conference bounds, were in attendance. The Conference, as a body, presented an appearance quite intelligent and respectable.

It is said that the cause of the great emigration now going on from the East to the West is the promise held out by traveling agents (1) of low rates of passage and (2) of special advantages of location. This accounts for the rapid development of Texas and Kansas and teaches Alabamians a lesson by which they might profit if they would. If they should ever conclude to profit by that lesson such paragraphs as this, which we clip from the Eufaula Times, would cease to perplex us:

The yesterday morning train from this city to Montgomery, took on board at Union Springs, from the Troy train, a large number of families on their way to Kansas, where they propose to locate; and if suited with the soil and climate, to send back for neighbors and friends who are also desirous of emigrating. This party was from about Brundage, and was composed of most excellent people. It is with deep regret that we see the tide of emigration bearing away from us so many good citizens and industrious men. About two hundred have passed through Troy the present week, from Pike and the lower counties, bound for Texas and Kansas.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Coroner Parker, held an inquest over the body of R. Bennett of Hale County. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 9th of December at his room in the Exchange Hotel. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that he died of malarial congestion, general in its character.—Ib.

WATER WORKS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Montgomery Water Works Company the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:

Lewis Owen, I. B. Faunce, John P. Dickinson, N. M. Barnett, J. T. Milner, E. H. Metcalf, F. M. Gilmer, Jr., E. Beebe, J. Kohn.

A passenger train on the A. & C. R. R. ran through a temporary trestle two or three miles above the city of Tuscaloosa last Friday morning, completely wrecking the train and killing the conductor, Mr. Bell, formerly of the S. and N. road, and two brakemen. The train was bound South, and the accident is said to have occurred just before daylight.

George Pence, sent to the Albany penitentiary from Limestone county, and Reuben G. Young of Tallapoosa county, recently sentenced by Judge Busteed to the Albany penitentiary, have been pardoned by President Grant.

The gin house of Mr. Wm. A. Green, Oak Bowery, containing about six bales of cotton, was burned last Saturday.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Henry E. Caver, who was born in Tuskegee, Ala., October 27th, 1847. The last time he was heard from he was at Greenville, Alabama. His father, Jacob L. B. Caver, now resides at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and will be thankful for any information of his missing son.

Dr. Joe Johnson was re-elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, by an almost unanimous vote, at the recent communication of that body in Montgomery.

The son of Wm. Shelby, who killed Mr. Bleedsy in Jackson county, last week, has been acquitted before the examining court, of all crime. He made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to save the life of his father striking with his knife nine blows, five of which would have proved fatal.

Mr. Wm. Shelby, died near Larkinsville on the 29th of November.

Mr. John M. Caldwell, of Jacksonville, has been made District Deputy of the I. O. G. T.

A telegraph office has been established at Scottsboro.

In Jackson county, on the south side of Tennessee river, Tuesday, 26th ult., Mr. Hop Cox threw a rock and killed Robert Nicholas, his step-father. Cox has fled from justice.

The Huntsville Reporter of the 3th instant, says: "The Huntsville and Nashville Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, will be organized in a few days, under its original charter. The prospects for the road's early completion depend upon the aid from this city and county. The success of this enterprise will bar the necessity of a road direct from here to Scottsville.

On Friday morning, November 29th, Lucy Alexander, colored, aged about fifty years, and the cook of Mr. W. A. Lyerla, of Estaw, caught afire while getting dinner, and was literally burnt to death. It seems that she was standing between a stove and the fire place, and her dress taking fire, from the latter, she ran into the yard, while the wind on Friday was at its height, and falling down, we may say, roasted alive. She lingered in great agony until 2 o'clock of that night, when she died.

Art Education.

Art education is needed in this country, not merely or chiefly as a luxury, for it is closely connected with the material interests of a community. Skill and a correct faculty in designing and ornamentation are constantly in demand to increase the commercial value of almost numberless fabrics, if home products are to successfully rival foreign manufactures. The impression that æsthetic culture is desirably only as it ministers directly to refinement and enjoyment, having this for its sole object, is a mistake. To despise such culture as of no practical worth is the contempt or indifference of ignorance Taste rules to a larger extent than many are apt to think in the market, and every day its power and domain are extending. In England this fact has been demonstrated and acknowledged. Long ago the confession was made that the goods better for their serviceable qualities, made on the north side of the channel, were shelved by the goods of superior beauty that came from the continent; the former difference in the sales of paper hangings and crockery and glass-ware being cited, among other examples, as striking proofs that if Great Britain would compete with France it must study form and color, grace and naturalness, as well as substance and thoroughness in its workshop. What has been true abroad is becoming constantly more and more true among ourselves; so that there is hardly a branch of our growing industries that can afford to disregard the artistic element. The eye must be satisfied in the most common and ordinary, even as its delight is served in the finer mechanical operations.—[Boston Transcript.

☞ No less than five female franchisists are prosecuting or being prosecuted in legal tribunals in connection with the right of suffrage; Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Connestient, and New York being severally the scene of their doing or suffering.

DISCOVERIES AT TROY.—The latest excavations at Troy have led to the discovery of a burnt house, at the depth of forty-seven feet, which contained the complete skeleton of a Trojan woman with her gold ornaments. The bones of a child were also found in the original soil. Of the highest importance are the terra cottas with prehistoric symbols. No museum in the whole world, except that of Parma, which has two, possesses terra cottas of this kind. Now thousands of them have been encountered at once.

The Latest by Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is snowing. A gale to-day damaged the telegraphs in various sections of England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—An attempted insurrection in the suburbs of this city was suppressed, after twenty had been killed and wounded. The Ministry announced in the Cortes that the Government attached no importance to the outbreak.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Official and semi-official dispatches received here indicate that both the legislatures accept the Attorney General's plan of compromise in Alabama affairs.

A Virginia delegation, composed of members of Congress and citizens of Virginia and West Virginia, called upon the President, and through their chairman, Col. Chas. S. Carrington, thanked him for the favorable mention of canals in his message. Col. Carrington's address was quite long.

To which the President replied as follows: I appreciate the great importance of this great work to the nation, and am glad the subject has been brought to the attention of Congress. I hope Congress will give it sufficient encouragement to insure its completion. The enormous productions of the Western and Southern States interested in this route demand an outlet to tide water on the Atlantic coast, and these interests are so important that they must ultimately compel the completion of this work in some manner.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Garibaldi, in a letter to an Italian friend, confesses with shame that Italy is going back to the inquisition.

GENERAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—All the passengers and three-eighths of a million of treasure were saved from the Sacramento. Two hundred and fifty tons of New York and one hundred and twenty tons of Mexican freight are aboard and the vessel is fast breaking up.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Workmen pass from one station to the other in the Hoosic Tunnel.

NORFOLK, Dec. 13.—A steamer is reported ashore on Smith's Point—name unknown.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Judge Elmore of the Eighth District Court, ordered Pinkbach imprisoned ten days and fined fifty dollars for contempt.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is reported that all railway employes will strike on the 2d of January.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer Commander from Falmouth.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The ship Gustave, belonging to Nantes, was lost with all hands.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Right will move to-morrow that the Assembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is entirely free from foreign occupation, and will follow this up with a resolution declaring the members of the Left responsible for the present agitation.

In the committee of thirty, Barthe, Republican, submitted a proposition for the formation of a separate legislative body, to be called the section of control. It is to consist of 200 members, who shall be chosen by lot from the present assembly and will be empowered to reject laws passed by the Assembly. The proposal has given rise to the most excited debates in the committee as to virtually create a second deliberative body.

The weather is very stormy. The Seine is rising and inundations are threatened. The river Loire is also rapidly rising.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—It is rumored that Bismarck is about to resign the Presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers in order to devote himself exclusively to his duties as Chancellor of the German Empire.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Judiciary Committee will report favorably on a bill making the President's salary $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—*Hon. J. Mabry, New Orleans, La.:* Your visit, with a hundred citizens, will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

It is understood that the proposition from the Tribune stock-holders to Colfax is five thousand bonus and fifteen thousand per year.

Senate.—The Naval Committee reported the House war sloop bill, amended to provide for ten.

The bill appropriating a half million for a site for the Post Office at Chicago passed.

The credentials of Spencer, signed by Gov. Lewis, were presented, read and filed.

The relief of Boston was considered. Adjourned.

House.—The House was engaged on private bills. The appropriation of $65,000 for William and Mary College was considered. An amendment was offered that no part of the appropriation be paid until the stockholders adopt a resolution opening the College to all classes and colors was adopted—yeas 79, nays 71. The only Republicans voting against it were Butler of Tennessee, Cobb of North Carolina, and Perce of Mississippi. The bill was then, as amended, rejected—yeas 36, nays 126—all the Democrats voting nay.

Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill abolishing assessors.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The lost steamship St. Louis was valued at $150,000, and fully insured by the owners, Cromwell & Co., in the Atlantic, Mercantile, United States, Lloyd, and other companies. The cargo consisted of 1241 bales cotton, 1541 barrels molasses, 230 barrels oil, 50 barrels rice, some tallow, hides, etc. There was also $3920 in specie on board. The St. Louis was 18 years old, built at Dumbarton Scotland, and originally known as the Karnak.

The coroner's jury in the case of Maud Merrill, shot and killed by her uncle, Robt. Bleekley, returned a verdict against the prisoner, who was committed to the Tombs.

The project of introducing salt water into the city of New York for extinguishing fires was under consideration in the Aldermanic committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The Committee on Rivers and Harbors report in favor of a free canal at Louisville, except for repairs, and a system of signals and light houses along the navigable rivers similar to those on the seacoast; asking an appropriation for James River and the Kanawha Canal. The Committee reported adversely upon Consolidating the Commercial Convention and the National Board of Trade. The next meeting will be in Pittsburg on the first Monday of September.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The Mechanics' Institute Senate expelled two who held over, but who have been acting with the fusion. The 7th and 8th District Courts were ordered adjourned from day to day till the trouble is over.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—During the gale yesterday pilots Benzel, Bankman, Frost, Saint George and Sellars left Smithville to board vessels in the offing, and after getting well out the boats disappeared, and it is feared they are lost.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—7:30 P.M. *Probabilities.*—In the northwest and thence over the upper lakes, and southward over Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, increasing pressure, colder and partly cloudy weather with occasional light snow will prevail. From the Ohio river to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts southwesterly and southeasterly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather and high but decreasing pressures. On the lower lakes and in Canada southerly and southwesterly winds, threatening weather, increased temperature and low barometers. In the Middle and Eastern States low barometer, southwesterly winds, increasing temperatures and cloudy weather, followed by occasional snow. After the 17th inst., the display of warning signals at lake ports will be suspended for the winter. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

A Romance of the Rothschild.

The very uppermost circles of society in London, are agitated by the report of the imminence of an extremely unusual and startling event. A daughter of the Rothschilds is about to be married to a poor man—and this poor man is a christian. The young lady who is thus about to break with the traditions of her family and disregard the teachings of her religion is the daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild, and the man upon whom she is resolved to bestow her fortune and her heart is the Hon. Mr. Yorke, a son of the Earl Hardwicke. I haste to nip in the bud the sympathy with which this news may be received by the members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews by telling that Miss Rothschild is not "converted," and that she is not going to embrace christianity nor to renounce her own religion. She will remain a Jewess, and her husband will continue to be at least nominally a christian. The disapproval with which the aged and excellent Baronet, her father, regards the match, is said to be increased by his failure to discover in his prospective *beau-fils* any qualities of either head or heart which could justify or even excuse what he regards as his daughter's infatuation, but then it must be remembered that he is not in love with Mr. Yorke, and that his daughter is, and this makes all the difference in the world. The Rothschilds have long formed a sort of royal family of their own—intermarrying only with their cousins, and it is said that every possible means of persuasion have been brought to bear upon this young lady to induce her to abandon her resolve. The reluctant consent of her father, or rather the withholding of his positive prohibition of the marriage, has at last been obtained, and the marriage, it is said, will soon be celebrated.—[N. Y. World.

The Eruption.

A correspondent of one journals having recently su. of the volcanic mountain h. writes from Honolulu, the 25th tember:

"This region (the lava-fields) surpasses in wildness and confusion the most frightful nightmare that was ever inflicted on man. For miles around the eye meets nothing either to the right or left, before or behind, but immense rolling masses formed in a million grotesque shapes. We mount terrace upon terrace, and still others remain to be climbed. Here and there hills are formed in the midst of this confusion. Currents of lava have left deep furrows through the congealed surface. Sometimes we kept close to the edge of massive currents that had opened their way in a straight line, leaving insurmountable walls of scoria. Whether crossing the surface of what was formerly a lake, whose dried bed is studded with millions of crevices and fissures, or following with difficulty our route through piles of ruins, an interminable succession of lava hills rose still before us. It was terribly fatiguing. After a half-hour's walk the pulse beat 165 pulsations a minute; 100 pulsations, on the average, when on horseback. We were but little nauseated, but had all more or less a sensation of swelling of the head and tingling in the ears. Our breath came quickly, the filling of the lungs often requiring long inhalations.

"On gaining the summit we looked down upon a plain of black lava about two miles in diameter, fashioned in many places into almost impossible shapes. On the right stood a remarkable monument or pillar, and on all sides were deep crevices filled with waves of congealed lava in the most curious forms. Hastening forward as much as possible we found a kind of cove, where we lodged our horses for the night.

"This accomplished, we followed a narrow stream of hardened lava for about five hundred yards, and suddenly found ourselves on the edge of the crater of Mokuaweowo. Beneath our feet was an awful chasm, with black and perpendicular walls. Some eight feet down we could see a strong fountain of melted lava. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile, at a southeasterly angle from the lower basin, a magnificent fountain of liquid lava made its escape, throwing a thick stream five hundred feet into the air. Behind this fountain lay a heap of ruins against the crater, which was brilliantly lighted by the incandescent fountain. Sometimes the fountain would cast a higher jet, which, detaching itself from the rest, would carry immense masses of black, white and red rocks with it; these falling on the black surface of the hard lava would burst like like meteors in a summer's sky. Once on the summit's plateau we could hear the rumbling of the subterranean fires through the opening. The noise resembled that of a strong surf, whose continual murmurings were constantly overpowered by the report of cannon.

"At night the sight was still more sublime. Looking at the column through a glass we distinguished the upper jet clear and brilliant, that rose from the bosom of the incandescent lake with wonderful force. Following this glorious current with the eye, it could be seen to form above and fall in a magnificent cascade back into the bed of the lake. The eye did not weary in looking at this varied scene, the solemn sound that accompanied it did not fret the ear. But soon our weary bodies began to trouble and we perceived that the cold was intense. Our tent was not pitched, our tea was not prepared, our coverings were not unpacked, so, casting a last look at the fountain of fire, we retraced our steps in order to get ready for the night."

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending November 4th, 1872:

Louisiana.—Gundalupe M. Guerrero, New Orleans, platform switch; S. C. Timpe, New Orleans, valve for steam engines; Wm. H. Phelon, New Orleans; steam boilers.

Alabama.—J. W. Yonman, Mobile, feed water apparatus for steam boiler.

Kentucky.—J. H. Green, Louisville, combined chair and bed; Wm. Kelly, Louisville, mold and core for casting steel.

Arkansas.—Richard A. Whitemore, De-Wit, auger bit.

Texas.—Wm. H. Haupf, Mountain, chair.

Mississippi.—C. C. W. Morgan, Holly Springs, term cotta grave cover; Jas. R. Harris, Hazelhurst, plow.

Georgia.—Wm. Brooks, Lexington, cultivator.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR THE HORSE DISEASE.—Dr. Strother, of Lynchburg, has kindly furnished us with the following receipt for the prevailing horse disease, which has been very successfully used by Mr. John M. Goodwyn, of Pittsburg:

Spirits of nitre, 1 oz.;
Paregoric, 1 oz.;
Pure sulphate iron, 1 drachm.;
Water, 1 pint.;

Drench them or give in hot mash, and repeat every twenty-four hours if necessary. Keep the horse well blanketed, and with good bedding. Wipe out the nostrils daily with bromo-chloralum, one part to eight of water.

The above remedy has been used in a great many cases, and proved an effectual cure.

The bromo-chloralum and other articles in the above receipt can be had of the druggists.—[Richmond Dispatch.

☞ "A client calling at his lawyer's office, in which there was a blazing fire, exclaimed, "Why your office is as hot as oven!" "Why shouldn't it be?" retorted the lawyer, "since it is here that I make my bread."

...ady
...sentence
...as much of an
...ecky
...ster of War is
...notified the Govern
...ted States that the policy
...in Germany to shock emi-
...as not dictated by any un-
...feelings towards the American
...ple. The Berlin Cabinet looks upon
...the situation in Europe as very serious,
...and is anxious to retain the German po-
...pulation at home to keep up the strength
...and efficiency of the army. It fears that
...a revolution in France may lead to a
...powerful coalition against Germany, in-
...cluding France, Austria, Russia, and pos-
...sibly England, which does not feel very
...friendly towards the German Empire
...since the San Juan boundary decision.

☞ The Secretary of War reports a decrease in the expenses of the War Department for the fiscal year of $437,834 62. The condition of the army is remarkably good, desertions have decreased in number, and the men have improved in faithfulness and attention to duty. About one-sixth of the army is still in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The Secretary recommends that the extra lieutenants now authorized by law to serve as regimental adjutants and quartermasters in the artillery, infantry and cavalry regiments, be discontinued as vacancies occur in those grades. A yearly saving, with no injury to the service, of nearly $100,000 would thus be effected. The increase of the medical corps to its full number is also strongly urged.

☞ During the fiscal year just closed, upwards of eleven million acres of public lands have been disposed of, the greater part for railroad grants and homestead locations, and about one-ninth per cent. sales, amounting to about three millions and a quarter of dollars. The homestead locations alone amount to over four million and a half of acres, which is a gratifying indication of the rapid settlement of the new territory. In the administration of the patent office, the old patent reports have been abolished, and the Official Gazette substituted for it. The latter is much more comprehensive in its matter than the former reports, and is issued with no delay whatever. The number of patents ...

...ounded, ...unch against
...one of her counsel
...e able argument which
...or hours, the prisoner leaned
...rd and whispered to him. The follow-
...ing compliment. "A very able speech,
Mr. Townsend; but you might have said
all that was necessary in fifteen minutes.
The idea of my insanity is absurd."
When sentence of death was passed upon
her by Judge Harris, who in concluding,
invoked the interposition of the Almighty
in behalf of her soul, the prisoner sprung
to her feet, and facing the Court, said,
with emphasis: "You had better pray for
your own soul," adding "Judge Harris,
may the Judge of Judges be your Judge."
She was then removed from court, and
her sentence was several months after
commuted to imprisonment for life.
Henrietta Robinson received the title of
"The Veiled Murderess," from the circumstance that, during her examination
and trial, she was so closely shrouded in
her veil as not to be easily identified. On
these occasions several attempts were
made to remove the veil, but she firmly
resisted them all, and even when compelled to do so by order of the Court she
contrived by her hands to find some other
way to effectually screen her somewhat
handsome features.—N. Y. Herald.

A Successful Experiment.

The seventh section of the fourth article of the amended constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "in all elections to the House of Representatives each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected (viz., three in each Senatorial district), or may distribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected." This provision was operative for the first time in the last election. The strength of parties, as represented at the polls, was Democrats and Liberals 2 to Republicans 2½. The whole number of Representatives to be elected was 153. And hence if each party was to be properly represented in the House the respective totals would be 85 for the majority and 68 for the minority. The actual result is in accordance with this theory. The Republicans carried thirty-three districts, and would have had, under the old system representation, 99 Representatives; under the system of cumulative voting they have 83 Representatives. The Democrats carried only eighteen districts, and would have had but 54 Representatives under the old system. Under the new they have 65 members. Cumulative voting has apparently worked well in Illinois—the people showing no such disinclination to the assumed "intricacies" of the system as some sceptics thought they would. In fact they voted with just as much ease and celerity under the new system as under the old. The Chicago Tribune is authority for the statement that in many instances objectionable candidates of the majority were defeated, and that through the operation of the principle of minority representation.

Story of a Pennsylvania Shoemaker who did not Stick to his Last.

The following account of a Tioga county shoemaker is from a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Henry N. Smith is know throughout the country as one of the most successful and successful operators in Wall street. It was he who became so noted at the Black Friday time as the head of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; it was he who was in with Fisk & Gould in a crusade against the Erie Railroad, and it was he who made a corner on gold one memorable winter by carrying five millions of dollars on his person and locking it up in the Tenth National Bank; which last operation became the subject of Congressional inquiry. Smith came on to Washington and was examined. The committee did not get much comfort out of his answers. They asked him if he had locked up five millions of dollars in greenbacks. He frankly said he had. They asked him why he did it. He frankly acknowledged that he did it to make money. They questioned him as to every thing connected with the operation, but they could not know what the committee intended to do about it. Without answering, the members of the committee would then put their head to lock up that amount of money, when he got ready, and ask them if there was none of their business; that the money was his own and he could do with it as he liked; and it was about this time that the committee found they had made a mistake. Smith collected about fifty dollars, witness fees, and returned to New York, and that was the last of the investigation. A gentleman who was also a witness before the committee said, subsequently, that Smith actually carried the $5,000,000 in his pocket for two days. The filing of his overcoat was filled with pockets, and he thought he could manage it.

Smith is about thirty-five or thirty-eight years old, short of stature, *slight* of frame, and red of hair. The latter was very near close, and his whiskers *a la militaire*, or mutton-chop, with unshaven chin, make is not Henry M., nor Henry N. Smith, but Norman Henry Smith. He is a native of Tioga, Pa., a little village which is shut in with charming grace from the outside world by a circle of hills, which in fall presents an unchanging appearance that it clings to one's memory forever. In this pretty little village this boy-master was born, and here he is called to this day plain Tom Smith, a nickname he got when a baby. It is nothing against Tom that he spent his young days about as other village boys do, and it is nothing against him that he learned the shoemaker's trade, and was an excellent workman, It is said there that Tom Smith can make the best "tine" boot of any man in America.

A love scrape, if I am correctly informed, drove him from his hammer and lapstone, and took him to Buffalo a year or two before the war. While there he attended a course of instruction in one of the "Business Colleges" which were so common then. From this he operated in Buffalo in a small way, going thence to Albany. He could not long remain in such a place, and he turned his eyes toward New York.

His career as a money-maker is without ...

...ndi relates that a king of Majoras named Nazaredeck, in the early part of the twelfth century, by his atrocious acts of tyranny, brought the wrath of the people of France and Italy. It was computed that 20,000 Christians were confined in his dungeons. In the year 1113, on the festival of Easter, the citizens of Pisa were exhorted to undertake the deliverance of their brethren, who were groaning in the prisons of the Infidels, and thereby maintain the glory of the christian religion, and uphold the honor of their native city. Religious enthusiasm was soon kindled, and every man capable of bearing arms took up the cross and prepared for the expedition. After repeated futile attempts, during which the citizens, as they reached Majorca, when Lieg undertook the siege. Notwithstanding the courageous resistance of the Saracens, aided by their numerous allies, the city capitulated about Easter, 1115. The king was killed, his successor was made prisoner and conducted to Pisa, and spoils and booty of immense value freighted the Pisan galleys upon their return to their native city.

From this conquest dates the introduction of the Majolica or Moresco Pottery into Italy. Pasceri, a renowned antiquary of the last century, has embroidered, on his own authority in that learned, Leon Say Minister of Finance, and fourteen Ministers of Public Works.

At a meeting of the Union Republicans yesterday, at Cresdin, in the department of Morbihan, speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favor of a speedy dissolution of the National Assembly. Louis Blanc presided over the meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Liberal Council of the Internationalists resolved upon a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, in the Hall of Cooper Union, and the following detail and committee of Arrangements, viz: Letter from Wendell Phillips was read, saying that the Communists were entitled to the respect of the civilized world.

Jas. Hagar, of East Broadway, is missing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Stokes' trial was not taken up.

It is understood that the Union Bank of Brussels has failed. The Post says this Institution has accepted largely on account of the settlement of petroleum and other American production here. The losses, however, could not have been on account of petroleum acceptances. In well informed circles here it is believed the suspension was caused by losses in the Russia trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The two days' run on the Mutual have ended. The bank paid out $63,000.

The Leberra, from Sunderland for New ...

...ed, ...ought to his experience a keener and ...more delicate judgment and intelli-...gence than Fisk had.

Besides the absence of the "fast" quality which Fisk possessed. He has no desire to display his wealth ostentatiously; he does not seek to build an opera house that he may have the privilege of the green room, and is not likely to run a line of steamers merely to show himself in an admiral's uniform, nor to show himself at the head of a regiment at the cost of thousands of dollars. He lives as becomes a very wealthy man, and owns a number of the best horses that money can buy merely for his own driving. He has considerable money invested in real estate in his native town, where he has provided handsomely for his father and mother.

☞ "Beyond all question," says the Nation, "we have seen the last of the South as a political unit and concerted element in our national issues. It has lost the power to conduct a campaign, has no leaders to organize and marshal a vote. This is cheering news, if it were, only true. But what does our contemporary say about it? Why, that the old spirit of the South! Have these lost their consolidated virtues and unhappy likes? Have they departed since the late election from that "follow my leader" trait in their character which has been so useful to Grant and his friends the carpet-baggers, and which makes them hamoously like the flock of sheep that Babelais tells us about, every one of which, when Panurge has thrown the first over board, leaped incontinently into the water after it. Any person versed in the colored brethren have not been educated out of this habit by a sufficient "growth of the political sense," it is quite certain that we have not seen the last of the South as a political unit and concerted element. but, on the contrary, are reserved to behold some remarkable manifestations of philosistal force in that region. In Maryland, in the late canvass, the negro women all took the stump against Greeley because they were advised that Mrs. Greeley had said, if her husband became President, not a wench of them should be allowed to wear a silk dress. When issues like this prevail in a great political movement prophesy is rather hazardous. Especially such prophecy as prefigures the millennium.—N. Y. World.

EFFECTS OF CAST IRON STOVES.—Some time since a paper was read before the French Academy of Sciences, in which the effects of poisonous gases from iron stoves were forcibly dealt with. Little, however, was the interest excited in the matter at the time, but the subject has just recently been brought forward with better success. Dr. Carret, one of the physicians to the Hotel Dieu in Chaudon, plainly denounces cast iron stoves as an absolute source of danger to those who use them, and he claims to base his denunciations upon positive facts. It appears that the principle upon which prevailed in Savoy Dr. Carret observed that all the inhabitants who were affected by it used cast iron stoves which had recently been imported into the country. On the other hand, he observed that all those who used other kinds of stoves, or adopted other modes of heating, escaped the disease. Another circumstance bearing on the same interesting question occurred in the Queens Theatre, in London, where a species of typhoid fever broke out. This outbreak he regarded by Dr. Carret as having been influenced or superinduced by a large cast iron stove in the dormitory of that establishment.

NEW THEORY OF CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Henry MacCormac of London, in a new book, puts forth the theory that tuberculous disease of the lungs is produced by breathing air which has already passed through the lungs of either human or inhuman beings, or air that is deficient in oxygen. Assuming the quantity of air in the chest at about 300 cubic inches, and that from 20 to 30 cubic inches are changed and renoved during each respiration, about ten breathings will suffice to renew or exchange the gaseous contents of the chest cavity. At such frequency the four to five per cent of the oxygen inhaled is, or should be, replaced by about the same quantity of carbonic acid, but the amount which in a few hours would be thrown off by respiration is replaced by a solid carbon. If any portion of the inhaled air be prebreathed air, says Dr. MacCormac, the dead metamorphic carbon will be retained, prorata, unoxydized, within the organism. This effete, unoxydized carbon, being retained speedily becomes "tubercle."

☞ England is in a worse plight than America in the matter of epizootic maladies. If we may put trust in the reports published by foreign journals. Our horse disease has been pronounced by comparative authorities to be a mere catarrhal fever, simple in its nature though annoying in its symptoms; our cattle plague has for its cause at worst the development in the blood of a comparatively innocent, though unwholesome vegetable. Read our contemporary's "heathenbeena" is declared to exist only in the diseased brain of a reporter. But from Somersetshire comes a revolting story of how it is impossible to preserve game any longer, not because of the incursions of poachers, but because deer, hares, pheasants, &c., are dying by hundreds of a strange sickness, their livers and other internal organs being found filled with worms. How long after death the post-mortem examinations were made in the recorded cases, however, we are not informed, and for a strictly scientific conclusion this point would be of some importance.

☞ The startling results that attend the use of the microscope in criminal cases it a very valuable adjunct in investigations of every kind. As an appliance of study in novel fields of inquiry it invites the attention of intelligent people, not only as a matter of interest and curiosity, but also in adapting to profitable uses the knowledge thereby gained. Often, by the application of the instrument to an examination of things, their availability for manufacturing purposes is instantly determined; whereas, if the microscope was not used, costly experiments might otherwise be made, and the material eventually prove worthless for the objects desired.

HEROES.—We all admire heroic deeds and actions. How we reverence, with an ardor amounting almost to worship, that man who performs some deed which entitles him to receive the appellation of hero. He be rich or poor, high or lowly, we admire his conduct, and ever after regard him with feelings of admiration and love. In every nation and country there are some men or women remembered in the people's "heart of hearts;" some honored names dear to all their countrymen. George Washington was a hero in the fact of his contempt and disregard of calumny; as also was Robert Morris who so boldly supported Washington, and the other strugglers for national independence and who deserved more credit from his country than was ever given him. And what act of history can exceed in heroism that of little Peter of Holland who with his hand stayed the flow of waters that would have brought ruin to all the country around. Through the long hours of the winter's night he faithfully adhered to his noble task until almost exhausted by exposure he was rescued in the morning by those in search of him. Such heroes will ever be remembered as among the good and great of earth. And there are other lesser heroic deeds though no less noble are unknown to mankind, the name of such heroes is legion. The "poor but honest" mechanic trying to work his way in the world and enduring contempt and derision is more of a hero than Napoleon ever was, whose deeds shine higher, and his deeds truer, and nobler.

☞ A Detroit man wants to sell a pastor and a promising Newfoundland pup, he doesn't exactly know which. He came home the other night and set his cane, with a pronging Newfoundland dog attached, in a little romp with three boys on the stairs and the sportive pup. The boys all ran and the pup gave chase. They got along well enough until the pup spied the cane, and going for it, started on a pronouncedly run around chairs and table legs with it between his teeth. The owner then remembered the fatal effect of a slight pressure on a spring, and with rare presence of mind succeeded in throwing the children down the cellar stairs and placing himself on top of the sideboard before the thing went off. The ball only broke a hundred dollars' mirror, and the pup got a few slight scratches in jumping through a plate-glass window. The doctor says the children will all recover. No insurance.

☞ M. Fargier, the first to render aerial navigation practical, is again in the field with a new carbon process. Some specimens are exhibited and the following details are published. At the last meeting of the French Photographic Society, "the word sesame" no longer sounded marvellous and interest. It is as follows:

A certain saline solution, the nature of which is for the present a secret, is prepared in the laboratory. Upon this bath a common sheet of paper is floated, then dried and exposed to light under a negative. The paper is then washed in warm water and the print is finished.

DISINFECTANTS.—One pound of green copperas dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water-closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the sewer gas. It is also good for sewers, steamboats, about hotels and other public places. Dose—Sprinkle a little to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other place for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For barnyards, stables, hogpens, slaughter-houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid gases, dissolve copperas in proportion of one pound to a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about premises, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

KISSING.—There is but one thing which you may be morally certain that an American woman will do when she goes down to the table, in any clime, at any hour, and under any circumstances, and that is, above mentioned appointments indicate a termination of the crisis and secures the government by an appendage of the Right Centre and Left Centre.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The police entered several clubs yesterday, and seized large copies of petitions for a dissolution of the Assembly which were circulating there for signatures.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The country rethon bill passed to a third reading in the Upper House to-day without debate, any all amendments being withdrawn. The final vote will be taken on Monday.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The counties reform bill finally passed the upper house.

The Catholic church edifices in the province of Posen, which belong to the government, have been closed because a special service was celebrated therein placing the cattech of Posen in her present train under the protection of God and Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Pastors of churches and teachers in Catholic schools have been summoned to appear before the magistrates for examination on a charge of publicly making an exciting pastoral letter issued by the Arch-Bishop of Posen.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 7.—Gerocele was elected President, and Schiene Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation.

TURIN, Dec. 7.—Floods in the north of Italy continue to spread. Some of the larger towns are threatened.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, Dec. 8. Lerdo de Tejada was declared elected President on the 16th of November, and on the 18th the result was officially published, when the Diplomatic Corps visited him in an unofficial capacity. To-day the new President takes possession of his office, and to-morrow the Diplomatic Corps will again call on him officially. Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election. Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which takes place on the 15th inst. An election for the president of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and fourth Sundays of February. Generals Anga Iglesias and Riva Palacios are candidates.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The political composition of Dufaure's committee insures a report in favor of ministerial responsibility. The resignation of Thiers from the floor of the Assembly, reducing the President's veto to a mere fiction. The defeat of the Government is considered probable.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Mondifierl Pasquier, vice-president of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly, called upon President Thiers last night, and a long and friendly conversation took place between them. The governmental situation is believed to be improving. It is rumored this morning that Garland is to be appointed Minister of the Interior, Leon Say Minister of Finance, and fourteen Ministers of Public Works.

At a meeting of the Union Republicans yesterday, at Cresdin, in the department of Morbihan, speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favor of a speedy dissolution of the National Assembly. Louis Blanc presided over the meeting.

✍ LOZENGE.—A certain New Yorker recently ...

...ed, causing great destruction to property of all descriptions, and was passing ...throughout England. The telegraph wires were prostrated and many buildings demolished in the city. A large number of pedestrians were thrown to the ground by the violence of the hurricane. The street lamps and advertising boards were blown down and many persons injured by flying debris.

Dispatches from seaport towns report numerous marine disasters. Eight ships were blown ashore in the harbor of Plymouth. The flagship Narcissus, 2653 tons, parted from her moorings in the harbor of Devenport, but the crew succeeded in again anchoring her before any serious damage was done the gunship.

The ship Cambridge and three small merchantmen lying in the same harbor also parted from their anchors and were blown ashore. The crews were in great danger but were rescued from their perilous position.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The telegraph wires in the north of England, which were destroyed by the storm yesterday, are not in working order. Communication with other sections of the country bring intelligence of great destruction of property. The gale was in Wales and Ireland as in England, and was accompanied by lightning and rain. Many vessels are reported disabled. Several vessels are ashore in Cork harbor. The damage to property is that city is very great. Many buildings were unroofed and trees blown down. Three pinnacles of the tower of St. Thomas' Church, Devonshire, were blown down while the congregation was at worship, and fell on the roof crushed through into the body of the church. The congregation was panic stricken at the first intimation of the danger and rushed from the building. None were killed and their escape is regarded as miraculous.

The Leberra, from Sunderland for New York, went ashore on Lowestoff. The crew barely escaped. Many of the huts used by the troops at Aldershott were destroyed. At Oxford the Chapel of Oriel College, Oxford University, was blown down, and in the other ...

...ed ...ed ...ed

...at the mills of Mr.
...ill four miles from town.
...some cause or other the boiler ex-
...ploded, demolishing the building and
...roughly tossing to pieces a son of Mr.
Copeland and the engineer, and hurling
the fragments of their bodies in every di-
rection. Young Mr. Copeland was about
twenty years of age.—[Opelika Locomo-
tive.

The Savannah Republican of the 5th says:

Yesterday, a little after 3 p. m., Mr. John Buckert, a young man clerking for Mr. John Delvhes, corner of West Broad and Taylor, accidentally shot himself in the right side with a Colt's cartridge shooter, while exhibiting its mysteries across the counter to a curious and interested colore-
ed customer. The ball passed between the second and third ribs, and lodged in the lungs, according to medical opinion. Though severely, the unfortunate young man is not dangerously wounded.

The Albany News says Hon. Philip Joiner, a colored legislator, is charged with stealing cotton and will probably be used as a recruit for Grant, Alexander & Co.

Oglethorpe county has produced a pig which at fourteen months old weighed net two hundred and twenty-three pounds.

The Columbus Enquirer says of the nar-
row guage road. Our little North and South narrow guage institution daily ex-
hibits interesting signs of prosperity. But its passenger cars were yesterday jammed with visitors to the city; besides the train brought down twenty-four bales of cotton and a couple of car loads of wood. We are glad to notice these signs of animation, and feel confident that the road will add much to the commercial pros-
perity of Columbus. What the Mobile and Girard railroad is to us in the south-
west, the North and South will soon be to us in the north—one of our leading busi-
ness arteries.

If the people of Eufaula and Henry county, were alive to their interests, a similar road would soon be in operation from this city to Florida.

Cuba.

From Havana papers, the 3d inst., the following is gleaned:

The capture of La Reina and the Cubans under Agramonte and and Vi-
cente Garcia, had a severe engagement near Zaramaguacan Bayate in the jurisdic-
tion of Puerto Principe. The Spaniards claim to have defeated the Cubans, who are said to have left seventeen dead killed.

The sugar crop in Trinidad promises to be very abundant.

The large wholesale grocery and pro-
duce store of Don Julian Zulueta, situ-
ated on Justiz street, was destroyed by fire.

Don Manual Mas, of Havana, has been decorated with the cross of "Isa-
bella the Catholic."

Brigadier General Ampudia, who com-
manded the Spanish troops at Holguin and Las Tunas, has arrived at Havana on his way to Spain.

The Diario de la Marina says that Gen. Rodrigo Quesada is in Jamaica.

The Cuban steamer Virginius has been sold to Mr. Beily, an English subject.

Mr. D. J. Heise, Inspector General of the International Telegraph Company, has just returned from an inspection of the Havana Diario de la Marina, stating that he is daily expecting the arrival of a steamer from Jamaica which brings a new submarine cable to be laid between Ha-
vana and Key West.

The Spanish steamer Pinero, from Nue-
vitas, sank near Cojimar with 221 head of cattle. The passengers and crew were saved.

Letters received from Spain say that Gen. Cordova is to succeed the Count of Capitan Generaley of the Island. He is the present Minister of War.

Gen. Ceballos, in view of his services, will be promoted to Lieutenant General, Brigadier General Chinchilla has been appointed Inspector General of infantry and cavalry in the Island.

Some insurgents surrender in order to get cured within the Spanish lines.

The Diario de la Marina says that Gen. Rodrigo Quesada is dead.

The bill for the relief of Boston was discussed to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Gov. Samuel Bard was appointed and confirmed to-day as Postmaster at Chattanooga. J. L. Orr was confirmed as Minister to the Argen-
tine Republic. Congress will meet De-
cember 20th to January 3d.

The Louisiana question was argued at great length before the Supreme Court to-day. The decision is expected Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Thus far no-
thing has been done in the Senate to-day. No person not holding a certificate of election will be admitted to the floor until his right thereto is affirmed as above provided. All those claiming to be mem-
bers and seated in the organization shall be allowed mileage and per diem from commencement of the Governor's ter-
ritory, as herein before provided for, after which the persons holding certifi-
cates from Secretary Parker for Barbour county shall cease to draw pay, and those claiming the seats for Marengo and the district of Butler and Conecuh, who are finally excluded, shall be allowed per diem and mileage from the time respectively ex-
cluded, and the officers and employees of each organization shall be paid the usual compensation.

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A contest is pro-
gressing before the Surrogate over Mr. Greeley's will—the last will, witnessed a few hours before his death, when the wit-
ness testifies Mr. Greeley was conscious and rational. The former will gives be-
quests to Mr. Greeley's relatives and a share of Tribune stock to the Children's Aid Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—E. S. Higgins and B. F. Carver were chosen President and Vice President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, vice Henry M. Smith and Jay Gould removed.

The Inman steamship company has received a dispatch from an officer of the steamer City of Bristol, who arrived in Queenstown yesterday. He reports all well on board. In consequence of the prevailing storm tugs could not be sent out, but so soon as it moderates six will be sent to cruise in the vicinity of the old head of Kinsale, Cape Clear and Bowley Bay.

McDowell has gone to Louisville to as-
sume command of the Department of the South.

Confidence in the Mutual Savings Bank is restored.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Dix has resigned his Erie directorship.

Nearly one thousand emigrants arrived within two days.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel caught in the laundry. Loss $250,000. Many women were burned fatally and two seriously. Great excitement among guests.

Root Cady, comedian, died.

Later.—The fire was in the cockloft occupied by laundry women and domestics. Sixteen bodies have been found, burned beyond recognition. The bodies were found near the only window of the room, which was barred. The only means of escape was a stairway which was in flames. The victims had to await death. It is hoped that many died while asleep. Twenty-two bodies were recovered up to two o'clock. The fire originated in the elevator leading to the laundry.

None of the five hundred guests are re-
ported injured. The loss by fire and wa-
ter is probably $200,000.

Still Later.—The smoke was suffocating and the water drenched the floor and halls filled with human baggage. The clothes of 70 or 80 servants who escaped were ruined. Fully a fourth of the furniture, valued at $40,000, is ruined.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Warmoth has petitioned the Eighth District Court to restrain Pinchback's assuming the Governorship. The petition nominates Pinch-
back as a wrong doer and trespasser. The Court issued the injunction prayed for by Warmoth.

The weather is cold and sleeting.

A citizen's meeting to protest against the alleged invasion of their rights was very large notwithstanding the inclemency. Gov. Warmoth and McEury spoke. Warmoth suggests an appeal to Congress.

A memorial adopted by the Chamber of Commerce was read. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the usur-
pation of the State government by un-
scrupulous adventurers supported by federal bayonets. A committee of one hundred was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress. Delegates, who shall visit Washington and ask that the federal soldiers be removed from the capitol in order that the duly elected of-
ficers may have access.

The Kellogg legislature elected a new Attorney General, who telegraphed to Washington to stop proceedings before the Supreme Court instituted by Attorney General Ogden.

Pinchback, in a message, recommends prompt action.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The Fusion Legislature is in session. Quorum in both. Hugh J. Campbell is President of the Senate, and J. C. Monroe Speaker of the House.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Kellogg legislature at once abolished the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and created a Superior Court with executive jurisdiction in injunctions wherein the State, city or municipal board are concerned.

They placed Longstreet in command of the militia, but the officers of the militia refused to obey Longstreet.

Warmoth commands by proclamation that the sheriffs, tax-collectors, and other officers disregard the Kellogg Legislature, promising to use the full power of the State for their protection.

The militia who refuse to obey Long-
street are guarding their armory.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The follow-
ing explains itself:

*State of Louisiana, Executive Depart-
ment, New Orleans,* Dec. 12, 1872.—To *Attig Gov. Pinchback, New Orleans:*

Let it be understood that you are recog-
nized by the President as the lawful Ex-
ecutive of Louisiana, and the body as-
sembled at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful legislature; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assist-
ance will be given to you and the legisla-
ture herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEO. D. WILLIAMS, Att'y Gen.

Now, therefore, I, P. B. Pinchback, Lieut. Governor, and acting Governor of the State, do issue this my proclamation:

That the constituted authorities of the State, to recognize, support and give obedience to the government of the State so recog-
nized, I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal assembly claiming to be the Legislature of the State assembled elsewhere than at the State House, the Mechanics' Institute, to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order, and submit to the lawful constituted authority; and furthermore in the dis-
charge of the Executive duties of the State I warn all parties or combinations, whatever the pretense or authority they allege for their acting, that they will be held to strict account for their con-
duct in the premises, and be punished to the utmost extent of the law for violations of good order, of society, or of disregard of the dignity and peace of the State; and I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State now in session at the State House, Mechanics' Institute.

Given under my hand, and seal of the State affixed at New Orleans this 12th day of December, 1872, of the Independ-
ence of the United States the 97th.

By the Governor,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Acting Governor of Louisiana.

GEO. HARTRIDGE, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Eighth District Court issued an order for the arrest of Pinchback for contempt. Pinch-
back refused to recognise the authority, and was arrested by the Marshal. No at-
tempt was made to use force in execut-
ing the order of the Court. Pinchback signed the bill passed yesterday abolishing the Eighth District Court. Clinton, the new Judge, was installed in office to-
day. The Mechanics' Institute Legis-
lature took action regarding recalcitrant members. Three were removed and the remainder resolved to submit. Fifteen State senators are represented. More coming to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 11.—Four inches of snow. The heaviest for years.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—In Massachusetts House this afternoon, Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, Hon. Charles Sumner, a Representative from this State, has been elected on the floor of the United States Senate to represent the people of this State from the register of the army, all inscrip-
tions, mementoes and tokens of battles and victories of the Union arms in the late war of the rebellion.

Resolved, that this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiers of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our un-
qualified condemnation and merits the disapproval of the people of this Com-
monwealth thus misrepresented.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Edwin Por-
rest, tragedian, fell dead this morning while dressing at his residence on North Broad street.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 12.—The con-
cluding game of chess for the championship of New England was won by Hart-
ford. The score was merely nothing to nothing.

YANTON, DAKOTAM, Dec. 12.—Oxen are hauling the stages, the horses being sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Three Modoc Indians, with their families and a good supply of provisions, retreated to Wright's Cave. The cave is on high table land, and covers three acres, with an under ground entrance sufficiently large. Six fourteen soldiers and thirty Modocs have been killed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—Trouble is threatened by the introduction of Chinese labor in mines by the Pittsburg Cutlery Company. The workmen claim that they were requested to instruct the Chinese in the finer branches of the craft only to be themselves discharged. The Chinamen do for twenty-five in gold what hereofore paid white experts eighty dollars per month.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—The National Commercial Convention organized with the following permanent officers: Presi-
dent, Benj. J. E. Cramer, of Georgia; Vice Presidents, Brinkley of Maryland, Hillman of Ohio, Wynne of Georgia, Connolly of Louisiana, Vanvenkle of Texas, and Plummer of North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Mr. Forrest's servants repaired to his room before 10 o'clock this morning, as he usually rose from his usual hour for coming down. They found him lying on the bed apparently suffering from apoplexy. He had been exercising with dumb bells, and had evi-
dently nearly completed the task, having been adjusting his neck-tie when over-
powered. He died in about half an hour after being discovered. He was in no im-
mediate relations, his only sister having died several years ago.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—The dis-
patch of yesterday saying that John J. Patterson, Senator elect, was imprisoned was a mistake. He was arrested by Justice Kirk, on the affidavit of Assembly-
man Miller, and immediately discharged on bail, since which time Justice Kirk has been removed by a unanimous vote of the legislature, and Assemblyman Mil-
ler has disappeared in consequence of a warrant being out against him for perjury.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 12.—The ther-
mometer is six degrees below zero.

The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale continued yesterday, but not with the severity of Sunday. Dispatches continue to come to hand bringing intelligence of disasters both on sea and land. The damage in this city is considerable. Six houses were blown down and forty persons are known to have been injured by falling buildings. A long, lame unknown, foundered off the west coast of the Isle of Wight, and every person on board perished. The Ornabund, from Hamburg for New York, was wrecked on Knuerzige ledge, but the crew saved. The steamer attached to the royal arsenal at Woolwich was dam-
aged by the gale, and the hospital has been without gas for the past two nights. Tel-
egraphic communication is generally very much impeded.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Several gas stokers who were summoned under masters and servants acts to appear and answer a charge of conspiracy, have been found guilty and sentenced to six weeks imprison-
ment.

The telegraph wires in Ireland prostra-
ted by gales are not yet fully restored.

The steamship City of Bristol, for whose safety some alarm is felt, is a reliable Queenstown.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Viscountess Ben-
consfield, wife of Disraeli, is seriously ill.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The ship Franklin, from Hamburg for San Francisco, strand-
ed in the North Sea. Eighty emigrants were lost.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A meeting in sup-
port of the Tichborne claimant was held at St. James Hall last night. The prin-
cipal speakers were Whalley, Anslow and the claimant. There was much disorder during the proceedings, and parties in the audience who expressed disbelief in the assertions of the alleged Sir Roger were roughly treated by his friends and hustled out of the hall.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A deputation of the moderate Republicans in the National Assembly called upon Thiers yesterday to express their approbation that he was leaning too far towards the party of the Right. The President, in response, as-
sured them that he would uphold firm and unshaken the policy announced in his message at the opening of the session.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The petitions circulat-
ing here and in the provinces for a disso-
lution of the assembly are greatly increas-
ing. The members of the Moderate Left favor a dissolution.

Duke Decazes, Republican, Monarchist, was elected to the Committee of Thirty, vice Fourtier, who has been appointed Minis-
ter of Public Works.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—There was a terrible gale here yesterday. Several buildings were demolished.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A manifesto, signed by M. M. Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, and eighty-six members of the Extreme and Moderate Left, is published to-day. It demands a pacific and legal dissolution of the Assembly, declaring it the only means of avoiding fresh dangers to the country, as the division in the As-
sembly renders the government powerless. The address expresses strong disapproval of the pressure now being exerted to bring about dissolution, as has been illegally done, while exhibiting its mysteries across the counter to a curious and interested colore-
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The large wholesale grocery and pro-
duce store of Don Julian Zulueta, situ-
ated on Justiz street, was destroyed by fire.

Don Manual Mas, of Havana, has been decorated with the cross of "Isa-
bella the Catholic."

Brigadier General Ampudia, who com-
manded the Spanish troops at Holguin and Las Tunas, has arrived at Havana on his way to Spain.

The Diario de la Marina says that Gen. Rodrigo Quesada is dead.

The Cuban steamer Virginius has been sold to Mr. Beily, an English subject.

Mr. D. J. Heise, Inspector General of the International Telegraph Company, has just returned from an inspection of the Havana Diario de la Marina, stating that he is daily expecting the arrival of a steamer from Jamaica which brings a new submarine cable to be laid between Ha-
vana and Key West.

The Spanish steamer Pinero, from Nue-
vitas, sank near Cojimar with 221 head of cattle. The passengers and crew were saved.

Letters received from Spain say that Gen. Cordova is to succeed the Count of Capitan Generaley of the Island. He is the present Minister of War.

Gen. Ceballos, in view of his services, will be promoted to Lieutenant General, Brigadier General Chinchilla has been appointed Inspector General of infantry and cavalry in the Island.

Some insurgents surrender in order to get cured within the Spanish lines.

The Diario de la Marina says that Gen. Rodrigo Quesada is dead.

The bill bridging the Ouachita near Arkadelphia, passed. Executive session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—*Correction.*—The bill bridging the Ouachita near Arkadelphia, passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Da-
vis has returned and confirmed to-day as Postmaster at Chattanooga. J. L. Orr was confirmed as Minister to the Argen-
tine Republic. Congress will meet De-
cember 20th to January 3d.

The Louisiana question was argued at great length before the Supreme Court to-day. The decision is expected Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Thus far no-
thing has been done in the Senate to-day. No person not holding a certificate of election will be admitted to the floor until his right thereto is affirmed as above provided. All those claiming to be mem-
bers and seated in the organization shall be allowed mileage and per diem from commencement of the Governor's ter-
ritory, as herein before provided for, after which the persons holding certifi-
cates from Secretary Parker for Barbour county shall cease to draw pay, and those claiming the seats for Marengo and the district of Butler and Conecuh, who are finally excluded, shall be allowed per diem and mileage from the time respectively ex-
cluded, and the officers and employees of each organization shall be paid the usual compensation.

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A contest is pro-
gressing before the Surrogate over Mr. Greeley's will—the last will, witnessed a few hours before his death, when the wit-
ness testifies Mr. Greeley was conscious and rational. The former will gives be-
quests to Mr. Greeley's relatives and a share of Tribune stock to the Children's Aid Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—E. S. Higgins and B. F. Carver were chosen President and Vice President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, vice Henry M. Smith and Jay Gould removed.

The Inman steamship company has received a dispatch from an officer of the steamer City of Bristol, who arrived in Queenstown yesterday. He reports all well on board. In consequence of the prevailing storm tugs could not be sent out, but so soon as it moderates six will be sent to cruise in the vicinity of the old head of Kinsale, Cape Clear and Bowley Bay.

McDowell has gone to Louisville to as-
sume command of the Department of the South.

Confidence in the Mutual Savings Bank is restored.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Dix has resigned his Erie directorship.

Nearly one thousand emigrants arrived within two days.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel caught in the laundry. Loss $250,000. Many women were burned fatally and two seriously. Great excitement among guests.

Root Cady, comedian, died.

Later.—The fire was in the cockloft occupied by laundry women and domestics. Sixteen bodies have been found, burned beyond recognition. The bodies were found near the only window of the room, which was barred. The only means of escape was a stairway which was in flames. The victims had to await death. It is hoped that many died while asleep. Twenty-two bodies were recovered up to two o'clock. The fire originated in the elevator leading to the laundry.

None of the five hundred guests are re-
ported injured. The loss by fire and wa-
ter is probably $200,000.

Still Later.—The smoke was suffocating and the water drenched the floor and halls filled with human baggage. The clothes of 70 or 80 servants who escaped were ruined. Fully a fourth of the furniture, valued at $40,000, is ruined.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Warmoth has petitioned the Eighth District Court to restrain Pinchback's assuming the Governorship. The petition nominates Pinch-
back as a wrong doer and trespasser. The Court issued the injunction prayed for by Warmoth.

The weather is cold and sleeting.

A citizen's meeting to protest against the alleged invasion of their rights was very large notwithstanding the inclemency. Gov. Warmoth and McEury spoke. Warmoth suggests an appeal to Congress.

A memorial adopted by the Chamber of Commerce was read. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the usur-
pation of the State government by un-
scrupulous adventurers supported by federal bayonets. A committee of one hundred was appointed to prepare a me-
morial to Congress. Delegates, who shall visit Washington and ask that the federal soldiers be removed from the capitol in order that the duly elected of-
ficers may have access.

The Kellogg legislature elected a new Attorney General, who telegraphed to Washington to stop proceedings before the Supreme Court instituted by Attorney General Ogden.

Pinchback, in a message, recommends prompt action.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The Fusion Legislature is in session. Quorum in both. Hugh J. Campbell is President of the Senate, and J. C. Monroe Speaker of the House.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Kellogg legislature at once abolished the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and created a Superior Court with executive jurisdiction in injunctions wherein the State, city or municipal board are concerned.

They placed Longstreet in command of the militia, but the officers of the militia refused to obey Longstreet.

Warmoth commands by proclamation that the sheriffs, tax-collectors, and other officers disregard the Kellogg Legislature, promising to use the full power of the State for their protection.

The militia who refuse to obey Long-
street are guarding their armory.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The follow-
ing explains itself:

*State of Louisiana, Executive Depart-
ment, New Orleans,* Dec. 12, 1872.—To *Attig Gov. Pinchback, New Orleans:*

Let it be understood that you are recog-
nized by the President as the lawful Ex-
ecutive of Louisiana, and the body as-
sembled at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful legislature; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assist-
ance will be given to you and the legisla-
ture herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEO. D. WILLIAMS, Att'y Gen.

Now, therefore, I, P. B. Pinchback, Lieut. Governor, and acting Governor of the State, do issue this my proclamation:

That the constituted authorities of the State, to recognize, support and give obedience to the government of the State so recog-
nized, I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal assembly claiming to be the Legislature of the State assembled elsewhere than at the State House, the Mechanics' Institute, to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order, and submit to the lawful constituted authority; and furthermore in the dis-
charge of the Executive duties of the State I warn all parties or combinations, whatever the pretense or authority they allege for their acting, that they will be held to strict account for their con-
duct in the premises, and be punished to the utmost extent of the law for violations of good order, of society, or of disregard of the dignity and peace of the State; and I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State now in session at the State House, Mechanics' Institute.

Given under my hand, and seal of the State affixed at New Orleans this 12th day of December, 1872, of the Independ-
ence of the United States the 97th.

By the Governor,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Acting Governor of Louisiana.

GEO. HARTRIDGE, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Eighth District Court issued an order for the arrest of Pinchback for contempt. Pinch-
back refused to recognise the authority, and was arrested by the Marshal. No at-
tempt was made to use force in execut-
ing the order of the Court. Pinchback signed the bill passed yesterday abolishing the Eighth District Court. Clinton, the new Judge, was installed in office to-
day. The Mechanics' Institute Legis-
lature took action regarding recalcitrant members. Three were removed and the remainder resolved to submit. Fifteen State senators are represented. More coming to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 11.—Four inches of snow. The heaviest for years.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—In Massachusetts House this afternoon, Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, Hon. Charles Sumner, a Representative from this State, has been elected on the floor of the United States Senate to represent the people of this State from the register of the army, all inscrip-
tions, mementoes and tokens of battles and victories of the Union arms in the late war of the rebellion.

Resolved, that this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiers of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our un-
qualified condemnation and merits the disapproval of the people of this Com-
monwealth thus misrepresented.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Edwin Por-
rest, tragedian, fell dead this morning while dressing at his residence on North Broad street.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 12.—The con-
cluding game of chess for the championship of New England was won by Hart-
ford. The score was merely nothing to nothing.

YANTON, DAKOTAM, Dec. 12.—Oxen are hauling the stages, the horses being sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Three Modoc Indians, with their families and a good supply of provisions, retreated to Wright's Cave. The cave is on high table land, and covers three acres, with an under ground entrance sufficiently large. Six fourteen soldiers and thirty Modocs have been killed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—Trouble is threatened by the introduction of Chinese labor in mines by the Pittsburg Cutlery Company. The workmen claim that they were requested to instruct the Chinese in the finer branches of the craft only to be themselves discharged. The Chinamen do for twenty-five in gold what hereofore paid white experts eighty dollars per month.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—The National Commercial Convention organized with the following permanent officers: Presi-
dent, Benj. J. E. Cramer, of Georgia; Vice Presidents, Brinkley of Maryland, Hillman of Ohio, Wynne of Georgia, Connolly of Louisiana, Vanvenkle of Texas, and Plummer of North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Mr. Forrest's servants repaired to his room before 10 o'clock this morning, as he usually rose from his usual hour for coming down. They found him lying on the bed apparently suffering from apoplexy. He had been exercising with dumb bells, and had evi-
dently nearly completed the task, having been adjusting his neck-tie when over-
powered. He died in about half an hour after being discovered. He was in no im-
mediate relations, his only sister having died several years ago.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—The dis-
patch of yesterday saying that John J. Patterson, Senator elect, was imprisoned was a mistake. He was arrested by Justice Kirk, on the affidavit of Assembly-
man Miller, and immediately discharged on bail, since which time Justice Kirk has been removed by a unanimous vote of the legislature, and Assemblyman Mil-
ler has disappeared in consequence of a warrant being out against him for perjury.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 12.—The ther-
mometer is six degrees below zero.

The Weekly Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14.

☞ The actual force of enlisted men in the regular army is 26,256, and consists of officers 2,104.

☞ The Ohio and Mississippi road has reduced the passenger fare on their road to three cents a mile, and its earnings have been constantly increasing from the day of the adoption of the reduced tariff.

☞ If it were possible to convert the cotton crop of the South into yarns, and in this form ship it, instead of the present rule of shipping the raw material, it would add an increase to the amount received on the crop of $150,000,00 annually.

☞ In New Orleans there are six establishments, with an aggregate capital of $1,250,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed, the product being 100,000 tons per annum. The oil is principally used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantations for feeding cattle.

☞ The American common school system has been adopted in Sweden, Spain and several South American countries. In Chili, primary schools have been organized, in which education is free and secular, which are maintained by a Primary School Society. The Municipality of Santiago also maintains primary schools which are free but unsecular. All of these schools are growing in usefulness and popularity and doing a good work. These results, it is claimed, are due to the circulation of the reports of our National Bureau of Education.

GENERAL GRANT'S THIRD TERM.—The London Economist says: "We do not suppose that the Americans will permit the etiquette about re-elections to be broken in 1876, but we can see quite clearly that General Grant will have a chance of a third term, such as his predecessors never enjoyed. The South will be in his hands, and if the parties are even tolerably equal the President, who, while President, carries the negro vote will be, for one party or the other, the only unanimous candidate. We may yet date from this election a real and considerable change in American politics, for apart from all consideration of personal character, it has, as we conceive, enormously strengthened the hands of the Presidency itself.

☞ Fifty-two cities in the United States are supplied with letter-carriers. This is right enough. An attempt of the kind in the village is not right enough, too. But we object to the manner in which the sum of $1,331,226 82 paid for delivery by carriers is distributed. It will hardly be believed, and it is nevertheless true, that it costs 52 cents to deliver a letter in New Orleans, while in Baltimore the cost for delivering a letter is 1 cent.

Upon what grounds this shameful waste, this glaring beef-eating can be defended, we leave to Postmaster General Creswell, who is very much bothered to find them. If our exemplary Postmaster becomes the autocrat of the telegraph service, which requires so many thousands of message clerks, how equitably he will adjust the message service!—[World.

☞ Another link between the Old and New World is projected. The government of Portugal has taken a decided step in the direction of a continental railway and power. It has signed a concession to the Falmouth and Malta Telegraph Construction Companies, empowering them to lay a submarine cable between Portugal and Brazil, and the carrying out of the project will be only a matter of time. The distance between Lisbon and the nearest point of Brazil is about three to three thousand six hundred miles, and the cable, in passing this distance, would cross the deepest part of the Atlantic. The task will be more difficult and undoubtedly with greater risks than was the laying of either of the already working Atlantic cables. Still, there is no doubt as to the practicability, and, as the concessionaires are backed by an immense capital, and are evidently determined to lose no time in making the trial, there need be little fear of disappointment until a thorough experiment has been made.

FARMER SPOLIATION CLAIMS.—A large meeting of bankers, merchants and others, including ladies as well as gentlemen, interested in the French spoliation claims, was recently held in Baltimore to concert measures for pressing these claims upon the attention of Congress. There are numerous families throughout the Union interested in them. Generation after generation passed away and these claims still remain unsatisfied. Their history is, briefly, as follows: They arose out of the seizure or destruction of over 1500 American vessels, valued with their cargoes at $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, prior to 1801, which depredations were in retaliation for the refusal of the United States to be bound by treaty stipulations during the struggle of the colonies with Great Britain. The order has been repeatedly made to pay, and bills for the relief of the sufferers by the French spoliations have been before more than forty Congresses. They have been favorably reported on by forty-one committees; they have seven times passed the Senate, and twice the House, and have been twice vetoed—by President Polk and Pierce.

Alabama News.

The Meridian Mercury says that passenger train No. 3 from Montgomery, on the South and North Railroad, was thrown from the track about one mile south of Birmingham, this afternoon. The engine and baggage car kept on the track, but all of the passenger cars were thrown on an embankment, injuring more or less every one who was in the train. Strange, how all the passengers. It is thought, however, only one is dangerously wounded, and his name is not given.

The number of the injured is reported at about twenty or twenty-five. Everything is being done that can be to aid the sufferers.

Two negroes in Eutaw went out to have a little fun, one of them fired off his gun and now there she's but one.

The second span of the new iron bridge across the Bigbee river, on the Alabama Central railroad, will be completed this week, and we learn that the draw span, which will complete the bridge, is already shipped from Savannah, Ga., so this fine bridge is likely to be completed by, or before the 1st of January.

The Columbus, Ga., Sun says that Mrs. Collier, the aged widow of the late Benjamin Collier, was brutally murdered last Saturday night, at her residence near Orion, Pike county, Ala. The house was burned afterwards to conceal the crime. The murderer has not yet been discovered. The neighborhood is vigilant search. The crime was doubtless committed by some one who knew or supposed she had several hundred dollars in the house. Such a report of funds was circulated.

The Hayneville Examiner, 29th inst. says: "The monotony of the dull and prosy proceedings of the County Court at Hayneville was relieved by an incident Wednesday last. Aaron Harrison got mixed with some sort of suit which ended by the announcement that he would have the benefit of costs. The words had hardly left the Judge's mouth before Aaron saw the peril his pocket was in. Turning 'aloft to the door, the eye of the bailiff was on him and after him. Both rushed for the steps, the darkey in the lead. The bailiff paused at the top, but the fugitive went bounding down like Putnam at Horseneck, only Aaron had no steed. The bailiff called to some loungers at the foot of the steps to 'head that nigger.' The nigger had a flank movement by jumping off before he was half way to the ground. He then started out of town in a hurry, but was soon caught. He was at once sent to jail."

Sidney Herbert writes these items from Troy to the Columbus Sun:

Drew King, the murderer of Dr. J. P. D. Kelly, has not yet been arrested. It is stated that the deceased struck King on the head with a bottle, which led to the stabbing of Kelly. Both parties were under the influence of liquor at the time.

A serious difficulty took place Saturday evening last at a grocery about two miles from Troy, in which three men were engaged. One of them, Brice Paul, had his head badly wounded, and was also cut in other portions of the body.

We said last week, and gave as authority the Mobile Tribune that the case of the steamer Blackford vs. the N. & S. R. R. had been decided in favor of the steamer. We are informed that we were incorrect—that the steamer lost her case. It is *possible* that we made such mistake, and have no doubt but our office diligently for *that* number of the Tribune and being unable to find it, or send it to us by last mail or other, though still believing that we got the report correctly.—[Elmore Republican.

You are wrong, friend Joyner. The Tribune of the 24th November, said: "The great suit of the steamer Blackford against the North and South R. R. and Mobile Railroad, of which we made mention Saturday night, as her residence near Orion, Pike county, Ala. The house was burned afterwards to conceal the crime. The murderer has not yet been discovered. The neighborhood is vigilant search. The crime was doubtless committed by some one who knew or supposed she had several hundred dollars in the house. Such a report of funds was circulated.

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Georgia News.

The Presbyterian College at Atlanta has failed; but the Synod of Georgia has determined to establish a high school after the plan of the celebrated Rugby school of England, at Midway, near Milledgeville.

The Synod of Georgia has virtually abolished Oglethorpe University.

It is intimated that the North and South road will soon purchase the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad.

On Thursday morning, from causes superinduced by the recent death of his wife, Mr. John Shea, of Savannah, took his life in the presence of his family with a pistol.

Mr. Stephens, after his return home from his recent visit to Atlanta, gives some good advice to the folks of that city in regard to municipal matters which will suit other localities quite as well. He says:

One thing, however, we would say to our friends in Atlanta. While their spirits and aims, as well as expectations, should be high yet they should not be inordinate lest too much at a time. *"Festina lente"* is a good maxim to be observed in all progress, with individuals, municipalities, States, which require large outlays of money. Developments or improvements should never be too rapidly stimulated by reliance on credit. Time, energy and economy, with good local management, are the surest grounds upon which the future prosperity and greatness of Atlanta, as well as all other cities, should be placed.

The Savannah News says: Years and years ago, the port of Darien was quite an important commercial point, and at one time even rivalled Savannah, but by engrossing process of dissolution—by the incomprehensible drift of trade and communication—the promise of a vigorous youth has not been fulfilled. Of late, however, we are glad to note signs of rejuvenation and a spirit of improvement in the "New Inverness" of colonial times. The commerce of the place has wonderfully increased within the past year, and there is every reason to believe that Darien has shaken off her drowsiness. The merchants have built an independent line of telegraph which connects with the Western Union Office in this city, and we learn that Capt. W. Robert Gigilliat will soon begin the publication of a weekly newspaper. A steamer on the Altamaha River connects Darien with the rich and fertile region along that stream.

All these are improvements and essential ones. Others, equally as advantageous are in contemplation, and it seems that the brave little city is entering upon an era of real prosperity.

We learn from the Brunswick Appeal that the number of Commissioners for the sale of the Brunswick and Albany railroad has been increased to six, and that the sale is postponed until the first Tuesday in June, 1873.

The negro who was arrested in Harris county some time ago, on a suspicion that he was George Applewhite, one of the Dear are represented to be very plentiful in that region.

Mr. Hall has a chicken with one head, one body and four legs. The feet are in opposite directions and its head protrudes from one side. Mr. John Wilson Grove, who is the mail carrier between Marietta and Canton, had the misfortune to have his mule taken sick with the epizootic, and not being able to procure another, has semi-weekly carried the mail on his shoulder—distance 22 miles.—[Marietta Journal.

The Bainbridge Democrat tells of a negro named Tom, employed on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, who, risking his own life, rescued a mail which had been taken up to repair the track, just in time to save the extra train which was freighted with Masons on a visit to Thomasville, from being hurled over into that country which lieth just over the river. The passengers passed over safely, but a pole car was knocked "all to flinders." A purse was made up for Tom on the spot; but the Democrat thinks he should be awarded a medal by the people of Bainbridge, and that the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad should add the contribution of Tom's heroic conduct by endowing him with a house and lot.

South Carolina News.

The Anderson Intelligencer says: We regret to learn that the gin house belonging to Mr. John C. Gantt, in the Fork, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at between $4,000 and $5,000, but we are not in possession of the full particulars. The impression seems to be that this is the work of an incendiary.

It is currently reported that many leading Republicans in Columbia have signed a petition to President Grant, requesting him to stop all further proceedings in the so-called Ku-Klux cases.

The Barnwell Sentinel says: The Rev. Wm. Brooker's cotton house, near Blackville, was entered by breaking the lock, on Monday night last, and from 800 to 900 pounds of cotton stolen.

Ole Bull has expressed his willingness to give a grand concert in aid of the Confederate Monument Fund at Columbia. The concert, which in every respect will be a fine affair, will take place as soon as the day can be agreed upon.

A new paper is to be started at Anderson Courthouse, under the name of "The Anderson Conservator," owned by W. S. Brown and Wm. H. Haynie—the former gentleman to be editor.

The Clarendon Press learns that a project is on foot to annex Clarendon to Sumter.

General News.

The Red river valley is a beautiful valley of fine arrable land, and heavy settlements have formed during the past summer, in and around Fargo and Breckenridge. A fleet of splendid steamers ply between Fargo and Pembina, which is on the British line, and from there to Hudson's Bay.

The President's single driving animal is a Hambletonian colt—a mare—named Rebecca, three years old. She is a favorite of the President, and the ribbons are handled to her more than to the most frequently handled by him in his occasional dashes up and down the avenue.

OIL GAS.—Gas companies have received a supply of oil, and will make oil-gas tonight for the use of the city to-morrow. Lamp-lighters have collected the delivery of fifty barrels of oil per month. There is good prospect that Pittsburg, Iowa City, Sioux City, and Keokuk will be soon supplied by the oil-gas works. Negotiations are now pending with these cities for that purpose. Parties from abroad, who have been here and investigated the matter, have but one opinion—that it is in every respect superior to coal gas and is a success.—[De Moines Republican.

Stanley has made a speech, referring to his travels in search of Livingstone, and to the doubts which had been thrown on his statements. He says he defies his assailants to prove that he did not meet Livingstone at Ujiji. That is a very safe boast. The number of gentlemen who will go to Africa to investigate the matter will not be extensive.

A MAN KILLED BY THE HORSE MAL-ady.—In Quarrytown, Ulster county, N. Y., a Mr. Baker, who owned two horses, while cleaning their manger, took some straw on a hand that had been cut, and soon afterward the hand and arm swelled until amputation became necessary. A day or two later he died in agony.

Greeley Mortuls.

The last remains of Horace Greeley now lie in Greenwood Cemetery, to be disturbed only on the Last Day; and yet, looking over the past nine months, the scene can scarce be realized. It seems but yesterday that the Cincinnati Convention met, and the anxious throngs at the telegraph offices awaited the succeeding dispatch, which swelled the vote for Greeley until he was placed in the list as the representative of the party there assembled. And how rapidly have the intervening incidents occurred, that either called forth the sarcasm of his enemies or the plaudits of his friends.

And yet the dead man has no enemies. All unite in the generous tribute to his noble personal worth, and pure moral manhood! The leader of the hosts he met but a few days since, himself does reverence to the honored dead, and the luminous throngs that obstructed the march of the funeral cortege testified to the sympathetic heart of the American people, who, notwithstanding matters of difference, bare the head and bow the knee as the last remains of the great American are borne away!

How touching and sublime must have been the faith that, in the face of death, could find utterance in the expression—"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The incredible of resonance, fixed in the hearts of an ordinary people, will ever be kept green; and wherever an American breathe, there will the genius of Horace Greeley be enshrined.—[Atlanta Sun.

The Lee Memorial.

General W. N. Pendleton, President of the Lee Memorial Association, has issued an address calling for contributions for placing a suitable memorial of General R. E. Lee over his remains, which rests beneath the chapel of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Lee, the association selected as the design of the memorial a sarcophagus with a full sized, recumbent figure of General Lee, to be of Italian statuary marble.

A contract has been made with Mr. Valentine, our Richmond sculptor, for the preparation and erection of this memorial, and the cast of the work in plaster for her home by the artist, General Pendleton says: "In its very impressive likeness to our beloved commander the figure is admirable, and the entire work, as a specimen of art, is in every way worthy of its great subject.

It seems that means are now needed to enable Valentine to go forward and put his beautiful conception into marble. The total cost of the work undertaken by the association will be $20,000. Of this amount $5,000 have been already contributed, leaving fifteen thousand to be raised. Robert E. Lee. Fifteen thousand dollars are yet required to complete the memorial.

The Lee Memorial Association indorses the appeal addressed by the Legislature of Northern Virginia that "for the purpose of assuring and expediting the completion of the noble work of art, to be placed as a fitting token of a whole people's love and homage above the ashes of their dead hero, to commend to the ladies of the South to hold memorial meetings on the next anniversary of the birth of Gen. R. E. Lee, (Monday, 26th January, 1873), and to take such measures as to them seem best for collecting money on that day for the purpose specially appropriated to the decoration of his tomb by the erection of the memorial figure. It is suggested that an organized effort be made upon the day named to raise the money needed by private contributions, fairs, suppers, concerts, or lectures. The particular means to be resorted to in each locality is left to the discretion of the ladies.—[News.

Terrible suffering at Sea—A Lingering Death in a Life Boat.

The steamship Moro Castle, which arrived at New York on Saturday, had among her passengers a survivor of the ill-fated steamship Missouri, Mr. David North, formerly a resident of Savannah, who gives a graphic history of their escape from the jaws of death.

When the boat touched the water there were at least thirty persons in her, many of whom were passengers. She was freed all right from the steam davit, but she foundered in three minutes. In some way, so that she could not be instantly freed, the fall became entangled in the stern davit, and the boat, with the remaining thirty persons in her, was dragged under, and on emerging, but nine persons were left aboard. All the rest had been washed off and drowned instantly. The plunge freed the boat, and the nine with one oar managed to work away from her. The sea had filled the boat to the edge, and in the excitement but one bucket was found, and that was used by all. After they had been somewhat calmed down some effort was made to bail her. After two about the time that the other boat that got saloure came up to us, we transferred them to take aboard, but they refused to do so, and in spite of the readiness of Capt. Gallner to receive them they landed as a bunch and rowed away. Persons who were floating around on life preservers and life buoys, but they turned a deaf ear to everything except the promptings of their own desire to save their lives. At last they came to our boat as soon as they rowed away.

We had an inventory of the boat's outfit, we found that we had four oars and a boat-hook. We stayed around the wreck until she went down, and then took in our oars and began the first night of suffering on the open sea. But the boat was unavailing, as every wave filled her again, so we had to sit waist-deep in the cold water. Next day the sharks came to see, with every wave breaking over us. We were warm then for we were all wet, and clasp arms about each other's necks, as every sea threatened to wash us over. The sharks were very active, and we saw still running mountain high. When the boat was lifted on the top of a wave every eye was strained to catch sight of a sail or land, but none was to be seen. It was all the time cold. On the 3d the boat in the oars were put out, more to keep our selves warm than for any use we could put them to. The sea both in and out of the boat made rowing useless. We could not keep the oars in the rowlocks. The men by this time had grown careless, and there was no semblance of discipline. They bailed by fits and starts with too little unity to accomplish anything. Mark Anthony, the chief engineer, died on the afternoon of this day.

The second night was like the first, only intensified by the complaints of the starving men and by the ravings of Anthony. When the morning broke and no prospect of land or a sail could be made out the spirits of all fell completely. A dead calm of darkness around the boat seemingly certain of their prey. The barber, William Short, became crazy towards the afternoon. About dark he died, and a sea swept him off. Before morning Shea, the porter, and Mark Anthony jumped overboard in a fit of frenzy. That was the almost unendurable. McCurdon gave into it and threw himself over backward into the sea. Thomas Egan, one of the five left alive on the fourth day, while describing a splendid entertainment to which he was engaged, suddenly fell forward and died. He was a powerful man, and a shark took him before our eyes.

A young merchant who is trying to struggle along in a falsely economical way, took a close in Sunday school last Sabbath. During the progress of the lesson he asked. "What is solitude?" and was visibly disturbed when a miserable boy promptly answered:—"The store that don't advertise."

The supporters of Gen. Grant expended unprecedented sums of money, distributed millions of documents, and used every possible exertion to get out every possible voter. Well, the upshot of it all was that, in Pennsylvania, in spite of all natural increase which should have swelled the Grant vote 30,000, and of an addition of negro voters since 1868, which should have given 8,000 more, Gen. Grant has barely 343,380 votes, against his 349,-280 in 1868. In Illinois he had 250,309 in 1868; now he has only 241,841. In Maine he had in 1868, 70,404; in 1872, only 60,-739. In Virginia the only vote with which we fairly make comparison, that of Governor Walker, in 1869, was 101,204, against 93,419 for Grant in 1872. In New Hampshire and Connecticut he also has fewer votes than four years ago.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The Senate, with few exceptions, may not inaptly be described as simply a congregation of malignant old dansels and rascally old weaks. It is, really, imbecile and effete. It is no longer the conservatism it was meant, by its structure, to embrace, but is kept alive by the persistent vitality of the respectability, the brains or the grit of the representative body. It is becoming a federal House of Lords, made up for the most part of rich men and big figures-heads, who heighth themselves into a place where their feebleness and corruption are made the more conspicuous at the close of lives devoted to plunder, intrigue and commonplaces.

☞ It is said that the prettiest orange grove in Florida is also one of the most profitable. It is the property of Mr. H. L. Hart, of Palatka, on the St. John's river, and its situation is directly opposite that place, on the eastern bank of the river, which is there perhaps nearly two miles wide. Though the grove is not extensive, covering only about eight or nine acres, and containing scarcely five hundred trees. Mr. Hart sold last winter no fewer than $30,000 oranges as its product, at three cents a piece. This is a pretty big spot, it true it gives a total of $24,-000 in cash—a very large return for a small piece of land.

There is no doubt but that Texas is a great State, particularly for agriculturalists but whether Alabamians can break up, sell out and give away their property here, and in the end hope to benefit themselves by the venture, is, to say the least, of a doubtful experiment. While the condition of some may be bettered, many will be worsted. As a general thing, people will do better to stay by their old homes.

☞ An attempt will be made to induce Congress to assume, upon some pretext or other, the debt of the Southern States, possibly of all the States. With the exception of the Southern States upon the Southern bonds, the holders of them, who bought at mere nominal rates, will become enormously rich, and can well afford to form a ring and bribe a Congress in order to obtain the endorsement.

Weekly Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14.

☞ Apples can be purchased for four cents a bushel in some parts of Illinois, and several editors have purchased half a bushel for winter use.

☞ The St. Cloud Press tells the story that parties returned from the Yellowstone expedition report that during the time they remained in that locality, chips of wood turned to stone.

☞ Quite a romantic incident has happened in a Kansas doctor's family. In an old coat of his which his wife was tearing up for carpet-rags, thirty-five dollars in greenbacks were found. The doctor had formerly been a journalist.

☞ The Philadelphia North American having stated that "a big Indian of the Arrapaho persuasion has embraced Christianity in Washington," the New Orleans Times remarks that "a mighty small Indian could embrace all the Christianity there is there now."

☞ Postmaster-General Creswell has written to the Prussian Director of Posts on the subject of women in government service. He reports seven hundred women employed in the postal department, five hundred of whom are the postmistresses of local offices.

☞ The oldest State Constitution in force is said to be that of New Hampshire, adopted in 1792, and the press of that State is now discussing the proposal to amend the instrument and adapt it to the progress since made. It contains a provision against Catholics holding office, an absurdity that ought long since to have disappeared.

☞ The importance and value of some of the patented stove improvements may be judged of from those made public at the recent meeting of the stove manufacturers of the United States, held in Cincinnati. It appears that this interest has, in this country, a combined capital of over $30,000,000, that it employs 150,000 men, and that the probable product, during the current year, will not fall short of 2,500,000 stoves.

☞ A commercial traveler a short time since handed a mercantile friend, upon whom he had called, a portrait of his betrothed, instead of his business card, saying that he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished and disappointed traveler with a hope that he would soon be admitted to partnership.

☞ Somebody says there should be a woman in every firm of architects to look after the closets. When you build your house you can tell the contractor until you are black in the face, "We will have a closet there." He will not put one there unless he has seen madam, and ten to one, when he has seen her, he does not go elsewhere, and double the number and twice the size he ordered.

☞ According to reports and estimates of writers who make the mineral interests of the North and Northwest a specialty, the cost of a ton of pig metal at Pittsburg, the great iron center, is $31 50, when made with bituminous coal. In Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama charcoal iron, worth form $8 to $15 per ton more than that made with bituminous coal, can be with judicious and economic management, produced at a cost soaring within twenty dollars.

☞ The Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer says: "A German, name unknown, living near Lone Jack, in Ladyette county, made a lunch for his dinner one day. He was at work on the farm of the former widow Leach, when he noticed a small snake stuck in the ground, upon which was cut with a knife, seven notches. Something peculiar in the appearance of the snake and notches attracted his attention, when raising the spade in his hands, and placing it before him, he thought he saw traces as of notches having been cut in the bark; upon examination he found that there were seven notches cut in the bark and corresponding to the seven on the snake. He turned and walked back, and found that the stake was just seven steps from the tree—thinking that something might be concealed either at the root of the tree or beneath the stake, he went to the house and got a spade; opening the dirt at the root of the tree, found a box containing one thousand nine hundred dollars in gold."

☞ The Virginia City (Nev.) Montanian has found a natural son of Napoleon I. at Alder Gulch, to which place he came in 1864. He is poor but very haughty and misanthropic, and it was only with the confidence inspired by having in his possession a few dainties and a flask of liquor that the reporter dared to approach the recluse in his shanty, and ask him for his story. Unlike the famous "Ready Knife-grinder," the sage had a story to tell: he solemnly pledged that he had hated "human hyenas" so early in his life's bright morn as the hour when last he sat on his mother's knee. That mother was the daughter of a man living near Leipsic at the time when Marshal Lannes and the Emperor Napoleon fought the brilliant battle of Aspern, and it was to his house the mortally wounded marshal was brought on a litter. Napoleon came afterwards, saw the girl, became enamored of her and won the favor of the fair Josephine. The result of the courtship, however, and despising himself, came at last to die at Alder Gulch, the victim of dissipation and a broken heart.

☞ An attempt will be made to induce Congress to assume, upon some pretext or other, the debt of the Southern States, possibly of all the States. With the exception of the Southern States upon the Southern bonds, the holders of them, who bought at mere nominal rates, will become enormously rich, and can well afford to form a ring and bribe a Congress in order to obtain the endorsement.

☞ A special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, says a bill passed Cherokee National Council, which banishes all white men from the nation. It has caused much excitement and great dissatisfaction among many of the most prominent citizens, who deem it a political crime. The penalty is imprisonment at hard labor on our boat as soon as they rowed away.

☞ The Wilmington Star says of Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, who has been elected from North Carolina to the United States Senate, to succeed Jno. Pool: He is a gentleman of fine abilities; and while not a strict party, is a Conservative in feeling, and will disappoint those Republicans who contributed so largely to his election.

OUR DOOR OF EYE.—"I don't see why we won't let me play with Will Hunt," pouted Walter Kirk. "I know he does not like to have his mother, and smokes cigars, and once and a while swears, just a little. But I have been brought up better than that. He won't hurt me. I should think you would trust me, I might do him some good."

"Walter," said his mother. "take this glass of pure, clear water, and put just one drop of ink in it."

"Oh, mother, who would have thought one drop would blacken a whole glass so?"

"Yes; it has changed the color of the whole, has it not? It is a true type of it this day. Just put a drop of clear water in it, and restore its purity."

"Why, mother, you are laughing at me! One drop, nor a dozen, nor fifty won't do that."

"No, my son; and, therefore, I cannot allow one drop of Will Hunt's evil nature to mingle with your careful training, many drops of which will make no impression."

☞ The Mexican Congress proposes to erect a monument to the memory of Juarez, and to publish a work containing a record of his acts and efforts in behalf of the State. It also proposes to pay to the minor children of the late President an annual pension of $3,000 each until they attain their majority, the pension to continue to the daughters until they are married.

☞ The Israelites of Meridian have organized a kind of an eating club, which they call a Press Association. The motto of the society is, "Eat, drink and be happy."

☞ Indiana has 127 000 persons above ten years of age who cannot write their own names.

☞ A Sacramento apple tree has borne six crops of fruit this year.

How George Washington was once Pummelled—Election Excitement in the Olden Time—A Noble Retaliation.

George Washington's regard for his person was in consonance with the majesty of his character. His reluctance to take himself to the sculptor Houdon is well known. On a certain occasion one of the persons alluded to in the anecdote below ventured to clap him familiarly on the shoulder, a wager having been laid that he would not do it. Washington's rebuke was simply a glance of the eye, but so intense and severe that the familiarity was never again attempted. It is not known, however, that any human being ever presumed to strike Washington in anger. Yet this really occurred, if the memory of a relative of Col. Perton may be trusted. Her account of this remarkable incident is as follows:

In the heated canvass which followed Jefferson's nomination for the Presidency, Gen. Washington's personal intimate friend, Light-horse Harry Lee, was opposed for Congress by Col. ——Peyton. Peyton was the intense foe of Washington for Lee, that on election day he mustered his horse and rode up from Mount Vernon to Alexandria for the purpose of influencing by his presence as many voters as possible in Lee's behalf. Among the many acquaintances he encountered was a planter who had been employed at Mount Vernon. This planter was a small man, defective no doubt in reverence, and in the habit of getting somewhat the worse for liquor, early in the day as it was. Having ridden up to Peter Patrie, the little man proceeded to uphraid him for his known friendship for Gen. Lee—and with the following words (the planter's), was not only a Federalist, but a tory—a tory of the deepest dye. "Why, I'll put up," and accordingly we find emanating from Washington the statement that "10 per cent. of the cotton has been picked, showing an increase of 30 to 50 per cent. greater in the same counties at this time last year. In Louisiana 77 per cent. has been gathered; in Texas, 52; in Mississippi, 67; in Alabama, 76; in Georgia, 70; in Arkansas, 50; other States in proportion." The Memphis Chronicle, an authority every way respectable, recently went carefully over the ground and with great care and discriminating the present crop at 3,650,000 bales, an increase of about 600,000 bales over last year; and until more definite information is received these figures will be accepted as a safe basis for operations. —[New York World.

☞ Vinegar is made in three weeks from one quart of molasses, one pint of yeast put into a jug containing three gallons of soft water. To a thin piece of gauze over the mouth, and set it in the sun. Set in a warm place in winter. In just three weeks you will find good vinegar. More molasses and yeast will make stronger vinegar.

South Carolina News.

There are now fifty-three students at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Columbia.

The Israelites of Columbia are making preparations to build a synagogue.

RIVORSE IN THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Finance Committee reported, in favor of employing the following attaches. Four clerks at five dollars a day; two messengers at two dollars a day; four pages at one dollar and a half a day, and laborers at three dollars a day. The report was adopted.

The House was occupied all day in a wrangle over the number of attaches to be appointed, and over the distribution of seats amongst the members. It was finally agreed to restrict the number of attaches to twenty-four. Last year there were fully one hundred and fifty.

According to his own admission, the editor of the Abbeville Medium recently purchased a pair of *drakes* for the purpose of raising a crop of ducks. What ingenious, unsophisticated youths some of these country editors are.

The German bark Neptune reached Charleston on Tuesday night, after an excellent passage of about forty-five days, bringing about sixty German immigrants.

One of the colleagues of General Hall, late of Union, is the former body servant. Master and man sit side by side in the House of Representatives, and seem on the best of terms.

The Charleston City Council have ordered that two cells in the guard house at his in one, shall be employed to prosecute to a final issue the suits against the South Carolina Railroad and other companies, which, under their charters, are exempt from taxation. It is estimated that the cost will not exceed two thousand dollars. The News says the city will be lucky if it do not to pay at least three times as much. These tax cases will be prosecuted to the end, by the State, and the decision in the case of the State will determine whether the companies are liable to State taxation, which involves their liability to municipal taxation.

The gin-house of Mr. F. M. Mitchell, near Willington, was consumed by fire during the past week. Together with the house were fifteen bales of cotton and 1400 bushels of cotton seed were destroyed. The fire broke out when the hands were at dinner, and as no fire was used near the house, it was clearly the act of an incendiary.

The Press and Banner says the reports of the late fire in Abbeville were very much exaggerated. Instead of the loss of "in ashes," only four stores, and those by no means the finest, were destroyed, and the stocks of goods were principally saved, the loss in stock being for the most part, fully insured. The liberality and public spirit of the town not being materially crippled.

A cabin on the premises of Mr. John T. Baskin, near Lowndesville, in which was a colored child, was destroyed by fire on one day of the past week—the child being left in charge of it. The fire occurred during the day, when no grown person was near to rescue the child.

A colored man, Berry Yandive, while going to Anderson with a load of cotton on Tuesday last, was thrown under the wheels of his wagon, and both hind wheels passed over his neck and broke it.

Mr. James S. Porter, agent of the Williamston Cotton Factory, Anderson, has read at Marion, in coupling up a freight car, on the 3d inst., had his left hand so badly crushed that two of his fingers had to be amputated.

The Anderson Gazette learns that the gin house belonging to Mr. John C. Gantt, in the fork, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at between $4,000 and $5,000, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A French Son-in-Law.

Rich fathers in this country who have marriageable daughters who may fancy to be sought after by foreigners, will find something to taste their aspirations in the report of a recent suit before Judge Woodruff, in New York, wherein a judgment rendered in Paris to compel an American father to pay the dowry of his son-in-law in France an annual sum of $3,600, or which $1,200 is to be for the son-in-law and $2,400 for the support of a grand-daughter of the defendant, the mother of the child being dead. The French court decreed this, and if the father-in-law had remained in France he would have had to pay it. He was living in New York, however, made a lunky bid in the matter, and by the aid of his son-in-law, Judge Woodruff is compelled to dispose of the case on that pleading we put him and all his accomplices. Our judges had better begin to take lessons in French at once, and the study of European jurisprudence in detail. The appearance of this class of cases before our courts will increase, if we may form an opinion from what one hears about our fair country women. But fortunately for our courts and suspense from entering at present, so far as France is concerned, into a consideration of the rubbish which underlines the controversy.

Moral.—Let American girls fall in love with and marry their own countrymen, and so protect their papas and their country judges from such unseemly bothers-tion.

☞ An acorn suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of water in a hyacinth glass will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upwards its straight and tapering stem with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way on the mantel-shelf of a room is a very elegant and interesting object.

☞ The new Democratic Mayor of New Orleans, Edward Wills, is but twenty-six years of age.

Hanging of Moore, the Wife-murderer, at Ebensburg.

(Pittsburg Commercial Report.)

The pretty little town of Ebensburg, nestled among some of the highest peaks of the Alleghenny mountains, was, to-day, the scene of a more than ordinary event. Early in the morning the snow-clad streets presented an unusual appearance. Here and there, at the corners, at the hotels, at the postoffice, and at the country stores, were gathered groups of men, who, with solemn countenances, were discussing the event of the day—the execution of Michael Moore, for the murder of his wife. At a little before noon, Sheriff Boucher entered the cell of the doomed man, and found him in close converse with Mother Hortense, Sister Daria and the Rev. Father Christy, the latter the pastor of the Ebensburg Catholic Church, the two former of Mount Gallitzin Seminary. The sheriff stated his business with Moore—to pinion his hands and arms. The condemned man replied that he was ready to die, and asked that no time be lost. In the presence of the Rev. Father Christy, Squire Cox, Conductor Quartz, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and John Lemlon, Esq., the Sheriff, proceeded to place a strip of muslin behind Moore's back. The murderer, with a convulsive shudder, half turned round and looked at the Sheriff. No trouble ensued, and the strings were passed under and over the prisoner's arms and then carried around his waist, and the ends of piece being first doubled around on his arms. The manner in which this was done is one, shall be employed to prosecute to a final issue the suits against the South Carolina Railroad and other companies, which, under their charters, are exempt from taxation. It is estimated that the cost will not exceed two thousand dollars. The News says the city will be lucky if it do not to pay at least three times as much. These tax cases will be prosecuted to the end, by the State, and the decision in the case of the State will determine whether the companies are liable to State taxation, which involves their liability to municipal taxation.

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The Weekly Tribune.

MOBILE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

☞ It is not so very many years ago, comparatively speaking, that there were no post-offices in England. The first chief postmaster in that country was appointed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and nearly a century afterward the annual revenue of the postal service did not exceed £50,000. In those days government couriers were the only bearers of letters, excepting the common carriers, whose business much resembled that of our modern express men. These couriers were under martial law, and, in the days of Henry VIII., were subject to the penalty of hanging for delay upon the road with their dispatches, which were mostly of a governmental nature. The letters borne by them were sometimes ornamented with a cheerful sketch of a gallows, with the figure of a courier swinging therefrom, bearing underneath the inscription: "Haste, post, hate! Haste for thy life." At the principal towns along the route the sweating and anxious riders found relays of horses and officials, whose business it was to endorse on the letters and dispatches the date and hour of their arrival and departure.

From the penalty attached to slow riding or delay in transit came the proverbial saying of "riding for one's life," which saying is usually supposed to refer to flying from an enemy. From the taking of private letters by the bearers of public despatches arose the wonderful convenience of our modern postal arrangements, and from this circumstance the transmission of the mails has come to be a portion of the duties of governments. The transmission of government despatches by special messengers offered facilities to the public, which as correspondence increased, were more and more valued and improved; and the advance of civilization and commercial intercourse is largely due to the facilities of mail transportation.

In this country the first postoffice was established in 1810, by an act of Parliament for establishing a general post-office system throughout the entire British possessions. During the war of the Revolution the department was taken in charge of Congress, and in 1780 the Constitution provided for the continuance of this control. In 1790 the whole number of post-offices in the United States was 75, the extent of the routes being only 1875 miles. Ten years later the number of offices had increased to 903, with an increase of mileage to 21,000. The report of Postmaster General Cresswell shows that at the present time we have 31,865 post-offices, with 251,336 miles of mail route. In 1790, eighty-two years ago, the amount of postal revenue was $37,935, the postage at that time, it will be remembered, rating from twenty to fifty cents per letter, according to distance. The present year, or that closing with June last, shows the receipt of $21,-913,490 from like sources. In 1856, the mails were first transported by rail in this country. In the, following year they

...nged miles of
...ried over an
...f rail, the
...ashing the
...,097 miles, and
...r to $6,559,832. It
...ed that should the service continue to increase in the same ratio it has since the beginning, the close of the present century will find us with something like 1,500,000 miles of railway mail service, 1,740,000,000 miles of annual transportation, and an annual cost of $170,000,000 for the carrying of the mails. —Exchange.

English Judgeships.

Mr. Justice Hannen, who has just been appointed to succeed Lord Penzance as Judge of the English Probate and Divorce Court, is the youngest judge on the bench. He never "took silk," as it is termed—*i. e.*, was called within the inner bar as a Queen's counsel—but was raised direct from being a stuff-gown barrister to a seat on the bench. He will be the third judge appointed to the Court of Probate and Divorce since its institution in 1858.

The salary attached to this office is the same as that of the ordinary judges—$25,-000 a year—with a retiring pension of $17,-500 after fifteen years' service. The position is difficult and arduous, but the temptation to take the post is that the judge of this court is an autocrat, and is always appointed a member of the Privy Council, and has more patronage at his disposal than all the rest of the judges put together. When the English Probate system was consolidated, in 1858, the various ancient courts, both civil and ecclesiastical, for proving wills, were, at a stroke, superseded by the Court of Probate, and in their stead forty "district registries" established over the country, at large towns where wills are proved. A new will must now be proved within the district in which the testator died or at the principal registry in London. The judge of the court appoints all these registrars, both in town and country, and in this way has patronage to the extent of about $250,-000 a year.

In former days Judges sold their patronage, and the first Lord Ellenborough was offered $400,000 for the reversion of the place of Clerk of the Kings Bench. He declined this offer, and gave the appointment to his son, who died two years ago, having held the office—worth $25,000 a year—about forty years. The story is well known of how the father heard of the vacancy when out riding on horseback; immediately dismounted; told his groom to hold his horse, and taking a pencil from his pocket wrote his son's appointment on a scrap of paper, the groom being witness and the saddle serving as table. Then he mounted and rode comfortably home, aware of a splendid provision for his son even if he should himself be thrown and killed on the spot.

Nearly all the great legal sinecures in England are now gone, but the greatest yet remains in the shape of two offices worth nearly $60,000 a year, which have been held for about fifty years by an old clergyman who has had nothing on earth to do in return save to sign his name in receipt. This venerable ecclesiastic, to whom such an amazing share of legal loaves and fishes have fallen, is a Mr. Thurlow, nephew of the celebrated Lord Chancellor of the time, the school companion of Cowper, to whom there is such frequent allusion in that poet's letters. To feather the nest of his family was an object which Thurlow never lost sight of. When he asked for the bishopric of Durham, the great pecuniary prize of the British bench of bishops, and then worth $150,000 a year, George the Third said: "Anything else, my lord; but the bishopric of Durham has always been bestowed on gentlemen of high family and position." "Then, Sire," said Thurlow, "I ask it for the brother of the Lord High Chancellor of England." And the King had to give in.

Sales of offices are now and long have been completely at an end, and the judicial bench is utterly free from all suspicion of complicity in such proceedings. —N. Y. Post.

Decision.

It has been truly said that the great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on minutes. Fortune is proverbially a fickle jade, and there is nothing like promptness of action—the timing of things at the lucky moment—to force her to surrender her favors. Crises come, the seizing of which is triumph, the neglect of which is ruin. This is particularly true on the field of battle. Nearly every battle turns on one or two rapid movements executed amid the whirl of smoke and thunder of guns that jar the solid globe. It was at such moments that the genius of Napoleon shone forth with the highest lustre. His mind acted like the lightning, and never with more promptness and precision than in moments of the greatest confusion and danger. What confounded others only stimulated him. He used to say one of the principal requisites of a general is an accurate calculation of time; for, if your adversary can bring a powerful force to attack a certain post ten minutes sooner than you can bring a sufficient supporting force, you are beaten, even though all the rest of your plans be the most perfect that can be devised. At Arcole he saw that the battle was going against him, and at once called up twenty-five horsemen, gave them each a trumpet, and made a dashing charge that won the victory. So at Montebello he computed the distance of the Austrian cavalry, saw that it would require a quarter of an hour for them to come up, and in those fifteen minutes executed a manœuvre that saved the day. The reason, he said, why he beat the Austrians, was that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli the day seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the state of affairs, and instantly formed his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian head-quarters, with proposals for an armistice. Napoleon seized the precious moments and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, rearranged his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few moments was ready to renounce the farce of dissimulation for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result.—Getting on in the World.

A SAD CASE.—We learn from the Norfolk Journal that a man named William Teal, a native of Rutherford county, North Carolina, died on board the steamship Wyanoke, on Monday evening, just as she was made fast to the wharf at Norfolk. He was one of the Ku-Klux prisoners convicted at Raleigh more than a year ago, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. He was recently pardoned by the President on account of his physical condition—he being in the last stage of consumption—and his devotel wife had gone on for him and brought him thus far on his way home, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was twenty-eight years old, and leaves a widow and three small children in very necessitous circumstances.

Bar Associations.

In many American cities there are Bar Associations, which have been productive of more good than is known to men outside of the legal profession. These associations have been prime instruments in rendering opportune assistance to many a bright young man in his effort to attain to distinction and competence in his chosen profession, and rendered aid to aged lawyers who had met with pecuniary misfortune almost at the close of a long and honorable career.

The termination of each year is the time selected by Bar Associations for a reunion of the members of the bar, and the banquet table is enlivened by wit, toast, song, repartee, and brief speeches relating the varied experiences of the older lawyers, serve to guide the younger along the rugged paths of the law.

Boswell, himself a lawyer, ones asked Dr. Johnson to define the business of a lawyer, and at the same time settle the question of the morality or immorality of the profession. "A lawyer, sir," said Johnson, "is one who is employed to say that for his client which his client would say for himself were he learned in the law." In other words, as every man would make the best possible defence of his cause, and has a right so to do, he employs counsel to perform a duty which he is unable to do because he has neither given his time nor attention to learning, or elucidating such legal principles as protect his property or his person. "But," asked Boswell, "may not a lawyer carry his practice into private life?" "No more, sir, than a tumbler will carry his tumbling into the street with him after he leaves the arena."

The struggles of some of the most distinguished ornaments of the bar are well known to the profession. It was Lord Chancellor Camden, we think, who advised a rich young man who desired to become a lawyer to first spend all his money and then commence the study of the law. In this country the rule has been that the most successful lawyers have begun life without any money to spend. The fact that legal position is open to everyone who endeavors to achieve it is quite enough for American pluck and energy. Kennedy, in his "Life of Wirt," paints a glowing picture of William Wirt and Dabney Carr, beneath the umbrageous shade of a Virginia tree, eating their rural lunch, and prophesying each other's future career as a lawyer. Wirt was to be Attorney General of the United States, and so he became; while Carr was to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Old Dominion, and so he became. There were no Bar Associations in those days to whet the appetite of competition, much less render absolute or incidental aid when either should be necessary.—St. Louis Globe.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—Recently heard of a robbery that was committed in Baltimore, which, for dexterity and cunning, was never surpassed. A very handsomely dressed lady visited the dry goods establishment of Hamilton & Easter and purchased costly silks, laces and velvets to the amount of more than a thousand dollars. After the bill was made out she found she did not have half the amount, at which she was deeply chagrined, and asked that a clerk might go in her carriage with herand get the money at her house. She drove to the insane asylum and there left him, in spite of remonstrances. She had previously been there and prepared the way for his reception, by stating the peculiarity of his manila, and that they would have trouble with him; therefore, when he fought and struggled they thought him the more insane, and the lady drove off. When time passed and the young man did not return, his employer thought he had absconded with the money. Of course inquiries began, and through the carriage driver his retreat was discovered, and he was liberated. The woman is no doubt still playing the confidence game somewhere, but as yet she has not been arrested.—Cor. Courier-Journal.

☞ The Surgeon-General's report shows that while one white soldier in five costs the country a doctor's bill, every single negro in the service puts the Treasury to that expense, and while one white man out of sixty-five dies the mortality among the blacks is one in fifty-five.

☞ "The Six of Spades" is the title of a forthcoming English work on gardening.

WHY ENDURE WHAT IS CURABLE?—"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion can be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptics to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a remedy does exist, and that its name is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The record of its success extends over a period of more than twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant, and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact are to be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggravated by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medicinal treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic and alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, pulpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and result; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It gets first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always cordial and beneficent. dec ced1w4dw

CUPID'S AMBUSCADES.—The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful if he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he arms them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a supero head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair and impart to it a silken lustre by using LYON'S KATHAIRON as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with superabundance of this "glory" of the sex, can preserve it, undiminished, in quantity and undiminished in beauty to the latest period of life. There is a germinative principle in the KATHAIRON which literally *compels the hair to grow.* It extirpates scurf, dandruff, and all exhalations and suppurations of the scalp which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibres. dec ced1w4dw

☞ For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. dec ced1w4dw

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, December 13, 1872.

COTTON.—The receipts of the week sum up 11,253 bales, viz: From the Alabama river 866 bales; from the Tombigbee 705; from the Warrior —; by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 1062; by the Mobile and Montgomery RR. 2573 bales; by the NO. M&T RR —; by the Mobile and Ala. G. T. R. 38; against 16,040 bales for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 4787 bales.

The exports were 6,251 bales, viz: to New Orleans 3736 bales; to Boston 213, to Liverpool 2225, to Barcelona 40, to Providence 53.

SATURDAY—Market quiet and easy. Moderate demand and good supply. Sales 1000 bales and 800 bales yesterday after market: receipts 2501 bales; stock on hand 38,217 bales.

Ordinary	16 @16¼
Good Ordinary	17¼@17¾
Low Middling	17¾@18
Middling	18¼
Good Middling	19

MONDAY—Fair demand for the better grades, which are quiet and steady; lower grades and irregular. Market closed quiet. Sales to-day 1200 bales, receipts 4255 bales.

Good Ordinary	17¾@17¾
Low Middling	18
Middling	18¼
Good Middling	19 @19½

TUESDAY—Good and active demand during the day. Market firm; closed quiet and steady. Sales 3000 bales; receipts 2886; stock on hand 43,344.

Good Ordinary	17¼@17¾
Low Middling	18
Middling	18¼
Good Middling	19 @19½

WEDNESDAY—Active demand during the day. Moderate supply. Market firm at quotations. Sales 3000 bales; Receipts 1400. Stock on hand this day 43,962.

Good Ordinary	17¼@17¾
Low Middling	18 @18¼
Middling	18¾
Good Middling	19¼@19½

THURSDAY—Good and general demand with light stock on sale. Market firm at quotations. Sales to-day 2500 bales; receipts 2121; Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 43,982 bales.

FRIDAY—Good demand for the better grades, which are scarce and firm; lower grades quiet. Market closed quiet but firm. Sales to-day 1500 bales; receipts 1512 bales. Stock on hand 44,069.

Ordinary	16¼
Good Ordinary	17¾@17¾
Low Middling	18¼@18½
Middling	19
Good Middling	19¾

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The following table will show the number of bales received by the different roads and boats for the week and corresponding week last year.

	1872.	1871.
By the Alabama river	866	2972
By the Bigbee river	705	1215
By the Warrior river	—	—
By the M. and O. railroad	1062	885
By the M. and M. railroad	2581	527
By the N.O., M. and T. Railroad	—	—
By the Mobile and Ala. G. Trunk	38	—
N.Orleans, per stmr Creole	—	—
Total	14,264	10949

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL—

Gold, Mobile	112 @112¼
Silver	105 @106
Sterling Exchange, 60 days	1208
New York Sight	¼dis@¼dis
New Orleans Sight	¼dis@par

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, sail 11-16d.; steamwise, sail 1c.

METEOROLOGICAL

Mobile, Dec. 13, 1872—3:51 p.m.
Barometer 30.44; Therm'r 45; NE; Clear.

FREIGHT TARIFF.—The following is the freight tariff from Mobile by the New Orleans, Mobile and Atlantic Fast Freight Line, to the different points indicated:

To Liverpool via N. York, 70c. by 10 Ps. and ¼%	
To Boston, rail and sea	@ 100 lbs. 80c.
To New York	80c.
To Philadelphia	80c.
To Baltimore	80c.
To Providence	90c.
To Fall River	90c.
To Albany, N Y	1 00
To Troy	1 00
To Lawrence	1 00
To Lowell	1 00
To Springfield	1 00
To Taunton	1 00
To New York, per M & O RR. via Corinth and Norfolk	80c

NAVAL STORES.

To New York.....$1 per 100 lbs.

For business in other markets our readers are referred to telegraphic reports.

Telegraph Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Noon.—Consols 93¾@94; Five 80's.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Evening.—Common rosin 12s@12s 6d.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes 54f 42c. Specie decreased half a million.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Noon.—Cotton opened firm—Uplands 10d@10¼d; Orleans 10¾d. The sales 15,000 bales; sales for the week 86,000 bales, exports 4,000, speculation 8,000, stock 365,000, American 54,000; receipts 64,000, American 5,000; actual export 7000; afloat 218,000, American 125,000.

LIVERPOOL, 3 p.m. 13.—Afternoon.—Cotton sales 15,000, for speculation and export 4,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged. Yarns and fabrics firm with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs steady. Corn 28s 6d@29s. Flour 30s.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Noon.—Governments dull and steady. Stocks dull. Gold dull at 112¼. Money firm at 7. Exchange—long 9½; short 10¼. State Bonds heavy and quiet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Noon.—Cotton dull. Uplands 19½c; Orleans 20¼c; sales (mostly) 1,000 bales. Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady. Pork quiet, old mess $15 00@15 50. Lard dull, steam 9¾@9¾c. Turpentine dull at 50½c. Rosin dull at $3 75 for strained. Freights unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 1700 bales; Uplands 19½c; Orleans 20¼c. Flour quiet; common to fair extra $7 10@8 15; good to choice $8 20@12—. Wheat 1@2c. better; No. 2 spring 1 09@1 10; No. 2 Chicago $1 10@1 11; No. 3 red fall $1 04. Corn firmer. No. 2 mixed 56c., white 58@59c. for east St. Louis on track. Oats firmer; No. 2 38@38½c. for east St. Louis on track, 36c. this side. Whiskey steady, 92c. Pork quiet and unchanged, mess $12. Bulk meats 9¾@9 62½@9 68¾. Bacon dull, 9½@9 62½@9¾. Lard firm, good 9c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Bagging 13c@14c. Cotton steady; low middling 18c. Flour—extra family $6 25; No. 1, $7 75; fancy $8 25. Grain unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $12 50 round lots. Bulk meats 9 to 20 days in salt held for round lots 8½@8¾@8¾c. Bacon—sides packed 11 inches. Lard firm, choice leaf, tierces 7½; keg 8¼c. Bacon none here. Whiskey firm at 86c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19¼c. Flour firm, $7 50@7 75. Wheat firm—No. 2 red winter $1 05@1 07. Corn steady, new 46@47c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard—steam 7½@8; kettle 9c. Bulk meats quiet—8½@8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull at 8c; sides unchanged. Whiskey 86c.

EXPORTS OF COTTON
FROM THE PORT OF MOBILE,
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Where Exported to	This Week	This Year	Total Sales	Last Year
Liverpool	2225	11198	13414	29872
Queenstown	—	—	—	—
Cork	—	3650	3650	500
Total to Gt. Britain	2225	14839	17064	30372
Havre	—	1073	1073	—
Marseilles	—	—	—	—
Bordeaux & Rochelle	—	—	—	—
Total to France	—	1073	1073	—
Rotterdam, etc	—	—	—	526
Amsterdam	—	—	—	—
Bremen	—	—	—	—
Barcelona, etc	405	320	725	—
Russia, etc	—	—	—	—
Genoa, Trieste, etc	—	—	—	—
Other ports	—	600	600	—
Total O. For. ports	405	980	1445	526
New York	753	5230	5983	7756
Boston	213	3220	3433	8899
Baltimore	50	2033	2083	2903
Philadelphia	—	105	105	—
Richmond	—	—	—	—
Tallassee Factory	—	—	—	—
Providence	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	3736	53842	57578	54432
Other ports	218	132	350	9383
Total Coastwise	4969	64962	70019	83413
Grand Total	6754	80850	90601	98319

IMPORTS AND RECEIPTS
OF LEADING ARTICLES AT MOBILE,
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Articles.	This Week	Previous Week	Total	Last Year
Bagging, pieces	—	3004	3004	4080
Iron Ties, bundles	1	798	811	1720
Rope, coils	102	22111	22214	45376
Bacon, hhds	222	1301	1523	3422
Butter, kegs	113	1547	1738	4462
Beef, tubs	4	228	232	380
Corn, sacks	191	6943	7182	7484
Cotton, bales	1434	17456	18790	31300
Coffee, sacks	1881	24239	30080	27503
Corn (Western)	3084	40078	34712	46071
Cheese, boxes	61	6125	6188	8693
Coal (Pittsburg)	74	3678	3752	7949
Candles, boxes	10	2593	2603	2337
Flour, bbls	1366	2137	2703	38614
Hay, bales	412	5300	5712	8181
Lard, kegs	526	6262	6788	11762
Lime (Alabama) bbls	320	3781	4101	13071
Iron (Alabama) bars	—	400	400	—
Molasses, bbls	439	2619	3058	12260
Oats, sacks	812	13563	14375	23404
Potatoes, bbls	168	9803	9297	11960
Pork, bbls	115	1242	1357	2365
Rice, bbls	18	1610	1628	2574
Salt, sacks	—	19354	19354	31710
Soap, boxes	1	1974	1975	5807
Sugar, hhds	162	884	956	3070
Tobacco, boxes	152	8186	8338	14812
Whisky, bbls	408	4372	5340	1972

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations are the rates at which current orders for broken packages can be filled:

Apples, per bbl	$4 50	@ 7 50
Bacon—		
Kentucky, per yard	16	@ 17½
India, per yard	—	@ —
Iron Ties	8½@8	9
Rope	9½@9¾	10
Bacon—		
Sugar Cured Hams, per lb	17	@ 18
Sides, clear, per lb	—	@ —
Clear Ribbed, per lb	8½@8	—
Shoulders, per lb	6½@6	—
C. R. Sides, dry salted—	6½@6	—
Shoulders	5½@6	0
Butter—Goshen, per lb	35	@ 40
Western, per lb	25	@ 30
Bran, per 100 lb	87½@1	42½
Barley, per bushel	2 00	@ —
Beans, per bushel	4 50	@ 5 00
Candles—per lb	20	@ 21
Cheese, per lb	16	@ 18
Young America, per lb	—	@ —
Coffee—Java, per lb	30	@ —
Rio, per lb	20	@ 23
Laguayra, per lb	—	@ —
Corn Meal, per bushel	80	@ 85
Corn—White, per bushel	82½	@ —
Yellow, per bushel	75	@ —
Can Fruits—		
All sorts, per dozen	2 75	@ 3 75
Coal—Pratt Urchins, per ton	11 00	@12 00
English Cannel, per ton	19 00	@20 00
Pittsburgh, per ton	12 00	@13 00
Red Ash, per ton	11 00	@12 00
Alabama, per ton	11 00	@12 00
Flour—Choice, per barrel	11 00	@11 75
Extras, per barrel	8 00	@10 00
Superfine, per barrel	7 00	@ 7 50
Fine, per barrel	6 25	@ 6 75
Fodder, per 100 lbs	—	@ —
Fish—		
Codfish, per box	1 65	@ 2 00
Herringe, per box	75	@ 90
Fruits—		
Figs, per drum	1 50	@ 1 75
Dried Apples, per lb	—	@ 11
Currants, Zante, per lb	15	@ 20
Almonds, soft shell, per lb	20	@ 25
Raisins, new, boxes	—	@ 3 50
" ½ boxes	—	@ 2 25
" ¼ boxes	—	@ 1 50
Hay, per 100 lb	1 70	@ 1 75
Lard—In kegs, per lb	11¾	@ 12
In tierces, per lb	10½	@ 10½
Molasses—		
Louisiana, per gallon	50	@ 65
Half bbls	60	@ 75
Syrup, per gallon	90	@ 1 25
Mackerel—No. 1, per bbl	14 50	@15 00
No. 2, per bbl	12 00	@12 50
No. 3, per bbl	9 50	@10 00
Do. No. 1, per kit, 14lbs	2 00	@ 2 75
Do. No. 1, per kit	2 00	@ 2 25
Do. No. 2, per kit	1 75	@ 2 00
Naval Stores—		
Turpentine, per gallon	62½	@ 65
Virgin Rosin	5 50	@ 5 75
Pale Rosin	4 75	@ 5 25
No. 1 Rosin	4 25	@ 4 50
No. 2 Rosin	—	@ —
Oats, per bushel	55	@ 65
Onions, per barrel	4 00	@ 5 00
Pork—Mess, per barrel	18 00	@18 75
Prime, per barrel	15 50	@16 00
Pickles, per bbl, gls	4 25	@ 5 00
Do. per quarts	2 50	@ 3 75
Do. per pints	2 50	@ —
Rice—Carolina, per lb	9½	@ 10
Louisiana, per lb	9	@ 9¾
Rope—Manilla, per lb	22	@ 25
Manilla Lines, per lb	—	nominal.
St. Louis, per lb	10	@ —
Ruby Tonic, per dozen	1 00	@ 1 50
Salt—Liverpool, per sack	1 70	@ 1 75
Fine, per sack	2 25	@ —
Sugar—		
Crushed and Powdered, 9 lb	10	@ 12
Louisiana, per lb	11½	@ 13
Soap—		
Western, per lb	6	@ 6½
Northern, per lb	7	@ 10
Southern	6	@ 6½
Castile, per lb	25	@ 75
Starch, per lb	5	@ 6
Sardines, ¼ box, per dozen	1 60	@ 2 25
Schnapps, per doz	5 00	@ 6 00
Sarracenia Bitters, per doz	8 00	@ 8 50
Teas—		
Young Hyson, per lb	1 25	@ 1 50
Imperial, per lb	1 50	@ 1 75
Gunpowder, per lb	1 50	@ 1 75
Hyson, per lb	1 00	@ 1 50
Pouchong, per lb	1 25	@ 1 75
Souchong, per lb	1 00	@ 1 00
Tobacco—		
Extra bright Va., per lb	90	@ 1 10
Bright Va., per lb	75	@ 80
Good Medium, per lb	65	@ 67½
Medium	57½	@62½
Common sound	48	@ 52
Vinegar, per gal	90	@ 00
Whiskey—		
Choice brands, per gal	5 00	@ 8 00
Rye, per gal	2 50	@ 4 00
Rectified, per gal	1 15	@ 1 27
Ordinary, per gal	1 00	@ 1 10
Wool, per cash pound	25	@ 30
Yeast Powders, per doz	2 25	@ 2 50

BREAD FOR THE PEOPLE.

Extra Family Meal, Diamond Grist, Pearl Hominy.
LARGE ORDERS SOLICITED, AND FILLED WITH DISPATCH AT LOW PRICE AT
MOBILE GRIST MILLS,
OR FROM THE DEPOT
F. H. OLIVER & CO., S. W. corner Water and St. Louis streets.
del 1wd&2tw

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CRACKED CORN, UNBOLTED MEAL, AND MIXED FEED, FOR COWS, FOR SALE LOW
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MOBILE GRIST MILLS, Corner Commerce and Beauregard streets,
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TONIC BITTERS.

A STRONG INDORSEMENT FOR HUTCHINSON'S TONIC BITTERS.—RICHMOND, DALLAS Co., February 15, 1870.—Dr. W. HUTCHINSON, Mobile, Ala.—Dear Sir: I have sold a large quantity of your TONIC BITTERS sent me to nearly exhausted, and we have used them ourselves, and as we believe so beneficially to our health, that we should fear the consequences of discontinuing the use of them now. You will please ship a box by first steamer to our agent, Marion. You find it to have given entire satisfaction in Dallas county in the past, and we believe it will do so in the future. We remain, respectfully, your friends and obedient servants, F. H. OLIVER & CO.

Dallas is one of the healthiest counties in Alabama, and after a married life of *fifty-three years*, feel myself competent to judge of the merits of bitters and patent medicines, and am glad to say that my health has been uniformly good, and our family in the virtues of the *Bitters* as a medicine and a beverage, has *increased* as time has rolled on. Wishing you success in the sale of your Bitters, equal to their superiority in the sale of your Liniment, and happy life, with the best regards of Mrs. Holcombe and myself, I remain as ever, very truly and sincerely your friend,

HENRY B. HOLCOMBE.

1y30 d&w4tw4w

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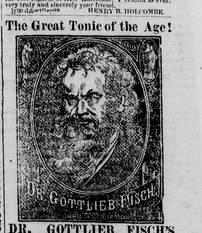

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A NEW COLONY IN KANSAS,

At "Skiddy," in Neosho Valley,
ON MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY,
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NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION.

Mr. WM. F. TOMLINSON, Local Agent.
The American Colonist and Homestead Journal, containing Maps, with full particulars as to the Organization of the Colony, the Lands, Productions, Climate, Wood, Water, &c., SENT FREE, on application to S. S. WELLS, Sec'y of the National Bureau of Migration, 40 Broadway, N. Y. sn1w3m

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL

1875

MARCH

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

"The Union of our Possessions, Peace and Prosperity to all Men."

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM. MONTGOMERY, ALA[illegible] TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1875

VOLUME VII. [illegible] NUMBER [illegible]

Official Railroad Time Table

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressly for the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, by Messrs. MOUGH & BENSON, General Ticket Agents. Offices under Exchange Hotel, where any information as to rates, connections or distance can be obtained.

Tickets sold to all points North, South, East and West.

Calls for the Omnibus or Baggage Wagon left at the office, or at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery	9:05 a m
Calera	11:05 a m
Birmingham	2:45 p m
Boyles'n via N A & R	4:45 p m
Talladega, via L & N	12:30 a m
Arrive at Lone Pine	7:14 a m
Accommodation to Birmingham.	
Leaves Montgomery	4:00 p m
Calera	8:25 p m
Arrives at Birmingham	11:00 p m
COMING NORTH.	
Leaves Louisville, via L & N R R	10:35 a m
Nashville, via N & D R R	6:40 p m
Decatur, via T & D R R	12:15 a m
" Stringfield	4:30 a m
Calera	6:05 a m
Arrives at Montgomery	9:30 a m
Accommodation from Birmingham.	
Leaves Birmingham	4 p m
Calera	7:30 p m
Arrives at Montgomery	9:00 p m

ROBERT MIRK, Supt.
G. P. ATMORE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA

POINTS EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Montgomery	10:40 a m
Opelika	2:00 p m
Arrive at Lineville	7:30 p m
Heflin	7:00 p m
Talladega	7:15 a m
West Point	5:05 p m
Atlanta, via A & W P R R	7:10 p m
Opelika Accommodation*	
Leaves Montgomery	5:25 p m
Arrives at Opelika	8:20 p m
COMING FROM EAST AND NORTH.	
Leaves Atlanta	12:35 p m
West Point	3:13 a m
Talladega	7:10 p m
Heflin	7:10 a m
Lineville	2:00 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	6:30 a m
Opelika Accommodation.*	
Leaves Opelika	9:45 a m
Arrives at Montgomery	1:50 p m
GOING WEST.	
Leaves Montgomery	5:30 p m
Arrives at Selma	8:24 p m
COMING EAST.	
Leaves Selma	9:00 a m
Arrives at Montgomery	12:00 m

S. D. HUBBARD, Jr., Gen. Ticket Agent.
*Does not run on Sundays.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery	5:25 a m
Arrives at Mobile	5:45 p m
New Orleans, N O & M R	12:30 p m

COMING NORTH.

Leaves New Orleans, N O & M R R	4:15 p m
Mobile	10:45 p m
Arrives at Montgomery	7:05 a m

L. JORDAN, Superintendent.
Geo. C. Ball, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Montgomery	7:00 p m.
Arrives at Union Springs	10:30 p m.
Arrives at Eufaula	10:45 p m.
GOING WEST.	
Leaves Eufaula	1:30 a m.
Arrives at Union Springs	4:30 a. m.
Arrives at Montgomery	8:30 a m
Freight and Accommodation—Going East.	
Leaves Montgomery	8:00 a m
Arrive at Union Springs	6:30 p m
Eufaula	7:15 p m
Coming West.	
Leaves Eufaula	5:50 p m
Arrives at Union Springs	7:20 p m
Montgomery	11:20 p m

*Runs only on Sunday.

R. E. HOLT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MOBILE AND GIRARD RAILROAD.

Leave Columbus	2:00 p m
Arrive at Union Springs	6:30 p m
Troy	11:00 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Troy	2:00 a m
Arrive at Union Springs	4:30 a m
Columbus	10:30 a m

H. L. CLARK, Supt.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.

Leave Selma	2:50 p m
Arrive at Meridian	11:35 p m
COMING EAST.	
Leave Meridian	12:30 a m
Arrive at Selma	9:20 a m

JOHN M. BRIDGES, Supt.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD

GOING EAST.

Leaves Selma	7:15 a m
Cahaba	11:45 a m
Arrives at Dalton	10:55 p m
GOING WEST.	
Leaves Dalton	2:40 p m
Cahaba	1:06 a m
Arrives at Selma	10:00 a m

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

Leaves Memphis	12:30 m *8:25 p m
Corinth	3:30 p m 4:45 a m
Arrive at Chattanooga	8:45 p m 2:30 p m
GOING WEST.	
Leaves Chattanooga	4:30 p m *8:00 a m
Decatur	10:10 a m 2:05 p m
Arrives at Memphis	10:14 p m 6:30 p m

T. J. ANDREWS, Gen. Supt.
*Does not run on Sunday.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

COMING SOUTH.

Leaves Chattanooga	10:00 p m
Birmingham	9:17 a m
Arrive at Selma	2:05 p m
Arrives at Meridian	11:00 p m
GOING NORTH.	
Leaves Meridian	8:00 a m
Tuskaloosa	6:00 p m
Birmingham	10:00 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	10:00 a m

G. R. STANTON, Sup't.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Mobile	10:00 p m
Meridian	4:15 a m
Corinth	1:00 p m
Humbolt	9:15 p m
Arrive at Columbus, Ky	
COMING SOUTH.	
Leave Columbus, Ky	5:15 a m
Humbolt	1:00 p m
Corinth	9:00 p m
Meridian	7:45 a m
Arrive at Mobile	7:00 p m

A. L. RIVES, Chief Eng. & Gen. Sup't.
CHAS. P. TOUCH, G. M. Pas. & Pass. Agent.

SAVANNAH AND MEMPHIS R. R.

Leave Mobile	6:15 a m
Arrive at Okolona	10:30 p m
Leave Okolona	4:00 p m
Arrive at Kolloch	4:00 p m

W. ALEXANDER, President.
*Does not run on Sunday.

WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO.
General Collectors and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
State Bonds, Gold and Exchange
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Gold, Stock, Bond, Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold on favorable terms.

Philadelphia correspondents, Messrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Montgomery, Ala., will receive prompt attention. Charges moderate. Returns made promptly. Refer to [illegible] Montgomery, Ala.

...E JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

HON. JOHN BRUCE.

The nomination of this gentleman for ... of United States Senator for Alabama has been ...

...ntucky is engaged in ... the ...ndidates and discussion in Alabama.

Mr. Babridge (Dem.) of Wis., appealed to the Republican leaders to halt in the course of legislation, as it will lead to the destruction of the liberties of the country.

Mr. Lamar (Dem.) of Miss., eulogized the existence of political disquietude in sections of the Southern States, some ... culminating in riot, but it was as ... Mr. Blair, the ... of Africa, and had ... the result of deceit to obtain political advantages.

In response to a query from Mr. Orth, Mr. Lamar said he would willingly explain all the troubles in the South if ... would bring to do it.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) of Mass., asked that the House ... a fall hour, but objections were made by Messrs. Coburn, Pelham, and Barr, when the regular order was resumed and Mr. Coburn (Rep.) of Ill., made a speech in favor of the bill.

He ridiculed the ... sentiments of Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and reminded him that there could be no compromise between religion and infidelity, or between lawlessness and obedience to law. If all in the North and South would obey the laws and Constitution, there would be no need of the civil branch. He was not willing to accept ... concessions made at the expense and destruction of the rights of either black or white.

Mr. Butler (Rep.) of Mass., defended the constitutionality of the civil rights bill.

Mr. Williams (Rep.) of Wis., advocated the bill.

Mr. Coburn, who had charge of the bill, then called the previous question.

At this point Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill, maintaining that the agreement of yesterday was to be in force only up to the point when the previous question was called, and that the opponents of the bill reserved their rights to be heard thereafter, as well as private relations of life. In short he is a cultivated Christian gentlemen of the Presbyterian faith.

That he will make an honest, upright and impartial Judge, we have not the shadow of doubt, and we venture the prediction, that no man will ever charge him, during his entire administration with corruption or even the semblance of it.

By his works let him be judged and not by the miserable party lying which just now are emanating from the Democratic press.

THE OLD WHIG ELEMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Hon. Thurlow Weed, a distinguished Whig editor and politician of New York, now advanced in years and retired from the tumoil of politics, has recently written a letter to a friend upon the situation, in which he alludes to the old line Whigs of the South:

I cherished the hope, a few years ago, that the old Whigs of the South, some of whom reluctantly consented to Secession, and nearly all of whom were forced into Rebellion, would, form a nucleus for Reconstruction. There was a numerous band of enlightened and patriotic Whigs who resisted Nullification, and who for ten, or fifteen years afterwards, by boldly opposing the encroachments and aggressions of Southern Democracy, bridged over many dangers, and prevented a catastrophe until ultra and malign councils North and South precipitated Secession and Rebellion.

The Union had no truer, or bolder, or more devoted friends through all its political trials for 25 years than the Whigs of the South, whose representative men were distinguished alike for talents, integrity and patriotism. Prominent among these eloquent and earnest friends of the Union were William C. Preston, of South Carolina; William A. Graham, Lewis Williams, Edward Kennedy, Bayson, of North Carolina; John Taliaferro, Alexander H. H. Stuart, and John M. Botts, of Virginia; William C. Dawson, Thomas Butler King, and James L. Seward, of Georgia; John White and James T. Morehead, of Kentucky; Meredith P. Gentry, Christopher H. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams, of Tennessee. That Whig element bound Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union, and but for adverse influences would have held North Carolina and Virginia; thus so narrowing the boundaries of rebellion as to have greatly lessened its horrors. I am even an unwilling yet reluctant to lose that the Whig spirit of the South will reassert itself, and, uniting with congenial Northern principles, work out wholesome results.

We are surprised that Mr. Weed did not call to mind others of the old Whig names that "cannot die"—such as Geo. E. Badge and Judge Gaston, of North Carolina; W. C. Rives and Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia; J. M. Berrien, Abe. R. Stephens, of Georgia; Jno. Bell and Bailey Peyton of Tennessee, Arthur P. Hopkins, C. C. Langdon, H. W. Hilliard, Thomas H. Watts, T. J. Judge, A. R. Manning, and a host of others in Alabama, and last and best of all, Hon. ex-Gov. of Kentucky. Time, however, would fail us to enroll all of this old gallant band under whose lead we were proud to do battle against the Democratic hosts in the olden time.

We greatly sympathize with the remarks made in the extract above quoted. The old Whig element of the South can never be at home in the Democratic household; they are unwilling, the most of them, to be called Democrats; they remember too much to misrepresent a section they had to encounter in the past, the abuse which the Democrats heaped upon their patriotic statesmen leaders; and the fraud and outrages perpetrated by their old time political foes, to feel very kindly for them now; and at heart they are Union men, have a strong and enduring affection for the Union of these States, and have no sympathy with the Secession element in the South which will never be satisfied unless they can rule or ruin the country. This element, however, with all this the prejudices which were engendered in the times of slavery, these prejudices yesterday, and control their action, hence they ally themselves with the Democratic party; though they feel that—not as a matter of ...clation—and to accommodate them, that party has added Conservative to its name, and under that name they have entered the Democratic field.

We are confident if the hope expressed by Mr. Weed could be realized—that the Whig spirit of the South will re-asserting itself, and unite with congenial Northern principles"—that a grand and glorious party could be built up, with the aid of the old Union Douglas Democrats of the South, which would bring peace, prosperity and happiness to the whole country. Then, indeed, could every man "worship his God under his own vine and fig tree, and there would be none to molest or make him afraid."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

THE FORCE BILL.

The consideration of the force bill was resumed. Messrs. Cook, Pierce of Mass., and Poland opposed its passage.

Mr. Luttrell, (Dem.) of California, maintained that white Republicans and negro agitation was largely responsible for the disturbances and discontent in Alabama.

Mr. Babridge (Dem.) of Wis., appealed to the Republican leaders to halt in the course of legislation, as it will lead to the destruction of the liberties of the country.

Mr. Lamar (Dem.) of Miss., eulogized the existence of political disquietude in sections of the Southern States, some ... culminating in riot, but it was as ... Mr. Blair, the ... of Africa, and had ... the result of deceit to obtain political advantages.

In response to a query from Mr. Orth, Mr. Lamar said he would willingly explain all the troubles in the South if ... would bring to do it.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) of Mass., asked that the House ... a fall hour, but objections were made by Messrs. Coburn, Pelham, and Barr, when the regular order was resumed and Mr. Coburn (Rep.) of Ill., made a speech in favor of the bill.

He ridiculed the ... sentiments of Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and reminded him that there could be no compromise between religion and infidelity, or between lawlessness and obedience to law. If all in the North and South would obey the laws and Constitution, there would be no need of the civil branch. He was not willing to accept ... concessions made at the expense and destruction of the rights of either black or white.

Mr. Butler (Rep.) of Mass., defended the constitutionality of the civil rights bill.

Mr. Williams (Rep.) of Wis., advocated the bill.

Mr. Coburn, who had charge of the bill, then called the previous question.

At this point Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill, maintaining that the agreement of yesterday was to be in force only up to the point when the previous question was called, and that the opponents of the bill reserved their rights to be heard thereafter, as well as to move amendments and motions.

The Speaker caused the order to be read from the desk, and dissented from the construction which Mr. Beck sought to put upon it.

Tellers were ordered on the motion to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. T. Hoar, (Rep.), of Mass., offered an amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Mr. Butler accepted the modification.

The previous question was seconded by 130 to 46, and the main question was ordered—yeas 160, nays 100.

Mr. Burrows (Rep.) of Mich., made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the bill. His speech was enthusiastically applauded, and he was himself warmly congratulated at its close.

The last speech made on the bill was by Mr. Willis (Dem.) of Ky., who opposed it in part of it, but he had not made much progress before the time for the close of the debate expired and the House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. Butler, of Mass., modified at the suggestion of G. F. Hoar, limiting the territory to which the thirteenth section is to be applicable, to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and limiting its term to two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress.

Adopted—yeas 164, nays 100.

A motion to take a recess was defeated.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon to strike out the thirteenth section, the one providing for a suspension of the habeas corpus. There was a good deal of excitement over the vote, and during its progress several members gathered around the clerk's desk inquiring after figures. The vote against one of the rules was objected to, and a point of order was sustained by the Speaker pro tem (Mr. Cessna), and the members were requested to retire to their seats.

Immediately afterward Mr. Butler, of Mass., went to the clerk's desk and was closely followed by others, when the point of order was again made.

Mr. Butler asserted that he had as much right to be there as the Speaker had, who was occupying a seat on the clerk's desk.

The Speaker displayed much indignation at this allusion to him, and said he had a right to stand where he pleased, while the rules forbade him (Mr. Butler) to stand at the clerk's desk.

To this Mr. Butler replied: And they would you too.

The Speaker went on to say that he had no desire to sit on the floor, and if he chose to leave the chair it was not for him (Mr. Butler) to intimate with contempt that the gentleman (Mr. Butler) had no right to vote—that he had a right to vote in that way, and had no right to interrupt the roll-call.

Mr. Butler replied that he had not interrupted anybody, and he had as much right to stand at the desk as the Speaker had.

The majority manifested was passed over, and finally the vote was concluded and announced as—yeas 121, nays 104, so the thirteenth section was not struck out. The following Republicans voted nay:

Bolinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Cullom, Cronise, Crutchfield, Dawes, Farwell, Foster, Garfield, Hale of Maine, Harrison, Hawley of Connecticut, Kasson, Kellogg, Loan, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps of New York, E. H. Roberts, Sandford of New York, Scarr, Shoemaker, Smith, of New York; Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of North Carolina, Starkweather, Stanton, Storrs, of Vermont, Willard, of Michigan, and Williams of Michigan—35. Mr. Cannon voted against his own amendment.

Mr. Randall (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the last vote, and Mr. Cessna moved to lay the motion on the table.

Before a vote had commenced to be taken Mr. Wilson called for the reading of the rule, which says that while a vote is being taken no member or other person shall remain near the clerk's table.

The next vote was on the motion to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. T. Hoar, (Rep.), of Mass., offered an amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

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Adopted—yeas 164, nays 100.

A motion to take a recess was defeated.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon to strike out the thirteenth section, the one providing for a suspension of the habeas corpus. There was a good deal of excitement over the vote, and during its progress several members gathered around the clerk's desk inquiring after figures. The vote against one of the rules was objected to, and a point of order was sustained by the Speaker pro tem (Mr. Cessna), and the members were requested to retire to their seats.

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Bolinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Cullom, Cronise, Crutchfield, Dawes, Farwell, Foster, Garfield, Hale of Maine, Harrison, Hawley of Connecticut, Kasson, Kellogg, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps of New York, E. H. Roberts, Sandford of New York, Scarr, Shoemaker, Smith, of New York; Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of North Carolina, Starkweather, Stanton, Storrs, of Vermont, Willard, of Michigan, and Williams of Michigan—35. Mr. Cannon voted against his own amendment.

Mr. Randall (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the last vote, and Mr. Cessna moved to lay the motion on the table.

Before a vote had commenced to be taken Mr. Wilson called for the reading of the rule, which says that while a vote is being taken no member or other person shall remain near the clerk's table.

The next vote was on the motion to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. T. Hoar, (Rep.), of Mass., offered an amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Mr. Randall's motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas 132, nays 112.

The next amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. R. R. Hoar, to strike out the first, second and fourth sections, and before reaching that vote there were two dilatory motions on which the yeas and nays were called, the Speaker's construction of the new rule being that it does not apply simply to a message as a whole, but to each distinct question arising on it, and that during the pendency of each question such, for instance as an amendment to a bill, a motion to adjourn and a motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn, are in order, as well as a motion to reconsider.

It was calculated by Mr. Mason, at this rate, the House would have six hours more to sit before reaching a conclusion on the bill, and suggested an agreement that the vote on each distinct question after taking the final vote, but objection was made.

Mr. E. R. Hoar's amendment was rejected—yeas 120, nays 125.

The sections that were proposed to be struck out are those that provide against invasion of the State by two or more persons and that punish registration officers who are State officers for the violation of duty.

The Republicans who voted for striking out the first, second, and fourth sections were Messrs. Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Cullom, Cronise, Crutchfield, Dawes, Farwell, Foster, Garfield, Hale of Maine, Harrison, Hawley of Connecticut, Kasson, Kellogg, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps of New York, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Sandford of N. Y., Scarr, Smith of Va., Smith of N. C., Starkweather, Stevens of Mass., Stoll, Wheeler, Willard of Vt., Willard of Mich., and Williams of Mich., 34, and all the Democrats.

The next question in the regular order was the engrossment of the bill, and the usual dilatory motions were interposed, which occupied another hour beyond the time for taking that vote down to 1 P.M.

The objects of the dilatory motions seems to be to repeat the tactics of Thursday night, wearing out Republican patience in order to leave that side without a quorum, and then on some real question either to carry their point or refrain from voting. The vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time was—yeas 139, nays 109.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Wood, Dem. of N. Y., attempted to submit a proposition to let the vote be taken on the final passage of the bill, and then have an adjournment until Monday morning, but the members of his own party drowned his voice in shouts for the regular order.

Mr. Young, Dem., of Ga., then made an equally ineffectual attempt to be heard, but the House was in no humor for a compromise, and would not listen to any one.

Mr. Randall came in with one of his three dilatory motions to reconsider the last vote, which motion was laid on the table.

While this last vote was progressing an effort was made to compromise.

Mr. Hurlbut finally made a proposition that there bitwig lean two test votes on engrossment and third reading of the bill, that a vote be now taken on the final passage, without further opposition, whereupon the House shall adjourn, and the reading of the journal on Monday shall not be insisted upon.

Mr. Randall said he was instructed by his side to accept the proposition, and he was more pleased at his latter portion of the day than at any minority the opportunity of showing it had been working similarly all the time to facilitate the passage of appropriation bills.

Mr. Conger objected to that kind of a statement.

Mr. Berry (Dem.) of Ohio, suggested that the title of the bill should be made to read, "A bill for the election of the President for a third term.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 134, nays 118.

The Republicans voting no were Burchard, Burleigh, Cronise, Crutchfield, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hale of Maine, Harrison Hawley of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps of New York, E. H. Roberts, Sandford of New York, Scarr, Shoemaker, Smith, of New York; Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of North Carolina, Starkweather, Stanton, Storrs, of Vermont, Willard, of Michigan, and Williams of Michigan—34, and all the Democrats.

The bill is the same as already published, except that the thirteenth section, in reference to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, was so amended as to limit its operation to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and that the fourteenth section was added, limiting the time for the thirteenth section to two years after the passage of the bill and to the end of the then next session of Congress.

The House then, at midnight, adjourned.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 1, 1873.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Petrie.

Roll called—18 Senators present, being a quorum.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Carmichael asked leave of absence for the Senator from Conecuh. Granted.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Edwards: A bill to punish the crime of bribery in municipal elections.

Mr. Farden spoke in favor of this bill, and said he hoped it would pass.

After some discussion the bill was passed, and ordered forthwith to the House.

Mr. Farrell: A bill to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors with two miles of any church in this State—to the peace of public worship.

Mr. Cooper: An amendment, that it shall not apply to any incorporated town or city containing over 1,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Moore was opposed to this bill. Said he hoped it would be referred to the committee on judiciary.

After some discussion the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Golson: A bill to compel the penitentiary convicts to work on public roads. It was referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Cooper: A bill to create a lien in favor of mechanics and laborers in this State. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Little: A bill to require common carriers in this State to provide second class accommodations. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hamilton: A bill for the protection of banks and banking associations in the interests of miners and married women. Passed.

Also, a bill to fix the pay of jurors in Mobile. Passed.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to regulate the property exempt from sale for the payment of debt. Referred to judiciary committee.

Also, a bill to fix the license of retailed liquor in the city of Mobile. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Green: A bill to prohibit the working of any female on the public highways or canals of this State. Passed.

The special order to establish revenue laws for this State was then taken up and temporarily postponed until the morning hour bill was disposed of.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a Senate bill, amending section 6 of an act to amend section 3863 of the Code. [Fixes the salary of the warden of the penitentiary.] Concurred in.

The next special order was a report from the committee of a substitute senate bill to amend and incorporate the Southand North railroad company. [Requires the road to be a branch road to Wetumpka within two years.]

Mr. Little moved to postpone till to-morrow.

Mr. Terrell moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried, ayes 18, nays 9.

Mr. Farden moved to amend by making it three years instead of two years. Adopted.

Mr. Cooper moved to make it four years instead of three.

Mr. Terrell amended, by making it 24 instead of 25 years. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Coleman moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill until to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. Granted.

The Senate bill, 287 was then taken up.

Mr. Moore moved to postpone this bill until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, as it was nearly time to take up the revenue bill. Laid on the table.

Mr. Martin moved to order the bill to a third reading to-morrow at the hour of 12 o'clock.

Mr. Farden moved to amend by striking out "one week" and inserting "two weeks."

On motion of Mr. Martin the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Faden moved to strike out "two dollars" and insert "four dollars," but whether it was agreed to or not we could give "three dollars."

On motion of Mr. Farden the House adjourned until 9 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Petrie.

The journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Harmon asked that the Governor's message in relation to a steel engraving of the old State House be laid on the table, and that the State House engraver, also, be authorized to engrave the old State House, and that the plate be given to the city of Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, he taking a receipt, and the message was referred to the committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Bierne: by leave, reported favorably, with a substitute from the same committee, to the bill to authorize grand juries to find indictments to the county court of said county. [The substitute makes the bill a general one.]

Mr. Green, of Jefferson, moved to except his county from the provisions of the act.

Mr. St. John moved to except the county of Marshall from the provisions of the act.

Motions were made to except DeKalb, Russell, Sumter, Perry, Franklin, Marion, Dale, Crenshaw, and Greene counties from the provisions of this act.

Mr. Cockrell moved to lay on the table the motion to except Greene county from the provisions of this act. After discussion this motion was withdrawn.

The motion to except DeKalb county was withdrawn.

The motion to exempt Perry county was withdrawn.

The motion to except Sumter county was withdrawn.

The motion to except Russell was withdrawn.

The motion to except Macon county was withdrawn.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to make the circuit clerk, ex-officio clerk of the county court.

Mr. Wood moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The constitutional rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Bishop, by leave, called up the bill from the judiciary committee, which reads as follows: "A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3863 of the Revised Code, relative to the circuit and criminal final.] This bill was postponed until 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Ayes 70, nays 0 declared thereafter, until disposed of.

Mr. Cockrell moved to adjourn. Carried.

IF THE people need any further proof of the concerted determination of the rebel leaders to place every Southern State in their hands, here is one evidence. Fort Pillow Forrest made a speech at Maldon, Tennessee, on the 4th inst., in which he is reported have said that he "believed there would be another war, and his party would be the black flag, with the skull and cross-bones on it, and not leave a Republican, white or black, alive in the State." This is something worth thinking of, on the part of those who do not believe that the country is in any peril.

The people call Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch the "Queen of Diamonds."

New Advertisements.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Montgomery County.—Court of Probate—August Term, 1872.

March 1, 1873.

Present—Hon. Charles W. Buckley, Judge.

This day came Robert A. Moseley, Sr., and exhibited to the Court his petition, praying for letters of administration de bonis non and principal with the will annexed on the estate of Thomas Moseley, deceased, and prayed for the settlement of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the petitioner is a creditor of said deceased, and entitled to the prayer of his petition, it is ordered by the Court that letters of administration de bonis non and principal with the will annexed on the estate of said deceased be granted to said petitioner, and that he be required to give bond according to law, and that the 3d day of March, 1873, be appointed for the settlement of said account and vouchers should not be produced.

CHARLES W. BUCKLEY, Judge Probate Court, Montgomery County.

3 7-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an execution in my hands from the City Court of Montgomery, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in said city, on the first Monday in April, 1873, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit: Lot No. 1 on the west side of Lawrence street, fronting on said street 50 feet, and running back between parallel lines 100 feet, and about 2 acres of land lying on the north side of Mobile road, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. Hall, containing about one and one-half acres, more or less, and being the same property conveyed to me by Mrs. Mary Hall, by deed of record in the Probate Office of Montgomery county, Alabama.

Also, the following described lots of land, to wit: Lot No. 4, 5 and 8, near city of Montgomery, and known as the Bell property, and lot No. 1 on the north side of Bell street, and lot No. 1 on the west side of Perry street in said city, and lot No. 1 on the east side of Lawrence street, and lot No. 1 on the south side of Commerce and Tallapoosa street in said city of Montgomery.

levied on as the property of John W. Murphy, and will be sold by

JOHN N. MURPHY, Sheriff.

3 7-9

GRAND

PURIM BALL!

The Hebrew Ladies's Benevolent Association of Montgomery will give a grand

FANCY DRESS BALL,

AT THE THEATRE,

On Monday, March 22, 1875.

Ap Tickets $5, admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MRS. J. HAUSMAN, MRS. LEVI WEIL, MRS. L. LEMLE, MRS. L. JONAS. MRS. A. MOSES.

WOLFFE, HERTZ & CO.,

General Collectors and Brokers,

AND DEALERS IN

State Bonds, Coin and Exchange

Corner Court Square and Court St.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

(Held, Bought and Sold. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold on commission.

Correspondence solicited. Quotations points and promptly remitted.

S. E. HOLT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MOBILE AND GIRARD RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Columbus ..... 2:00 p m
Arrives at Union Springs ..... 6:45 p m

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Union Springs ..... 11:00 p m
Arrives at Columbus ..... 3:45 p m

Connects with Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

AGENTS—

CANVASS FOR OUT OF THE

Hurly Burly.

BY MAX ADELER.

The liveliest book of humor of the day. Crammed full of funny stories. Will sell like wildfire. The man who looks at it laughs. Price only $1.50. Send for circulars and terms. Prize to sell the fastest terms to suit purchasers. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

3 12

LOOK! LOOK!

$1,300.00 IN PRIZES!

The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record will be drawn in public in St. Louis on March 31st, 1875.

Capital Prize, $100,000!

Missouri State Lotteries,

Legalized by State Authority.

Murray, Miller & Co., Managers,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

1 Prize of $100,000
1 Prize of 50,000
1 Prize of 25,000
1 Prize of 10,000
2 Prizes of 5,000
5 Prizes of 2,000
10 Prizes of 1,000
100 Prizes of 500
200 Prizes of 300

Amounting in the Aggregate to

$1,200,000!

WHOLE TICKETS $20; HALVES $10; QUARTERS $5.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawing in case of

Address, for Packet and Circular,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

P. O. Box 2468 St. Louis, Mo.

3 10

WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

THE FAMOUS

GLOBE FLOWER SYRUP!

CURES, AS IF BY MAGIC,

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, HEADACHE OR TOOTHACHE, LUNG AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, PLEURISY, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, NEW YORK, and all kindred diseases.

CONSUMPTION,

A 50,000 GUINEA subbed witness testify. No cure, No Pay. Nothing more positive. Nothing more certainly Sanctioned by all afflicted with affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 75 cents per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine is being taken in connection with Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. Concerned in.

The next special order was a report from the committee of a substitute senate bill to amend and incorporate the South and North railroad company. [Requires the road to be a branch road to Wetumpka within two years.]

Mr. Little moved to postpone till to-morrow.

Mr. Terrell moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried, ayes 18, nays 9.

Mr. Farden moved to amend by making it three years instead of two years. Adopted.

Mr. Cooper moved to make it four years instead of three.

Mr. Terrell amended, by making it 24 instead of 25 years. Adopted. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Coleman moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill until to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. Granted.

The Senate bill, 287 was then taken up.

Mr. Moore moved to postpone this bill until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, as it was nearly time to take up the revenue bill. Laid on the table.

Mr. Martin moved to order the bill to a third reading to-morrow at the hour of 12 o'clock.

Mr. Farden moved to amend by striking out "one week" and inserting "two weeks."

On motion of Mr. Martin the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Faden moved to strike out "two

THE

Alabama State Journal

—FOR—

1875.

The cheapest and best

DAILY AND WEEKLY

IN THE SOUTH.

Giving all the latest Current and Telegraphic news to the hour of going to press.

Circulation as Large as any Paper Published in the State.

Independent Republican in principle, defending the Republican party when right, and endeavoring to correct when wrong.

For the largely increased patronage and favor extended us during the past year we feel it is combed upon us to return to our

Friends and Patrons

Regardless of party, our grateful and sincere thanks.

In our efforts to place before the people a high-toned journal have endeavored to give

MATTER AND FACTS

As they occur, and reliable reading matter of interest to the public at large, embracing sensational rumors.

As an independent Republican Jou nal we desire only ourselves with that great National Party, of the name title as we are determined at no sacrifice to express corruption in high or low places, regardless

parties or aliegiance and not cherish the slightest in the heart and express another with the no h nor gild the pill of corruption, come from what source it may. The Legislature is now in session and ward fight, suffers little lede to sear, and never stops to notice it. We shall not be in our course, heedless of the Billingsgate that may be hurled at us by those that hire out their words and pen for

Our efforts in the past to give a

RELIABLE NEWSPAPER

Has met the approval of an appreciative public manifested in the liberal patronage, large and increased circulation and advertising patronage, and to retain and increase it we propose by every means in behalf of the welfare of our State, and make the following liberal offer for 1875:

We will continue the daily at $7.00 per annum, or six months, $3.50 three months—invariably in advance; or clubs may be made up from as many different post-offices as there are names at the above rates. The money must accompany the list of the names, and when the club is completed, the whole copy will be forwarded to any address named.

Club Rates for Daily.

Five copies, one copy free, one year..... $30.75
Five copies, one copy free, six months..... 15.00
Five copies, one copy free, three months..... 10.00

Club Rates for Weekly.

Five copies, one copy free, one year..... $ 8.75
Ten copies, one copy free, one year..... 15.00
Fifty copies, one copy free, daily..... 87.5

We will be entered upon our subscription books unless accompanied by the cash. Remittances should be by check, postoffice order, registered letter or express. Specimen copies sent on receipt of stamp.

Address

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL,

Montgomery, Ala.

Official Railroad Time Table

Giving arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressly for the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, by Messrs. BOUGH & BENSON, General Ticket Agents. Office under Exchange Hotel; where any information as to rates, connections or distances cheerfully obtained.

Tickets sold to all points North, South, East and West.

Calls for the Omnibus or Baggage Wagon left at our office, or at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention.

ALABAMA AND NORTH ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery ..... 2:05 a m
Chilers ..... 11:00 a m
Arrives at Decatur ..... 4:45 p m
Leaves Montgomery ..... 2:05 p m
Nashville, via L & N ..... 12:15 a m
Louisville ..... 6:30 a m
Accommodation to Birmingham.
Leaves Montgomery ..... 4:00 p m
Chilers ..... 8:20 p m
Arrives at Birmingham ..... 12:30 a m

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Birmingham ..... 10:15 a m
Nashville, via N & D R R ..... 12:15 a m
Louisville ..... 6:30 a m
Chilers ..... 6:05 a m
Arrives at Montgomery ..... 2:30 p m
Accommodation from Birmingham.
Leaves Chilers ..... 5 p m
Arrives at Montgomery ..... 10:00 a m

GEORGE MACLEAN, Agent, Montgomery.
ROBERT MEES, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA

GOING EAST AND SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery ..... 10:40 a m
Opelika ..... 2:09 p m
Auburn ..... 2:50 p m
Macon ..... 3:30 p m
Savanah ..... 7:15 a m
Atlanta ..... 7:30 p m
Atlanta, via A & W P R R ..... 7:30 p m

GOING WEST AND NORTH.

Leaves Montgomery ..... 5:25 p m
Hurtsboro ..... 8:30 p m
Arrives at Columbus ..... 12:45 p m

COMING FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Leaves Columbus ..... 9:30 a m
West Point ..... 8:45 a m
Opelika ..... 10:40 a m
Auburn ..... 10:40 a m
Columbus ..... 2:00 a m
Arrive at Montgomery ..... 8:00 a m

COMING FROM WEST AND NORTH.

Leaves Opelika ..... 9:45 a m
Arrives at Montgomery ..... 11:40 a m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Montgomery ..... 5:30 p m
Arrives at Selma ..... 10:30 p m

COMING EAST.

Leaves Selma ..... 2:15 p m
Arrives at Montgomery ..... 6:00 p m

Connects at Montgomery with Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

A. L. RIVES, Chief Engr. & Gen. Supt.
CHAS. A. FITCH, G. P. A. Pass. Agent.

SAVANNAH AND MEMPHIS R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Kellyton ..... 6:12 a m
Arrive at Opelika ..... 10:00 a m
Leaves Opelika ..... 10:40 a m
Arrive at Kellyton ..... 6:02 p m

E. ALEXANDER, President.
*Does not run on Sundays.

STEEL RAIL—DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

the only route by which holders of through tickets to New York and Boston are ...

BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA,

NEW YORK and

BOSTON,

free of ... at ticket to New York or Boston only With the privilege of visiting

Washington City Free

of ... ONCE from the West to the ... Capital, and the Celebrated Line of Steamers connecting Baltimore and Washington Without ...

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

Baggage Checked Through and no Transfer.

Drawing-Room Sleeping Coaches

run on Louisville, Cincinnati and Old Dominion to Baltimore and Washington Without change.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

Baggage Checked Through and no Transfer.

Drawing-Room Sleeping Coaches

run on Louisville, Cincinnati and Old Dominion to Baltimore and Washington Without change.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, 11 Baltimore, Md.

SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE

State Journal

Has a million ... advertising. The large and rapidly increasing circulation in every county in the State, makes it the best advertising medium for merchant, professional man, and in fact all classes who desire to bring to the notice of the people in this section of the country anything for sale or to ... Terms of ... Reasonable.

Correspondence of ... Solicited.

Address

ARTHUR SINGHAM,

Proprietor State Journal,

Louisville, Ky.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL,
January 29th, 1875.

From and after this date no personage authorized to receive or receipt for either advertising, subscription or job work for the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, except myself, unless they hold written authority from me, dated since the date of this notice. Those indebted to the STATE JOURNAL for either advertising, job-work or subscription, will please call and settle.

T. C. INGRAM,
Business Manager of the STATE JOURNAL.

THE House passed the general election bill on yesterday, after a long struggle.

NOT many people in the city yesterday, considering that it was Monday and a fair day. Business was not as brisk as usual in consequence.

THE rain came down in torrents last night, and there was a severe storm of wind with it.

THE usual auction sales of all kinds of property took place at the Artesian basin to-day, while there were sales of furniture and books at other places.

We have received *Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine* for March. It is full of excellent reading matter, and has several engravings. It is one of the best and cheapest magazines in the country. Terms $2.50 per year, in advance.

THE bill to define and limit the powers of county commissioners of Montgomery county, was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday. It was opposed and amended by the Senator from this county, but the amend was not agreed upon it, and it was passed through.

Two colored boys got into a fight at the wharf yesterday, and one bit the other in the smelter and knocked him into the river, which settled the fight. The boy crawled out and walked off like a duck.

EVERY day we see persons who have just got hunting that bring in great strings of wild game, especially wild pigeons. So soon as the cold weather sets in hear, and then it was increased to sixty-five miles an

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

"The Union of our Forefathers——Peace and Prosperity to all Men."

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1875.

VOLUME VII.

Official Railroad Time Table

Giving official out departure of all trains at Montgomery. Also connections at other points on the lines. Corrections will be made in this table when necessary. Agents of railroads will please notify the Journal office when changes occur, and oblige us by sending us their time cards.

Passengers will be all points North, South, East and West.

Cards for Omnibus or Baggage Wagon left at this office, or at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention.

MONTGOMERY AND NORTH ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.

Montgomery	9:00 a m
Arrive at Hope Hull	9:30 a m
Leave " "	9:40 a m
Arrive at Letohatchie	10:15 a m
Leave " "	10:30 a m
Arrive at Pratt's Ferry	11:00 a m
Leave " "	1:00 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	3:15 p m
Leave " "	3:30 p m
Arrive at Hope Hull	4:00 p m
Leave " "	4:30 p m
Arrive at Letohatchie	5:00 p m
Leave " "	5:30 p m
Arrive at Pratt's Ferry	6:00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Pratt's Ferry	7:15 a m
Arrive at Letohatchie	7:45 a m
Leave " "	8:00 a m
Arrive at Hope Hull	8:30 a m
Leave " "	8:40 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	9:15 a m
Leave " "	10:30 a m
Arrive at Pratt's Ferry	11:00 a m
Leave " "	1:00 p m
Arrive at Letohatchie	1:30 p m
Leave " "	1:45 p m
Arrive at Hope Hull	2:15 p m
Leave " "	2:30 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	3:00 p m

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.

Leave Selma	8:30 a m
Arrive at Meridian	11:45 p m

GOING EAST.

Leave Meridian	2:30 p m
Arrive at Selma	5:45 p m

ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leave Rome	7:15 a m
Arrive at Kingston	8:30 a m
Leave " "	10:30 p m

GOING WEST.

Leave Dalton	5:00 p m
Arrive at Kingston	6:30 p m
Leave " "	8:00 p m
Arrive at Rome	9:15 p m

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leave Memphis	12:30 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	6:45 a m
Leave " "	7:00 a m
Arrive at Stevenson	9:15 a m

GOING WEST.

Leave Stevenson	9:30 a m
Arrive at Chattanooga	11:45 a m
Leave " "	12:00 m
Arrive at Memphis	6:15 p m

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Nashville	10:30 p m
Arrive at Decherd	3:30 a m
Leave " "	3:45 a m
Arrive at Stevenson	5:30 a m
Leave " "	5:45 a m
Arrive at Chattanooga	7:30 a m

GOING NORTH.

Leave Chattanooga	9:30 a m
Arrive at Stevenson	11:00 a m
Leave " "	11:30 a m
Arrive at Decherd	1:00 p m
Leave " "	1:15 p m
Arrive at Nashville	6:30 p m

O. R. STANTON, Supt.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Nashville	10:30 p m
Arrive at Decherd	3:30 a m
Leave " "	3:45 a m
Arrive at Stevenson	5:30 a m
Leave " "	5:45 a m
Arrive at Decatur	9:35 a m

GOING NORTH.

Leave Decatur	9:35 a m
Arrive at Stevenson	12:30 p m
Leave " "	1:45 p m
Arrive at Decherd	3:15 p m
Leave " "	3:30 p m
Arrive at Nashville	6:30 p m

O. R. STANTON, Supt.

MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Montgomery	9:00 a m
Arrive at Greenville	3:15 p m
Leave " "	3:30 p m
Arrive at Pollard	5:45 p m
Leave " "	6:00 p m
Arrive at Mobile	10:25 p m

GOING NORTH.

Leave Mobile	2:00 p m
Arrive at Pollard	6:25 p m
Leave " "	6:40 p m
Arrive at Greenville	8:55 p m
Leave " "	9:00 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	11:00 p m

ALEXANDER, Superintendent.

Business Notices.

GO WEST THROUGH ST. LOUIS

To all who are making new homes in or are about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the *Missouri Pacific Through Line*. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to the principal points in the West *without change*. We believe that the *Missouri Pacific Through Line* has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipment and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great popular thoroughfare between the East and West. Trains from the North reach and leave connect at St. Louis with trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a fast class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri Kansas & Texas R. R., *via* Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., *via Vincita*. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address E. A. Ford, Asst. General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.*

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all portions into this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo. 2-6wif

TO BUSINESS MEN.

A good ADVERTISEMENT in a widely circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who

A

never sleeps and is never weary—who

D.

accosts the merchant in his store, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his

V

office, the lady in her house, the traveler on the car or boat; a salesman whom

E

purchaser can avoid; who can be in a thousand places at once and speak to

R

thousands of people daily, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner

T

A good advertisement insures a business connection on the MOST PERMANENT

I

and INDEPENDENT BASIS, and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of FAIR and MODERATE prices. Experience has shown that the dealer,

S

whose wares have obtained a public credibility, is not only enabled to sell, but

I

to sell, at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article. A dealer can

N

take no better investment than in the advertising columns of a widely circulated newspaper. Such is the opinion of a man who is known to be the largest advertiser in the United States.

For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable uterine remedies, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated, indisposed and suffering females. Inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and kindred symptoms, yield to its influence. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months when she commenced using it; your Favorite Prescription took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines. 1-11d4w1s

REDUCTION OF NEW YORK HOTEL RATES.

(New York Correspondence.)

The plan of reducing rates and adjusting prices for board according to the floor or the location of rooms, seems to be now recognized everywhere as the best one. This plan, the result of experience, and a keen insight into the mysteries of hotel management, was introduced by D. L. Stanton, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, New York. From the start the plan worked so well that it has placed Dr. Grand Central in the lead of the first class hotels in New York and kept it there. To illustrate this, the Grand Central, although the largest hotel in New York, is really the largest in the world, containing 630 rooms, and the most elegantly furnished, rates range from $1 00 to $2 50 per day less than by other first-class hotels that approach it in style and rank. Many people will be surprised to learn that a comfortable room and good board can be had at first-class hotels in New York, for $1 00 per day. Gentlemen are served with breakfast from early morning till midnight, and dinner from 12 to 4 o'clock, for 75 cents.

Of Texas vii, the Lone Star Route (INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN

Passengers going to Texas via Memphis will find the Memphis and Charleston Railroad the most direct route to Huntsville, Decatur, Galveston, and all points in Texas. Through cars run from Memphis to Chattanooga, connecting with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which is the best route to Tyler, Mineola, Dallas, Overton, Crockett, Longview and all points in Eastern and Northwestern Texas.

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including new and elegant day Coaches, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Westinghouse Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Platforms and Couplers; and nowhere else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey.

The LONE STAR ROUTE has admirably answered the query; "How to go Texas" by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct MAP, which can be obtained free of charge, by addressing the GENERAL TICKET AGENT, International and Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Texas. [District E.] 2-7wly

Special Notices.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, AND COLDS.—The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it off, and at the same time heals the ulcers which cause it.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic gives a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming organic cell curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, purifying the blood and curing all diseases arising from a torpid or sluggish liver. Dyspepsia is often cured by one or two doses.

These Medicines are a certain cure for no compulsion, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and throws it off, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, cleansing it of all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, creates an appetite, and the use of these medicines, persevered in, for a few months, as directed in Dr. Schenck's treatise soon to be published, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and every disease where all letters of advice must be addressed.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Philadelphia.

LOOK! LOOK!

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!

The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record will be drawn in public in St. Louis on March 31st, 1875.

Capital Prize, $100,000!

Missouri State Lotteries,

Legalized by State Authority.

Murray, Miller & Co., Managers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000
10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
100 Prizes of	1,000
And 1,340 other Prizes of from	500 to 50

Amounting in the Aggregate to

$1,200,000!

PRICE TICKETS $20; HALVES $10; QUARTERS $5.

Price payable in full and no postponement on the day of drawing.

Agents wanted to whom liberal commissions will be allowed. Orders should be addressed to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

Or to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, Montgomery, Ala.

Circulars containing full information will be forwarded on application.

Reference—Any Express Company in St. Louis.

Remember the drawing is positively to take place on March 31st, 1875.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are legalized by the State Authority.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are managed by the best men in the State.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid their prizes promptly.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever given satisfaction to the people.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid the highest prizes.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid the largest prizes.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid the most prizes.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes in full.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without deduction.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without discount.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without commission.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without delay.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without trouble.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without annoyance.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without vexation.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without anxiety.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without solicitation.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without importunity.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without begging.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without asking.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without coaxing.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without persuasion.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without entreaty.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without supplication.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without prayer.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without praying.

Remember that the Missouri State Lotteries are the only Lotteries that have ever paid prizes without asking a favor

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

TERMS OF THE STATE JOURNAL.

The new postage law goes into effect from and after the 1st of April. It requires that in all cases, the postage shall be paid in advance. Therefore, the terms of the STATE JOURNAL will be strictly cash in advance. The date to which the subscription has been made. Hereafter it will be necessary for subscribers, as well as those renewing subscriptions to the STATE JOURNAL, to add to the subscription price of the paper the following amount for the payment of postage:

One Daily one year..... $1 20 cents.
One Daily six months..... 60 cents.
One Daily three months..... 30 cents.

Thus the price of the STATE JOURNAL to mail subscribers, will hereafter be at the rate of $6.20 for the Daily, or $2.30 for the Weekly, which will include prepayment of postage—payment in all cases to be made in advance. The above figure indicates a saving of sixty cents a year to the postage on the daily, and of ten cents on the weekly edition, over the rates now paid.

In all cases where subscribers have failed to pay their subscriptions, we will be compelled to erase their names. We cannot pay postage for delinquent subscribers.

THE "FORCE" BILL.

Since 1865, no such exhibition of political prejudice has been discovered in the ranks of any political organization as has been manifested by several, heretofore, honored members of the Republican party, upon the question of whether the Force Bill should become a law or not. In 1860, many of the Whigs went over to the pro-secession Democrats, being afraid that the stand taken by the National Republicans, should defeat them in the fall elections. So to-day, we have the spectacle of "history repeating itself." Republicans of the weak-kneed order are *afraid* that the passage of the Force Bill will lose them a few votes of some of their constituents who are as timid as themselves, and so desert the cause in the presence of the enemy. In 1860 the fall elections resulted exactly in the reverse of what the deserters had expected, and many of them took back to their old allegiance, now merged in the great Republican party, and were received with all the affection of the father receiving his prodigal children. The reasonable inference for us to draw from the precedent is, that only bold, aggressive measures can firmly hold a party and keep up its discipline and ties, and the result of good discipline is victory. The introduction of the Force Bill into the Congress of the United States was merely for the purpose of letting the country know that the Republican party was once more on the offensive and not skulking behind technicalities. Not a single advocate of the bill ever pretended that the President did not already possess all the powers sought to be conferred upon him by the passage of the bill. But out of due respect for public opinion, and the expressed wish of President Grant to have the consent of the people given to his use of the extreme power, should it become necessary, the Force bill was introduced into Congress.

The greatest objection that our weak brethren have to the bill is the section that provides that whenever an organization exists so numerous and powerful, or either, as to be able to overthrow or set at defiance the authorities of a State and the United States, and when by reason of such combination the conviction of offenders shall become impracticable, the President may issue a proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse, and if they do not do so the combination shall be deemed a rebellion against the government, and the President may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the continuance of such disturbances.

How absurd it is for any law abiding citizen to object to Congress giving an expression upon this subject. Congress was only asked to do so for the reason we have already named, and for the moral effect which it will have on the lawless. Every well-informed person in the United States knows that the constitution the power to suspend this writ in cases like that described, but does not say who shall suspend it. Some argue that Congress is the branch of the government that should suspend the writ, but a more careful scrutiny will show that the President is the person intended by the constitution and him alone. For the very reason, that such disturbances as are alluded to, very seldom happen when Congress is in session, and the length of time that would have to elapse between the breaking out of serious disturbance and the convening of Congress, would enable a well-planned disturbance to assume the proportions of a full grown rebellion, long before any effective steps could be taken to crush it out by Congress. That this has been the view of the leading officials of the country on the past is clearly shown by the action for President Lincoln who suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* without the consent of Congress, also the action of the Democratic General McLellan when he gave information to Gen. Banks to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* if he should find it necessary to carry out his orders, namely, to arrest the Maryland Legislature. The highest legal authority even Democratic, considered that the President had full powers to act in the premises of Congress. So thought the eminent Reverdy Johnson, Edward Bates and Horace Binney, and also that eminent legal distinguished jurist, Theophilus Parsons, and so does every first-class lawyer in the land. To those who think that President Grant will not do his duty in the preservation of some and the establishment of a fair election in those Southern States which have determined to carry the elections "at all hazards," we feel assured, by actions, not words. The President has the power to do all that the Force bill would have sanctioned, and we very feel that the entire leaders of the Republican party and the President submitted their proposed solution of the problem, they would be endorsed by the friends of the administration all over the country. Whether the force bill is a law or not, we are safe in saying that the President will give protection to all classes of citizens in casting their votes for whom they please in 1876.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AS IT PASSED CONGRESS.

We give below the full text of the civil rights bill as it passed Congress:

Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law, and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or other, their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this provision shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and the jurisdiction of the courts under this provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any delinquent inhabitant, shall be a bar to either prosecution upon any other.

Sec. 3. District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, concurrently with the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed and violations of the provisions of this act, and the district attorney, marshal and deputy marshals and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense; provided that nothing in this section accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and any District Attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein referred to shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000; and if judgment be rendered that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or conviction of the defendant, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to any other prosecution.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty of selecting or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $5,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for review of other cases in said court.

To Requisitions Trial of Cases in the Courts of Chancery of this State.

The following Act is published for general information:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. That in the several Chancery Districts, terms of the Court of Chancery sits longer that one week, it shall be the duty of the Chancellor presiding to call the docket of the term before he proceeds with any other business. This call shall not be peremptory, but where parties are ready for the trial of any case, the same may be tried or submitted for decision at once, and the call at any time thereafter, it shall be competent for the Chancellor to give precedence to the trial of such cases down for hearing, argument or trial on such day of the term thereof as may be agreed upon, without waiting for a second call of the docket.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved January 15th 1875.

Ox strict party questions the next Senate, as heretofore, will be divided into Republicans and Democrats—the Liberals and Independents arranging themselves with the one side or the other. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has made a classification upon this basis, and announcing the vacancy in Louisiana to the Republicans, it figures up 34 Republicans and 28 Democrats, making the total number of 72 in a full Senate. The Liberal Republicans Booth, of California, and Hamilton, of Texas, as well as the Senators of Michigan, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, as Republicans. And is he right in so doing. This will give the Republicans a majority of 8 in the Forty-fourth Congress, amply sufficient for all needed purposes. The *Courier-Journal* further says the preceding section may be prosecuted in Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, whenever the defendant may be found, without regard to the usages of the State, and District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals, Clerks, Commissioners and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense; provided that nothing in this section accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and any District Attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein referred to shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000; and if judgment be rendered that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or conviction of the defendant, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to any other prosecution.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 1, 1875.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Roll called—34 Senators present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Hamilton, by leave, a bill from the judiciary committee to provide for the calculation of the promise of the State of Alabama to pay interest on the face of the obligations issued under the act to provide for the funding of the domestic debt of this State, approved December 19th, 1873, as the same are received in the treasurer.

Messrs. Moore, Inzer and others spoke in favor of the passage of this bill for second reading.

This bill was ordered to a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Inzer moved to reconsider the vote by which this bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow, which was carried and made a special order for the hour of 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Parks moved to reconsider the vote by which the 14th sub-division of the section was adopted.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion was carried by a vote of ayes 19, nays 12.

Mr. Parks moved to strike out all of the 14th sub-division in second section, which was carried.

Mr. Carmichael, by leave, a bill from the committee on internal improvements, for the relief of the East Alabama and Montgomery railroad. The substitute was adopted and the bill was postponed until Monday immediately after the reading of the journal. [Allows the road $1,000 per mile in State bonds on the road now built, but on no other part to be built hereafter.]

Mr. Martin, by leave, a bill to establish a board of revenue for Montgomery county.

Mr. Pardon moved to amend so that the provisions of this bill shall apply to all the counties in the State.

Mr. Carmichael moved to lay it on the table. Carried by a vote of 21 to 1.

Mr. Pardon moved to have the board elected instead of appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Little moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Martin moved to reconsider the vote by which this bill was passed. Laid on the table.

Mr. Pardon: A bill for the relief of Mrs. Georgiana Oliver, wife of Dr. Mac Oliver. Referred to a committee of three Senators, Pardon, Carmichael and Hamilton.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, to authorize the court of county commissioners in the counties of Choctaw, Randolph and Lee to compromise and pay the indebtedness of said counties. Passed.

Mr. Pardon: A bill to repeal an act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the county court of Autauga county. Passed.

Mr. Carmichael, by leave, to amend the act to incorporate the Pensacola Railroad Contracting Company. Passed.

Message from the House announcing the passage of several bills which originated in the Senate.

Mr. Carmichael moved to strike out all of sub-division 5 of section 19.

Mr. Grayson said he was in favor of leaving the law upon the statute as it was.

Mr. Carmichael said he wanted the ayes and noes called.

His motion was carried by a vote of 18 ayes to 7 nays.

Mr. Hamilton moved to strike out the lakeries in subdivision 11 of section 19. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Pardon moved to an end sub-division 5, by making the tax payable in coupons of said bonds. Laid on table.

Mr. Carmichael moved to reconsider. Lost.

The 11th section was also adopted.

The 12th section was also read and adopted.

The 13th section was also read and adopted.

The 14th section was also read and adopted.

The 15th section was also read and adopted.

Mr. Cooper moved to adopt all the sections from the 15th to the 26th inclusive.

Mr. Farden was opposed to this motion and said there were some sections between the 15th and 26th which he should be amended.

Mr. Robinson moved to substitute sections 24, 25 and 26 of the law of 1868, for sections 21, 22 and 23 of this bill.

Messrs. Robinson, Hamilton, Martin of Tuskaloosa, Cobb, Terrell, Coleman, Pardon and others, spoke for a considerable length of time on Mr. Robinson's substitute. It was adopted—ayes 14, nays 7, several other amendments were made, on motion of Mr. Carmichael, the Senate adjourned till 10:15 to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Nelson.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The committee on corporations by leave reported favorably to the bill to amend the corporation laws of this State.

SENATE BILLS.

A Senate bill to authorize the tax assessor of Montgomery county to make a new assessment of the property of A. J. Arrington. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Also, a bill to define the corporate limits of the city of Wetumpka. Referred to the committee on corporations.

Also, a Senate bill to prohibit the working of females on any public roads or highways in this State. Laid on the table.

Also Senate bill to regulate trials in the county courts in this State. Passed.

Also a bill to extend the time of which person holding claims against counties in this State may enforce the collection and payment thereof. Referred to a special committee.

Also, Senate bill to fix the pay of jurors in the city and county of Mobile. Referred to a committee composed of the Mobile delegation.

Also, a Senate bill to allow the county of Mason to build bridges. Referred to the committee on local legislation.

Also, Senate bill to require druggists to take out a license to sell any kind of intoxicating liquors. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Also, Senate bill to amend the act to incorporate the town of North Port. Referred to a special committee of five.

Also, a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Bryan. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Also, Senate bill for the protection of savings banks in the payment of moneys deposited by minors and married women. Passed.

SENATE BILLS UPON THIRD SECOND READING.

A bill to regulate the business of fire, marine and fire and marine insurance companies in this State.

Mr. Price amended the caption of the bill to read as follows: A bill to regulate the business of fire, inland and marine insurance companies of this and other States and counties doing business in this State. Amendment adopted and bill passed.

Also, Senate bill to regulate penal hard labor for the county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, Senate bill to amend section 934 of the Revised Code.

Amended so as to make the compensation of the county treasurer not to exceed $1,000 per annum in any one year.

The bill went over on its second reading.

Also, Senate bill to amend section 4688 of the Revised Code. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Also, Senate bill to amend section 857 of the Revised Code. [This bill takes away from the sheriff one-half of the fees in defraying the expenses of the State.]

Mr. Hamilton moved to strike out the clause that it had concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill to re-vest the business of Fire, Inland and Marine insurance companies in this State.

Mr. Smith, of Bullock, was opposed to the passage of this bill, and he made an able argument against its passage.

Mr. Mitchell was also opposed to the passage of this bill. He said that it would take away the money appropriated for the use of the public schools, and that it was to defray the expenses of the State, and would have the effect to increase the tax on real estate, and that he was opposed to any bill that would do this. Mr. Mitchell spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and said that he was as much a friend of education as any member upon the floor, and he was opposed to any bill that would take away the money appropriated for the use of the public schools. He said that he would be in a "bad row of stumps" to get money if Pat. Dale's supply them with funds.

Two men—one the "lightning calculator," the other a "cosmetic" man—took advantage of the large crowd assembled at the Montgomery depot to train to hear Rev. Mr. Graves preach, and as soon as he dismissed the congregation, they commenced the play of "thimble and pea," and commenced singing songs and selling their articles. They retained a large part of the crowd all nearly night.

A PASSENGER train on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, yesterday evening, and two passenger and three freight trains this morning, left Montgomery depot. These trains had been delayed on account of the track being out of repair by the heavy rains of the past few days. So far as we can learn, the trains on the entire road are all right.

Mr. Bolton, of Lowndes, introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in Lowndes county. Referred to the committee on ways and means

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM. "The Union of our Forefathers ... and Prosperity to all Men." Terms—$7 Per Annum.

VOLUME VII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1875 NUMBER 150.

Official Railroad Time Table.

showing arrival and departure of all trains at Montgomery. Reported and corrected expressly for the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, by Messrs HOUGH & BENSON, General Ticket Agents Gilmoreder & Jennings Hotel, whose any body useful as to rates, connections or distances can be obtained.

Tickets sold to all points North, South, East and West.

Calls for the Omnibus or Barrage Wagon left at our office, or at the Jennings Hotel will receive prompt attention.

SOUTH AND WEST ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Montgomery, 5:30 a m	
Arrive at Selma	11:00 a m
Leave Selma	1:30 p m
Arrive at Meridian	6:30 p m
Leave Meridian	8:00 p m
Arrive at Demopolis	12:30 a m
Leave Demopolis	1:00 a m
Arrive at Mobile	6:30 a m

GOING NORTH.

Leave Mobile, 5:30 p m	
Arrive at Demopolis	11:00 p m
Leave Demopolis	11:30 p m
Arrive at Meridian	5:00 a m
Leave Meridian	6:30 a m
Arrive at Selma	11:00 a m
Leave Selma	1:30 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	7:30 p m

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leave Montgomery, 7:00 a m	
Arrive at Union Springs	12:15 p m
Leave Union Springs	12:30 p m
Arrive at Eufaula	5:45 p m

GOING WEST.

Leave Eufaula, 7:00 a m	
Arrive at Union Springs	12:30 p m
Leave Union Springs	1:00 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	6:30 p m

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leave Montgomery, 8:00 a m	
Arrive at Opelika	11:30 a m
Leave Opelika	12:00 m
Arrive at Atlanta	6:30 p m

GOING WEST.

Leave Atlanta, 8:00 a m	
Arrive at Opelika	2:30 p m
Leave Opelika	3:00 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	6:30 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leave Montgomery, 8:00 a m	
Arrive at Opelika	11:30 a m
Leave Opelika	12:00 m
Arrive at Atlanta	6:30 p m

GOING WEST.

Leave Atlanta, 8:00 a m	
Arrive at Opelika	2:30 p m
Leave Opelika	3:00 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	6:30 p m

WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA

GOING EAST AND SOUTH.

Leave Montgomery, 9:00 a m	
Arrive at Montgomery	5:00 p m
Leave Montgomery	5:30 p m
Arrive at Selma	11:00 p m
Leave Selma	11:30 p m
Arrive at Meridian	5:00 a m
Leave Meridian	6:30 a m
Arrive at Demopolis	12:30 p m
Leave Demopolis	1:00 p m
Arrive at Mobile	6:30 p m

GOING WEST AND NORTH.

Leave Mobile, 9:00 a m	
Arrive at Demopolis	2:30 p m
Leave Demopolis	3:00 p m
Arrive at Meridian	8:30 p m
Leave Meridian	10:00 p m
Arrive at Selma	3:30 a m
Leave Selma	4:00 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	10:00 a m

GOING EAST AND SOUTH.

Leave Atlanta, 12:45 p m	
West Point	4:30 p m
Opelika	5:15 p m
Auburn	6:00 p m
Opelika	7:00 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	8:30 p m
Opelika Accommodation.*	
Leave Opelika	9:45 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	1:30 p m

GOING WEST.

Leave Montgomery, 8:30 a m	
Arrive at Selma	12:50 p m

COMING EAST.

Leave Selma, 2:15 p m	
Arrive at Montgomery	6:00 p m

CHAS. P. HALL, Sup't.

S. D. HUBBARD, Jr., Gen. Ticket Agent.

*Does not run on Sundays.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Montgomery, 8:25 a m	
Arrive at Mobile	5:40 p m
Leave New Orleans, NOON.	
Arrive at Mobile	6:10 p m

COMING NORTH.

Leave New Orleans, 9 O'CLOCK P. M.	
Arrive at Mobile	6:10 a m
Leave Mobile	6:40 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	3:55 p m

D. JORDAN, Superintendent.
GEO. C. BALL, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leave Montgomery, 4:00 p m	
Arrive at Eufaula	10:25 p m

RETURNING.

Leave Eufaula, 1:30 a m	
Arrive at Montgomery	8:25 a m

H. L. CLARK, Sup't.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.

Leave Selma, 2:50 p m	
Arrive at Meridian	7:34 p m

GOING EAST.

Leave Meridian, 12:30 a m	
Arrive at Selma	7:34 p m

JOHN M. BRIDGES, Sup't.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leave Selma, 7:35 a m	
Cahaba	11:40 a m
Arrive at Rome	6:30 p m

GOING WEST.

Leave Dalton, 8:00 a m	
Cahaba	3:00 a m
Arrive at Selma	7:35 p m

M. STANTON, Gen. Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leave Memphis, 10:00 m	*8:25 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	8:45 a m	3:30 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	4:35 a m	3:30 p m
Leave Chattanooga	4:30 p m	*9:00 a m
Arrive at Stevenson	10:34 a m	4:00 p m
Arrive at Memphis	10:14 a m	2:00 p m

W. ASBURY, Gen. Sup't.

*Does not run on Sunday.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chattanooga, 10:00 p m	
Tuskaloosa	8:17 a m
Tuskegee	2:02 p m
Arrive at Meridian	11:00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Meridian, 9:00 a m	
Tuskaloosa	6:30 p m
Tuskegee	12:40 a m
Arrive at Chattanooga	7:00 a m

C. H. STANTON, Sup't.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Mobile, 10:00 p m	
Meridian	4:35 a m
Okolona	8:45 a m
Corinth	11:00 a m

GOING NORTH.

Leave Columbus, 5:15 a m	
Meridian	7:00 p m
Corinth	1:00 p m
Arrive at Mobile	7:15 a m

A. KEYES, Chief Eng. & Gen. Sup't.
CHAS. L. FITCH, G.P. & P. Pass. Agent.

SAVANNAH AND MEMPHIS R. R.

Leave Kellyton, 8:15 a m	
Arrive at Selma	5:00 p m
Leave Dunlap	4:30 p m
Arrive at Kellyton	8:00 p m

E. ALEXANDER, Pres't.

EAST ALABAMA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD

(Daily—Sundays excepted.)

Leave Opelika, 3:30 p m	
Arrive at Opelika	3:30 p m
Leave Buffalo Wallow	7:30 a m
Arrive at Buffalo Wallow	7:30 p m

E. BOYLE, Superintendent.

BENJ. GARDNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Office in the new City Building, with Hon. N. S. Beaird, District Attorney.
November 26, 1874. 11 2md

Alabama State Journal

1875.

The cheapest and best

DAILY AND WEEKLY

IN THE SOUTH,

Giving all the latest Current and Telegraphic news to the hour of going to press.

Circulation as Large as any Paper Published in the State.

Independent Republican in principle, defending the Republican party when right, and endeavoring to correct when wrong.

For the largely increased patronage and favor extended us during the past year we feel it is our earliest duty to return

Friends and Patrons

Regardless of party, our grateful and sincere thanks,

In our efforts to place before the people a high-toned journal have endeavored to give

MATTER AND FACTS

As they occur, and reliable reading matter of interest to the public at large avoiding sensational rumors.

As an independent Republican Jou nal deems itself ourselves with that great National Party, at the same time we are determined as heretofore to oppose corruption in high or low places, regardless of parties or cliques, and not disrob ourselves of the heart and express another with the ma ... son and the pill of corruption, ... ed to the ... sores it may. The Eagle in its ... and the ... sand flight, suffers little birds to hunt, and never stops to catch at flies, so should we in our course, heedless of the Billingsgate that may be hurled at us by those that hire out their words and pa ... clous.

Our efforts in the past to give a

RELIABLE NEWSPAPER

Has met the approval at an appreciative public and encourages the State, judging from our increased circulation and advertising patronage, and in return we intend to reciprocate by renewed efforts in behalf of the welfare of our State, and make the following liberal offer for 1875:

We will continue the daily at $7.00 per annum, $3.50 six months, $2.00 three months—invariably in advance; or clubs may be made up from as many different post-offices as desired, and to these may be sent in as obtained arrearages at by the month; and when the club is completed, the extra copy will be forwarded to any address named.

Club Rates for Daily.

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Five copies, one copy free, six months.....16.00
Five copies, one copy free, three months.....10.00

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Five copies, one copy free, one year.....$ 4.75
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Fifty " " one copy free, daily.....

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State Journal

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Trusting for a continuance of your favors, Respectfully,

ARTHUR BINGHAM,
Proprietor State Journal.

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ADoon to the Whole Race of Woman

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S

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It will bring on the Missed Period with certainty in a few days. Immediate relief and final restoration. Both a preventive and a cure for all irregularities peculiar to the female system.

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Goods or Outfits. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars, etc., sent free. Address at once, with 10c. for postage, DR. J. BALL & CO., 19 O. Box 3573. No. 51 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

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Have the Patent Tremolo Attachment in style and perfection in tone unequaled by any. Also, the Vox Humana Stop, the most ever placed in any Organ. Also, the Grand Organ, containing all the stops of any Organ in use, and the Diapason Forte, which is CHARMING and ASTONISHING. Also, the Vox Jubilante, which is SUBLIME and BEAUTIFUL. WATERS' Philharmonic, Vocopan and Orchestral ORGANS Are the best made, possessing more desirable improvements than any other Organs. WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS Are the best made, possessing more desirable improvements than any other Pianos. WATERS' New Scale Pianos Are the great improvement of the age. WATERS' Pianos guaranteed for 6 years. WATERS' Pianos and Organs sold for cash or part cash, balance in installments to suit purchasers. WATERS' Pianos and Organs to rent. AGENTS WANTED in every County in which we have not already appointed Agents. WATERS' ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, containing full description, sent free. Address HORACE WATERS & CO., 481 Broadway, New York. P.O. Box 3567.

Testimonials of Waters' Pianos and Organs.

"Your Grand Concert Parlor Organ is something entirely new; it is a beautiful parlor ornament, and the tone is unsurpassed by any reed instrument in the household, and fully equal to many of the cabinet pipe organs."—Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, New York.

"An Organ like the Concert Parlor Organ is something entirely new; it is a beautiful parlor ornament, and the tone is unsurpassed by any reed instrument in the household, and fully equal to many of the cabinet pipe organs."—Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, New York.

"The Waters Piano I have known to exceed the very best. Was called upon to speak of these instruments, and did so from personal knowledge."—Rev. S. T. SPENCER.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before settling in the unfortunate quacks who advertise to cure all diseases, you should call on Dr. Bradfield, who will cure you of Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, &c., in a few days. Dr. B. is a regular graduate of Medicine, and has been in practice for twenty-seven years. Ladies can consult him at their homes by letter, and medicine sent by express to any part of the country. Dr. B. has a Female Boarding House, where ladies can be treated with the greatest care and attention. Office and residence, No. 51 Liberty St., New York City.

A Gem worth Adding!—I Diamond worth Gold!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

PROOF WITH EVERY BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists in Montgomery, Ala.

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A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide.

NATURE, CONDITION AND CAUSES

Of Happy and Unhappy Marriages.

This is a comprehensive work of five hundred and sixty pages, containing the most valuable information ever published on the subject of Marriage, and it is a book that should be kept under lock and key. Every man and woman should read it. Sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of $1.50. Address PUBLISHING HOUSE, 319 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the Afflicted.

DR. J. BRADFIELD, Druggist & Bookseller, Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., has been for the last twenty years, the constant study of one disease, and that is Female Weakness, and has put together for the diseases for which he warrants a cure, and has been justified with the prescription both as a practitioner of medicine and druggist, and has never failed in a single instance in curing a female suffering from any of the diseases for which it is recommended, but hope that every lady in our land will try it, and be convinced that it is a blessing to their sex, as they are able to procure it at their own homes, and save the expense of a visit to the city. Price $2 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Dr. Bradfield's book "Woman, Her Diseases and Their Remedies," sent free by mail to any address. Address DR. J. BRADFIELD, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the best medicine for the cure of Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, &c., that has ever been discovered. Ladies can consult Dr. B. at their homes by letter, and medicine sent by express to any part of the country. Dr. B. has a Female Boarding House, where ladies can be treated with the greatest care and attention. Office and residence, No. 51 Liberty St., New York City.

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DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

A LITTLE STORY AND A GREAT FACT.

In the course of a letter from Washington one of the editors of the *Journal*, the following suggestive incident is mentioned, with permission to use it. After the vote on the Louisiana resolution on Monday, six votes on which the Republicans were unanimous for compromise and peace, and the Democrats unanimous against Re-Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, well known as a rebel officer and one of the most prominent of the Southern representatives, walked over to Mr. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Louisiana Committee, and said: "Your side have been a noble, generous thing in this Louisiana business. I am heartily glad of it." "Why, you didn't vote for it, and Mr. Hoar," when I differ from my party associates, I vote accordingly." "Yes, I voted Lamar, "but the fact is that while I express my views, I always

That statement speaks a whole volume on this Southern question. Words need only add any comment which shall emphasize or give it keener point. Mr. Lamar spoke with entire frankness and candor. He said, "You didn't vote for Louisiana, and Mr. Hoar," when I differ from my party associates, I vote accordingly." "Yes, I voted Lamar, "but the fact is that while I express my views, I always

HOW A LOUISVILLE CITY HALF-MARRIED RIVAL OUT.

The Salem (Oregon) *Statesman* tells the following story of two bridegrooms' troubles:

A few days since, a young man hailing from the classic precincts of the La Creole, appeared in the county court of Polk county for a license to marry a young lady, which the accommodating clerk issued. The same day another young man applied for a license to marry. The clerk was not in, and the deputy issued the license. The two licenses were issued for the same girl. The first party hastened to the home of his young inamorata, and, fixed up in gay attire, they hastened to the minister's residence to have the "knot tied" in regular modern style. While the ceremony was being performed party No. 2 came panting into the room, his hair dressed and his almost broken heart thumping perceptibly. In answer to the question if there were any one who objected to the bans, No. 2 yelled out he did, at the same time presenting his license duly issued and signed by the county clerk. There was a standstill; the rival bid couldn't get through his clerical brain, and he stopped, leaving the party unmarried. No. 1 came to this city the next day and consulted an attorney. He was in a world of trouble—frustrated in his cherished desire of wedding his fair one the day before—he wanted to appeal to the Supreme Court, and was clamorous for a rival. No. 2. While No. 1 was taking the same day another fair one, Miss Rosa Rose of Dallas to another discovered that he was single, and was married. When he returned he found that while he had been trying to get a wife his rival had gained his point in matrimony.

A POISONER'S NOTE-BOOK.

A curious document, of especial interest to the student of physiology, is a note-book containing the last thoughts and reflections of Monsas, the herbalist, who was recently guillotined for poisoning his two wives. Subjoined are a few extracts:

Sept. —I have no more hope, but I should like to die pluckily. Shall I suffer after execution? Does the body feel the head feel anything after? It is said that when the knife falls you are already dead. It is frightful!

Sept. 15.—I have no grudge against the executioner. He merely does his duty. I will ask to shake his hand to show that I for, ive him. I don't know him, but I should like to know what sort of a man he is.

Sept. 17.—I knew Heindrich, the former executioner, very well. He was very polite and very gentle. I remember that when he guillotined Lapommeroye he addressed him as Monsieur several times. I also saw him guillotine Troppman, who said to him, "Now be quiet, like 'a good boy'" But I don't know my executioner. What a terrible thing it must be when he puts his hand on your neck!

Sept. 20.—It will soon be over, perhaps to-morrow. They have taken off my stockings. They have taken off my stockings. They have taken off my stocks. They have taken off my stocks. They have taken off my stocks

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS OF THE STATE JOURNAL.

The new postage law goes into effect from and after the first day of April next, hereafter, the postage shall be paid in advance on the delivery of papers. This will necessitate a change in the terms of subscription to the STATE JOURNAL. We will now have paid in advance to the STATE JOURNAL will continue to receive the paper, the difference in postage being charged against the time for which the paper has been paid for. On each paper will appear the amount of postage paid in advance, and the date of expiration of the subscription will be changed from time to time for which a subscription has been made. Hereafter it will be necessary for new subscribers as well as those receiving subscriptions to the STATE JOURNAL, to send us the price of the paper for the payment of

.....$1 20 cents.
.....60 cents.
.....30 cents.

The STATE JOURNAL will thereafter be issued as follows:

Daily, or $3.20)
Weekly, $1.60) will hereafter be at the rate of
Tri-Weekly, $2.40) cents per issue.

The above rates include prepayment of postage.

All country subscribers who have received a notice of expiration of their subscription for one year in the postage on the daily, and of ten cents on the weekly edition, over the rates now paid.

To all cases where subscribers have failed to pay their subscriptions, we will be compelled to erase their names, as we cannot pay postage for delinquent subscribers.

JOHN MITCHEL—THE IRISH REBEL.

Our readers are fully informed of the fact that John Mitchel, of Ireland, was tried and convicted of treasonable action by the government of England, and banished to Australia, from whence he escaped and took refuge in this country; but recently he has returned to his native country, and been elected a member of the House of Commons, from which he has been excluded by resolution, because he is a convicted felon. The Cincinnati Commercial, in commenting upon the New York Herald for the 11th inst:

The latest mail advices from London contain a report of another debate in the House of Commons on the case of John Mitchel. A motion was made by John Martin, M. P., calling for papers to show that the jury which tried Mitchel had been packed. In this speech Mr. Martin made an earnest appeal in behalf of a separate Parliament for Ireland, the same as is now possessed by Canada and Australia. The result of the discussion, as it could not produce the papers, is that it would be a bad precedent for the House of Commons to try over again a constitutional question which is already decided by a court and jury in Dublin. A notable circumstance was the speech of Mr. Smyth, who declared, from his own knowledge, that the statement that Mr. Mitchel had broken his parole, in escaping from Australia, was untrue. Mr. Mitchel has in the meantime delivered a lecture in York upon Irish politics. He was so feeble that he could not read his address, so Gilbert Gallaher was performed by a friend.

It seems to us that Mr. Disraeli could do no more magnanimous act than to pardon this lonely, feeble old man. His offense was committed nearly thirty years ago. Since then he has been a convict and in exile. His offense was altogether political. Even if he were elected to the House he would have been kept out, and forgotten, if not trampled down by the younger and more strenuous men who lead the Irish party in Parliament. As a great statesman England can afford to forgive the political offenses of a past generation. As shrewd a politician as Disraeli should not make a martyr of an opponent.

The conduct of the government of England in treating with the rebels against it, is quite in contrast with that of the government of the United States, if we are to take the action of the House of Con mons in the Mitchel case, and the action of the Congress of the United States, in the relief which it has extended to the men of the South, who took up arms to satisfy the Southern Rabble in their effort to secede from the Union, as a criterion to determine the matter. The excuse offered by the Herald for Mitchel that his office was "although political," and that the Herald should be pardoned for it, is an utter disclaimer that influenced the Congress of the United States in granting a free pardon to the men who overthrew this country with a civil war which has been so detrimental to the interest and welfare of the country. But Parliament refused to pardon even Poor John Mitchel for an offense committed thirty years ago, of a political character, and for which, according to the Herald, he has sufficiently atoned by the sufferings which he has endured. While on the other hand, the Government of the United States has extended a free and full pardon to rebels against it, and the consequence is, that more than one hundred of them has been elected to the next Congress, and will take their seats without let or hindrance, and this too in face of the fact that they are still hostile to the Government and have in no wise repented of their transgressions.

We have been induced to call attention to this fact from having seen an article not long since in the *Advertiser* of this city calling attention to the fact that the English government came very near, more than once, in dealing with rebels against it, shortly. "Will not our neighbor (if we may thus designate it) make a note of the fact herein set forth, and correct the erroneous impression it may have made upon the minds of its readers detrimental to the Government of the United States? or will it still persist in its error in insisting that the monarchy of England is more tolerant than the Republic of North America? We shall see."

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. HAYS.

To the exclusion of much other reading matter we publish this morning the interesting speech of the Hon. Chas. Hays in vindication of his claim to a seat in this summer, in which he exposed the outrages perpetrated in Alabama in the opening of the last canvass in this State. The speech is clear and conclusive, and we commend it to the careful consideration of our readers. The artistic manner in which Mr. Hays handled his colleague, the renegade Bromberg, from the first district, is entertaining as well as amusing. Pour Bromberg, "there are none so poor as to do him reverence."

SPEECH OF
HON. CHARLES HAYS
OF ALABAMA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 11, 1875.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 4743) to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to ensure the security of elections—

Mr. Hays said:

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the minority of the committee appointed to investigate affairs in the State of Alabama has seen fit to rehash a number of the falsehoods which the Democratic press of the South published concerning my letter on "outrages" to General Hawley, of Connecticut, I deem it proper on this occasion to claim a few minutes of the time of the House, and of the people of the country, for the purpose of enabling me to put in print in order to protect the Republican cause of my State from personal violence and intimidation at the late election.

By reference to the report of the minority of the committee, page 64, it will be seen that these gentlemen vindicate the truthfulness of my letter in the following paragraph:

"In this connection, and as an act of justice to a gentleman who has been bitterly denounced, we find that Mr. Hays has letter to Mr. Hawley to which he refers was written, and that in the main the same is corroborated by the testimony."

Had we a minority of the committee, instead of addressing themselves to a consideration of the facts contained in the printed testimony taken by the committee, seen proper to devote the greater portion of their report to personal abuse of myself I should have remained silent; but, sir, knowing as I do the condition of affairs in that State, feeling that every general charge which I have made has been sustained by the evidence, I feel constrained to point the attention of the country to the fact that this minority intend to divert the notice of the people from the terrible and atrocious crimes against the freedom of the ballot-box and liberty of the people which have been committed in Alabama by making a personal attack upon me.

The minority of that committee say:

That, with the exception of the murder of Gilliam and Key in September, 1874, the burning of the two school-houses in Russell county, every specification made in the letter of Mr. Hays was without the shadow of foundation, or accurately exaggerated to lose almost the resemblance of facts presented to that committee."

It could not have been supposed, Mr. Speaker, by any sane man that the United States Senate, or the people of the State covered by the specifications in my Hawley letter to glean the facts. In the very nature of things it was necessary for me to rely upon the truth of statements made to me by parties in whom I implicitly had reason to repose confidence; and while I am free to admit that in some minor facts I was misled, I publicly declare here to-day that the general charge of lawlessness and murder which I made against a portion of the people of Alabama has been sustained by the evidence, and I challenge successful contradiction. While the murder of Gilliam and Key, and the burning of the two school-houses in Russell county, every specification made in the letter of Mr. Hays was without the shadow of foundation, or accurately exaggerated to lose almost the resemblance of facts presented to that committee."

It could not have been supposed, Mr. Speaker, by any sane man that the United States Senate, or the people of the State covered by the specifications in my Hawley letter to glean the facts. In the very nature of things it was necessary for me to rely upon the truth of statements made to me by parties in whom I implicitly had reason to repose confidence; and while I am free to admit that in some minor facts I was misled, I publicly declare here to-day that the general charge of lawlessness and murder which I made against a portion of the people of Alabama has been sustained by the evidence, and I challenge successful contradiction. While the murder of Gilliam and Key, and the burning of the two school-houses in Russell county, are crimes las never been, and perhaps never will be told.

What men have suffered and endured for political opinion's sake in many sections of that State has been only partially developed by the labors of your investigating committee.

I desire specifically to mention a few of the circumstances supporting a few of the charges which I made in that letter.

First, sir, I call attention to the fact that the reports of that affair were given to me by William H. Smith, a United States commissioner, and a gentleman who is a pronounced Democrat, and who is not an ardent partisan of the State. Had I mingled in the political excitement of the day, I was unable to say from personal knowledge that Major Bolton—a leading Democrat—had acknowledged that some seventeen or twenty or thirty negroes were killed, and he said: "We do not want it to go out that but three were killed; we do not want the world to know that but three were killed." So if I erred in the number, it seems from Democratic testimony that I placed the number of murders at a much less figure than is known by every decent dog.

It is the Democrats and their allies that wish to conceal these murders in the South. It is the Democrats and their allies that have driven out of my county and out of my district every single Northern man who, since the overthrow of the flag of the Union except Luther H. Smith. I represent upon this floor from fourteen counties in the State of Alabama, and I desire to say here that in these counties numbers of men who followed after the old flag that floats to-day over our country settled in my district; they carried their money into my district; they invested it there; they did not say what political party they belonged to, or what principles they had in view; but they said they had done so for the purpose of securing to them an existence in the State of Alabama as citizens there. After they did that, and after Alabama had refused to support the fifteenth amendment and the negroes had the franchise conferred upon them, as voters to vote; and the very moment that they chose to vote on Republican tickets, ostracism, persecution, villification, and murder rioted supreme around their domiciles. They were driven from their adopted homes, and were the only "*in fay* man remaining who carried that flag or who followed the Union army in that country is Luther H. Smith, the judge of the circuit court of my district, and he would not be there to-day if he had not "resided" in the Democratic party, which, so help me God, I never attempt-ed to do and never will (I am told).

But not to digress further. As to the charge that I had falsely reported that W. F. Lingo, a negro in my district, was murdered in cold blood, on the public road, I have to say that I gathered that information from a telegraphic dispatch published and republished in a number of the Democratic papers of this State. They watched for its authority, and if it was a Democratic lie, I can only remark that it was nothing unusual on their part.

It is very easy, Mr. Speaker, for the minority of the committee who have gone to Alabama to come back with a highly varnished report of the doings of their Ku-Klux political brothers in that crime-ridden country.

They tell us Alabama has the same peace and quiet within her borders that Georgia has, that Mississippi has. I am free to admit it, sir; and that peace is the peace that the wolf gives to the lamb, or the assassin to his victim. It is, sir, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) is wont to remark, "the peace of the grave."

The colored men, who compose the body of the Republican party, have been as fast as they can by a Governor elected on a platform of proscription and by a Legislature proscriptive in every single instance against the party that has given them freedom.

I do not desire that I shall make Mr. Chairman, any more remarks on this subject. I only wish to put a portion of the testimony before the House and the country, that my colleague from the first district (Mr. Bromberg), who rose in his place and attempted with his personal abuse and coarse use of his own converts assailed me, may be fully understood. He has deserted his constituency, the war upon him in the South, and fled—shall I say northward-ward, sir, "westward the course of empire takes its way." Yes, sir; he claimed no "spoils in the pigeon wing of the flesh of the goose;" he "skedaddled," and he has gone over on the other side of the "mason and dixon line" North and he remained there in "non-combatic" exclusion, enthroning the martial Southern spirit he evinced then, until "spoils winged peace" had been declared by the "powers that be." Then he came back by his first act was to re-enlist in the enemy southern lines and "catch" all the "fellows" he could in the State of Alabama to join the radical party, and I am one of the "fellows" my colleague from the Mobile district (Mr. Bromberg) enlisted.

Mr. Speaker, I tell us that the story of the cruelty or outrages cannot be "exaggerated." I am "among the things that were," if you please, or belong hand to offer the Republicans of the South in their struggle against the Democratic and reckless elements of the White League Democracy to destroy the government, you may be well sound the funeral knell of liberty and human rights in that country. Sir, I do not wish to suspend the Acts except in the direst extremity, we do not need it; we want the fair, free, open, and peaceful ballot-box, as we propose ourselves at the ballot-box for the men of our choice.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say one other thing to all the members of this House. No man understands so well or so thoroughly the condition of affairs in those that have been upon them, I have been "there," and I know whereof I affirm.

Sir, the very moment that a man goes into the Southern country, especially into my district, he is watched. Let him be a Northern man and set himself down quietly and peaceably and orderly, let him be a Democrat or a Republican, and he is recognized there as one of the best men in the world if he carries out faithfully the "record" of statesmen, but yet he has it. And the spoils, which the Democratic party, "since we have been out in the cold," has so long and so fiercely denounced as the "bigger party" in Mobile, and which has been the source of great profit to those hotbed with Lucifer from their satanic abode of torment. They were black, yet the Democratic papers have denounced as

STATE OF ALABAMA
Montgomery County.

A. Bonner, Rob. Coltrane, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Estate of E. Lewis, T. D. Toy:			
All of			1 00
All of			1 00
All of			1 00

MAY

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

Published Every Morning. "The Union of our Forefathers—Peace and Prosperity to all Men." Terms—$6 Per Annum.

VOLUME VII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA SUNDAY MORNING. MAY 2, 1875. NUMBER 191.

Official Railroad Time Table

Persons wishing any alteration of all trains at Montgomery, can have the same inserted in the TIME TABLE of the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, by Henry HOUGHT & JENKINS, General Ticket Agents City of Gordon Hotel, where any information in regard to trains, &c., can be obtained this Table is based on hour North, South, East and West.

Passengers for the Counties on Shipping Wagon left at our office or at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALA. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Montgomery	8:30 a m
Chehaw	9:15 a m
Shorter	1:00 p m
Tuskegee	2:30 p m
Notasulga	3:15 a m
Arrive at Auburn	3:30 p m

Connects at Auburn for Birmingham.

Leaves Montgomery	4:00 p m
Chehaw	4:45 p m
Arrive at Birmingham	11:00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Louisville, via L & N R R	10:15 a m
Nashville, via N & D R R	6:40 p m
Decatur	12:15 a m
Huntsville	4:05 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	8:00 a m

Accommodation from Birmingham.

Leaves Birmingham	5:00 p m
Chehaw	10:45 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	3:00 p m

ROBERT HEIN, Supt.
G. P. ATMORE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA

GOING EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Montgomery	10:40 a m
Opelika	2:09 p m
Arrive at Uniontown	3:30 p m
Mason	7:35 p m
West Point	7:10 a m
Opelika	9:15 a m
Atlanta, via E & W P R R	7:20 p m
Opelika Accommodation*	
Leaves Montgomery	5:25 p m
Arrives at Opelika	9:20 p m

GOING FROM EAST AND NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta	12:45 p m
Opelika	7:15 a m
Savannah	8:45 a m
Macon	7:15 p m
Columbus	2:00 a m
Opelika	4:30 a m
Arrive at Montgomery	8:00 a m
Opelika Accommodation.*	
Leaves Opelika	9:45 a m
Arrives at Montgomery	1:30 p m

GOES WEST.

Leaves Montgomery	2:30 a m
Arrive at Selma	10:50 p m

COMES EAST.

Leaves Selma	2:35 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	10:15 a m

CHAS. P. BALL, Supt.
*Does not run on Sunday.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD

GOES SOUTH.

Leave Montgomery	8:35 a m
Arrives at Mobile	5:45 p m
New Orleans, N O & M J	12:30 p m

COMES NORTH.

Leaves New Orleans, N O & M R R	4:30 p m
Mobile	9:00 p m
Arrives at Montgomery	6:00 a m

T. D. JORDAN, Superintendent.
Geo. C. Ball, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leave Montgomery	5:45 p m.
Arrive at Union Springs	7:01 p m.
Arrive at Eufaula	11:00 p m.

Connecting closely at Union Springs with train for Troy, and at Eufaula with Southwestern railroad, for all points in Southwest Georgia and Florida, and with Central line of Boats for Apalachicola, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, etc.

GOING WEST.

Leave Eufaula	4:15 a m.
Arrive at Union Springs	8:15 a m.
Arrive at Montgomery	9:00 a. m.

Connecting closely at Union Springs with train for Columbus, and at Montgomery with all roads for all points north, south, east and west.

S. DURHAM Sup't.
S. E. Hoge, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave Columbus	3:00 p m
Arrive at Meridian	7:00 p m
Troy	11:00 p m

RETURNING.

Leave Troy	7:00 a m
Arrives at Union Springs	4:15 a m
Arrive at Columbus	10:20 a m

W. L. CLARK, Supt.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.

Leave Selma	2:30 p m
Arrive at Meridian	11:56 p m

GOING EAST.

Leave Meridian	12:20 a m
Arrive at Selma	9:30 a m

JOHN M. BRIDGES, Supt.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Selma	7:15 a m
Cahaba	11:45 a m
Arrives at Dalton	10:50 p m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Dalton	5:40 p m
Cahaba	4:00 a m
Arrives at Selma	10:00 a m

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

COMING SOUTH.

Leaves Chattanooga	10:00 p m
Birmingham	9:17 a m
Talladega	2:56 p m
Arrives at Meridian	11:00 p m

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Meridian	8:00 a m
Talladega	1:00 p m
Birmingham	4:40 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	10:00 a m

C. H. STANTON, Supt.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Mobile	10:00 p m
Okolona	4:15 a m
Meridian	9:15 a m
Hamburg	1:20 p m
Arrive at Columbus, Ky	9:15 p m

COMING NORTH.

Leave Columbus, Ky	5:15 a m
Hamburg	9:30 a m
Meridian	12:45 p m
Okolona	12:05 a m
Arrive at Mobile	7:15 a m

A. L. RIVES, Chief Eng. & Gen. Supt.
Chas. L. Fitts, Gen. Pas. & Pass. Agent.

SAVANNAH AND MEMPHIS R. R.

Leave Kelpton	8:15 a m
Arrive at Chehaw	10:30 a m
Leave at Chehaw	2:30 p m
Arrive at Kelpton	4:00 p m

*Does not run on Sunday.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—All stock 365 a pair. Choice county HAMMOTH BOAR, imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs by mail, 50 cents; 1 bushel, $1. Circulars and Breeders' Catalogue of Swine, Fowls, &c., 2 stamps. Address, J. HARTMAN & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

Daily and Weekly.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 1 year, postage prepaid $6 00
6 months " " 3 00
3 months " " 1 50
1 month " " 50

Weekly, 1 year, postage prepaid $2 00
6 months " " 1 00
3 months " " 75

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Daily—1 square 1 time (10 lines) $1 00
Each subsequent insertion for 1 week or less 50

1 square	1 month	5 00
	2 months	8 00
	3 "	10 00
	6 "	15 00
	12 "	25 00
2 columns	3 months	75 00
	6 "	100 00
	12 "	150 00
¼	3 "	40 00
	6 "	60 00
	12 "	75 00
½	3 "	45 00
	6 "	75 00
	12 "	125 00
1	3 "	75 00
	6 "	125 00
	12 "	200 00

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1	3 months	5 00
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	12 "	15 00
2 columns	1 time	10 00
	3 months	25 00
	6 "	40 00
	12 "	75 00

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Address all business communications to

F. M. SHOUSE,
Business Manager Alabama State Journal,
Lock Box "A." Montgomery, Ala.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Under this head, and in this column, the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL will publish communications for which the Sta e Journal Publishing Company is not responsible, but any communications which may be published, not in accordance with issues of matters of public importance, will be published only upon the payment of $1 per square in its proper application. Communications for this column must be short, as they will not be allowed room in any other.

THE MAN WHO WANTED INFORMATION.

The Detroit *Free Press* has this: Yesterday noon while the people around the office except the "head porter" were at dinner, the smell of smoke suddenly became apparent, and a fat man, smoking a big pipe, came toiling up stairs. When he had recovered his breath and taken a seat he inquired:

"Is der big editor what knows everydings in?"

"No—gone to dinner," was the reply.

"Und he shall some book pretty soon?"

"In about two Hours."

"I can't wait so quick as dat; I haf to go to a funeral."

"Did you want anything?"

"Yes, I want to know some dings about that Peecher scandal. You see, one day about dree months ago a fellow comes mit my saloon, and he says: 'Did you hear noddings about Mr. Peecher?' and I say nix, und he say Mr. Peecher stole corn.'"

"Yes."

"Und der next day when I went home my wife says: 'Did you hear noddings about Mr. Peecher?' Und she said Mr. Peecher stiole a dog."

"Yes."

"Und when I was in der street car a man says: 'Hello, Mr. Ilttenman, what you dinks about Mr. Peecher?' Und I says no man can be a goot man who vhill steal a dog. Und den everybody laughs and winks, und I don't know about it."

"Und when I was in der Zitty Hall a man athrikes me on der back, und says: 'Hello, old frent, is Mr. Peecher guilty?' Und I said I dunno, und he said Mr. Peecher hired a man to blow up a schurch mit a parrel of powder."

"Yes."

"Und den ven I was in Dearborn a man looks pretty sharp at me und says: 'You lif in Dadriet, don't you?' Und I said I lif in Dadriet. Und he says: 'What is your alaudgment on dat Peecher plainess?' Und I said noddings. Und he said Mr. Peecher had a fight with a nigga man.'"

"Yes."

"Und when my big boy comes home from Doledo, he say: 'Fadder, what you dinks about dot Mr. Peecher?' Und I says I dunno, Hans. Und he says Mr. Peecher got some glose und shumped der dailor's bill."

"Yes."

"Und when I gors home or in der street gar, or mit my saloon, or in der post office, somebody say some dings about dot Peecher plainess, und I dunno. Who is dot Mr. Peecher? Where he lif?"

"He is a great preacher, aud he lives in Brooklyn."

"Zo? Und what he do?"

"He got one of those tobacco boxes with a needle in the cover, and carried it around in his pocket. When a man tried to open it the needle went into his thumb about twenty-five feet."

"Is dat possible?"

"Yes, and he had his vest pocket made so deep that a cigar would go clear out of sight, and he kept it full and deceived the public."

"My sould but it dat zo?"

"Yes, and he sprays an old wild cat bill in his pocket to lend outagainen a man wants to secure the loan of a dollars for a few minutes."

"Vhel, I declares! Vhen a breacher shall do like dat we shall wonder vhat next. Zo dat is der Peecher plainess, eh? Vhell, vhell."

HE DECLINES THE HONOR.

Mr. L. W. Cutler, of Denver, Col., having been tendered the nomination of City Sexton, declines in the following style.

GENTLEMEN: Some men were born to greatness, some inherited it, while others have it thrust upon them. I will class myself with the latter. By reference to the proceedings of your honorable body on Wednesday evening last, I perceive that I was unanimously elected City Sexton—an office not sought, by me, neither is it congenial to my calling in life. The idea of groping among tombstones and communing with ghosts and goblins for a livelihood causes a cold chill to run down my back; then, too, to know that I have not obtained the position on account of my fitness for the calling, but as a reward of merit for "political dirt" I have done, adds another terror to the thought. You gentlemen, I must refuse. I would "rather be a fool and live upon the vapor of a dungeon" than wait for my fellowmen to die that I might grow fat. Please leave me to pursue the quiet walks of private life, that may in the future, as in the past, assist to rivet many a big-headed politician to places of trust and profit. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kindness, I remain, as ever, yours politically, and hereby tender my declination of said office to the honorable Mayor and City Council.

L. W. CUTLER.

THE CHANGES OF A CENTURY.

—An exchange summarizes some of the great changes of the century, as follows:

—In 1803 Fulton took out the first patent for the invention of the steamboat.

—The first public application practice the use of gas for illumination was in 1802.

—In 1812 the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas.

—In 1815 lucifers was built at Waltham, Mass., a mill, believed to have been the first in the world, which combined all the requirements for making finished cloth out of raw cotton.

—In 1790 there were only twenty-five post-offices in the whole country, and up to 1837 the rate of postage was twenty-five cents for a letter sent over four hundred miles.

—In 1837 wooden clocks began to be made by machinery. This ushered in the era of cheap clocks.

—About the year 1833 the first railroad of any considerable length in the United States was constructed.

—In 1840 the first experiment in photography was made in Paris by Dagnerre.

—About 1840 the first express business was established by Harden.

—The anthracite coal business may be said to have begun in 1820.

—In 1839 the first patent for the invention of matches was granted.

—In 1845 the first telegram was sent.

—In 1803 steel pens were introduced for use.

—The first successful reaper was constructed in 1823.

—In 1846 Elias Howe obtained a patent for his first sewing machine.

—The first successful method of vulcanizing India rubber was patented in 1847.

PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS

OFFERED BY THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

STATE FAIR.

The following premiums are announced in advance of the publication of the Premium List, in order to afford ample notice to parties desiring to enter as competitors:

GRANGE PREMIUMS.

1. To the Grange making the best exhibition in merit and variety of field crops..$200 00
2. To the Grange making the best exhibition in merit and variety, of Horticultural Products..... 100 00

FIELD CROPS.

1.	For the best acre of Cotton	$50 00
2.	" " " Cotton (upland)	25 00
3.	" " " Corn (bottom)	25 00
4.	" " " Corn (upland)	25 00
5.	" " " Oats	10 00
6.	" " " Rye	10 00
7.	" " " Barley	10 00
8.	" " " Tobacco	20 00
9.	" " " Sugar Cane	10 00
10.	" " " Rice	10 00
11.	" " " Broom Corn	10 00
12.	" " " Field Peas	5 00
13.	" " " Sweet Potatoes	20 00
14.	" " " Irish Potatoes	20 00
15.	" " " Ground Peas	10 00
16.	" " " Ground Peas	10 00
17.	" " " Clover Hay	10 00
18.	" " " Lawton Hay	10 00
19.	" " " Timothy Hay	10 00
20.	" " " Orchard Grass Hay	10 00
21.	" " " Pea Vine Hay	10 00
22.	" " " Corn Forage	10 00
23.	" " " German Millet	10 00

CROPS BY BOYS.

1.	For the largest and most valuable crop of crops cultivated by boy under twenty years of age	$50 00
2.	For the best acre of cotton by boy under sixteen years of age	25 00
3.	For the best acre of corn by boy under sixteen years of age	25 00

SMALL FARMS.

1.	For best results for one bale cotton	$100 00
2.	For best results for two bales do	100 00
3.	For the most simple and generous support, sufficient for a family of eight white persons, to be produced on the lowest number of acres, and at the least expense	200 00

EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

1.	For the most valuable experiment conducted by one Grange and reported by the Secretary to the Secretary of the State Grange by Nov. 1, 1875	$50 00
2.	For the best valuable experiment conducted by one individual, and reported to the Secretary of the State Grange by Nov. 1, 1875	50 00

SAMPLES OF CROPS.

1.	For the best display of samples of crops, the contribution of one farm	$50 00

REGULATIONS.

The following rules will be observed in awarding the foregoing premiums:

1. Competition will be limited to the State of Alabama.

2. The land shall be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the same, and the measurement and the quality of the ground.

3. The competitor must make affidavit of the quantity of the crop by actual measurement, and the expense of making the same, which must be produced with the vouchers therefor.

4. A sample of the crop must be on exhibition, and before the judges when making the award.

5. The applicants accompanying entries for new premiums must exhibit the character of the land, whether upland or bottom, the manner and rate of manured used, time of planting, kind of seed used, mode of cultivation and implements used.

6. Exhibitors will present their statements in writing when making them at the time and place of fair.

By authority of the Executive Committee of the State Fair.

W. M. CHAMBERS, Chairm an.

New Advertisements.

BLOUNT SPRINGS.

Great Southern Summer Resort.

THE JACKSON HOUSE, at Blount Springs, Ala., will be open for the reception of visitors on the 20th of May, and then remain open for the balance of the year.

The water from these springs are highly recommended for most diseases, especially those of the stomach, liver and blood, bowel and liver affection. It purifies the blood, and invigorates the feeble and debilitated. For rheumatism, scrofula and skin diseases, eruptions, and after effects of fevers—[illegible]—they are unsurpassed.

Good hunting and fishing. Carriages convenient. Dogs and guns kept for use of guests free of charge. Good livery turnouts for riding can be had 1 moderate rates.

Special attention given to the comfort of invalids.

These Springs are on the South and North Alabama Railroad, 52 miles south of Decatur, and 22 miles north of Jasper, Ala., in a high and healthy part of the State, known as the mountain region, is beautiful and location healthful.

Visit or stop from the cars to the platform of the hotel. No stopping or baggage riding by getting off at wrong depot between Jasper and Decatur.

If you wish to secure health, visit a good table or a quiet retreat, come not upon the summer at Blount Springs.

Ample and comfortable rooms furnished in cottages or hotel, by

J. D. TURNER,
Proprietor.

BELMONT.

(EUROPEAN HOTEL,)

623 and 625 Washington St.

(OPPOSITE GLOBE THEATRE).

BOSTON.

This new and commodious Hotel, built by the late Gardner Brewer, Esq., is now open to the public. It is complete in all the modern appointments—Passenger Elevator, Steam-heat (all) rooms, Baths on every floor, Gents and Ladies Parlors on each floor, Billiard Room, Public Reading Room, Office for the Commonwealth, all the leading daily papers, and the numerous Steamboat Lines, R r and Omnibus Lines to all parts of the City and Suburbs, connecting with all the depots, pass the door continually.

Rooms, $1.00 per day and upwards, according to size and location.

An excellent Restaurant, at moderate prices.

Your patronage is solicited.

SANBORN & HARDY.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA—ss.

At Montgomery, the 24th day of April A. D. 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benoit L. King, of the county of Perry, and State of Alabama, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JAMES H. GRAHAM,
Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA—ss.

At Montgomery, the 26th day of April A. D. 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benoit L. King, of the county of Perry, and State of Alabama, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JAMES H. GRAHAM,
Assignee.

LOOK! LOOK!

New and Novel

LOTTERIES!

$12,000.....1s*.....$2 00
$25,000.....1s*.....$2 00
$100,000.....1s*.....$50 00
$500,000.....1s*.....$100 00

Missouri State Lotteries,

On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1875, with at least One Prize of

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

*Tickets Only $2.50.

TRY A TICKET in the LIBERAL SCHEME

$1,300,000 IN PRIZES!

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000.

11,590 Prizes, amounting to $1,300,000!

Will be Drawn ..... June 30, 1875
Will be Drawn ..... Sept. 30, 1875
Will be Drawn ..... Dec. 31, 1875

WHOLE TICKETS $20; HALVES $10; QUARTERS $5.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings takes place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 3448 St. Louis, Mo.

"THE SOUTHWEST."

(Established 1870.)

A Representative Paper of the West and South.

Largest circulation of any paper in the Great Southwest. Only $2 per Year. Send 10 cents for specimen copies, giving name of paper in which you read this advertisement. Address—

E. T. REDICK, Pub., "The Southwest,"
5-8 North Springfield, or Springfield, Mo.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the matter of J. W. Brasswell & Co., Bankrupts.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the undersigned, in Union Springs, Ala., the unsold stock, debts, and notes of J. W. Brasswell & Co., bankrupts.

A. McLEOD,
J. F. BAILEY,
Assignee.

April 28, 1875.
4-29-3t 5-13-3t&td

FELT AND STRAW HATS

OF ALL KINDS,

Also a fine lot of

BOYS' & CHILDRENS' HATS

of superb quality, found at

H. E. DAY & CO'S, 17 Market Street.

Sign of BIG HAT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, 1875, letters of administration on the estate of George P. Blakey (deceased), were issued to me, the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Perry county, Ala., one of the Probate Courts of said county and State of Alabama.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

FANNIE A. BLAKEY,
Administratrix.

THOMAS C. BINGHAM'S

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

No. 92 and 94 Perry Street.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT BEING FULLY STOCKED WITH

Gordon and Liberty Presses, and Campbell's Celebrated Book & Railroad Press

Also, with all the Latest Styles and Designs of

TYPE, BORDER, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

From the well known Foundries of Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, I am prepared to execute every description of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

IN A MANNER THAT CANNOT BE

Surpassed in the South,

Bills of Fare,	Rail Tickets,	Programmes,
Auction Bills,	Hand Bills,	Circulars,
Deeds,	Headings,	Invoices,
Patent Tags,	Cards,	Bills Lading,
Catalogues,	Envelopes,	Bill Heads,
Druggist's Labels,	Mortgages,	Promissory Notes
Contracts,	Drug Tickets,	Bank Checks.

Every Variety of Blanks

PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED PRINTING,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

In the Newest and Neatest Styles of the Art.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL KINDS OF

STUB-BOOKS, BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.,

USED BY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

BILLS OF FARE, MANIFESTO POSTERS, STREET BILLS, PROGRAMMES, DODGERS, FOR THEATRES, CIRCUSES, ETC.,

Done in Superior Style.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and estimates forwarded on application.

ADDRESS

THOMAS C. BINGHAM,
LOCK BOX 6,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

By the Journal Company.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALABAMA HOUSE.

ABSTRACT OF THE VOTE

In the New York Tribune of the 26th ultimo, we find the following quotations of Alabama securities that city, on the

	Offered.	Asked.
Alabama 5s, 1873	45	—
Alabama 8s, 1886	45	48

During the canvass last fall, we were all told that, should Houston was elected with a Legislature to sustain him, not only should the credit of Alabama be restored, but bonds put up to par—that business in all departments would be revived, hard times would be heard of no more, and Alabama would at once assume her position at the head of the column. Well, we have elected Houston, and he has been inaugurated Governor in the history of the State have Alabama bonds been quoted so low; never before in the history of the State have business men had so little encouragement. Not a single day of a revival in the business centers of the State, depression hangs like a hideous nightmare about the agricultural, financial and commercial interests of the State. No sooner had Houston and his legislature commenced operations than the cry of repudiation began. The appointment of a confidential friend to the liabilities of the State, when we have an Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General who can perform the same duties, entailed not only an additional expense upon the people, but placed the State in a position to be misled in the minds of the creditors of the State generally, and with those banks and bankers holding our bonds.

The people of Alabama have been driven into some very destructive measures by the "ring leaders" and the "party lash," for the best of the land, and even those who profess to have voted for Houston for the endorsement of the acts amendatory of the Montgomery and Selma municipal charters. The passage of these partisan acts have disfranchised some of the oldest and best citizens of these two cities. In Montgomery this is the case nearly, whether it be so in Selma or not. The brilliant and patriotic members of the legislature were driven by a "ring" or party lash to the passage of the acts. Politicians of this city, to enact a law which deprives such men as Judge Rice from voting. In the effort to prevent a dozen dishonest votes—for there is no evidence to show that any, save the friends of those who inculcated this new election law, have ever violated the elective franchise—they have disfranchised more than double that number of good and substantial citizens.

The "ring" lawyers and editors of the State have tried the party lash so effectually and effectively that some men who are regarded as men of "grit" and independence, dare not open their mouths to question or oppose certain measures which they believe and know to be cruel, illegal and oppressive. These men stand in deadly fear of being castigated by the politicians and editors of the hide-bound Democratic party, who appear to be the principal keepers of the party whip lashes. The *Advertiser* can, by charging that these men are following "Cedar and his gang," frighten certain men in this community to such a pitch that they would be unfit for any sort of business—through fear—absolute fear. If the best citizens of this city, or any other city, or in the State, dare to differ in opinion with the Moses ticket, he would forthwith be labelled by the *Advertiser* as a Radical associate of John C. Keffer; and if he were a merchant, he would be notified that his business must suffer to such an extent that he would be forced to wear the garb of falsehood and deception or be ostracised and ruined. While such state of things lasts no wonder Alabama bonds are worthless and find no buyers. In any community where men are such slaves of prejudice and falsehood no advancement need be hoped for. Until every citizen of Alabama can accord to each person the universal police or fidelity can be expected.

It is too unnatural, too devilish and dark—such a system of persecution and ostracism. And unless the people break loose from the control of these miserable politicians and foul mouthed editors, the day will soon come when their slavery of mind and conscience will be far more terrible, galling and unendurable than the system of bodily slavery from which the South has been emancipated. We hope soon to witness the complete overthrow of the tyrannical ring of place-hunters and the star chamber inquisition of which we have spoken.

That truly good and loyal man, Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina, who once sat in Congress, and who got into trouble several years ago because he violated the fundamental law of modern society—monogamy—has failed to receive the vindication he asked at the hands of a Charleston jury, the trial having resulted in a disagreement. We are sorry for Mr. Bowen. It is about time that these audacious independent journals received some check. Mr. Shepherd has been libeled; Mr. Zack Chandler has been libeled; Mr. Delano has been defamed, and Mr. Bowen is the victim, and a defenceless one, of the newspapers. If the thing does not stop pretty soon there's no telling where or whom it may strike.

THE SPECIAL SPECULATORS.

Eighteen days, we believe, has the defense been allowed in which to close the case. The defense has taken all of this time, and more, to do so. Yesterday was the last day allowed, and still the defense has failed to close the case. The defense has chosen to do so, and will be credited with the responsibility. How much time will be required in the beginning hereafter is a matter of pure conjecture.

Even the defense say that they will fix up two more witnesses, while they shall subpoena as few as possible. The witnesses yet to be called by the defense will probably be numerous, although some of them may not occupy much time. It has been estimated, however, that about ten days will be required for this purpose, and that the defense's counsel will occupy a fair share. This will take the trial to the second week in May. The summing up for the defense will be both by Mr. Porter and Mr. Evans, while Mr. Beech alone will do the speechifying on the other side. It has been intimated that Judge Nelson would like a week's intermission between the evidence and the arguments, in order that he may attend to some neglected judicial duties. There is not much probability, therefore, that the trial will be out of the way before the first of June.

With regard to the evidence yet to be offered, it appears to be agreed that Mrs. Tilton will not be called to the stand, and, consequently, neither Mrs. Beecher, nor Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Morse, nor Miss Tilton will be necessary. It is doubtful whether Miss Florence Tilton will be summoned. Mr. Bowen, it is said, will testify with respect to one topic alone, the version given by Mr. Beecher to the "heads of difficulties" matter. As for the rest, besides Moulton, Mrs. Moulton and Tilton, mention is made of Carpenter, the artist, the union freezer where Mr. Beecher says he lunched on the afternoon of June 2, 1873, Stephen Pearl Andrews, Gen. Tracy, J. B. Ford, Mr. Delmonico, John Swinton, Gen. Butler, Kate McDonald (Mr. Tilton's old seat and best citizens of these two cities. housekeeper) and several physicians. These names will mostly suggest the topics to which the several witnesses will testify. As to the importance of their evidence and its power to affect what is called "the case," opinions will differ widely. Many think the publication has a double sense, and the public has had its patience so well trained already that it can afford to wait with the requisite equanimity. If we were to express any hope on the subject, we should trust that the balance of the testimony may be such as to justify a decided verdict and leave the whole community unanimous as to its fairness. That would seem to be necessary in order that the deplorable notoriety may have some compensation by furnishing a clear and impressive and salutary lesson to the whole community. In default of much variation in the character of the remaining testimony, the hope of thoughtful men is in the ability of Judge Nelson to put the whole matter in a clear and convincing light in his charge to the jury; and his perfectly impartial bearing throughout his trying position thus far gives assurance that he will not fail in his final duty.

A CERTES SHOT.

We respectfully invite the attention of the gentlemen who are tearing open the graves of the noble Confederate dead, for the purpose of exhibiting their remains to force men to vote for Mr. M. L. Moses for Mayor of this city, to the following paragraph from the Philadelphia *Times*. The writers for the *Advertiser* are specially conjured to read and ponder these lines of truth!

The response by General Evans, of the Southern army, to the sentiments of General Bartlett, of the Union, at Augusta, on Monday, matches the generous declaration of the latter, and proves—if any proof were needed—that the only persons who desire to reopen and perpetuate the quarrel are the soldiers who fight from behind paper ramparts, and with pens which may be feathers from their own caps.

We are informed by reliable citizens that recent issues of the *Advertiser* have been sent to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to be laid away for use in the campaign of 1876. They will be extensively quoted by Northern politicians, to prove that we Southern people, instead of having forgotten, or trying to forget the war, never permit an occasion to pass without digging up the past and flinging it into the faces of the public. Not even can a contest here for the office of mayor occur, but certain ex-bomb-proof heroes have to "ring the changes" on the war, and hail Bunker about the deeds of men whose shin-latches they are not worthy to unloose.

THE *Advertiser* tries to frighten our citizens into support of the Moses ticket, by threatening to remove the capital if he is defeated. Will the good people of this city, who do not wish to vote for Mr. Moses, please consider that the people of Alabama are not able to remove the capital just now, nor is it probable that they will be for some years. It would cost too much to remove the capital; and it is not likely that the tax payers of the State would be willing to incur an expense of $100,000 just because M. L. Moses is defeated for Mayor.

We have been placed in possession of a circular recently issued by Capt. W. L. Yancey, dated by him, as chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Historical Society, at Columbia, S. C. The object of this society is fully organized. Hon. George P. Bierne, President; Col. John Van Valkenburg, Vice-President.

—Arthur Harris was drowned, near Spring Hill Mobile Bay, on the 30th ult.

—Father Ryan, of Mobile, comes to be a regular in the New Orleans *Morning Star*. He Gives up Journalism.

—Lowndes county farmers sold 6,000 bushels of corn to Butler county this week.

—Sam Girdan, of Calhoun, Lowndes county, is said to have killed a negro last week.

—One or two resignees in the vicinity of Union Springs were accidently burned last week.

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THE NEWSPAPER.

The newspapers is the chronicle of civilization—the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come for drink. It is a newspaper that gives liberty its practical life, constant observation its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper informs millions of public opinion, and informs the people of legislation. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with practical morality in its reports of crimes and punishment you find a daily warning against contemplation; and not a case in a police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon, that does not preach to us the awful lesson how impudence leads to error, error leads to guilt; how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. The newspaper is the bond that binds together the interests of society, and makes the whole world kin.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of a recent date, referring to the general observance of Memorial Day throughout the South, says:

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THE VALUE OF OUR CROPS FOR 1871

The total value of all agricultural products in the United States for the year 1871 was $4,445,000,000. The proportion derived directly and indirectly from the grass crop is estimated at $1,292 000,000, the cereal crops at $1,077,000,000, cotton, at $20 per ton, $500,000,000; live stock $1,535,000,000; animals slaughtered for food, $300,000,000; hides, $114,000,000; milk, $25,000,000; wool, $25,000,000; cheese, $5,000,000. The estimated total derived from grass is probably too small, for the reason that the hay crop, the value of which is given in one of the above items, must have been used to some extent in swelling the other values. Still it is doubtless safe to say, allowing more than half the value of the hay crop to go into account, that in round numbers, the value of the products depending upon the grass yield for 1871, was $1,000,000. The people of Alabama ought to make a note of this item.

A REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, which arrived to day from Panama, brings among other advices, the following from Bolivia:

On the 15th of March last, President Frias left La Paz for Oruro, taking with him one half of Installation No. 1 of the line, the other half remaining in Viacha. The rebel citizens of La Paz, when once they thought the President far enough away, broke out in revolution on the 20th. The council of ministers and a small force of young men of good families shut themselves up in the government palace, determined to resist any armed attack by the people. A terrible and unyielding struggle took place. The people on their part tried to set fire to the palace. The women even took part with consumate like ferocity, and threw burning shells dipped in kerosene on the roofs. While this was going on a messenger set off for Viacha and informed the commander of the half battalion that was there of what was taking place in La Paz. Senor John Granier, the chief in question, at once put his force in motion and pressed his men over the six leagues at a quick march, and arrived at La Paz at dawn. The young men who defended the government house were about to give in. In once made a charge against the rebel crowd, and defeated it, with a loss of 38 killed and a great number wounded.

The Tuskegee *News* is a very silly sheet. It doesn't seem to appreciate what every school-boy knows to be a fact, that the individual who blows his own horn just to hear his own praises, is hardly competent to instruct others in anything. If the young man who pens the effusions of the *News* will buy a grammar and a spelling book and apply himself to their study a few years, he will be able to send out a much more respectable sheet than he now is.

STATE NEWS.

[By yesterday's mail to the state Journal.]

The House passed a grand jury fund fifty-six tone bills last week.

—A difficulty occurred in this place last Tuesday night between Messrs. B. S. Evans and T. J. McFaddin, in which the latter received a pistol shot wound, which though quite painful, is not considered dangerous. Mr. Evans came into town next morning and gave himself up to the sheriff. Bond was fixed at $2,000 and one thousand dollars.—*Greenshoro Beacon.*

—The Mobile *Register* and the *Tribune* are both filled with interesting reports of the proceedings of the legislature this week.

—The election in White Plains under the local option bill resulted in prohibiting the sale of liquors within a mile of the place. Every vote cast, was cast for prohibition. The vote was very small in White Plains indeed.—*Jacksonville Republican.*

—The friends of Dr. Balls are pressing his claims for delegate to the constitutional convention from Etowah county.—*Ind.*

—Calhoun county will hold a county convention on the 8th of June to nominate a delegate to the constitutional convention.

—T. Hankins DuPuy, pretty well known here in connection with the construction of the New Orleans and Selma railroad, has been elected Vice-President of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.—*Selma Times, May 1.*

—Selma has received to date this season 74,081 bales of cotton, against 58,814 bales, making an increase in the total receipts of cotton in favor of this year of 17,267 bales over those of the previous season.—*Selma Echo, May 1.*

The managers of the Selma Schuetzen Merien, have postponed their shooting festival from the 15th to the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month. The programme for the occasion will be published next week. The committee appointed to manage the affair are sparing no pains to make a grand success of it.—*Ibid.*

The Shelby *Guide* says that the grist mill of Mr. John T. Cromwell, situated on a branch about a mile from that town was set on fire and burned about midnight last Monday night. There was about thirty bushels of corn in the mill and this was taken out before the house was set on fire. No clue to the perpetrators.

—On Tuesday night last, during the storm of thunder and rain, the prisoners confined in the Moulton jail picked a hole through the wall, and making a rope of their blankets, swung out and made their escape. Their names are as follows: J. W. Hickerman, King Morris and Zach Taylor, white; and Pat Warren and Henry Lawless, colored.—*Moulton Advertiser.*

—The meeting of the Democratic and Conservative executive committee of Jefferson county, for the purpose of calling a county convention to nominate candidates for county officers, was held in Birmingham on Saturday last. The convention will be held on the 10th of June.

—Judge Ryan, of Mobile, comes to the front as the New Orleans *Morning Star*. He Gives up Journalism.

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New Advertisements.

MOUNT SPRINGS.

Great Southern Summer Resort.

THE JACKSON HOUSE, at Mount Springs, Ala., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th day of May next. Terms reasonable. Apply to

The Water from these springs are highly recommended by physicians for the cure of diseases arising from blood, blood and liver complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney affections, female complaints, scrofula, and other diseases, opposite, scrofula, and urine affected.

Good hunting and fishing grounds convenient. Mount Springs is 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently the climate is delightful and moderate rates.

Special attention given to the comfort of invalids.

These Springs are on the South and North Alabama Railroad, 42 miles south of Decatur, and 32 miles north of Birmingham, Ala., in a high and romantic part of the State. The mountain scenery is beautiful. For further information address

apr26 JACKSON HOUSE, Mount Springs, Ala.

Missouri State Lotteries,

On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1872, will be Drawn One of the

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

Tickets Only $2.

TRY A TICKET in this LIBERAL SCHEME!

$1,300,000 IN PRIZES!

CAPITAL PRIZE $100,000.

11,500 Prizes, amounting to $1,300,000!

Will be Drawn	June 30, 1872.
Will be Drawn	July 30, 1872.
Will be Drawn	Dec. 31, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE: $25 TO $500 SENT BY EXPRESS $5.

Prize payable in full and no postponement under any circumstances.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, BILLES & CO.,

P. O. Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.

apr26

"THE SOUTHWEST."

(Established 1870.)

A Representative Paper of the West and South.

Largest circulation of any paper in the Great Southwest. Only $2 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Advertisers register, giving name of paper in which you send this advertisement. Address—

E. T. HEDELSON, Pub. "The Southwest,"

North Springfield, or Springfield, Mo.

apr26

BLANKS.

Blanks, Blanks.

All kinds of Blanks used by

CIRCUIT COURTS,

CHANCERY COURTS

JUSTICES COURTS,

CONSTABLES, &c.

CROP LIENS, MORTGAGES, ETC.

Orders from all parts of the State solicited, and promptly filled. Address, JOURNAL OFFICE,

Jos Cowles, or 32 St Perry street, Montgomery, Ala.

SEEDS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1872.

The Agricultural Department of the United States desires to communicate to its correspondents the following information:

I. The object and purpose of the Department is to procure the best and most approved seeds which can be obtained in this or any other country, and to distribute them as that they may be introduced into all parts of the United States.

II. Vegetable seeds need to be carefully packed in paper parcels, and not in boxes, except only in the climate of California, where they can be sent by mail, and not in boxes, which are liable to be broken in the mail, or in peculiar kind of grass.

III. The Department has not the means to have every variety of seed grain, vegetable or flower seed tested, but only such as are particularly good and useful, and which cannot be easily obtained elsewhere.

IV. Seeds cannot be brought in exchange for gratuitous letters from any person, nor will applications for seeds by letter be responded to.

V. The Department has its own agents for distribution, therefore this seed work is gratuitous.

VI. Money or stamps should not be sent to the Department of Agriculture, as it has no authority to receive it.

VII. No seed is delivered at the Department—not only by mistake.

Seed sent, in pursuance of the special appropriation of Congress, to the several Congressional districts has been selected by those names.

Correspondents should state the precise number of seed sent them, for verification.

F. WATTS,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

New Novel LOTTERIES!

$25,000	for	$5 00
$50,000	for	$10 00
$100,000	for	$20 00
$200,000	for	$40 00

All single tens and entirety Letters Written, Printed and Engraved at Short Notice.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Address, J. J. MARTIN, Statesville, N. C.

G. J. ATKINSON, Agent Hartford Insurance Co.

apr26

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1872.

THE BLUE BIRD.

When ice is thawed and snow is gone,
And rosy sunbeams flood the town,
When snowbirds from the hedge have flown,

And on the bare bush warm the bees
Drifting down the first warm wind
That stirs the sleeping world of spring,
The bluebird seeks our maple groves,
And chirrups them into harmony.

He sits among the dainty spray,
With mists of splendor round him drawn,
And the spring's prophetic veil
Sees summer's rich fulfillment dawn;
He sings, and his is Nature's voice—
A gush of melody sincere,
From that great fount of harmony
That thaws and runs when spring is here.

Short is his song, but strangely sweet
To ears weary of the low,
Dull tramp of winter's sullen feet,
Sandaled in ice and muffled in snow;
Short is his song, but through it runs
A hint of dytiramabs yet to be—
A sweet suggestiveness that has
The influence of prophecy.

From childhood I have nursed a faith
In bluebird's songs and wings of spring;
They tell me, after frost and death
There comes a time of blossoming,
And after snow and cutting sleet
The coolness of mature yields
To tender warmth, when bare pink feet
Of children run on daisied fields.

Sing strong and clear, O bluebird dear!
While in the land with splendor fills,
While maples gladden in the sun,
And plum trees blossom on the hills,
And the wind-shaken waving wings,
And do thy will by grove and stream,
And through the sunny days attune
Thy song to bright and joyous dreams.

Sing through and through a poet's dream.

Ox yesterday during the wind storms, not only the people, but the horses scouted the pavements, much to the fear of wo-men and children.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet in our city yesterday, J. S. Solomon, Esq., of Troy, who says there is not one-half as much cotton in that county as they gathered about the office of Mr. Moses, and as several others who had brought the money to redeem their certificates were in the crowd, demanding that Mr. Moses should come forth and give up their money or their certificates, they very soon made it the Messcmen that the Mr. Moses who had the key of the safe was not in, and they could not get their certificates redeemed.

Every man connected with this unlawful and rascally transaction should be punished to the full extent of the law. No matter if he be a candidate for Mayor or for Governor. The ordinances of the city will punish them, the grand jury of the city court can indict them, and as the United States Court will be in session on-morrow, they can be indicted by the grand jury of that court, and be deprived of their right to exercise their elective franchise. Let every one connected with this outrageous affair be brought to speedy justice. We were told that this law was passed in order to give a fair and honest election. We opposed it, but it was passed, and now its friends are the first to violate the faith pledged in the law of their own making. Shame! Shame! Shame!

TORNADOES AND STORMS.

Destruction of Life and Property in Georgia and South Carolina.

At midnight last night the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company's wires were prostrated by severe tornadoes and hail storms in Georgia and South Carolina. By reference to our dispatches our readers will gather all the particulars which the telegraph could get before their wires were prostrated.

—Dr. Lewis says: "Let a woman teach school five years, and no man can live with her as a wife." But if a woman can't marry, the next best thing is to teach school for five years.

MATRIMONY.

After careful consideration of recent events of public notoriety in this community, of the earnest solicitation of friends irrespective of party affiliations, and of my obligations to the people of the city of Montgomery, I feel bound to announce myself as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing municipal election.

HENRY E. FARRER.

Montgomery, April 24, 1872.

CITY CLERK.

We are authorized to announce Wm G. BROOKS as a candidate for the office of City Clerk at the ensuing municipal election.

NOTICE

—TO—

TAXPAYERS.

W. G. Robertson, Deputy Tax Assessor of Montgomery county, may be found at any time this date at the Courthouse in the grand jury room, and request all tax-payers who have failed to render a list of their taxable property for the year 1872, to do so at their earliest convenience.

W. G. ROBERTSON,

Deputy Tax Assessor.

Montgomery, Ala.

March 6, 1872. 1m

NOTICE.

There will be a grand mass meeting at the Courthouse, to-morrow night. All the friends of good government, and the enemies of "rings," caucuses and tyrants are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by able speakers in behalf of H. E. Farrer and W. B. Hughes, for mayor and city clerk. Come all who are opposed to the whip lash masters and "ring" leaders.

May 1, 1872.

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

Evidence to Sustain Certificates of Deposit Issued by the Late Treasurer Produced—Small Amounts Only Considered Valid—Testimony Taken by the Committee Traced to the Office of M. L. Moses, Candidate for Mayor.

Ever since the registration of voters each place in the city, reports have been freely circulated that Mr. Moses' friends have been engaged in buying or securing such certificates from such voters as they could swindle out of them. Complaint has frequently been made to the authorities, and some arrests have been made, and occasionally a mean negro has been punished for swindling other men out of their certificates. In one case the evidence disclosed the fact that Mr. Thomas Casey, the manager of the Co-operative Union store, had loaned money to a man, and took his registration certificate as collateral, but on offering him the amount —two dollars—which he loaned, he returned it.

Since that time several colored men have complained that they had been induced by mean, unprincipled negroes to leave their certificates with Casey for safe-keeping till election day. As an assurance that it would be returned to the voter before election day, he was issued $2 on it, which he was to return when he got back his certificate. Some negro men being in distressed circumstances, were induced to do so. On yesterday several of these men who had deposited their certificates with Casey, called on him for them, and on refusing him, according to former contract the two dollars which he loaned them upon the certificate. One case that we heard of was an old negro man, named Hubbard, who on yesterday demanded of Casey his certificate, and was told it was not there—at Casey's store—but was in the iron safe of Mr. M. L. Moses, the candidate for Mayor; on going to the office of Moses, Hubbard was told by the book-keeper that the certificate was locked up in the safe, and the man who had the key was not in. By this time considerable interest was manifested by the negro men, and they gathered about the office of Mr. Moses, and as several others who had brought the money to redeem their certificates were in the crowd, demanding that Mr. Moses should come forth and give up their money or their certificates, they very soon made it the Messcmen that the Mr. Moses who had the key of the safe was not in, and they could not get their certificates redeemed.

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Business Notices.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A fine orchestra organ, two stops, with closets for music, lamp-holders, etc. Cost $300 in New York last May. Will be sold at a sacrifice on account of party leaving the State. Address "ORGAN," care of State Journal office, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED—To rent by the month, a good modern piano. Apply at this office.

GET your old silk hats made new at B. Levy's. Rooms over White's book store.

A FRIEND.—Turk's Secret—ask for your druggist. 4-dtm.

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B. LEVY will give satisfaction in all his work, or receive no pay. Rooms over White's book store.

B. LEVY will make your old suits look neat as when new for a low price. Over White's book store. 4-6dtm

TRY B. Levy in all your work, and save money, in cost of hats and clothing.

For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable kind of uterine sedative, thereby curing it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from any weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that he had used more than a dozen bottles in five months, when she commenced taking it. She had been confined to her bed for months and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines. 1-1t&w1w

TO THE CREDITORS

—OF THE—

State of Alabama.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS,

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22, 1872.

AN act of the General Assembly of this state, entitled "An act for the appointment of Commissioners to receive and audit the claims against the State arising from bonds issued or endorsed in the name of the State," approved December 17, 1867, imposes upon the undersigned the duty of ascertaining "the subsisting legal liabilities of the State, arising from bonds issued or bonds endorsed in the name of the State," and authorizes and empowers us to adjust and liquidate the same, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Being unable to obtain from the records of the State sufficient information, and sufficient testimony as to the extent and character of the liabilities created by the acts, we respectfully request all persons holding bonds issued or endorsed by the State, to forward to us, at this office, a list of the bonds held by them, issued or bonds endorsed in the name of the State, giving the date, number, amount, rate of interest, and time of maturity of each bond, and the date of default in payment of coupons; and also a requisition for the bonds for which they hold bonds of the State so held are issued.

We also desire to know whether the bonds are held under a bona fide purchase, or under hypothecation; and if by hypothecation, when, of—loan, and for what they were pledged.

DZUK HOUNDON,

T. B. BEECH,

Commissioners.

BENJ. GARDNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Office in the new City Building, with Hon. N. S. Graham, Attorney at Law.

November 26, 1871 11 2md

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1875 to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3232, 3247, 3256, and 3259, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX,

To Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or Place of Business

STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special TAX Year beginning May 1, 1875, and for commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Distillers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Rectifiers of liquors	100 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
And on sales of over $1,000, $10 for each per cent. dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Manufacturers of tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	5 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than one horse or other animal)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00

Any person or dealer, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to a penalty of $50.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes cannot above must apply to D. D. Bidwell, Collector of Internal Revenue, Selma, Ala., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp before commencing business, May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875. 4dtm&w4w

EAST ALABAMA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD

(Daily—Sundays excepted.)

Leaves Opelika	2:20 p m
Arrives at Auburn	2:45 p m
Leaves Dublin Walker's	3:00 p m
Arrives at Selma, Walker	5:00 p m

E. BOYLE, Superintendent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the State Journal by the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Line.

WASHINGTON.

Illicit Distilling in South Carolina—Deputy Collectors Shot While Attempting to Stop Moonshiners—Troops asked for to Protect Government Officers—Disgraceful Row on Commodore Sandwich Islands Sugar—Financial Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Internal Revenue Bureau was to-day advised of an extensive system of illicit distilling in South Carolina. The Collector of the Third District of that State reports that five hundred gallons per day of illicit whisky are openly sold in his district. Within two weeks two deputies have been shot down in the public streets while attempting to arrest those fraudulent distillers. These illicit sales are made in public from a covered wagon, which is occupied by several desperadoes. Whenever a Government officer approaches these vans the distillers shoot from their place of concealment behind the canvas. Application is made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for troops to assist in breaking up this system.

In a case where a national bank forwarded a package of money to the United States Treasury or redemption, and after the funds had been forwarded to the bank in exchange for its remittance, a counterfeit $500 note was discovered in the package sent here, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that the bank is liable for the counterfeit note, and the Treasurer can demand of the bank the refund of the amount in question.

The friends of Mr. Fish say the impression sent abroad that the appointment of Mr. Pierrepont as Attorney-General would result, after a short time, in the resignation of Mr. Fish, is altogether erroneous, and that the continuance of having two Cabinet officers from the same State was fully considered by the President before the place was offered Mr. Pierrepont.

Senator Mitchell prints a card here to-day, denying that he has taken any part in the effort to remove Mr. Delano, or that he desires his removal.

GEORGIA.

Terrible

[illegible]

A Soon to the White Race of Women

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR!

[illegible]

Is the recommended by the best physicians and
e energy.

BRADFIELD & CO., Atlanta, Ga., March 10, 1875.
I take pleasure in stating that I have used for th
last twenty years, in my private practice, Dr. J. Bradfield's FEMALE REGULATOR, and have found it the best remedy with which I [illegible], combined as the directions for which it accompanies it. I have been familiar with the ingredients from [illegible] practitioner of medicine and in domestic practice, and can, from my knowledge of its composition, say that it is a safe article, and can but hope that every lady in the whole land, with may be suffering in any way pertaining to [illegible], may be induced to procure it at once, for that their sufferings may not only be relieved, but that they may be restored to health and strength. Very respectfully, W. H. PERRELL, M. D.

NEAR WARSAW, Ga., March 31, 1875.
MESSRS. BRADFIELD & CO.—Gentlemen: Some twenty years ago I bought a bottle of BRADFIELDS FEMALE REGULATOR from you and have used it to my family with the most entire satisfaction, and have recommended it to three families since, and they have used it with success. It is recommended. The females who have used your REGULATOR are in perfect health, and are able to attend to their household duties, and confidently recommend it to the afflicted.
Yours respectfully, Rev. H. R. JOHNSON
WARSAW.—In above apply certificate prove its virtues. All weak in a trial.

For full particulars, history of diseases, and testimonials of the wonderful cures, the [illegible] referred to the wrapper around the bottle.
Manufactured and sold by
BRADFIELD & CO.,
Price $1.50. Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists in Montgomery,
feb26-tu-th-s-17

JUST ISSUED.
And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price.
Pieces marked * have illustrated Title-Page.

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter Anthem. Thomas 40
*Swinging on the Gate: Gale—Song and Chorus. Hays 40
Where is my Loved One To-night?—Song and chorus. Hays 40
Sing, Darwin, Sing! (As sung by Uni Wag—ner.) Hays 40
Sweet Spring: Classic Song. Stewart 40
When River Locks Reclaim the Gold—Song and Chorus. (Answer to Silver Threads Among the Gold). Leighton 40
*You Never Miss the Lager till the Keg Runs Low. Hays 40
Oats Awa'—Scotch Song. Wenzel 40
Away, and at Home—Song and Cho... Hays. 40
*My Wife Will Waiting at the Door—Ballad. Hays 40
Home, Sweet Home—Song and chorus—Arranged for Cornet Solo and Piano. Hays 40
Give me but a Smile—Song and Cho. Stewart. 40
When First I met Thee, Nellie Dear—Song and Chorus. Stewart 40
The Captain of the Punch—Comic S. Hays.. 40
Sweet Children Dear—Song and Chorus. Wells 40
Gertie's With the Angels Now. Song and C. Chorus 40
Please Coal, Make Room for Little Boy, Cole. 30

ANOTHER BATCH.
La Belle Fontaine—Song and Chorus. Wilson. 40
I Am Thine, Redeemer—Sacred Song. Wilson. 40
Parachute!—Galop—Descriptive. Mack 40
*Twinkling Stars—Morceau de Salon. Wilson 40
The Highland Maiden—Romance. Wilson 40
Three Answers (from Student Music) Wagner. 40
Dream Pictures—Reverie. Wagner 40
Debut from the Palmetto—Morceau. Wagner 40
Student Rondo—Transcribed. Wagner 40
*Marche Hongroise—From Scenes. Wagner 40
Rock Me to Sleep—Tenorello. Mack 40
The Scotch Lassie—Reverie. Parker 40
Kittie's Polka Mazurka. Preyer 40
Kittie's Polka Mazurka. Preyer 40
Sailing Song—Song and Chorus. 40
Think of me Sometimes—Easy Waltz. Wagner 40
Tremolando Waltz (Easy). Wagner 40
Sweet Bird Shall Warble—Easy Polka. Wagner 40
*Mollie Darling—Easy March. Wagner 40

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. A collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Danks, Stewart, etc. Each number contains seven or eight songs, words and music each. Yearly, 12 numbers for $1.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Each number contains several easy but beautifully different Piano Pieces, by Mitchell, Rosch, Wagner, Wilson, etc. 30 cents each; Yearly, 12 numbers for $1.

PETERS' DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 13. Each number contains 24 pages of classic and difficult Piano Music, worth at least $2.50. Price of each number 50 cents; Yearly, 12 numbers for $4.

PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N.
5-11

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Notice is hereby given t[illegible] at on the 18th day of April, 1875, letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of John A. Sharp, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Dallas County, Alabama, by Hon. Charles W. Buckley, Judge of the Probate Court of said county.
All persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me. WILLIAM T. HATCHETT,
General Administrator.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
MONTGOMERY ICE COMPANY
The ICE FACTORY has been enlarged, and is now prepared to furnish
A PURE ARTICLE OF ICE
In any quantity to consumers, and to dealers at the
VERY LOWEST PRICE!
☞ SHIPMENTS MADE TO ANY POINT ☜ to compact shipping case, at special low rates of freight.
DRAYAGE AND PACKING FREE.
D. P. WEST.
March 28th, 1875. 1m

[illegible]

April 8, 1875—3m&w
ELECTION.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DECEMBER

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL

BY T. C. BINGHAM & CO.

"The Union—It Must and Shall be Preserved."

VOLUME VIII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1875. NUMBER 75

SAM BIRD.....

THE BIRD REPORT.

Nationwell'alon Republican to the point which can guide the Electoral Commission safely through every storm.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1875.

SENATOR LOGAN still lies in a very critical condition. His physicians hope for the best, but fear the worst.

JOHN REAGAN has given to the library of the Georgia Institute a valuable collection of books, comprising a complete set of the senate reports for the past 20 years, and a set of the reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition.

THE papers are bringing out afresh the points of Mr. Evans' ancestry, to show the peculiar fitness of his selection as the Centennial orator. His grandfather, Roger Sherman, was a member of the committee of the Continental Congress which prepared the draft of the Declaration of Independence.

NORTHERN Georgia, northern Alabama and Tennessee are peculiarly adapted in soil and climate to the breeding and rearing of fine stock, thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In him this twenty years ago, North Alabama and Tennessee were not behind any of the union. The time is not far distant when these three states will again take rank with the foremost.

MR. KERR is likely to have a good deal of trouble in forming the House Committees to suit all the aspirants for prominence. Every important committee has a dozen candidates for the chairmanship, and of these eleven are apt to be very long growlers before long. Randall is fairly entitled to the Ways and Means, but this might be looked upon as too great a concession to the Inflationists. Sam Cox wants to be at the head of Foreign Affairs, but is not likely to be gratified in this desire.

GENERAL DE UHNOLA, United States Consul at Cyprus, is reported to have made a valuable discovery. In the course of some excavations which he is conducting at Episcopo, near Limasol, on the site of ancient Curium, a tomb was opened of large dimensions, which was found to contain a sceptre of solid gold, beautiful and in excellent preservation with precious stones The sceptre weighs four and a half okes, or about twelve pounds. On the bracelets, which are of this gold, are engraved inscriptions which have not yet been deciphered. The whole will shortly be sent to New York.

A Magnificent spectroscope, for the new observatory at Pottsham, has lately been completed. The maker, H. Schroder, says of it that the apparatus consists of twenty-one single prisms combined into a system according to Rutherford's method, they being moved automatically and in such a way that the motion is accomplished with mathematical accuracy and with the greatest ease. This automatic movement allows of exact differential measurements with hitherto unattained accuracy, and is the first apparatus of this kind that has been constructed as an exact instrument for measuring. According to Dr. Vogel, the measurements are perfectly trustworthy to the one-hundredth part of the interval between the double line D. of sodium, the optical performance of this spectroscope being such that sodium line is separated into nine fine lines. Almost all the principal lines of the spectrum are resolved into groups of lines, while new lines are seen among those hitherto known.

KERR'S FAILURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that "Mr. Kerr, so far, has disappointed his very best friends, and it is predicted freely that he will have to retire from the chair during the greater part of the session. In taking the chair he was very much embarrassed, and his speech of acceptance, which had been carefully prepared on Sunday and committed, escaped his memory entirely, and he blundered through a few words, which were not heard by any except those in his immediate vicinity. This embarrassment, when the Louisiana discussion came on, was very evident. His friends called for a division of the question, when he decided that the noes had it, and he called for a standing vote whether there should be a division or not. His friends are alarmed at the feeble state of his health, and a cough that is very annoying. The huskiness of his voice to-day made it almost impossible to hear him. Randall will probably occupy the chair the greater part of the session, and a sop will no doubt frequently be thrown to Banks by honoring him with it."

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COLOSSUS.

The Franco-American Colossus, intended upon the part of the French to commemorate the aid supplied to the struggling colonists during the war of American independence, will be, it is said, the greatest of its kind ever seen in the world. The dimensions are not stated, but the presumption is that through the aid of modern mechanical appliances the famed Colossus of Rhodes will sink by comparison into comparative insignificance. As it is intended to illuminate his image by means of gas or lime-light radiating from the arms, the effect will be truly magnificent. The returning traveler, the approaching emigrant, or the European visitor will behold in this colossal figure the symbol, in the first case, of home and welcome, of National prosperity in the second, of hope and a future in the third. During the late celebration of the scheme in Paris, the re-

Banks of M. Laboulaye in reference to England and France, as stated and intelligently by Americans resident and visiting abroad, demonstrate, as fallacious commonplaces. After letting England, along with other nations, to take part in the Centennial, the general feeling, throughout the United States will be during the coming year to let bygones be bygones, and by friendly rivalry in arts, manufactures, agricultural products, and other branches of human industry to cement the friendly relations which mutual respect and the intercourses of the past few years have tended so much to increase. Should it so happen that this scheme is finished and erected by next year, the most sensitive descendant of King George III. will merely, it is to be hoped, recognize in the gift of France a tribute to the progress which the Nation has made in one hundred Years.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

We received several days since the decision of Chief Justice Waite in the divorce case of Ann Pizzo vs Brigham Young. The decision is pronounced by the press of the country to be an able argument and intelligent opinion on the very intricate and delicate question. It involved the whole question of polygamy as now practiced in Utah, and Judge White met the issue directly. His opinion has set at rest the discussion which it was hoped in some quarters, the case would bring to' life, and relieves President Grant's administration of a troublesome thorn which the opposition had hoped would prick it, if not to death, at least into some act of indiscretion. Judge White is an able lawyer and having been a distinguished citizen of Alabama, we rejoice that his first important opinion as Chief Justice of Utah, has met the indorsement of all the great legal minds of the country.

It would afford us pleasure to publish the opinion in full, but we have misplaced it, and cannot put our hands on it just now. At some future day we hope to be able to print it for the special benefit of members of the bar many of whom have expressed wishes to read it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that while the Democrats are toned higher and thither on the troublesome matters of politics, the Republicans—although in a minority in the House of Representatives—have a firm and righteous policy before them, and they will prove to the people that they know how to defend it. The President's Message will immensely strengthen the party all over the country, and will make fair men forget minor mistakes of his Administration. On all great questions of the hour he is thoroughly sound, sensible, and straightforward. Compare his course on the financial question, for instance, with the cowardice and trimming of the Democratic Party. In the House, the Republican leaders showed their strength within six hours of the meeting of Congress. Mr. Blaine handled the Democratic majority in a deep quagmire, and transformed them into a mere mob of sagry dogs. The party which represents the intelligence and honesty of the nation has been temporarily under a cloud, but we venture to predict that before the close of the present session it will have aroused the old enthusiasm in its favor, and stand forth stronger than ever.

REGARDING CUBA.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, after reading the criticisms of the Democratic press on President Grant's message, remarks that it is seldom that a public man turns the tables on his political opponents so completely, as the President has turned them on his critics by his course regarding the Cuban question. A number of the New York papers, such as the Herald, World, Tribune, and Sun, have arraigned the President for attempting to involve this country in war with Spain,

DAILY ST...

SERVANTS

...NKEL'S

We would call the attention of Ladies to Prof. HINKEL'S New Method of Instruction on the Reed Organ, by which any lady can learn to play in a few weeks. Those wishing to learn this beautiful instrument should send for circulars containing a portrait of Prof. HINKEL, testimonials from eminent musicians, and a full description of the system and extensive practice necessary for its success. Prof. HINKEL has had years of experience in this line, and has given especial study to this work. HINKEL'S New Method is unequaled.

NEW METHOD

...ed and simple courses of instruction whereby any lady can easily master the mystery of the Reed Organ. Prof. HINKEL'S New Method is a thorough system of instruction, and is unequaled in its clearness and systematic progression. Prof. HINKEL has had years of experience in the study of the Reed Organ, and has given especial study to this work. HINKEL'S New Method is unequaled. Those wishing to learn this beautiful instrument should send for circulars containing a portrait of Prof. HINKEL, testimonials from eminent musicians, and a full description of the system and extensive practice necessary for its success. HINKEL'S New Method is prepared especially for this work.

REED ORGAN.

...ed married, post-paid, on receipt of $2.00.

Address J. E. PETERS,
care 12 Broadway, New York.

BEATTY Piano.

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

Send stamp for full information, price list, testimonials, &c.

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

THE BEST FARM PAPER.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL,

...BURSEY AT CHICAGO.

...is the official journal of the Live Stock Interests of the Northwest. It is published at Chicago, the great live stock center of the world, and is devoted to the interests of the stock-raising industry. It is the best medium for advertising Thoroughbred Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Patent Medicines, Sewing Machines, and in fact all articles of interest to the agricultural community.

THE JOURNAL is the only paper in the Northwest that is devoted exclusively to Live Stock and Agriculture, and is the only paper that has a regular corps of correspondents in the stock-raising districts. Its reports are prepared with great care, and are relied upon by stock-raisers as being reliable. Its editorials are original, practical and independent.

THE JOURNAL is the only paper that has a regular department for the Dairy, and no pains are spared to make it practical and complete in every detail.

The JOURNAL is the official organ of the Illinois Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and has the official reports of all the meetings of this and other associations. Its reports are prepared with great care, and are relied upon by stock-raisers as being reliable. Its editorials are original, practical and independent.

THE

M. MUNTER & BRO.

TO

MUNTER & FASER.

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

Have on hand a LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Notions and Fancy Goods, &c.,

which they have purchased at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

And will offer such

Regardless of cost.

Purchasers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE before purchasing elsewhere

We are Determined to Sell.

M. MUNTER & BRO.,

No. 1 Court Square.

11-2-3m

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POWELL, PRICKETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN POWELL, Sr.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS,

Parties desiring good Furniture, should not fail to call on us at once. We are selling at prices that cannot be matched for elegance by any other house in the State.

5 and 7, 6 and 10 Perry, and 99 Commerce Street

11-2-6m

PRIZE FOR COTTON TO THE AVERAGE NATIVE.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,

PROPRIETORS

GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

D. H. SHULAR, Supt., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Cotton sold to order. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

BAGGING STUFFS FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

GIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION WE SHALL DESERVE YOUR PATRONAGE.

LEHMAN, DURR & CO.,

BANKERS, COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICES, COURT SQUARE,

Montgomery, Alabama.

COLLECTIONS

Made on all Accessible Points, and Remitted for on Day of Payment

We also buy and sell Domestic and Foreign Exchange and Draw Bills of Exchange, Available in all the Commercial Centres of this Country and Europe.

Liberal Cash Advances Made upon Cotton consigned to us, our connections in New York, New Orleans or Liverpool.

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

BY T. C. BINGHAM & CO. "The Union.—It Must and Shall be Preserved."

VOLUME VIII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1875. NUMBER 70

SAM BARD,.....Editor.

THE RIGHT PILOT.

National United Republicanism is the only pilot which can guide the Ship of State safely through every storm.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1875.

Tammanyism Tattooed defines himself that he was not conquered—he concurred.

"Laughter," says philosopher, "is one of the products of civilization." What a highly civilized being Tweed must be.

A Washington correspondent states that Congressman Lamar, of Mississippi, "has his grip on a seat in the Senate, and will furnish a great deal of statesmanship" this winter. Of course he will. When a man is saddled with the name of Lucius Quintius Curtius Catus Julius Cæsar Pious Augustus Lamar, it is simply impossible to keep him down.

The Courier-Journal severely condemns the President's suggestion to Congress to enact a law to prevent a citizen of the United States from having any property in slaves in any country of the world. This is the same paper which the other day expressed its regret that the Assurbanipal should permit the United States Government to send a vessel to Liberia for the protection of the interests of civilization in that country.

It was Boss Kelly, the Tammany statesman of Texas, Lemons, Curtanis, Citron, and every description of Toy and Fancy Goods, who said:

"I am determined to sell at low prices to all parties."

To all-who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Free Wagon Yard.

We give notice that we are the only free wagon-yard in this city. A FREE WAGON YARD is what we have established with us; and furnish hay, feed and ties at the lowest prices.

GILMER & DONALDSON.

SCOBELLS' HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This genuine failing remedy for the renewal and preservation of baldness, discovered and used exclusively by Joe Scobell, Hair Dresser, Bank building, has proved a most successful remedy. A thorough trial by a number of prominent citizens has fully established its qualities.

GRILL BROS., NO. 90 AND 92 Commerce street, are offering their entire stock of Dry Goods Clothing, Boots and Shoes, REGARDLESS OF COST. They will positively CLOSE OUT their Dry Goods Department. The GROCERY BUSINESS will be enlarged greatly, and all goods sold at hard time prices. 11-14-1mw-eod

New recommendations freighted with praise and entire satisfaction, are constantly being received in favor of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pectoral, the great manufacturer of instruments of rare merit, known as the Beatty, Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Organs. Advertisement elsewhere.

New Advertisements.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Thursday & Friday, Dec. 16 & 17,

THE OLD RELIABLES!

HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S Minstrels and Brass Band.

Reorganized for the Season of 1875-76.

The Largest and Most Complete Traveling Troupe in America.

Our Specialties, Song and Dance Artists, Quartette and Comic Singers, Burlesque Artists, Acrobats, &c., &c.

ALL NEW FEATURES. ALL NEW ACTS. ALL NEW SONGS. ALL NEW DANCES. ALL NEW BURLESQUE. ALL NEW AFTERPIECE. POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats can be secured 3 days in advance at OFFICE & NEWS DEPOT.

PHILIP PREISS,

SOLE AGENT OF

Ph. Best's Brewing Company,

MILWAUKEE.

Kegs constantly on hand and for sale, in KEGS, HALF BARRELS AND BOTTLES

This Celebrated Lager Beer.

Corresponding to PREISS & HINDERER, at Montgomery, Ala., will receive prompt attention. 11-2-6m

C. B. DORAN

Wishes to inform the Public that he has commenced

The Tailoring Business.

Over T. Kolbrunner's Grocery Store, Court Square.

And wants to please those who call! Customers will find prices reasonable.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Uncer Fritz & Salsen,

T. HINDERER,

THE CHOICEST IMPORTED

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

AT THE

Exchange Bar,

Under the Exchange Hotel.

HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED AND FURNISHED WITH THE BEST

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

FINEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE IN THE MARKET.

Lunch at all Hours.

11-25-6m

OLD STYLES! OLD PRICES!

Exchange Stables,

Rear of Exchange Hotel.

B. D. CHAPMAN,

GIVES NOTICE THAT HE HAS FITTED up the above old stables, and has now on hand a few head of fine mules, to be keeping and offers for sale

HARNESS & SADDLE HORSES

—AND—

Kentucky Mules

will always be on sale at reasonable prices, and he will guarantee satisfaction to purchasers. Also, keeps a good livery stable, with accommodating attendants.

Horses and Mules Boarded by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates.

Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. 11-2-6m

POTZHEIMER'S

Restaurant,

25 Market Street, Opposite Madison

Notice to Taxpayers

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing all the taxable property county, for the year 1876:

At Mount Meigs, Beat No. 1, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d, 4th and 5th days of December.

At Pattonville House, Beat No. 2, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of December.

At Mt. Hope, Beat No. 3, Monday, January 10, 1876, and at Hall's, Beat No. 3, Tuesday, January 11, 1876.

At Harmer, Beat No. 7, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

At Allen Harris', Beat No. 8, Thursday, Jan. 13.

At the Lovett, Beat No. 9, Friday, Jan. 14.

At Pine Level, Beat No. 10, Saturday, Jan. 15.

At Turner's Store, Beat No. 12, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

At Lewis', Beat No. 13, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

At Tankersley's Store, Beat No. 14, Thursday, Jan. 20.

At Hall's Store, Beat No. 15, Friday, Jan. 21.

At Mt. Olive, Beat No. 16, Saturday, Jan. 22.

At Montgomery's Store, Beat No. 4, Monday, Jan. 24.

At Hall's Store, Beat No. 5, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Deputy Tax Assessor Montgomery Co.

12-14-6t

Notice.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30th, 1875.

Of and after this date we will sell Cotton for cash only, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by our employees.

KUNDRAN, Superintendent.

Wool and Business Notices.

Dr. Jones's Golden Medical Discovery will cure in one month's time all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver. It will not only cure all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver, but it will do it quicker than any other medicine. It is only the elevation of the sea that can give it a claim to that courteous name. Dr. Jones's Golden Medical Discovery will cure in one month's time all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver. It will do it quicker than any other medicine. It is sold by all dealers in medicine.

A. P. GOUJARD, Surgeon-Dentist, graduate and Licentiate of the Royal College of Dentistry of England, Member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, France, and Professor of the same, offers his professional services to the public generally. He will be found at his office in the very latest improvements in Dentistry, and will find it to their interest to call before going elsewhere.

His Candy Manufactory and Cake Bakery are in constant operation, and only first class goods are made.

P. BROWN,

Dealer in Foreign Grapes.

2000 pounds Layer Raisins, all sorts.

2000 pounds Figs.

1000 pounds Citron, Currants and Fancy Candy.

1000 Cocoanuts.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Cigars.

101 boxes Chewing Gum.

Oysters, Lemons, Currants, Citron, and every description of Toy and Fancy Goods.

I am determined to sell at low prices for cash.

P. BROWN.

A card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

PIANO WORKS.

Beatty's Parlor Grand Pianos. Style 6, Carved Legs and Panel, Rose Wood Case, Agraffe Treble, Overstrung Scale, Harmonic Bass, Full Iron Frame, Double Veneered, Top Desk and Bench, Full Length Carved Music Desk, Serpentine Base, Fluted Trusses, Carved Panel, Full Length Moulding

DAILY STATE JOURNAL

DECEMBER 18TH.

A boy twelve years old, a son of John [illegible] was [illegible] by a bursting [illegible]. It was [illegible] Tuesday.

NEW METHOD

A clear and simple course of instruction whereby any one can easily acquire the mastery of this superior instrument, with a few months' study, is in Gaynes's in favorite way with Instructor: an account of its clearness and systematic progression, and with scores attested speak to the merits of the system, and will prove a great help to the [illegible] Send for circular. Mr. Kinkel has received the highest premium for his work. KINKEL'S NEW

REED ORGAN.

will be ma [illegible], post-paid, on receipt of $2.50.

Address J. L. PETERS,

oct28 342 Broadway, New York.

BEATTY Piano.

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

RUBY OYSTER SALOON.

W. S. DORON,

HAS FITTED UP THE RUBY OYSTER SALOON in good style, and will keep nothing but the LARGEST and CHOICEST

Bay Arrow and Heron Bay Oysters.

7-21-1[illegible]

BEATTY PIANO

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

"These celebrated instruments have attained a world-wide reputation for their unsurpassed excellence in every quality of tone. They have been tested by and received the positive indorsement of some of the most eminent musicians for harmony and richness of tone. They are without a superior."—Washington (Pa.) Observer.

Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Augers, Borers and Drills. $826 a month built to good agents. Augur book free. Jills Co., Bellefontaine, O. 1247

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion, exposure, &c. Any druggist has this prescription. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2116, Detroit, Mich. 1247

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGAN

Agents wanted everywhere, male or female. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

OYSTERS—

J. A. Diaz & Co.,

The Pioneers of Cheap Prices,

are now receiving daily the finest Grand Bay Plants and Blue Point Oysters, which they will dispose of at the following low prices:

Reefs, per hundred	75c.
Plants, per hundred	$1 50.

Liberal rates to dealers. Send for our Price List.

THEATER BUILDING, Monroe St.

oct 4 dtm

The Pee Dee Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

—AT—

WADESBORO, N. C.

Only One Dollar Per Year.

Bright, Cheerful, progressive, always up to the advancing thoughts of the times, the HERALD will be found a welcome visitor to your home. Send for a sample copy.

THE HERALD is devoted to the family circle, and its columns are filled with choice selected and original reading matter. Its editorials deal vitally with the questions of the day, and its correspondence from all parts of the country is full of interest.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 30, 1875. 11-30-3m

CHANCERY SALE OF LANDS.

In accordance with a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, in equity, rendered in the 1st day of July, 1875, in the case of Thomas Bragg, Jr., Executor of Edward C. Forney, deceased, against Mary Forney, widow, and Mary Forney, daughter of James H. Jaffray, deceased, and Edward Jaffray, I will sell at the Court-house door in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st day of December next, the following lands, to-wit: All of section ten (10), the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), the west half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), and the west half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), all in township number seventeen (17) south, range number one (1) east, containing in all about 1,000 acres, more or less, and also the southeast quarter of section 28, township 18 south, range 1 east, containing 160 acres, more or less. TERMS CASH.

V. STEINER & BRO.,

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 30, 1875. 11-30-2w

CHANCERY SALE OF LANDS.

In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, in equity, rendered in the 1st day of July, 1875, in the case of Thomas Bragg, Jr., Executor of Edward C. Forney, deceased, against Mary Forney, widow, and Mary Forney, daughter of James H. Jaffray, deceased, and Edward Jaffray, I will sell at the Court-house door in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st day of December next, the following lands, to-wit: All of section ten (10), the southeast quarter of section fifteen (15), the west half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), and the west half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), all in township number seventeen (17) south, range number one (1) east, containing in all about 1,000 acres, more or less, and also the southeast quarter of section 28, township 18 south, range 1 east, containing 160 acres, more or less. TERMS CASH.

V. STEINER & BRO.,

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 30, 1875. 11-30-2w

CLOTHING! CLOTHING

IMMENSE STOCK

LATEST STYLES!! FINEST QUALITY

LOWEST PRICES!!

J. T. McDONALD & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS

AND DEALERS IN

FURNISHING GOODS,

Have received their

Fall and Winter Stock

—OF—

Men's and Boys' Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

—OF THE—

LATEST STYLES!

MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS!

SUPERIOR QUALITY!

HANDSOMEST NOVELTIES

Ever Brought to this Market.

Additions will be constantly made of all the NOVELTIES and STYLES as soon as they appear in New York.

Dealing in nothing but MEN AND BOYS WEAR, and carrying by far the

Largest Stock

To be found in the market, we are confident of our ability to UNDERSELL ALL OTHERS.

All Goods Warranted

as represented, and will be sold at ONE PRICE and no DEVIATION.

J. T. McDONALD & CO.,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY,

or

SADDLE AND HARNESS

Manufactory.

EUGENE MAHONEY,

No. 13 Court Street,

(NEXT TO ADVERTISER BUILDING.)

Has on hand and for sale a large assortment of the most durable and elegant

HARNESS AND SADDLES

Ever offered, and at the lowest prices. His work is all made at home, of the best material, and warranted superior to any in the market. His work speaks for itself.

Agent for Messrs. Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.'s Celebrated Marcus, Single and Double Wagon Harness, of all kinds. Also for burner, four horses and one horse, of the very best stock. Morse Blankets, Carry Combs, Horse Brushes, Whips, Spurs, Bits, and all kinds of horse furnishings. Repairing done with best material and by best workmen. His Saddles are unsurpassed for durability and elegance.

The only premium Harness at the Montgomery County Fair was awarded to Eugene Mahoney. Also, the only premium Saddle was awarded to Eugene Mahoney. Also, the only premium Saddle and Brid

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

THE CHEROKEE TRIBE will hold [illegible]

A LECTURE on the Bible through, announces that during the winter he will [illegible]

THE CHEROKEE were all well and on Sunday and [illegible]

THE new depot of the Mobile and Montgomery [illegible] ornament to the portion of the city in the vicinity of the river.

A number of distinguished lawyers are in the city attending the Supreme Court. [illegible] docket has been [illegible] worked.

EVEN if a husband, like forty dressing gowns, and forty pairs of slippers, this is the season of the year when his wife plans to surprise him with some more of the same kind.

ALL the Judges were present at the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The Mobile division was taken up, and will occupy the attention of the court this week.

THERE was very little money realized at the [illegible] court, very few offenders tried and consequently [illegible] for the street brigade. But [illegible] are being put in excellent order nevertheless.

THERE was a large crowd of people in front of the State [illegible] yesterday morning. The auctioneers were busy selling mules, horses cattle and real estate. Times are fearfully hard, and money must be scarce, as the prices realized for everything were very low.

At this moment the hens in our suburban barnyards are [illegible] the exact number of eggs it will take to supply egg nogg enough to go around in Montgomery during the Christmas holidays.

NEARLY all the dealers in fancy groceries are receiving dressed poultry for the Christmas holidays. If they would advertise this fact they would soon dispose of their stock, thereby saving any loss on account of spoilation. A word, etc.

THE weather was delightfully pleasant on Sunday. There was just enough frost in the air to make it keen and exhilirating, and those who promenaded the streets felt as if they had found new life. Our Southern winters can't be excelled anywhere for their piquant freshness.

JUDGE JAMES Q. SMITH failed to make railroad connections yesterday, and hence there was no Circuit Court. A telegram from the Judge was received, however, saying he would be on hand to-day, and reads to open the court. He was at his Perry county place.

A STRANGE-LOOKING man leading a bear, created considerable excitement among the boys on Sunday evening. The bear was led into the lot adjoining the Lee house, carried down into the cellar and chained. No one understood the proceeding except the man and the bear.

STAR spangled stockings are the latest fashionable caprice of the belles of the country, but the probabilities are that we shall not see.

By the dawn's early light,
What is meant by "all at the twilight fast" [illegible]

PERSONAL.—Mr. Thos. McMurray of Jacksonville, Florida, was in the city yesterday. He speaks highly of the "land of flowers."

Mr. Isadore Strauss, of this city, has gone to Mobile to accept a position in a large mercantile house of that city.

As announced in the JOURNAL on Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth occupied the pulpit of the Court Street M. E. Church, and delivered able an impressive sermon in the forenoon and again at night. Dr. Wadsworth in the South, and enjoys a wide popularity. He has our best wishes for his future success, in his new field of labor.

HAPPY Cal. Wagner will soon be here, and spend two nights with us. He will make those who visit the theatre enjoy themselves, laugh and laugh again. A little fun now and then is relished, &c., and Cal. Wagner does his part about as well as it is possible for human to do. He will find crowded houses during his two nights engagement in Montgomery. If any one deserves such a compliment, Cal. Wagner is that man.

BEN SCOTT, a colored man who became insane and was placed in the jail for safe keeping, died yesterday morning. He became so dangerous that he had to be confined in the dungeon, and when Mr. Barber, the jailor, went to the cell to give him his breakfast he was dying. There are two other insane persons confined in the jail, and of them, a woman, will not live very long, poor unfortunates.

"AH," sighed a Conecuh county farmer as he gazed upon a Montgomery belle yesterday, "the whirligig of time makes many changes. When I was young she used to say 'Now don't Henry, you'll muss my hair!' but now she can remove her hair and hang it over the back of a chair, until the hour hand pointing at 3 A. M., admonishes them that it is time to stop such foolishness." And he sighed again, as he went on hunting some one to buy his cotton.

Local and Business Notices.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it [illegible] relieving the [illegible] quickly [illegible] Consumption, Bronchitis and [illegible] the affected parts. For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, this [illegible] to [illegible] Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has [illegible] before the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

Christmas is Coming.

A. F. GIOVANNI, MONTGOMERY St., UNDER THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, has purchased an extensive stock of Confectioneries, Fruits, Toys and Brownies, and he offers to the trade and [illegible] generally at the very lowest prices. Country merchants will find it [illegible] to call and give him a call.

His Candy Manufactory and Cake Bakery are in constant operation, and only first-class articles used.

JUST RECEIVED,

200 pounds Mazga Grapes,
100 boxes Raisins, different stock,
100 boxes figs,
2000 pounds Nuts, of all sorts,
100 boxes Fire Crackers,
2000 pounds French and Fancy Candy,
1000 Cocoanuts,
50 barrels Apples,
101 boxes Chewing Gum,
Oranges, Lemons, Currants, Citron, and every description of Toy and Fancy Goods.

I am determined to sell at low prices for Cash. Call and see me.

A. F. GIOVANNI,
12-Sunday. Montgomery, Ala.

A card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*
11-eod6w.

Two Good Reasons.

We give notice that we are the only cotton warehouse which has a FREE WAGON YARD. We advance liberally on all cotton stored with us, and furnish hagging and ties at the lowest prices.
GILMER & DONALDSON.

Scoggins' HAIR REJUVENATOR.—This never failing remedy for the renewal and prevention of baldness, discovered and used only by Jos. Scoggins, under Central Bank building, has proved a most excellent remedy. A thorough trial by a number of customers, colleges has fully established its qualities.

GRIEL BROS., NO. 99 AND 92 COMMERCE STREET, are offering their entire stock of Dry Goods Clothing, Boots and Shoes, REGARDLESS OF COST. They will positively CLOSE OUT their Dry Goods Department. Their GROCERY BUSINESS will be enlarged greatly, and all goods sold at hard time prices.

New recommendations freighted with praise and entire satisfaction, are constantly being tendered to Daniel F. Beatty, Esq., proprietor and manufacturer of instruments of rare merit, known as the Beatty, Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Organs. Advertisement elsewhere.

New Advertisements.

LOST—REWARD—Lost on Sunday last, between my residence on Washington street and the Methodist [illegible] A heavy Gold Enameled Bracelet. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery.
12-3t* H. S. O. B. JORDAN.

MONTGOMERY THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Thursday & Friday, Dec. 16 & 17,

THE OLD RELIABLES!

HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S

Minstrels and Brass Band.

Reorganized for the Seasons of 1875-76.

The Largest and Most Complete Traveling Troupe in America.

Our Comedian, Song and Dance Artists, Quartette and Orchestra have no Rivals in the Profession.

SEE MR. CAL WAGNER will positively appear at each performance.

ADMISSION.....50 cents. RESERVED SEATS.....75 cents.
Reserved Seats can be secured a day in advance at ORVET'S NEWS DEPOT. 12-2d-14-15-16

Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the name of their Post Office.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Gardens, 50 cents, with cloth covers, $1 cents.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

Madison House,

Half a block from Theatre, Post Office and City Building,

AND NEAREST TO

Capitol, Court House and the Business Centre.

I beg to call the attention of my Friends and the Traveling Public generally to the fact that I am now fully prepared to receive them, with every facility to make them comfortable, and by close attention to business, with Horses and both pleasant and comfortable, with Horses and Buggies, polite and attentive servants, and the well known gentlemen Mr. C. H. Riddle, of Indiana, in the office, coupled with my own personal experience of many years in the Montgomery House, and Mansion House, Memphis, and the public Mr. Riddle, I promise me will guarantee to secure our guests of entire satisfaction.

In thanking them for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same, believing that I can offer [illegible] Accommodations and Daily Competition.

Terms $2.50 per day, or arrangements by the week or month.

Special Rates to Commercial Travelers, Families and Troupes.

15-6t JOHN W. SAYLES, Manager.

CHEAP

Candy Store

51 MARKET STREET,

Under Lokin's Photograph Gallery,

SIGN OF THE BIG KEES,

CANDIES received fresh every day. Best stick Candy, 20 cents per pound, or six pounds for one dollar.

Best FRENCH CANDY Fifty cents per pound.

J. E. WINN,
11-tf. Sign of the Big Keg, 51 Market st.

The Tailoring Business,

Over 2.7 Robbedity Clothing Marts, Merchant Tailors,

And world is [illegible] [illegible] and the Public Generally.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Sound

VOLUMES OF MUSIC

MAKE APPROPRIATE

Presents.

Among the many thousands of Ballads and Piano Pieces that we publish there are some that are noted for their great beauty and lasting qualities. We have made a careful selection of these pieces, and offer them in book form, as follows:

VOCAL WORKS

With Piano Accompaniment.

Gems for Melodies. Beautifully illustrated. Gift for Jewellery Edition, or Portfolio of Gems. Contains [illegible] $7.50 in boards; cloth and gilt, $9.00.

Shining Lights. A collection of Sacred Songs. $7.50 in boards; cloth and gilt, $9.00.

Golden Leaves. Vols. I. and II. A collection of Songs and Choruses, by W. S. Hays. Each vol. $3.75 in boards; cloth and gilt, $5.00.

Pinafore Songs. A fine collection of Songs, from Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera of Pinafore. Vol. 1. $3.75 in boards; cloth and gilt, $5.00.

Peoples' Household Melodies. Vol. I. Containing all the latest and best songs by Hays, Danks, Keller, etc. $3.75 in boards; cloth and gilt, $5.00.

The Operatic Stage. A collection of Standard Opera Songs, selected from over a dozen Operas. $3.75 in boards; cloth and gilt, $4.

Gems for Violin and Guitar Album. 40 songs, with English and German text. $3.75 in boards; cloth and gilt, $5.00.

Schumann's Vocal Album. 30 songs, with English and German text. $2.50 in paper; cloth gilt, $5.00.

Sunlight of Song. A collection of Sacred and Moral Songs, beautifully illustrated by the Rice Ballad. Full gilt, $4.

PIANO WORKS.

**Fairy Finger, Pearl Drop, Magic Fountain, Flirtation, Polka Mazurka, Polka Militaire, Polka Brilliante, Polka Caprice, Polka Redowa, Polka Schottische

1876

JANUARY

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

BY T. C. BINGHAM & CO. "The Union—It Must and Shall be Preserved." Terms—$6 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1876. NUMBER 97

SAM BIRD,.....Editor.

THE SURE PILOT.

National Union Republicanism is the only pilot which can guide the Ship of State safely through every storm.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

THE softer side of Bismarck's heart was shown the other day at the funeral of the young man who was to become his son-in-law. The proud ruler, who has thus far humbled every political enemy, was moved as, it is said, he was never before known to be, and covering his face, wept like a child. That touch of nature makes him more than ever akin to Germans, and from that day he will be dearer to their hearts. They admired and feared him before, they will reverence and love him now.

THE trouble with the Kentucky Senatorship is that by far the largest personal following is held by a candidate who is intensely unpopular with all the others. We mean Cerro Gordo Williams, who has something over forty votes. The balance of the Legislature is divided among a half-dozen candidates, each having from five to fifteen supporters. It seems hardly possible that any will go over to Williams, and the fight for a compromise candidate promises to be long and bitter.

NO WAR WITH CUBA.

The most reliable reports from Washington dispel the rumors of "war with Spain," which are constantly being set afloat on the basis of scraps of information gathered on the street-corners. Our Government is not pursuing a filibustering policy is that he is exhausting every means of settling pending questions in an amicable manner.

There is no war-cloud over the country on this eighth day of the "Centennial Year," and we may confidently hope that the people will be disturbed by no greater commotions in 1876 than those which are incidental to a Presidential election.

SUPPOSE!

"Suppose, for a moment that the scenes of these chronic 'Molly Maguire' disorders and atrocities were Mississippi instead of Pennsylvania. Suppose the border found its victims among colored laborers instead of white ones. How Mr. Morton would disclaim about the sacred duty of the Government to respond to the help and protection of its citizens! What a cry would go up for troops! It is a fresh illustration of the old truth that circumstance alter cases."—[*Sperry's Gold Republican.*

Suppose it was a statistical fact that there was a Democratic majority of one hundred thousand in Pennsylvania—that this majority was made up of poor men, miners, small farmers, laborers, the ignorant, the humble, the weak. Suppose these Democratic multitudes were not only ignorant but timid, and to a great extent in the power of the rich land and mine-owners, the educated men and capitalists of the State who are Republicans. Now suppose the poor Democrats had not made out to govern the State well—that they had been misled and abused by their demagogues, and that the Republicans determined to make a change, and organized for the purpose. Suppose the organizers were in clubs, each in fact a military company, the arms being formidable Derringer pistols, percussion pattern, and that these pistols had been purchased by the thousand, the clubs throughout the State getting them at wholesale rates. And suppose by the aid of the organization of hundreds of clubs, all active and thoroughly equipped with Derringers and revolvers, the immense and undisputed Democratic majority of one hundred thousand was overcome, and a Republican majority of seventy-five thousand was declared, with an overwhelming Republican majority in the Legislature—how would this state of things impress the average Democratic and Conservative mind? Would they be asking "under what clause of the Constitution" the people at large of the Nation could take an interest in it?—[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

DYNAMITE.—This substance which has been prominently brought into notice by the fatal explosion at Reenen is the invention of a Swiss Chemist named Nabel. It consists of nitro-glycerine absorbed by some porous inert solid. The best material for an absorbent is a silicious infusorial earth found in Hanover, Germany, and known as kiesel guhr. It will absorb and retain about three times its weight of nitro-glycerine, and has the appearance of damp Graham flour. This form prevents the transmission of ordinary sudden shocks, except under pressure in a confined space. The presence of the inert mineral constituents serves also to absorb heat, so that a high temperature cannot be easily imparted to the whole; but when imparted, this temperature effects a great expansion of the gases and increased effectiveness of explosion. Ignited in the open air, dynamite burns quietly with nitrous flames. Exploded (usually by means of fulminating fuse or cap), it gives carbonic acid, nitrogen and hydrogen, and leaves a white ash, with little or no smoke. It has been regarded as the safest of all explosives, not being affected by a prolonged temperature of 100 degrees centigrade, nor is it as dangerous as nitro-glycerine when in solidities at eight degrees centigrade. Neither light nor electricity nor ordinary shocks cause it to decompose or explode. The principal dangers connected with its use are those of the strong fulminating powders used in the percussion fuses to explode it. Dynamite, if carelessly made, containing an excess of nitro-glycerine, may, by the latter overcoming the capillary force of the mineral particles, collect in drops and settle from the mass, and become a source of serious accidents. Moreover, it may be that freezing, or thawing after freezing, has a tendency to segregate the oil.

There were two Chinese shops at Howland Flat, Sierra county, Cal., a few days ago, but one of the merchants placed a ten-pound cartridge under the established agent of this rival, and now enjoys a monopoly of the trade. The donor of the Chinaman in the store at the time of the explosion came down with the debris, but none were killed outright.

CAN IT BE?

The Huntsville Independent of the 6th inst., referring to the report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, says:

It is said that General Morgan is the author of the Committee's report, and certainly the internal evidence—power of logic, terseness of statement, and beauty of rhetoric—seems to point to this gifted and ever faithful son of Alabama. Would that such a man as Morgan were now occupying Goldthwaite's seat, and clothed with the official authority to speak for us in the Senate itself. That indeed might we not expect from the courage, genius, learning and eloquence?

It is understood here at the capital that General Morgan became disgusted with the work of the committee at a very early stage of its work, and virtually took no part in the "investigation," leaving nothing out fo number one. We have long since stated that the report of the committee is not the production of any one of the Senatorial aspirants. It is so bold and flimsy that it appears none of the distinguished lawyers in Montgomery cared to risk their reputations in preparing it. That is, they did not desire to produce a report looking to Senator Spencer's expulsion, based upon the evidence before them. Now, it is plain, that any one of them would have written out a stronger report, had the caucus not demanded that, upon the evidence adduced, a despatch must be made upon the United States Senate for General Spencer's immediate expulsion from that body.

As we remarked several days ago, there is nothing in the evidence printed by this committee upon which any demand can be based. The whole thing is a black washing affair, intending to injure and defame Republicans. Beyond this no respectable body of public men under oath to discharge sacred duties, would ever so much as censure General Spencer; and the idea of his expulsion is a mythical insubstantiality.

GEN. GRANT'S DES MOINES SPEECH.

President Grant has written a letter to Prof. L. F. Parker, explaining his recent admirable address at Des Moines. It will be seen that he repeats with rapidful emphasis that the State or Nation, or both, shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common school education.

If possible, this idea should be grandly enforced. Make education general and you perpetuate free government.

But here is the letter to Prof. Parker. Read it thoughtfully:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1875.

Prof. L. F. Parker, Iowa City, Iowa:

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 4th inst. was received about the time I was starting on the New York City, one week ago to-day. I expected to answer it immediately on my return, but personal and official duties engage my mind until this hour.

When I said at Des Moines was hastily conceived speech, and may have extemporaneous expressions, I have not the manuscript before me, and I gave it to the Secretary of the Society. My idea of what I said is this: "Resolve that the State or Nation, or both combined, shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common school education."

Such is my idea and such I intended to have said.

I feel no hostility to free education going as high as the State or National government feels able to provide—proscription, however, every child in the privilege of a common school education before public moneys are appropriated to a higher education for the few.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

Of course there are many who will declare that this is merely a bid for sectarian favor. But such statements are only made by the President's enemies, who are willing to construe his every movement into something objectionable.

DEMOCRACY STRAIGHT.

The Memphis Appeal of a very recent date, thus discourses on unadulterated Democracy:

We believe in the plain and simple word Democrat, because we want our party and principles to be acceptable without the factious aid that Conservative, Liberal, Republican, Independent and Reform, are supposed to bring, and because those words, intended to suppress Democracy for weak stomachs, are now only sought to be used for the purpose of political deception and personal gain at the expense of party fidelity and safety.

Referring to this declaration of the Appeal, Brownlow's Knoxville Whig remarks that while it does not admire the detestable politics of the Appeal, it does admire its straightforward, blunt manner of speaking out.

We have long ago said that the only object Democrats had in taking the names of "Conservative," "Liberal Republican," "Reformer," etc., was to sugar-coat Democracy for weak stomachs." But while we have charged this and while every man of intelligence knows now that it is true, Democrats have hypocritically claimed that the opposite is true. The day for such deception is about passed, however, and that in the future no matter what banner the Democratic party sails under; no matter what it may assume, it will be only in the same corrupt old organization. A bad man may escape punishment for his crimes for a time by assuming various alias for every locality in which he operates, but he will be found out in time, and then his multiplicity of names will only add to this disgrace.

THE New York Tribune is altogether out of its reckoning in claiming New York for the Democrats in the coming Presidential contest. Here are a few figures which may possibly dispel its fond illusion. Last fall the total Republican vote in that State was 86,006; to the previous election, 68,022. The Republican net gain was 223,332; Democratic gain 139,376; net Republican gain 84,347. Fully 50,000 of the votes classed as Independents are really Republican, and may confidently be expected to be cast for Republican Presidential electors next November.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Specially for the State Journal by the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Line.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Windom presented a memorial of the State Grange of Minnesota in favor of the Pea and Wisconsin rivers improvement; referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gordon presented a memorial of Francis A. Gibbons; referred to Committee on Claims.

Also, a memorial of Cincinnatus Lone, of Maryland, in reference to revolutionary claims.

Various private bills were reported from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill granting pensions to officers of the war of 1812 and those engaged in Indian wars during the same period; referred to Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill for the relief of the estate of the late John W. Walker of the United States army; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Cragin introduced a bill to regulate the attendance of witnesses before military courts.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the matter of the status of the President pro tem. of the Senate, as he thought the Senate should take some action upon the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. To bring the matter before the Senate, he moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Edmunds providing for the election of a President pro tem. on the 7th inst.—to-day; and he moved to substitute therefore the report of the committee.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that the matter be not taken up to-day, as the report of the committee had just been printed.

Mr. Davis gave notice that on Wednesday next he would submit some remarks upon the public debt, the revenues and expenditures of the government.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of the number of military arrests made in Alabama since the 1st of January, 1875, with the reasons in each case, was taken up and passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, January 7.—The excitement at Hopewell continues. The Delaware and Roundbrook company retains possession of the crossing; both companies have a large detail of men on the ground, from 500 to 1000—watching each other's movements. Four companies have now four disabled engines on the grounds. No fighting is likely to take place to-day. The militia will remain there until a settlement of the difference between the two companies is made. Old firearms and labering men turned out, with old muskets, pitchforks and scythes, for miles around to assist in protecting the new road. Great credit is due the Sheriff, Mcaffee, for the prompt action he has taken in the difficulty, being active in quelling and preventing a conflict between the two parties until the militia, under Col. Angel, arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7.—It is reported that Stokes, the murderer of Fisk' is growing blind and gradually breaking down in health in prison. His counsel are making renewed efforts for his release and have great hopes of accomplishing it.

W. C. Stone, Utah emigration agent, has arrived here from Salt Lake City, bringing with him duplicate petitions, signed by 25,000 Mormon women, addressed to Congress, praying the United States to give Utah a State Government, and to repeal the Poland law on polygamy. The petitions are each 117 yards long.

A London letter announces the death of Geo. Vining, the distinguished British actor.

MILFORD, January 7.—Jimmie Blanchard, alias Charlie Ross, arrived here this morning from St. Albans. A large crowd of citizens gathered to see him. On his arrival his mother struggled through the crowd and embraced her boy, promising that she would not whip him. He shed a few tears but in a moment was smiling. He was driven home by his parents.

EUROPE.

LONDON, January 7.—The German immigrants who were driven from West Felicitana by the regulators, have petitioned to return to Germany if they can raise the means. They have applied to their consul in this city for protection.

The championship requires a new supportement to be made this year under the new State census. The census shows large mega gains in the river parishes. The Republicans in the Senate are preparing one bill and the Democrats another. There is no prospect of an agreement.

The eighth of January, a legal holiday here, will be celebrated for the first time since the war. The reorganized Washington Artillery and the Continentals will parade and salutes will be fired.

BROOKLYN, January 7.—Since the conference between Hon. John Van Cott, counsel for Mrs. Moulton, and the committee appointed by Plymouth Church to arrange the preliminaries of the council of representatives of the Congregational churches, which is to assemble at Plymouth Church on the 25th inst. for the purpose of settling questions at issue between Mrs. Moulton and the church, Judge Van Cott and the committee have been in communication with the churches and ministers agreed upon with a view of determining whether they will participate in the council. Each church is to be represented by the pastor and one delegate, as agreed upon at the conference of Monday. The lists of the churches and pastors which are to participate in the council are for the present kept secret, and will not be made public until it is known whether all will accept the invitation, or whether, by declining, they will necessitate a change in the list. It is expected all the replies will be in by this evening, when it is thought the letters formally calling the council will be prepared and forwarded. Judge Van Cott and the committee will have a meeting to-night at which an effort will be made to settle all preliminaries. If the conference between Van Cott and the committee comes to a satisfactory conclusion the result will be submitted to Plymouth church at the meeting to-night, when the list of churches may be presented.

Commercial.

MONTGOMERY COTTON MARKET.

Jan. 7.—Cotton better feeling.

Ordinary	9 10@
Good ordinary	10@
Strict good ordinary	11@
Low Middlings	11@
Middlings	12@

NEW YORK MARKET.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money closed 7, gold closed 113¾, stocks closed firmer.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, January 7.— Spot cotton closed quiet; as follows: Middling Orleans, 12 1-2; Middling Alabama 12 1-2; Middling Uplands, 12¾; Strict L. M. Upland, 13 1-4; L. M. Upland, 13 1-16; Strict Good Ordinary Upland, 12¼; Good Ordinary Upland, 11¾; Strict Good Ordinary Upland, 11¾; Ordinary Upland, 10 1-8.

Receipts at all ports to-day 84,800 bales; exports to Great Britain 18,042 bales; exports to the continent 1,309 bales, stock at all ports 794,856.

Freights closed steady.

Sales for future delivery closed quiet; sales 16,500 bales, at the following quotations:

January	12 3-32@ cents.
February	12 13-32@12 7-16 cents.
March	12 7-8@12 29-32 cents.
April	13 27-32@ cents.
May	14 5-32@ cents.
June	14 13-32@ cents.
July	14 1-32@14 3-32 cents.
August	14 9-32@ cents.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, 4 P. M.

Cotton— Quiet; sales 10,000 bales, middling uplands 6 15-16; New Orleans 7 5-16d.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Market steady; receipts to-day 2361; sales 1000 bales; middlings 13; stock on hand 720,546 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS January 7. — Cotton —quiet; middlings 12¾@ — cents; net receipts 1417 bales; gross —bales; sales 1200 bales; shipments to Great Britain, —— bales; stock on hand 265,677 bales.

Savannah Market.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull; receipts 2208 bales; sales 1184 bales; middlings 12¼; stock 96,441.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, Jan. 7.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 12¾@ — cents; net receipts 1708 bales; sales 2600 bales; exports to continent — bales; stock on hand 71,709 bales.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

Flour—Unchanged.
Wheat—Steady.
Corn—Dull.
Oats—Quiet.
Barley—Quiet.
Pork—Quiet at 19.20.
Lard—quiet at 13.12½.
Whisky—Quiet at 1.10.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.

Flour—Unchanged.
Corn—Higher 36½.
Barley—Unchanged.
Wheat—Higher.
Oats—Steady at 35.
Rye—Steady at 66.
Bacon—Quiet at 8¾.
Whisky—Unchanged.
Pork—Dull at 19.55.
Lard—Dull at 13.12½.
Molasses—14@.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

Pork—Quiet.
Whisky—Easy 1 08.
Lard—Quiet.

CHEAP
Candy Store
51 MARKET STREET,
Under Lazin's Photograph Gallery.
SIGN OF THE BIG KETS.
CANDIES received fresh every day. Sweet stick Candy 8 cents per pound, or six pounds for one dollar.
Best FRENCH CANDY Fifty cents per pound.
jan5-tf R. WINOR.

Sign of the Big Keys, 51 Market st.
BEATTY PIANO
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
"These celeb-ated instruments have attained a wonderful degree of popularity among the musical and fashionable people of the City and Country, and by reason of their pure, sweet and musical tone, and their wonderful power to stand in tune, are unsurpassed by any in the market. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere."—Huntington (Pa.) Globe.
Send stamp for catalogue. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
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The best and most lasting parlor organ now in use. No other parlor organ has ever attained the unqualified and universal praise that has been bestowed upon those of the BEATTY. Send stamp for catalogue. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
$250 OPTION
A HOME! AGENTS WANTED EVERY-WHERE. Business honorable and permanent. Salary and Commission. Address, with stamp, WORTH & CO., Box 1, Augusta, Me.

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ATLANTA, GA.
JAS. E. OWENS, Proprietor,
Late of National Hotel, wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has leased the above hotel, newly furnished and fitted up in modern style.
JAS. E. OWENS,
Proprietor.
1-31tf
DISSOLUTION
The firm of S. Schoensler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by S. Schoensler to whom all payments must be made. The business will be continued at the old stand by Adam Schoensler, who solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to the late firm and the public generally. A continuance of their patronage.
S. SCHOENSLER.
A. SCHOENSLER.
jan1-1mwkw
RUBY SALOON,
CIGAR STORE
—AND—
OYSTER STAND.
This old and popular Saloon has been entirely refitted and renewed. Only the choicest imported
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
are sold at this resort.
OYSTERS in every style served during the season.
No. 4 Court Square—West Side,
opposite Montgomery, Ala.
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS of the best patents and workmanship at reduced prices. Each leg may be fully tested before payment is made. Special attention to Soldiers and Soldiers' Orphans in the South. For terms, etc., address
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or S. W. cor. Market and 4th, Louisville, Ky.
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Rear of Exchange Hotel.
B. D. CHAPMAN,
GIVES NOTICE THAT HE HAS FITTED up these well known stables and is now ready to do the best manner, for the keeping and selling of horses and mules. A good selection of
HARNESS & SADDLE HORSES
—AND—
Kentucky Mules
will always be on sale at reasonable prices, and warranted as represented.
STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUSINESS.
Horses taken to board. Careful drivers sent with
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TO THE PEOPLE!
Benson & Bro.
Keep constantly on hand and are receiving daily the
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS.
Call and see them at their store,
SIGN OF THE BIG HAT!
Under
EXCHANGE HOTEL.
PEACHER & SON,
CENTRAL STABLES,
(The Old Owens Stables,)
WILL ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND AND for sale the finest
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AND THE BEST
Kentucky Mules.
They have ample accommodation for Drovers, and give special attention to TRANSIENT and BOARDING STOCK. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
1-31tf
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Established 1852—4 pages,—56 columns.
Address The Evening Star Newspaper Company, Washington, D. C.
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The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by their pictures; to persons, to the young ladies by its fashion plates, and to the mother by its patterns for the children's clothes, to parties by the tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns, by the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of a high order, and by its freedom from all that is inappropriate for the family enjoyment it is of use.—N. Y. Evening Post.
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An extra copy of Harper's Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratuitously for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00, without extra copy, postage free.
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THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.
Cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, and all nervous Diseases. The only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. By mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, $1 per box, or three in a single order, $2.50 (cash in advance) Pamphlet free. Enclose stamp for circular giving evidences of cures.
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DAILY STATE JOURNAL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

LAGER

BULL GREAT BEER.

Dr. Schliemann, the archæologist and philhellenist, is Portland, celebrated for his unbounded liberality in such matters, was all singularly deficient in the pecuniary element of courtesy. He would, for example, never dream of asking that a friend should pay for his share at an entertainment, or even for a cigar, but would insist on paying for everything himself. It seems to have been the same with his knowledge of men. "As to Corneille, the greatest dramatic poet of France, he was so simple, so artless, so ignorant of the world, that he could not tell by words of himself a witty compliment, imagining that he never was intelligible enough. He was a child in conversation. With one word he never ne knocking, which, while it sparkles, conceals, which, while it sparkles, discloses; for Charles the II, the wildest of monarchs, was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras," that he caused him himself to be introduced in the character of a private gentleman to Butler, its author. The witty Prince found the author a very dull companion, and was, of the opinion, with many others, that so stupid a fellow could never have written so clever a book. Addison, whose classic elegance has long been considered the model of style, was shy and silent in society, preserving even before a single stranger formal and dignified decorum. In conversation Dante was stained and taciturn. Gray and Alfieri seldom smiled or smiled. Rousseau was remarkably trite in conversation, without a word of fancy or eloquence in his speech. Milton was unusual and sarcastic when much pressed by strangers.

SCATTER YOUR CRUMBS.

The holidays are emphatically a season full of blessings, especially to the poor, in just the way that the rich believe and act upon the assurance of Him whose birthday we, each year, commemorate, and who said, "It is more blessed to give than receive." Just as home is where the heart is so is a gift that which the heart and head, together, best be least of the donor or the recipient. It needn't be a thing of book, or a thing of beauty, to make it a joy, temporarily if not forever. Thousands of single and expensive presents will pass between sympathetic lovers during the holiday week, and, bear in their train considerable pleasure; while on the other hand, many a present of a less costly kind will utterly fail to bless either the giver or the receiver. Moreover gifts, even New Year's gifts, are not necessarily material or tangible, for a word, a smile, a kindly act may confer a thousand reasons, the most acceptable of presents, and bosoms of itself the sweet benison most craved and the most welcome. Even the crumbs of comfort, which, in the absence of some more precious or costly gifts, even the poorest of us may bestow upon some sad-hearted neighbor are treasures for eternity. From His who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." And this word "brethren" is meant to include everybody.

Scatter the feasting dear and soon,
Scatter the joy you treasure,
Scatter the gifts that still remain
Long after Christmas pleasure.
And leave your door upon the latch
To let the poor receive you,
The prayer that rises from their hearts
Shall bless you and relieve you.
In lowly hovels, poor and bare,
Where wind will winter come;
The bed of straw, the crust of bread
Are luxuries for some.
Then scatter full upon your path,
Against your will, be high decree,
As you journey down life's way,
Gifts, kindly gifts to me.

THE MILLER OF SILCOTT MILL.

A NEW NOVEL.

The faculty of concentrating thoughts and ideas which are neither conscious nor unconscious intelligence is at best a rare one, and whenever demonstrated must command both our sympathies and admiration. It needs only the perusal of a few opening pages of this book to discover that the author is richly endowed with this exceptional gift, and the critic in considering its claim to a place in the world of letters therefore feels fully justified in ignoring all those hostages to fallure so frequently exacted upon a score of sex, home influences or maiden effort.

Strictly speaking, the "Miller of Silcott Mill" is not a novel. It more resembles one of those pleasant records of country home life, with which Anthony Trollope has made us so familiar, and which appeal to the reader's feelings through strong realism and that human sympathy which makes the whole world kin, even in its humblest and most commonplace relations. In individualizing character it almost equals him, but it lacks his well rounded construction of plot and his easy plausibility in unveiling a complicated chain of events. It would be the shallowest of truisms to express a belief in the author's capacity to overcome this defect with time and experience. The qualities already asserted in the book under review afford ample assurance of this, but it would be a more than mistaken blindness to fail to pointing out its main defects. These are neither very flagrant nor numerous, but they are nevertheless marked.

Despite the author's evident intention, the hero of the book is other than the character designed. The "Miller" stands to the plane of a mere utility man in the drama, while the real hero on whom the reader's interest becomes centered from the first, is summarily dismissed in the middle of the story with a suddenness that violates all accepted rules of constructive art. In consequence of this the story loses all the advantage it might otherwise have possessed of a well wrought climax in the denouement. In fact, as the writer takes it, the responsibility for anti-climax, common, by the way, to all female writers, in the author's opinion, sat perhaps only benefiting six. It creeps into her scenes and narratives, it hangs like an incubus upon her dialogues, and it is greatly to be regretted that a judicious pruning-knife had not been strongly exercised by her before she set sending the book to her public. Nothing it detracts very largely either from its interest on its merits, but finding the author so capable and so promising, one cannot help giving expression to a regret so manifestly uncalled.

Apart from these unfortunate and very easily corrected faults the book is full of merit. Its descriptive effect, its passages are often so full of poetic thoughts as to remind us of Dickie's best efforts. In limning character the skill and vigor of an experienced hand is manifested throughout. With one exception they are all strongly individualized, consistent and thoroughly realistic. Those of Roger and Lydia especially so; the relations in which they are introduced being sufficiently trying to tax the resources of the most accomplished writer.

There is, moreover, a charming homeliness and piquancy in the author's style which is magnetically attractive. There are no single flights of sensational sentiment, the encyclopedia goes unravished, the dictionary unexplored and the author's personality, whoever it does peep out occasionally, and ever with good effect, wears all the modesty and charm of the gentle sex.

In this hasty sketch it is impossible to analyze the plot, which, after all, should be every reader's exclusive property. The writer has only, in conclusion, to express a conviction that the character of this little story is destined to achieve no unenviable place in the world of letters, provided the lessons of experience will not entirely lost. She is evidently capable of conveying a much higher phase than is achieved in this, her first book, which has evidently been hurried from the press. A compliment, it is true, but one more honored in the breach than in the observance. There are few living American novel writers, certainly no Southern ones, who give more signs of high intelligence, of better training, of more thorough culture than the author of "The Miller of Silcott Mill." Ample opportunity for the exercise of these qualities will be afforded in the conclusion of the story.

New Advertisements.

$19 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

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NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of A. Mogg & Co., Bankrupts.

The creditors of the above named bankrupts are hereby notified that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held before Joseph W. Parke, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of Alabama, sitting in the Clerk's office, in the city of Montgomery, on the 7th day of January, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of proving their claims, the appointment of an assignee, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Given under my hand at Montgomery, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1875.

J. W. BIMMIE,
Clerk U. S. Dist.'s Court for Middle Dist. of Ala.
12-16-3d.

THE MILD POWER
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Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting, - 25
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, - 25
Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, - 25
Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, - 25
Dyspepsia, Biliousness, - 25
Suppressed or Painful Periods, - 25
Whites, too Profuse Periods, - 25
Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, - 25
Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, - 25
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, - 25
Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague, - 50
Piles, Blind or Bleeding, - 50
Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes, - 50
Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, - 50
Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs, - 50
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Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, - 1.00
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Agents Wanted.
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"Kennesaw Route."

The following schedule takes effect June 8th, 1875:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 11.
Leave Atlanta	4.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.50 p. m.
Ar. Marietta	5.45 "	8.25 "	7.15 "
Ar. Kingston	6.44 "	9.05 "	8.17 "
Ar. Rome	7.30 "	9.50 "	9.05 "
Ar. Chattanooga	10.20 "	1.00 p. m.	

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 12.
Leave Chattanooga	4.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.	
Ar. Dalton	5.45 "	7.45 "	1.30 p. m.
Ar. Cassville	6.30 "	8.30 "	2.15 "
Ar. Kingston	7.15 "	9.15 "	3.00 "
Ar. Marietta	8.30 "	10.30 "	4.15 "
Ar. Atlanta	9.20 "	11.20 "	5.00 "

Between New Orleans and Atlanta, Nos. 1 and 2, between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Nos. 3 and 4, between Atlanta and Rome, Nos. 11 and 12.

Close connections are made with Nos. 3 and 2, between Atlanta and Rome.

No change of cars between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Chattanooga, and only one change to New York.

Through tickets to Virginia Springs and various summer resorts will be on sale in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Chattanooga, Augusta and Atlanta, at greatly reduced rates.

Through tickets to all points in the Virginia Springs or to Baltimore, should address the undersigned.

Parties contemplating traveling should send for pamphlet, which will be furnished free of charge, containing a whole summer through to the North. Ask for tickets via "Kennesaw Route."

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Dr. Spalding's Prepared Kentucky Blood Searcher
Is a Positive Specific for Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Blood Poisoning, Mercurial Diseases, Chronic Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Legs, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers in the Throat, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Female Weakness, Irregularities and Obstructions, Whites, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, Gravel, Dropsy, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, Sick Stomach, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain in the Side, Breast and Lungs, Night Sweats, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, Black Vomit, Malignant Fevers, Small Pox, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Nervous Affections, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Sides and Chest, Erysipelas, Gout, Chilblains, Frostbites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Backache, Pains in the Chest, Sides, Limbs and Joints, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, Salt Rheum

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

The [illegible] Probe" in blow-ing on a [illegible] for [illegible] Montgomery is all pure water.

Rev. Dr. S. R. Lacey, Pastor Ebit Montgomery, returned home yesterday, from an extended visit to New York.

We are told that "a colored barkman was shot through the abdomen on the railroad depot, yesterday." His wound is not dangerous, though painful.

A LADDER, the gallery of the House yesterday, was a convenient apparatus to a member who took it, and oh! how he did blush and chin all sorts of colors!

The merchants and public that business is only so, so. "The first week in January is always dull," looking to the weeks of excitement which precede it.

We understand that Dr. J. Wm. Moore of this city, will deliver a lecture in Greenville shortly. The Advocate says he will be received with open arms and hearts.

Mr. Jordin, who has been dreaming in this city for a Northern Tax bonus, died on Thursday night, of consumption. We learn that his remains will be carried to Virginia for interment.

WILLIAM DUNAN, of Pike county, was examined before United States Commissioner Hastine yesterday, upon a charge of illicit distilling, and, bound over to the United States Court, in the sum of three hundred dollars.

THERE are a very large crowd of pretty girls in the gallery of the House of Representatives yesterday morning. And with their chatter and laugh and create a stir they are privileged characters however, or they would most certainly have been called to order.

The match game of billiards, between James Harris and Ira R. Bride, for $200 a side, came off last night at the Exchange and was won by Mr. Harris, his score being 800 to that for Bride. Harris' largest run was 46; Bride's largest was 15. A large crowd witnessed the game.

This is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, when "Old Hickory" whipped the Britishers under Gen. Packenham. It is usual in the most of States to observe this event in an appropriate manner. Our Legislature should adjourn in honor of the event, we think.

We notice that the advance agent of the Lotta troupe must have been under the same influence" as Columbus, for as he unfortunately encountered in this city. At least the Columbus Enquirer goes for his gallbond gloves. Give it to him. He should learn to be more discreet.

We call the attention of the city authorities to the condition of a bridge over a deep ditch, at the southwest corner of south Market and Jackson streets. At present it is dangerous to cross, and unless speedily repaired, the city may be called upon to pay a heavy bill of damages.

The City Council has postponed the election of policemen indefinit-ly. It would be a good idea to retain all the present officers who have do-e their duty. The former did not make politics a part of a question, but selected men who were competent to discharge the duties of the commission.

We regret to learn that many of our farmers who killed their hogs recently have lost a great portion of the meat during the late warmther. The winter has been very unpropitious for meat saving, thus far, and those who have not killed will do well to keep a sharp eye on the elements.

To Water Consumers.

Owing to a slight accident to the boiler of the Water Works Company, the supply of water is temporarily suspended. I beg the indulgence of the public for two or three days, with the assurance that the delay will be repaired with the utmost speed.

J. C. KNOX.

Mardi Gras.

MONTGOMERY, January 7.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Will you, in language proper, notify the public in your local items from time to time, that the Knights of Momus will celebrate Mardi Gras with unprecedented splendor. And that all the world will be expected to assemble in this capital city, to witness the grand night illuminated. The railroads will contribute, the hotels will welcome, and the smiling merchants of Montgomery will reap a golden harvest, and this is communicated to you that your distant patrons may not curse your silence. Let them have light, and in due time you will read your reward.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The amateur performance at Standard Club Hall last night, by "Our Little Ones," in aid of Emanuel Lodge No. 109, I. O. B. B., was well attended. The performance far supassed our expectations. In fact the little girls and boys who took part in the fairy play of "Cinderella" and in the operatta of "New Year's Eve," seemed to be perfectly at home on the stage and well up in their parts. At this late hour we cannot particularize, but will do so to-morrow. Great credit is due to Mr. Emile Jacobi, who superintended the whole affair.

We understand that a number of prominent ladies of Montgomery will soon organize a "Woman's Centennial Association" for Alabama, and that they will endeavor to secure without delay all articles of interest bearing upon the great event. There are no doubt relics of the revolutionary days in Alabama, and those having them in possession will be glad to have them exhibited if called upon. It will require some funds to carry out the objects of the proposed organization, and we understand that a committee will wait upon our citizens and ask those who feel so disposed to contribute to the success of the movement. The ladies of all the leading cities of the country have already "Centennial Associations" in active operation, and they are contributing no little to the success of the Philadelphia exhibition. In this great country where woman is free, no scheme of any significance can succeed unless assisted by our noble and patriotic women.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of the father of Mayor Moore. He has been with us for a long time, and his entrance here gave but little hope of his recovery. We hope that in very short he may be restored to health, and that we may yet see the old gentleman in the midst of the citizens of Montgomery.

Also, favorably, from Judiciary, to amend section 2698 of the Revised Code, in relation to the duties of the Warden of the Penitentiary, giving him increased jurisdiction, limiting the hiring out of convicts, outside the walls, and repeal, ing certain sections of the Code, in conflict with the bill.

Mr Moore moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Monday and be made the special order for that day. Carried.

Mr. Cobb, from Judiciary reported favorably, to provide for the punishment of persons convicted of felonies in certain cases. [Provides that when a person is sentenced to county imprisonment or hard labor for twelve months should be subject to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.]

Mr. Robinson moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Cobb, from Judiciary, reported favorably, to amend sections 1798-99-00 of the Revised Code. On motion of Mr. Grayson, further consideration was postponed until next Tuesday, and made the special order for that day.

Mr. Carmichael, from committee to examine and revise the rules of the House, so as to conform to the new Constitution, submitted a report which was adopted and 250 copies of the rules, together with a list of the standing committees was ordered printed.

Mr. Parsien, from special committee, reported favorably to House bill suspending the operation of section 14 of the revenue laws [which suspends the assessment of property to March 1st.] Carried.

Mr. Cunningham, from Finance committee, reported favorably to authorize the Governor to issue patents to G. W. Hewitt and H. L. McClung to certain lands.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the bill was recommitted to the Finance committee.

Mr. Cunningham, from Finance committee, reported favorably to pay F. Phillips for services rendered in the supreme court of the United States. Withdrawn.

A message was received from the Governor, through Col. L. B. Davis, private secretary.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. J. L. Mills, of this city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Gulon, on account of sickness.

CALLOW DISTRICTS—BILLS, ETC.

Mr. Moore, to repeal so act to amend section 3470 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Lee, to fix the compensation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Terrell, to amend section 1881 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Farden, requiring tax collectors, judges of probate and all other officers to account for and pay over moneys collected by them belonging to the county.

Mr. Saffold, to prevent assaults, and batteries and affrays.

Mr. Martin, of Coosa, to require county treasurers to cancel claims against the fine and forfeiture fund in certain cases.

Mr. Carmichael, to provide for the punishment of persons who shall post obscene placards or pictures near any church or academy. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Walton called up the House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to revise the Revenue Laws. The resolution was considered in, and Messrs. Hamilton, Carmichael and Walton appointed on the committee.

Mr. Little, by leave, a resolution that the committee on education be authorized to prepare and report a bill to establish free public schools as provided for in the new Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. Martin, of Tuskaloosa, moved that 4,000 copies of the report of the State Geologist be printed for general distribution, which was adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cobb, from Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to amend section 101 of the Revised Code. [Fixing salary of Circuit Judges at $2,250.] Carried.

Mr. Moore moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, which motion was sustained.

Mr. Moore then offered a proviso, that said act shall not apply to officers now in office.

Mr. McClellan offered a substitute to include such officers as may be elected or appointed to fill unexpired terms.

A motion to lay the substitute on the table was sustained.

The amendment offered by Mr. Moore was then put and adopted, and the bill as amended, passed.

Mr. Cobb, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably to amend section 718 of the Revised Code [reducing salaries of Chancellors to $2250]. Passed.

Also, favorably, to amend section 699 of the Revised Code [reducing salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court to $3000.] Passed.

The annual performance at Standard Club Hall last night, by "Our Little Ones," in aid of Emanuel Lodge No. 109, I. O. B. B., was well attended. The performance far supassed our expectations. In fact the little girls and boys who took part in the fairy play of "Cinderella" and in the operatta of "New Year's Eve," seemed to be perfectly at home on the stage and well up in their parts. At this late hour we cannot particularize, but will do so to-morrow. Great credit is due to Mr. Emile Jacobi, who superintended the whole affair.

Also, favorably, from Judiciary, to amend section 3708 of the Revised Code, in relation to the duties of the Warden of the Penitentiary, giving him increased jurisdiction, limiting the hiring out of convicts, outside the walls, and repealing certain sections of the Code, in conflict with the bill.

Mr Moore moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Monday and be made the special order for that day. Carried.

Mr. Cobb, from Judiciary reported favorably, to provide for the punishment of persons convicted of felonies in certain cases. [Provides that when a person is sentenced to county imprisonment or hard labor for twelve months should be subject to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.]

Mr. Robinson moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Cobb, from Judiciary, reported favorably, to amend sections 1798-99-00 of the Revised Code. On motion of Mr. Grayson, further consideration was postponed until next Tuesday, and made the special order for that day.

Mr. Carmichael, from committee to examine and revise the rules of the House, so as to conform to the new Constitution, submitted a report which was adopted and 250 copies of the rules, together with a list of the standing committees was ordered printed.

Mr. Parsien, from special committee, reported favorably to House bill suspending the operation of section 14 of the revenue laws [which suspends the assessment of property to March 1st.] Carried.

Mr. Cunningham, from Finance committee, reported favorably to authorize the Governor to issue patents to G. W. Hewitt and H. L. McClung to certain lands.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the bill was recommitted to the Finance committee.

Mr. Cunningham, from Finance committee, reported favorably to pay F. Phillips for services rendered in the supreme court of the United States. Withdrawn.

A message was received from the Governor, through Col. L. B. Davis, private secretary.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. J. L. Mills, of this city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To amend section 73 of an act establishing Revenue Laws for this State. Special Committee on Revenue.

To repeal an act to incorporate the town of Centreville, Bibb county. Corporations.

To amend subdivision 1 of section 103 of an act establishing Revenue Laws. Special Committee on Revenue.

To repeal subdivision 17 of section 103 of an act establishing Revenue Laws. Special Committee on Revenue.

To incorporate Clintonville Academy, Coffee county. Corporations.

To amend section 39 of an incorporating the town of Guntersville, Marshall county. Corporations.

To incorporate Good Templars lodges of this State. Temperance.

To prohibit the disposal of liquors near the academy in Wedowee, Randolph county. Temperance.

To confer upon Commissioner's Courts power to declare streets public highways. Local Legislation.

To amend an act making it lawful for the Methodist Union and other counties therein named, to execute processes and receive fees for same. Local Legislation.

In relation to trials for misdemeanors and certain felonies in Chambers county. Local Legislation.

To abolish the Court of County Commissioners of Dallas county and establish one in its stead. Judiciary.

To repeal sections 1 to 16 inclusive, of as act to regulate exempted property from sale for the payment of debts. Judiciary.

To provide for the more efficient collection of the poll tax. Special Committee on Revenue.

To provide for the retiring annually of $200,000 of State obligations. Finance.

To amend section 1 of an act to provide for the funding of the domestic debt of the State. Finance.

To refund money paid for licenses by merchants and brokers under paragraph 20 of section 103 of an act to establish revenue laws for this State. Ways and Means.

The question of Mr. Carson's right to a seat in the House came up, and was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

CALL OF COUNTIES—BILLS, ETC.

Mr. Bell, to repeal an act for the encouragement of mining, manufacturing, etc., in the State of Alabama.

Mr. Baker, to fix the time of holding the circuit court of Clarke county, and to regulate the practice therein.

Mr. Stowards, to incorporate Haw Ridge Academy, Coffee county.

Mr. Kirkland, to amend section 3140 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Pennington, to fix the *per diem* and mileage of jurors in the several counties in this State.

Also, to fix the mileage and per diem of county commissioners of this State.

Mr. Tate, to authorize the county commissioners to refund money to tax collectors in certain cases.

Mr. Green, to authorize the construction of geological sections in sinkatures of the Cahaba and Warrior coal mines of Alabama.

Mr. Herman, to repeal an act prohibiting the disposal of liquors within three miles of Bethesda church, Montgomery county.

Mr. Grant of Lee, to amend sec. 2902 of the Revised Code.

Mr. McDuffie, to prohibit the sale of liquors within four miles of Letohatchee and Stop Creek Churches.

Mr. Price, a resolution empowering the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into section 30 of the Revenue Laws, so far as same relates to the sale of the "List of Insolvents," and particularly the insolvent list of poll taxes.

Also, favorably, from Judiciary, to amend section 3703 of the Revised Code, which punishes with death any convict sentenced for life, who attempts to escape. [The amendment makes the punishment an additional term of years in the penitentiary.] Passed.

Also, to permit juries to take written charges in their retirement.

Also, to amend section 4161 of the Revised Code.

Also, favorably, to amend section 3708 of the Revised Code.

Also, to fix the time for holding Circuit Courts of the Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Green of Lee, to authorize the Penitentiary Warden to sue in the courts of Elmore county for the collection of all claims due him as Warden.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary, favorably to bill in relation to holding Chancery Courts in Blount county.

Also, favorably to bill to limit the time of prosecutions hereafter instituted under the bastardy laws of this State. Made special order for Monday at 1 P. M.

Mr. Woolf, to provide for the payment of costs in criminal cases in which prosecutions are abated by reason of the death of the defendants. After considerable discussion the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 22.

Mr. Barnett, from Ways and Means, reported adversely to the memorial of Knickerbocker Insurance Company, for refunding certain monies. Concurred in.

Mr. Stallworth, from Committee on Corporations, reported favorably to bill repealing the act incorporating the town of Columbiana. Passed—77 to 1.

Mr. Grant, from Committee on Public Printing, reported favorably to bill authorizing the publication of all laws of a general character passed at this session. Made special order for Tuesday at 12 m.

Mr. Townsend, an act to repeal an act. Judiciary.

For the appointment of Judges pro tem. of the Supreme Court in certain cases.

To authorize the issuance of letters testamentary to executors who may be non-residents of this State.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Allen, Bennett and Cowes.

It was moved to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Local and Business Notices.

E. P. ENGELHARDT, at his PHŒNIX STEAM GINNERY, wants one hundred bushels of cotton seed, for which he will pay 12½ cents a bushel, cash. 12-17d1m

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: A weak, exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental overwork, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Hunt's Lightning Homœopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the whole system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Hunt Johnny's Homœopathic Medicine Company, 862 Broadway, New York.

1-1d&w-1y.

LAUEY & CO.,
No. 58 Market Street

SUCCESSORS TO CHAS. MURDOCK & CO.,

Will *sell at cost* for 30 days. All winter Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, Mr. W. D. LAUEY, of Lauey & Co. will exhibit all Accounts due Chas. Dreher & Co. Mr. GEO. DREHER will call with us in charge of the cutting department.

12-30-d1m.

SCOGGINS' HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This never failing remedy for the renewal and preventive of baldness, discovered and used only by Jas Scoggins, Cedar Keys Bank building, has proved a most excellent remedy, and has won for him a number of prominent citizens has fully endorsed its qualities.

If you want the choicest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and the celebrated Lager Beer, go to L. Adler's Sample Rooms, on Court street.

13-3d.-1m.

GOOD DRY HICKORY and OAK WOOD can be bought at the yard on Court street, opposite Janney's Foundry. All orders left at Porter & Herndon's will receive prompt attention.

12-19d1m T. J. MAHAFFEY.

NEW recommendations freighted with praise and entire satisfaction, are constantly being tendered to Daniel F. Beatty, Esq., proprietor and manufacturer of instruments of rare merit, known as the Beatty Pianos, Cabinet Organs and Tongue Organs. Advertisement elsewhere.

MAKE money by selling your cotton seed to the PHŒNIX GINNERY, at 12½ cents per bushel. 12-21d1m

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and looks better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. As a nursing periodical pains, none of the Asthma look or dreaded symptoms. The baby which she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to give satisfaction in any case who would be glad to get relief at any expense. I have tried many patent medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

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MARY ANN BURRIS, Lehman, Pa., writes:

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

New Advertisements.

MONTGOMERY THEATRE.

R. C. McDonald ..... Lessee.
R. E. McCormick ..... Manager.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 10 and 11.

First appearance in this city of the

WORLD FAMOUS

Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe.

The most wonderful troupe of Acrobats, Jugglers, Yokohama Wrestlers, Contortionists and Acrobats, Top Spinners and Oriental Sorcerers ever organized, now performing in this city under the management of

MR. B. W. MCCORMICK.

The management respectfully announces that the entertainments of the Japanese Troupe are of a wonderful character and of a most startling and marvelous nature, and that the Troupe is the only one ever organized in Japan.

Gallery ..... 50 cents.
Reserved seats for sale at Orme's Book Store, without extra charge.

R. E. TUCKER, Agent.

JAMES

RUBY OYSTER SALOON.

W. S. DORON,

HAS FITTED UP THE RUBY OYSTER SALOON in good style, and will keep nothing but the LARGEST and CHOICEST

Bon Secour and Heron Bay Oysters.

Which he will serve up in every style desired, and at reasonable prices. Call and see him. 11-24-d1m

PHILIP FRANK,
JAMES H. STATE AGENT.

Ph. Best's Brewing Company
MILWAUKEE.

Keeps constantly on hand and for sale in KEGS, HALF BARRELS AND BOTTLES The Celebrated Lager Beer.

Orders promptly attended to. Depot at Montgomery, Ala., will receive prompt attention. 11-20-d3f.

H. OETGENBERY
LAGER BEER SALOON!
No. 8 Court Square,
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

Wholesale and Retail
LAGER BEER,
IMPORTED WINES,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Always on hand. Fresh supplies of the best Western Beer.
CHAS. P. SPARENBERGER, Proprietor.
16-d1m

OYSTERS—
J. A. Diaz & Co.,
The Pioneers of Cheap Prices.

Are now receiving DAILY the celebrated Oyster Plants and Silent Reef Oysters, which they will dispose of at the following low prices:

Keefs, per hundred ..... 75c.
Plants, per hundred ..... 50c.
Efficient rates to dealers. Send for our Price List

THEATER BUILDING, Monroe St.
oct 13 d1m

THE OLD VEILLEUX
(UNION'S)
Saloon and Restaurant

This well known and popular establishment has been refitted and refurnished in elegant style, and the undersigned will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally at the old stand. An experience of twenty years in the business, and a determination to please all who may favor him with their patronage, is a guarantee that will make it second to no establishment in the State. The choicest liquors, cigars, tobacco and polite attention.

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Madison House,
Half a block from Union Depot
Office and City Bathing,
AND NEAREST TO
Capitol, Court House and the Business Centre,

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In thanking them for past favors and patronage, I hope by strict attention to the wants of my guests to merit a continuance of the same.

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THE CHOICEST IMPORTED
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As well as all other favorite brands of Whiskies, Brandies and Gins.

Milwaukee Lager Beer, always on hand.

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Will be supplied on all times, and will fill orders for the LAGER BEER in any quantities, from 10 KEGS, HALF BARRELS or HALF BBLS.

NO. 4 COURT STREET.

DELY TO WOLFFE, BERT & CO.'S BANK.
11-24-d1m

$10 to $500. In Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Our pamphlet, 72 pages, book entitled: "Men and Methods of Wall Street," sent free. Address

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At Pleasant Hill, Beat No. 12, Monday, Jan. 17.
At Dubois, Beat No. 14, Tuesday, January 18.
At Union Academy, Beat No. 11, Wednesday, January 19.
At Union Academy, Beat No. 11, Thursday, January 20.
At Taliaferro's Store, Beat No. 13, Friday, January 21.
At George E. Allen's, Beat No. 3, Saturday, January 22.
At Hall's Stand, Beat No. 7, Monday, Jan. 24.
At Robertson's Store, Beat No. 4, Tuesday, January 25.
At Mt. Meigs, Beat No. 2, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
At Hall's, Beat No. 7, Thursday, Jan. 27.
At Pike's Store, Beat No. 9, Friday, Jan. 28.
At Wilson's Station, Beat No. 8, Saturday, Jan. 29.

Persons desiring to list their property at any other place than the above, will call at my office in the Court House.

Persons failing to list their property as above required, will be assessed by the Board of Equalization.

JOHN DOWE,
Tax Collector.

SALOON
UNDER THE ADVERTISER BUILDING.

THIS favorite place of business resort has been refitted for the season, and the undersigned is prepared to serve customers with the choicest refreshments. In consideration of the scarcity of money, I have reduced the price of beverages to suit the times.

AN OYSTER STEW

Has been added to the saloon, and will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of ladies, who can depend upon getting the finest oysters will be served in every style.

THE SALOON AND OYSTER STAND will be kept open ALL NIGHT for the accommodation of the public.

EXCHANGE BAR,
Under the Exchange Hotel.
HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED AND FURNISHED WITH THE BEST
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
FINEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE IN THE MARKET.

Lunch at all Hours.

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

BY T. C. BINGHAM & CO.

"The Union—It Must and Shall be Preserved."

Terms—$8 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1876. NUMBER 99

THE SURE PILOT.

National Union Republicanism is the only pilot which can guide the Ship of State safely through every storm.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

It is reported from Washington that the outrages along the Mexican border are on the increase, and that the Legislature of Texas will be forced to assemble in order to consider the calling of the State militia. It has been discovered that a certain public

Speech, per hundred ..... 75c.
Plain, per hundred ..... 50c.

Efficient rates to dealers. Send for our Price List

THEATER BUILDING, Monroe St.
oct 13 d1m

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AND NEARER TO
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Christmas Coming!
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J. V. GARCIA
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
COMMERCE STREET
(Under Telegraph Office),
Gives his best attention to the making of
Gentlemen's & Boys' Suits,
And will
Repairing, Scouring and Cleaning
In the most durable and workmanlike manner. Also, Agent for the Southern Confederacy. 12-20d1m

Christmas Presents.
KRIS KRINGLE
Has arrived at
NICROSI BROS.
NO. 19 MARKET STREET.

We have the largest and most select assortment of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
Ever offered in this market.

And all other goods, of the best quality, which are kept in a first-class house, which we will sell at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Call and examine our stock.

Our stock of IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS is unequaled in this city. Wine department is First-Class in every particular. Exhibit.

Cheap Breadstuffs.
On and after January 1, 1876, I will sell
LIGHT BREAD AT
5 CENTS PER LOAF,
SODA CRACKERS AT
10 CENTS A POUND,
And all other BREADSTUFFS and GROCERIES in accordance with the times.

JOHN DOWE.
OFFICE

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Lunch at all Hours.

NEW DOLLAR STORE.
STATE AGENCY COURT SQUARE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
—Consisting of—
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FANCY NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

And many thousand articles more too numerous to mention. All these goods will be sold at, according prices to suit the times. Call and examine for yourself. This is solicited by H. HUEBNER.

L. A. MEERTIEF, New Dollar Store.

DRY GOODS.

M. MUNTER & BRO,
Successors to
MUNTER & FABER,
AT THEIR OLD STAND.

Have on hand a LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Notions and Fancy Goods, &c.,

Which they have purchased at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

And will offer such

Regardless of cost.

Purchasers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE before purchasing elsewhere

We are Determined to Sell.

M. MUNTER & BRO,
No. 1 Court Square.

11-30d1w

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POWELL, PRICKETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN POWELL, Sr.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS,

Parties desiring good Furniture, should not fail to call on us at once. We are selling at prices that cannot be equaled by any other house in the State.

5 and 7, 8 and 10 Perry, and 99 Commerce Street

11-24-d1m

SHIP YOUR COTTON TO US, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,
PROPRIETORS
GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
D. H. SHULAR, Sup't, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Cotton sold to order. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

BOOKS FURNISHED AT LOWEST RATES.

BY CLOSE PERSONAL ATTENTION WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO SUBSERVE YOUR INTEREST.

LEHMAN, DURR & CO.,
BANKERS, COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICES, COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery, Alabama.

COLLECTIONS
Made on all Accessible Points, and Remitted for on Day of Payment

We also buy and sell Domestic and Foreign Exchange and Draw Bills of Exchange, Available in all the Commercial Centres of this Country and Europe.

Liberal Cash Advances Made upon Cotton consigned to us, our connections in New York, New Orleans or Liverpool.

FULL STOCK OF BAGGING AND TIES ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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At Dubois, Beat No. 14, Tuesday, January 18.
At Union Academy, Beat No. 11, Wednesday, January 19.
At Union Academy, Beat No. 11, Thursday, January 20.
At Taliaferro's Store, Beat No. 13, Friday, January 21.
At George E. Allen's, Beat No. 3, Saturday, January 22.
At Hall's Stand, Beat No. 7, Monday, Jan. 24.
At Rob

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

VARIETIES.

California has the largest oil spring in the world.

Max Muller has been offered a professorship at Florence.

In 1800, California had more than 20,000,000 grape vines.

In Vienna, last week, Mr. Wm. Loose killed his wife while he was "tight."

P. S. Gilmore has become director of a large orchestra society in New York.

Colorado has chosen a Mr. Butters for Speaker. Simply a matter of rack, we suppose.

General Starring, the United States Inspector of Consulates, has gone abroad again.

Having lost its snap, the Whig, the organ of the London cabmen, has suspended publication.

Dr. Ordway has prohibited the administration of corporal punishment in the public schools of Boston.

Fechter will certainly lose his leg. This will cost him his standing in the dramatic profession.

By Jupiter! A Chicago paper actually reckoned the transit of Venus among the local events of the past year.

The intimate friend of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has been christened Marie Alexandra Victoria.

The exports of Boston last year exceeded in value those of the preceding year more than seventeen per cent.

Taglioni, the dancouse, is worth $9,000,000; Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, is not worth a cent—yet both are evolutionists.

The proper day-time costume for gentlemen, says the Style, is black frock coat and waistcoat, colored trousers, neck-tie and gloves.

An incendiary element. Several members of the Russian communistic set of Nihilists have settled in New York. They will bear watching.

Charles Francis Adams is worth $850,000, and by habits of rigid economy he will be able to live a few years if Bowles don't get him an office.

It has not been settled where Tweed is. The detectives are still at work, though it is probable he has landed somewhere by this time.

New Jersey declared herself an independent and sovereign State on July 2, 1776, and it is proposed to commemorate it by a festival centennial.

One thing is certain, people got to stop reading the newspapers, or we'll all wake up some morning with no material to make laymen of.

Charles G. Leland is trying to raise the wind by writing a book on fans. The book will be very beautiful and that "wind" very refreshing to Hans Breitmann.

The New York Graphic has written up Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, for the richest man in the Northwest. It estimates his wealth at $10,000,000.

A man in Warsaw, Ind., doesn't think he'll take a hand in the next Centennial. He had both of them blown off while celebrating the opening of his door.

Spitkins says that the noise made by the cats in their nocturnal performances on his back fence is so hideous as to leave no possible doubt as to their waybouts.

Evidently the Duke of Edinburgh is weary of life, as it is announced that he will take command of one of her Majesty's iron-clads in the Mediterranean, early in the spring.

The Island of Crete, according to an official almanac published at Canea, contains 227,064 inhabitants, of whom 144,400 are Greeks, 19,126 Turks and Abraiks, and 540 Jews.

Dr. Henry M. Field writes from Cairo, Egypt, December 11. He says he is not only going around the world, but he also zags so much that he doubles the distance and the delight. He sees with eyes.

A Nebraska man died the other day at the age of ninety-nine years, eleven months and thirty days. We can imagine how mad this man must have been that he couldn't make it an even 100 years.

The Churchman insists that no office should be called a church which is under any indebtedness. If this is to be the criterion of judgement, the Lord owns a good deal less real estate than is generally supposed.

A correspondent asks us whether George W. Childs, Esq., was hurt during the war. We are surprised at such ignorance. The George mentioned in Lord Byron's "Childe Harold" was a very different person from the George in Leisure Hours.

"I hope you have formed a resolution in the new year," he Ah-ed some one, said a melancholy-looking personage in a black suit and a white neck tie. "Not a bit of it, old boy," replied the callous worldling, "if one be waited on the sly without it."

The Public Ledger almanac, published by the proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, for gratuitous distribution among the subscribers of that journal, has 16 additional pages for 1876, and contains a guide for matrimonial visitors. It only takes an edition of 110,000 copies to "go round" among the Ledger subscribers.

A Norwood genius is trying to manufacture false hair from basswood. It is to be hoped he will succeed. It will be more pleasant for a fellow to gaze from his pillow in the morning upon the switch hanging over the back of a chair, and observe what less it cost from, than to speculate upon what dead woman it was once attached to.

Here's a lovely Canada widow, named Williamina, who goes out hunting among the wild-cat and bear, and all that kind of thing, and finds them too. She has been heard to remark, squinting one eye admiringly along the barrel of her rifle, that's a girl's a fool, who allows a man to abuse her, or let's him ask whether they sup strips of her stocking in salty brick.

Several cases of inordinate "sailing," are said to have occurred on New Year's Day, but they were nothing to that of John Mirris, of Langley, Ga. Morris was in the habit of getting immoderately at any amusing incident. He went to a museum, and seeing some lachrymal fossils in a case he so excessively funny that he laughed until he burst a blood-vessel, and died the next day.

It was in Omaha. A lawyer was addressing the Judge, and the Judge was eating peanuts and reading a novel. The lawyer knew it by the sounds, and he angrily remarked: "I suppose I'm entitled to claim the attention of the court." "Well, sir," retorted the Judge, "the court has long suspected you, and will do its duty the first chance it gets."

"I wouldn't be such a Christian as you are, John," said his wife, as she stood in the doorway, dressed for church. "You could go with me very well if you chose to." "How can I?" he half sobbed. "There's the wood to be split and the coal to be shoveled over to the other side of the shed, and no dinner waiting for dinner yet." "Ah, I didn't think of that," she murmured thoughtfully, and giving her new clock a fresh hitch aft, sailed out alone.

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CLEANINGS AND COSSIP.

Cigar smoke turns violets green.

The true wife bangs her own hair and her husband's bank.

The Philadelphia papers will be extremely patriotic and monotonous this year.

Ladies learning to skate should provide themselves with cushions stuffed with down.

Coal-dealers are in despair and plumbers are committing suicide. Old Probabilities seems to have taken pity on them.

The text edition of Mr. Tennyson's works is to be annotated with explanations of all the obscure passages.

Pantomimes are going out of fashion in England. Stale jokes have become exhausted.

Sidney Smith speaks of a man so dry, that if you were to bore holes in any part of his body with a gimlet, sawdust would come out.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," said the showman, "just step this way, please. Ere's the 'ornad h'owl, and 'ere's the h'elk, h'and the h'ibex."

A polite youth, intending to offer marriage to a young lady, wrote to ask her to unite with himself in the formation of an 'Art Union.

As old Mr. ——— heaved the last cents of four tons of coal into his cellar he was heard to remark: "If they had been boys instead of girls it wouldn't have been thus. One ton would last all winter."

A dressmaker at Elizabeth, N. J., has three husbands, and that she may not usurp the entire human family, it has been found necessary to arrest her. Elizabeth has got to be a very suggestive name.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: "Seals are as intelligent as dogs, and may be made to perform as many tricks." But no man will try to keep a pet seal around the house until he has first taught his wife a seal-skin cloak.

"I find there are half a dozen young partridges in the letter," said a gentleman to a servant, by whom a leg of game had been sent to him. The servant replied, "Sir, I am glad to hear that you have found them in the letter, for they all flew out of the basket."

A Cincinnati physician wrote to the Gazette of that city advising the abolition of the horse. The Enquirer cruelly observes: "Some one is writing in the Gazette in favor of abolishing the horse. There was always an antipathy between those useful animals."

A Circassian girl in Reading, Pennsylvania, shows a pair of stockings that she made entirely of her own hair. They are thick, heavy and soft, and seem to be of pure hair. The upper edges are scorned with scarlet worsted work. She says her hair grows to a great length, and that she is compelled to have it cut. The stockings were knit while she was on exhibition at Barnum' Museum.

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The quickest, best and ONLY ROUTE with which passengers from the South make direct connection with
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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK,
And other Eastern Cities,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
Arriving many hours in advance of all other lines. Connections made at Cincinnati with all lines running
Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers
To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Saratoga and New York
WITHOUT CHANGE.
This is the only line running its entire train (not a portion) to Cincinnati, the entire length of which passengers can ride, avoiding the annoyance of changing cars at the crowded Union Depot, and secure a better look through Kentucky, by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & N. R. R. three hours in advance of any other line. Through cars will be run each day at Hardy's Depot (foot of Main street), through Sleepers from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Louisville for Short Line Junction with through Sleepers for New York and other Eastern Cities
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At Philadelphia, this line will sell EXCURSION TICKETS at greatly reduced rates.
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The only line running through cars to Eastern cities. For detailed time, see Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.
JOHN MAC LEOD,
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WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD
AND CONNECTIONS.
"Kennesaw Route."
The following schedule takes effect June 4th, 1875:
NORTHWARD.
Nos. 1. Nos. 3. Nos. 11.
Leave Atlanta..... 4.10 p. m. 7.00 a. m. 4.55 p. m.
Arr. Marietta..... 4.54 p. m. 8.13 a. m. 5.41 p. m.
Ar. Kingston..... 6.41 p. m. 9.56 a. m. 7.31 p. m.
Ar. Cartersville..... 7.30 p. m. 10.45 a. m. 8.13 p. m.
Ar. Chattanooga..... 10.00 p. m. 1.00 p. m. 10.30 p. m.
SOUTHWARD.
No. 2. No. 4. No. 11.
Leave Chattanooga..... 4.00 p. m. 5.30 a. m.
Ar. Dalton..... 5.42 p. m. 7.03 a. m. 1.00 a. m.
Leave Cartersville..... 6.00 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 1.20 a. m.
Ar. Kingston..... 6.39 p. m. 7.42 a. m. 2.18 a. m.
Ar. Atlanta..... 10.15 p. m. 12.05 m. 6.30 a. m.
Pullman Palace cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between New Orleans and Baltimore.
Pullman Palace cars run on Nos. 1 and 4, between Nashville and Atlanta.
Pullman Palace cars run on Nos. 3 and 5, between Louisville and Atlanta.
Sp- No change of cars between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Baltimore, and only one change to New York.
Through tickets at all principal offices.
Sp- Baggage checked through to destination without change.
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DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

The churches were all largely attended on Sunday.

Colonel Col. Robert Tyler editor of the *New Orleans Democrat*, was in the city yesterday.

Montgomery will now have plenty of amusements for a few days. They are all good, however, and will interest us.

Mr. J. S. Farrer is the authorized collector for the JOURNAL, and will solicit, collect and receipt for all due this office.

Another big game of billiards is talked of in sporting circles, this time between Messrs. Geo Dyer and Jim Hinds.

The residents along Goldthwaite street are looking anxiously for the lamps which they have been promised by the Board of Aldermen.

The Spring horse man continues to get all the nickels the boys can get hold of. That edmanded boy is not a patching contpond to the flying horse.

The general complaint is that most of those who killed most during the past month have lost it on account of the warm weather.

A gentleman, no doubt with good intentions, called on us yesterday morning and proposed to "write up" the Mayor's court in a funny style for us, and we shot him on the spot.

Maj. Bayliss and Pit. Preiss will give a supper to-night, at the Madison House, to their friends, in honor of their birthday. A pleasant time will be had by all who attend.

Theatrical troupes will please take notice that the State Journal job office is prepared to do all work in their line cheaper than any office outside of New York. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every case, and we are willing to compare bills.

Ten street overseer has fixed up an elegant thoroughfare of court street, and it is now something on the order of a Parisian Boulevard. If all the streets of Montgomery were as nicely paved and shelled as court street, we would have an elegant city for driving purposes.

Some of our citizens are already preparing their gardens for planting. The weather has been so warm that they were encouraged to believe we would have no more cold snaps. But yesterday it began to put on winter airs again, and those who were ready to plant are considering whether they have not been deceived.

We learn that Maj. Bayliss, of the Madison House has been engaged to get up the banquet which will be given by the B'nai B'rith of this city, to the Grand Lodge of the United States. It will be the grandest affair of the kind ever given in our city. Nothing that money or labor can accomplish will be spared to make it a success.

Col. Benjamin, thinks if the South and *North Railroad Company* would allow their wild lands to be used for pasturage, that he could settle hundreds of emigrants along the line of that road, who would till the soil, raise stock, improve the condition of the country. He thinks of going into the stock raising business in the spring.

Yesterday there were several country wagons about court square, offering sweet potatoes at 90 cents per bushel. Some of the grocery merchants thereabouts, bought all the potatoes, and immediately afterwards offered them at 20 cents per peck. Live and let live is the motto by which great communities thrive. But it will not do in this fast age, to pile on too much agony in the way of per centage.

At the regular meeting of Kahl Montgomery, on Sunday, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve during the year; A. Strassburger, President; M. Kahn, Vice President; E. Kuhlman, Secretary; F. Woolff, Treasurer; S Cahn baxton. Messrs. L. Young, L. Waldman, L. Lewis, E. H. Jacobi, Jacob Abraham and Jacob Simon were chosen as Trustees of the congregation. The selections are all good men, and under their administration, Kahl Montgomery will continue the prosperous career inaugurated some years ago.

The Mardi Gras Association will meet at the Exchange hotel this evenings and enter at once upon the arrangements for the forthcoming celebration. Our citizens do not need to be apprised of the great benefits which follow the proper observance of this festival. Thousands of strangers are attracted to the city on that occasion, and all who come spend their money freely amongst our citizens. Every citizen of Montgomery ought to contribute to the success of the Mardi Gras festival.

The Big Bonanza.—Daly's celebrated Fifth Avenue Theatre company will appear for the first and only time, at the Montgomery Theatre, on Wednesday night, in the famous play of "The Big Bonanza." The scenery and gorgeous costumes used at Daly's New York theatre will be here. Miss Sarah Jewett, Miss Nanee, Miss Jamison, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Ringold and Mr. De Vere are amongst the favorites. The sale of seats is now in progress at Offutt's news depot, in the new city building.

To Make Business Good.—No one can estimate the amount of money suffering entailed by the commercial distress of the past year, in Montgomery, nor cultivate the consequences of the good and evil which have been visited upon those ads of families in all parts of the land. Some men have been tempted by their business trials, and have fallen; some have been strengthened for the exercise of self-denial and a generous regard for the rights and interests of others. Some reputations that had been built on apparently sound foundations of rectitude and honor have been broken down, and every such occurrence has been a serious blow to public morals, for men, especially young men, learn only too easily by these examples, distrust of public opinion and indifference to it. Other cases, happily numerous, but necessarily not conspicuous, there have been, in which great sacrifices have been faithfully submitted to and great burdens quietly assumed, in obedience to the highest interpretations of business obligations. It could easily be shown, if it were required, that such experiences as we have recently passed through are of the very first importance with reference to every department of our complex modern life, and that no question could suggest more attention of greater importance than the probable course of commercial affairs during the next twelve months. It is of the greatest consequence just now that every one should mind business and employment. A half loaf is better than no bread. Ten dollars a week is better than nothing. It is better to sell at cost than keep the stock on the shelves. What we wish to say is that no mush all gush. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain. Put your house in order at once. Let us all get into the business current and once more keep up the business organization. We need a well organized Board of Trade in Montgomery. We need more advertising and more of the principle of 'live and let live.' The Spring is rapidly approaching and the Spring trade is more valuable than ever. Let us make it an opening way to Montgomery.

Miss Laura A. Vail-She consents to read Tuesday night.

The following correspondence shows that Miss Laura Vail, the talented elocutionist has made many friends in our city. She has made an impression that will always insure a warm and sincere welcome among the noble people of the capital city. She deserves such a recognition, and we trust she will be received this evening by an audience worthy of her talent. That so many of our prominent citizens are anxious to hear her read should be an evidence to all, of her accomplishments. The following correspondence therefore explains itself sufficiently:

Miss Vail:—The pleasure derived from your recent dramatic reading in this city induces us to request you to give another entertainment at such time as will be most agreeable to you.

Feeling assured that your consent to favor us will be received with true appreciation, we are

Respectfully,

J O Patton,	I T Tichenor,
W P Chilton,	W L Brage,
J M Falkner,	J M Robinson,
S D Seelye,	S G Reid,
Jos S Winter,	W G Little, jr.,
T H Watts,	L P Walker,
P H Elmore,	R K Boyd,
David Clopton,	J T Johnson,
Jos Goetter,	Eugene McCaa
Wm S Thorrington,	J B Gaston,
W N Irvine,	J W Hale,
T C Bingham,	J C Gibson,
Otto Boekher,	W W Screws,
Josiah Morris,	M M Cooke.

Messrs. W. P. Chilton, J. O. Patton, Jos. S. Winter, etc.:

Gentlemen:—Your very complimentary commuercia is received. It will afford me great pleasure to read for you again. Tuesday night will probably be most suitable. Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Respectfully,

Laura A. Vail.

The Japanese Jugglers.—A fine audience attended the performance of the Japanese at the theatre last night. This troupe has received the endorsement of the press in all parts of the country, as being the best performers of their kind on the stage. All who witnessed their acts last night were highly pleased. They give one more exhibition to-night, and a matinee this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, when Prof. McDonald will see that ladies and children without escorts, will be properly cared for. Admission to matinee 50 cents, children 25 cents.

General Assembly.

[Reported Expressly for the State Journal.]

Monday, January 10, 1876.

Senate.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Nelson.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Call of Districts.—Bills, etc.

Mr. Moore, to amend section 8 of an act to establish a normal school at Florence.

Also, for the appointment and compensation of special Chancellors in certain cases.

Mr. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, to incorporate the Centennial University for ladies.

Also, a memorial by Judge S. D. J. Moore, asking for appropriation for republication of his political pamphlet entitled "Remedy for Existing Evils," which on motion was referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Robinson, to provide for the collection of rents.

Mr. Terrell, to supply certain officers in this State with Moore's Criminal Law of Alabama.

Mr. Farden, to declare usury a misdemeanor, and to fix its punishment.

Mr. Saffold, to prescribe the compensation of certain county officers and provide for their payment.

Mr. Little, a memorial to Congress that the seat held by Geo. E. Spencer be declared vacant. Laid on the table and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, by leave, to amend section 5 of an act to amend the corporate laws of the State of Alabama.

Reports of standing committees.

Local legislation through Mr. Martin, of Tuskaloosa, favorably to repeal an act to prohibit the assessment and collection of tax to erect a courthouse in Pike county. Passed.

Also, favorably to authorize the warden of the Penitentiary to use for claims due the Penitentiary within the county of Elmore, or of any defendant. Passed.

Also favorably to repeal an act providing for the time of holding the probate court in the county of Lee. Passed. A motion to reconsider was tabled.

Special Orders.

To amend section 3836 of the Revised Code, in regard to the custody of convicts of the penitentiary, also providing that the warden shall be empowered to hire out convicts in the penitentiary under certain restrictions, further consideration postponed until to-morrow.

Reports of standing committees.

Local legislation through, Mr. Martin, favorably to repeal the act in relation to trial of prisoners, for misdemeanors, so far as it relates to Butler county. Pending discussion the hour for special orders arrived, being the consideration of the majority and minority reports in relation to the resolution for the call of the special session of the General Assembly. The majority report is adverse to the resolution and the minority report declares it to be the first session.

Mr. McClellan advocated the adoption of the minority report, on the ground that as the word biennial means that which happens at intervals of two years, the General Assembly cannot meet again except at the expiration of two years. He claimed that as the new Constitution had been ratified, and by the proclamation of the Governor declared to be in force, the meeting of the General Assembly was the first under the provisions of that instrument, and, being the first, must of necessity come under the section providing for biennial sessions.

Mr. Little held that this was the last annual session of the General Assembly. He claimed that since the Constitution provided that the first biennial session should be held at such time as the law should fix, and no time had been fixed, this was not the first session, but the last of the annual meetings of that body, upon which devolved the duty of fixing a time when this first biennial session shall be held.

Mr. Terrell favored the adoption of the minority report. His views coincided with those expressed by Mr. McClellan so nearly that we deem it unnecessary to give a synopsis.

Mr. Martin, of Tuscaloosa, said that since the Constitution made no provision for the counting of votes at the election this fall, it certainly was the opinion of the members of that convention that this session should not be considered a biennial session, but that this assembly should fix the time for holding the biennial sessions.

Pending discussion, on motion of Mr. Farden, further consideration was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Carmichael.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

House.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Andrews.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Wilson moved to reconsider the action of the House on Saturday in adopting the Judiciary Committee's report in relation to section 20 of article 4 of the Constitution, as to the requirement of twenty days' notice for the enactment or repeal of special or local laws.

After considerable discussion by several members pro and con a vote was taken on the motion for reconsideration and it was lost. The Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the Senate bill for the appointment of supreme court judges pro tem. in certain cases, reported favorably to the same. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Price, from special committee on the new Constitution, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to provide for the revision, digesting and promulgation of the public statutes of this State of a general nature.

Also, favorably to bill to fix the time for meeting of biennial sessions of the Genearly Assembly.

The following substitute was adopted, and made a special order for Tuesday at 12 m.:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the first biennial session of the General Assembly of Alabama, under the present Constitution of this State, shall meet in the Senate Chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol, on Tuesday after the 2d Monday in November thereafter, at the same date and at the same place.

Speaker Anderson, from the committee on rules, reported several amendments, which were adopted.

The House then adjourned.

Local and Business Notices.

Jackson & Cowan will sell a large lot of fine furniture to-morrow, consisting of four handsome parlor setts, three extension tables; also, a large lot of readymade clothing, notions, etc. Also, 100 barrels of Irish potatoes. Now is your chance to get your potatoes cheap.

Jail.

T. F. Keplinger, at his Phoenix Steam Ginnery, wants one million bushels of cotton seed, for which he will pay 12½ cents a bushel, cash. 12-174tm

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: A weak, exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental overwork, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, New York.

1-14&w 1y.

If you want the choicest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and Cincinnati Lager Beer, go to L. Adler's Sample Rooms, on Court street.

12-21-1m.

A card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T Inman, Station D, *Bible House, New York City.*

11-6m-sold&wem.

Lanet & Co.,
No. 28 Market Street
SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DREHER & CO.,

Will sell at cost for 30 days. All winter Clothe, Cassimeres and Vestings. Mr. W. D. Lanet, of Lanet & Co. will collect all accounts due Geo. Dreher & Co. Mr. Geo Dreher will remain with us in charge o. the cutting department.

12-30-dtm.

Scoggins' Hair Restorative.—This never failing remedy for the renewal and prevention of baldness, discovered and used only by Joe Scoggins, under Colonial Bank building, has proved a most excellent remedy. A thorough trial by a number of prominent citizens has fully endorsed its qualities.

Good Dry Hickory and Oak Wood can be bought at the new wood yard on Court street, opposite Janney's Foundry. All orders left at Porter & Hanford's will receive prompt attention.

12-19d1m T. J. MaHaffey.

Make money by selling your cotton seed to the Phoenix Ginnery, at 12½ cents per bushel.

12-17d1m

New recipe tabulous freighted with peace and sweet satisfaction, is constantly being dispersed by Daniel F. Beatty, the Washington, New Jersey manufacturer of the world renowned organs, known as the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Cabinet Organ. Call and see them.

Let the People Speak.

Manhattan, Kan.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time for the last two years. She has no more periodical pains; none of that aching head-or dragging sensation in her stomach; she has been accustomed to for several years. She has strengthened confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many patent medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
John Bishop.

Mrs. E. F. Davis, Manhattan, Kan., writes:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister-in-law used the Favorite Prescription with wonderful effect."

Mary Ann Fribbie, Lehman, Pa., writes:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all pills and handfuls of doctors' bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicine generally.

New Advertisements.

Judson College—Boys' Side.

Dramatic Reading
BY
MISS LAURA A. VAIL,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876,
Commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission - - - - 50 Cents.
School Children - - - - 25 Cents.

An Entire Change of Programme.

Tickets for sale at the Book Stores and at Offutt's. jl1-3t

Montgomery Theatre.
G. P. McDonald - - - - - Lessee.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.
One Night Only of
Augustin Daly's Famous 5th Avenue Theatre Company from New York,
In the Great Comical Success of the present day, which enjoyed a run of 100 nights in New York, and 50 nights in Boston, and the present is a New Orleans, entitled the

Big Bonanza.

To be given with elegant NEW SCENES, SUPERB DRESSES and a cast embracing ALL THE FAVORITES OF THE STAYE.
Now at this Theatre.
Seats now selling in rapid progress at Offutt's Book Store.
Prices - - - $1.50, $1.00, 50c and 25c.
jan11-2t.

Montgomery Theatre
G. P. McDonald - - - - - Lessee.
R. W. Sutcliffe - - - - - Manager.
Last Performance To-Night
AND
Grand Matinee for Ladies & Children
AT 3:30 P. M.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY
OF THE
WORLD FAMOUS
Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe,
The most wonderful troupe of Acrobatic Jugglers ever seen in this country, direct from Japan, will appear at the Montgomery Theatre, and are engaged at an enormous expense, and under the management of
MR. B. W. McCORMICK.
The management respectfully announce that this entire troupe will appear at the Matinee and wonderful exhibition of human dexterity and skill ever introduced to the American public.
Admission - - - - - - $1.00
Gallery - - - - - - - 50
Reserved seats for sale at Offutt's News Depot, without extra charge.
jan11-2t

Climer & Co.,
MONTGOMERY STABLES,
LAWRENCE STREET,
Have always on hand and for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES
The largest stock of Blooded and Well Broken
Harness & Saddle Horses,
AND THE BEST
KENTUCKY MULES,
Which are warranted as represented. Buyers and Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We are Dealers in Standard Stock, and have the FINEST BUGGIES and the SAFEST HORSES for hire.
1-1m

WHARTON & CO.,
Bibb and Commerce Streets.
OPPOSITE LeGRAND'S
ARE in daily receipt of invoice of every variety of NEW AND SECOND HAND Furniture, in addition to their present large stock.
BOUGHT FOR CASH AT
BANKRUPT SALES,
And Greatly Below Cost.
Our stock embraces Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, and all articles kept in a first-class house; and we intend to look the above saying distinctly understood by all. Cash SAVING OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.
11-25-tf3m

RUBY SALOON,
CIGAR STORE —AND— OYSTER STAND.
This old and popular Saloon has been entirely refitted and renewed. Only the choicest imported
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
OYSTERS in every style served during the season.
No. 4 Court Square—West Side.
Montgomery, Ala.

E. LEIBENSTEIN,
—AT—
SHIELD'S & WOLFF'S SALOON,
COURT SQUARE,
NEAR THE CENTRAL BANK CORNER.
Has opened a
First Class Restaurant.
He will serve the choicest Oysters, Game, Beef Steaks, a la Creole, and other delicacies at all hours, and at reasonable prices. He will have charge of the cuisine in the most fastidious.
11-16-tf

CHEAP
Candy Store
61 MARKET STREET,
Under Lakin's Photograph Gallery.
SIGN OF THE BIG KEYS.
Candies received fresh every day. Sweet stick Candy 10 cents per pound, or six pounds for one dollar.
Best French Candy Fifty cents per pound.
As 9?7-tf
J. R. WINN,
Sign of the Big Keys, 61 Market st.

PHILIP PREISS,
Practical Brewer,
MILWAUKIE.
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
KEGS, HALF BARRELS AND BOTTLES
The Celebrated Lager Beer,
Orders sent to P. PREISS or F. HINDERER, will receive prompt attention. 12-3m

MONTGOMERY
LAGER BEER SALOON!
No. 8 Court Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
LAGER BEER,
IMPORTED WINES,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Always on hand. Fresh supplies of the best Western Beer.
CHAS. P. SPARRENBERGER,
10-22 Proprietor.

OYSTERS—
J. A. Diaz & Co.,
The Fingers of Cheap Prices,
are now receiving their fresh supply of Choice Plants and Blinet Reef Oysters, which they will dispose of at the following low prices:
Keefs, per hundred ..... 75c.
Plants, per hundred ..... 50c.
Liberal rates to the trade. 12-30-tf
THEATER BUILDING, Monroe St.
oct 11 3m

THE OLD RELIABLE
(YUNG'S)
Saloon and Restaurant
This well known and popular establishment has been refitted and renicled more magnificent than ever. It will be my aim to make it retain the reputation which it has so long enjoyed, as the Best Saloon and Restaurant in the city. My constant aim is to merit the confidence and patronage of the public that it will be conducted on a style that will make it second to no establishment of the kind. The clerks and waiters are attentive and polite. The
Game, Fish, Oysters and Meats
to be the choicest the market affords.
The Choicest WINES, LIQUORS AND LIQUORS are always on hand.
Prices liberal and satisfaction guaranteed.
DAVID FLEMING, Proprietor.
No. 17 Court Street.

Madison House,
Half a block from Moore's Pond
5 min. walk from Depot
AND NEAREST TO
Capitol, Court House and the Business Centre.
I beg to call the attention of my friends of the Traveling Public generally to the fact that I am now fully prepared to receive Guests, with the best fare the market affords, and my table is very liberal and unobstructed. With Servants and Tables second to none, polite and attentive servants, and the well known gentleman Mr. C. H. Riddle, of Indiana, in the office, assisted with my long experience, I feel confident I can
Please All Who Favor Me With a Call.
of the Trenton Hotel, Memphis, and the De soto House, Chattanooga, enables me with confidence to assure my Guests of entire satisfaction.
Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same, and give them kindness and Accommodation
Sure Competition.
Terms, $2.00 per day, or arrangements by the Week or Month.
Special Rates to Commercial Trade.
12-6tf JOHN W. BAYLISS, Manager.

C. R. DORAN
Wishes to inform the Public that he will open
The Tailoring Business,
Over J. T. McDonald's Clothing Store,
ON MARKET STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see his old Customers and Public Generally.
CLEANING AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Christmas Coming!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
C. [illegible] SHOP
Is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods, from candies, which he will sell lower than the lowest. Also, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff and all kinds of cakes, pies, and bread. Hot coffee and lunch at all hours, at his store in Slatter's Block.
12-5-1m

J. V. GARCIA,
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR,
COMMERCE STREET
(Under Telegraph Office),
Gives his best attention to the making of
Gentlemen's & Boys' Suits,
And will do
Repairing, Scouring and Cleaning
In the most durable and workmanlike manner. He also buys or exchanges new clothing for SECOND HAND CLOTHING. 12-30-tf3m.

Christmas Presents.
KRIS KRINCLE
Has arrived at
NICROSI BROS.
No. 19 MARKET STREET.
We have the largest and most select assortment of
TOILET AND FANCY GOODS,
AND IMPORTED CANDIES
ever brought to this city. Fresh supplies are kept in a first-class house, which we will sell at the
LOWEST PRICES,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Our stock of IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS is unequaled in quality. Our Restaurant is First-Class in every particular.
12-30-tf

Cheap Breadstuffs.
On and after January 1, 1876, I will sell
LIGHT BREAD AT
5 CENTS PER LOAF,
SODA CRACKERS AT
5 CENTS A POUND
And all other BREADSTUFFS and GROCERIES in accordance with the times.
12 30d1w JOHN DOWE.

THE OFFICE
SALOON,
UNDER THE ADVERTISER BUILDING
Is fitted up for the winter season, and is supplied for the winter season with WINES AND LIQUORS of the best brands sold. In connection, the services of many of the prizes have been retained to serve out with the liquor.
AN OYSTER STAND
Has been added to the above, and will be kept the great oyster season. Only the finest oysters will be served, in every
STYLE KNOWN TO THE TRADE.
THE SALOON AND OYSTER STAND will be kept open ALL NIGHT for the accommodation of the public.
EXCHANGE BAR,
Under the Exchange Hotel,
HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED AND FURNISHED WITH THE BEST
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
FINEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE
IN THE MARKET.
O. & J. SPARROW.

Lunch at all Hours.
11-26-dtf

NEW DOLLAR STORE.
No. 4 NORTH COURT SQUARE.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
—Consisting of—
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FANCY NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
And many thousand articles more too numerous to mention. All these goods will be sold at unheard of prices to suit the times. Call and examine for yourself. Don't forget the place.
S. A. MEERTIEF, New Dollar Store.

M. MUNTER & BRO.,
Successors to
MUNTER & FABER,
AT THEIR OLD STAND.
Have on hand a LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Notions and Fancy Goods, &c.,
Which they have purchased at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
And will offer such
Regardless of cost.
Purchasers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE before purchasing elsewhere
We are Determined to Sell.
M. MUNTER & BRO.,
No. 1 Court Square.
11-30ow

ESTABLISHED 1868.
POWELL, PRICKETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN POWELL, Sr.
FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS,
Parties desiring good Furniture, should not fail to call on us at once. We are selling at prices that cannot be excelled for cheapness by any other house in the State.
5 and 7, 8 and 10 Perry and 99 Commerce Street
11-4-dtm Primitive and Trimmed.

If SHIP YOUR COTTON TO US, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.
A. & H. STRASSBURGER,
PROPRIETORS
GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
D. H. SHULAR, Sup't, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Cotton sold to order. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates.
BY CLOSE PERSONAL ATTENTION WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO SUBSERVE YOUR INTEREST.

LEHMAN, DURR & CO.,
BANKERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICES, COURT SQUARE,
Montgomery, Alabama.
COLLECTIONS
Made on all Accessible Points, and Remitted for on Day of Payment
We also buy and Sell Domestic and Foreign Exchange and Draw Bills of Exchange, Available in all the Commercial Centres of this Country and Europe.
Liberal Cash Advances Made upon Cotton consigned to us, our connections in New York, New Orleans or Liverpool.
A FULL STOCK OF BAGGING AND TIES ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

DOTZHEIMER'S
Restaurant,
Corner of Court Square, Opposite Madison House.
This old and popular place has been RE-OPENED. It will be supplied with the best of the market affords, Oysters, Fish, Game, &c. The Bar is stocked with choice Liquors. The public generally are invited to patronize the old Establishment.
DOTZHEIMER'S.
Proprietor.

Unzer Fritz Saloon,
F. HINDERER.
THE FINEST IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
And also the celebrated
LINCOLN COUNTY WHISKIES,
As well as all other favorite brands of Whiskies, are always kept on sale.
Being one of the Agents of the world-renowned Lemp's St. Louis Lager Beer,
We will keep it on tap at all times, and will fill orders for the LAGER BEER in any quantities, in KEGS, HALF BARRELS or BARRELS.
No. 4 COURT STREET.
Next to Wolff's, Sister to Ad. 's Bank.
11-26-dtm

$10 to $500.
In Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Our new book entitled "How and Where to Make Money in Wall Street," sent free. Address
SEAT FREE. Bankers and Brokers
Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Dealers in Government Securities. Interest allowed on deposits. Collections made. Refer to any Banker in New York. Circulars free.
Address JOHN HEMPHILL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 30 Broad St., New York.

Notice to Taxpayers
I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the taxes of Montgomery county, for the year 1876:
At Court House, Beat No. 4, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d, 4th and 5th days of January.
At Exchange Hotel, Beat No. 1, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of January.
At Winter's Station, Beat No. 2, Monday, the 10th.
At Mt. Meigs, Beat No. 3, Tuesday, the 11th.
At Pike's Store, Beat No. 7, Wednesday, the 12th.
At Clay Street, Beat No. 8, Thursday, the 13th.
At Cloverdale, Beat No. 9, Friday, the 14th.
At Alberta, Beat No. 12, Monday, Jan. 17.
At Trotter's Store, Beat No. 11, Tuesday, January 18.
At Union, Beat No. 13, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
At Union Academy, Beat No. 14, Thursday, January 20.
At Tankersley's Store, Beat No. 15, Friday, January 21.
At Thomas E. Allen's, Beat No. 6, Saturday, January 22.
At Ramsey's, Beat No. 7, Monday, Jan. 24.
At Robertson's & Rose's, Beat No. 5, Tuesday, January 25.
All persons having tax-papers will meet me at the above appointments and render a written description and value of all their taxable property at the law required.
W. C. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Tax Assessor Montgomery Co.
12-28-td

Albemarle Female Institute
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Nineteenth annual session begins first of September. For circular giving Faculty and apparatus, address
R. H. RAWLINGS, M. A., Principal.

FEBRUARY

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

BY T. C. BINGHAM & CO. "The Union——It Must and Shall be Preserved." Terms—$8 Per Annum.

VOLUME VIII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, WEDNUSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. NUMBER 116

SAM BARD.....Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

THE SURE PILOT.

National Union Republicanism is the only pilot which can guide the Ship of State safely through every storm.

ANOTHER British Centennial Commissioner, Professor Archer, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, in the steamship Ohio, for Philadelphia, with twelve members of the Commissioner's staff. Great Britain promises to be first in the field, if not first in the race. Her national buildings in the Exposition grounds are already completed, and very interesting and characteristic they are—bits of Saxon Lancashire transferred bodily to the New World.

RELIGIOUS toleration under a monarchy in Spain, if only existing in the shape of a constitutional clause, would be a novelty. By the time the fanatics accustomed themselves to seeing it there they might be induced to permit it to be tried in reality. A curious feature of these religious bobs is that Christians of one sect prefer setting Christians of another sect to warring upon infidelity, which is the foe of both, and which alone is making proselytes on a large scale in Europe.

THE Centennial Legion, to represent thirteen States at the Centennial, it is proposed shall assemble at Philadelphia July 4. The following are the companies comprising it: Boston Light Infantry; Annapolis Yatemen; Providence Light Infantry; New Haven Grays; Old Guard of New York; Phil. Kearney Guard of New Jersey; State Fencibles of Philadelphia; American Rifles of Delaware; one company of the Fifth Maryland; Norfolk Light Guard, Norfolk; Fayetteville Rifles, North Carolina; Washington Light Guard of Charleston, and the Clinch Rifles of Georgia.

THE wholesale removal of experienced clerks in Congress, to make way for partisan boobies, has excited the indignation and contempt of the entire country. Even Mr. Barclay, the great parliamentarian of Congress, who has been Journal Clerk of the House, for twenty-eight years, was forced to resign, to make way for an ignoramus. The New York Tribune thus speaks of these removals:

The "clean sweep" makes progress. The library has been reformed, the Congressional researches revolutionized, and now by one the old clerks are shaved aside to make room for ignoramuses whose qualifications are summed up in the statement that they are "good Democrats," and perhaps it is quite as well that the country should take one good look at this party having a taste of power. There they are, with their noses in the trough. We have had some pretty bad exhibitions at Washington, but nothing yet quite so bad as this. May the good Lord deliver us from any such spectacle on a larger scale.

A pretty thorough canvass among Congressmen develops the fact that the proposition of the Appropriation Committee of the House to reduce the salaries of Congressmen from $5,000 to $4,500 will be defeated.—[Washington dispatch.

Oh yes, the majority of this Congress will insist that retrenchment shall take any form but that. Still, there are people that would like to see the yeas and nays on this proposition. Congress is in session only three months of the present year, and need sit no longer the first year if it attends strictly to business. For the time given to the public service—exclusive of campaign work in getting elected—$4,500 is far more than the average earnings of Congressmen in their ordinary callings. It is more than the average salaries of the bosses of Barnum, who are employed the year round, and support their families in Washington. The salaries of these officers are generally $5,000, and that was also the former pay of Congressmen, with mileage in addition. If that compensation suffices in one case, it ought to in the other.

"TRUTH WILL OUT."

General Toombs, of Georgia, in a recent address, to the members of the Legislature of that State, used the following significant language:

We come now to the Legislature. Look at the Senate. It is the worst system the devil ever devised—this same senate of the State of Georgia. I will tell you why. They don't represent the people—they only represent three counties. They said the terms should be four years, and they introduced the system of rotation. It is a system under which you can have no experience in the body. The man who has acquired it must go out for some vagabond who can control but one county. We got a good many honest fellows into the first Legislature, but I will tell you how we got them there. I will you the truth. The newspapers won't tell it to you. We got them there by carrying the black vote by intimidation and bribery! (Laughter.) and I helped to do it! (Applause.) I would have scorned the people if they had not done it! And I will buy them as long as they put beans to go to the ballot box! (Cheers.) No man should be given the elective franchise who has not the intelligence to use it properly.

* * * * *

My remedy helped us to break that up. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation! I advise it still—hold my money for it! [Applause.] You all know if but your duty in it.

If any Republican speaker or paper had charged that the Democrats carried the colored vote in Georgia by bribery and intimidation, the Democratic press, North and South, would have pronounced the charge "a Radical lie." General Toombs probably asserts that he not only helped to bribe and intimidate, but said he will buy them as long as they put beans to go to the ballot box. The sentiment was cheered with unqualified approval by the audience to which it was addressed—namely, the members of the Georgia Legislature. Gen. Toombs spent by intimidation and bribery, of course, that his Democratic associates exhibited some, and bribed others; and that he, Major General Robert Toombs, helped to do it. His language when taken in connection with his entire address, shows clearly that he considers his acts of intimidation and bribery as assisting him to the special confidence of the people of Georgia. According to General Toombs, Gordon and Hill now hold their seats, one in the Senate, the other in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, by intimidation and bribery. In view of this charge of Gen. Toombs, will the United States Senate while investigating the cases of Kerr and Spencer, attend to the cases of the Senators from Georgia? Summons Gen. Toombs as a witness, and also the Georgia Legislature, for the members thereof to whom Gen. Toombs was delivering his addr es, cheered, applauded and laughed, when he mentioned the facts of bribery and intimidation. The white Georgia delegation ought to be expelled from Congress, if what Gen. Toombs says is true.

We repeat, let Congress investigate this matter, then let the American people know why. What Gen. Toombs says of Georgia applies equally to every other Southern State. He is a man of great influence in Georgia; is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that State; he is known throughout the Union as one of the leading Statesmen of Southern Democracy. He states publicly and openly that the Democratic party carried the State of Georgia by bribery and intimidation, and that he helped to do it. He is a living witness and speaks for himself. His address was published in the Atlanta Constitution, a leading Democratic paper of Georgia, on the 27th day of January. As the Democratic leaders of Congress appear so anxious to investigate the election of certain Republican members, we demand that they extend their work to the State of Georgia. Gen. Toombs still lives, and stands ready to mount the witness stand.

If this is "hurling the bloody shirt," fortunately for the Republican party, it is based upon Democratic testimony alone.

SENATOR MORTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.

As Senator Morton's name has been quite frequently mentioned, of late, in connection with the Presidency, on the National Union Republican ticket, we have no doubt the following article from the Indianapolis Journal will prove of general interest. The Journal says:

By persistent consent of his friends and enemies, Hon. O. P. Morton is now reckoned among the most prominent candidates for the Presidency in the Republican party. The former class numbers a large following of Republicans in all the States and the latter reflects all Democrats everywhere. Of his enemies he has never made secret, and does now ask, any quarter; from his friends he has a right to expect the support which he has fairly earned, and which has been so freely accorded to him in the past. Speaking for the Republicans of Indiana he thinks brethren in other States, the Journal submits the following as some of the reasons why he should receive the Republican nomination:

For the last twenty years Senator Morton has been recognized throughout the country as one of the foremost leaders of the Republican party. Unlike some of his colleagues of the present day, his Republicanism far antedates the war. He was a delegate from this State to the Fusteburg Convention of February 22, 1856, which proposed the way for the Philadelphia Convention, held four months later, which nominated Fremont. In the same year, 1856, he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, and made a gallant though unsuccessful race. From that time to the present he has been the acknowledged leader of the party in this State, and during the last fifteen years, at least, he has also been recognized throughout the country as one of the strongest men in the party.

* * *

On the twenty-second of November, 1860, just after the election of Mr. Lincoln as President but six months before Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Mr. Morton delivered a speech in this city which excited wide attention at the time, and which Mr. Lincoln afterward said constituted largely toward fixing his convictions and shaping his policy. At that time the storm of secession was gathering, and South Carolina was preparing to lead the way in seceding from the Union. The public mind was much unsettled, and no person of prominence in the North had as yet led off on the great question before the country. In the speech referred to, Mr. Morton attacked the right of secession with great vigor, and insisted not only on its illegality, but its absolute necessity, of coercion, if necessary, to preserve the Union. In the course of it he said:

"If an attempt at secession be made, there is but one of two courses to be pursued—either to allow the seceding State peaceably to go and set up for herself as an independent government, or else, by the military power of the United States compel an observance of the laws and submission to constitutional obligations.

* * * The right of secession conceded, the nation is dissolved. Instead of having a nation, one mighty people we have but a collection and combination of thirty-three independent and petty States, held together by a treaty which has already been called a constitution, or the infraction of which each State is for his the judge, and from which any State may withdraw with pleasure. * * *

The right of secession conceded, and the way to do it having been shown to be safe and easy, the prestige of the republic gone, the national pride extinguished with the national idea, secession would become the remedy for every State, or sectional grievance, real or imaginary.

* * * If South Carolina gets out of the Union, I trust it will be at the point of the bayonet, after our best efforts have failed to compel her to submission to the laws. * * * Shall we now surrender the nation without a struggle, and let the Union go with merely a few hard words? If it was worth a bloody struggle to establish the nation, it is worth one to preserve it, and I trust that we shall not, by foreboding with indecent haste, the Union, the best thing in the inheritance of our fathers, purchased with their blood, we have given up to save our property and our lives."

These extracts show how clearly Mr. Morton at that time appreciated the situation, and how accurately he interpreted the loyal sentiment of the country.

* * *

In view of these facts, and many others that might be stated, it is the settled conviction of the Republicans of Indiana that Senator Morton is to-day the best and greatest living representative of Republican principles. Among civilians no man now living so fully appreciated, or so strongly expressed, the convictions of loyal people in 1860. Among all the Governors of Northern States none rendered such distinguished service to the Union cause during the war. Among Republican Senators none has been identified with so many important measures during the last ten years, and among all the leaders, or so-called leaders of the Republican party, not one has spoken in as many States, has opposed as many campaigns, has contived as many successful contests, or rendered as eminent service to the Republican party in other ways as Senator O. P. Morton.

That he may have made mistakes is not denied, but his whole political career has been one of undeviating devotion to the great principles on which the Republican party was founded, and on which it still rests.

One more reason may be named why the Republicans of Indiana desire the nomination of Senator Morton for President, viz: He can carry this State against any living Democrat, and is the only man who can carry it for that office against Gov. Hendricks. It is impossible for persons outside of the State to know the full extent of Senator Morton's strength in this State. Time and again the Republicans of Indiana have expressed his power as an organizer and a leader. Time and again he has snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat. His enemies have hate him chiefly for his power and his consummate leadership. He is the only man that Hendricks fears in this State, and hence the efforts of Hendrick's paper to divide the party and prevent his nomination. The attempt is as puerile as the motive is obvious. Ninety-nine per cent. of all the Republicans of Indiana are for Morton against the field. The Republican party of Indiana is nearly a unit in favor of Morton than any party of any State ever was for any man. He can carry Indiana against Thomas A. Hendricks by a handsome majority, and he is the only man living who can. Therefore if the electoral vote of Indiana is of consequence to the Republican party, the nomination of Senator Morton is of prime importance.

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A man is relieved and gay when he has got his debts into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no pure.—Emerson.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

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...ere in the country are respect... to send on all the items of in... ...ome under their observa... ...will take pleasure in giving ...ers of local interest ... to us.

BILLIARD SALOONS AS PUBLIC RESTAURANTS.

It has been usual heretofore on occasions when public entertainments have been given, for opticians and vinous liquors to be sold by some one, who generally "bids for the privilege," and ostensibly has this been the case where entertainments have been given for charitable purposes. The authorities of the city, owing to their disposition to aid all such charitable entertainments, have urged no objection to the selling of liquors, and the question was raised as to the right of any person to sell. On one or more occasions some of our citizens have objected to the selling of liquors at the entertainments, but they were so many who spoke favored the custom, or encouraged it by a more positive negative, that public sentiment has never been questioned upon the subject. No doubt that it is wrong to sell liquors at entertainments where ladies attend, but the ladies have never been heard to oppose the measure openly. Several beautiful parties were badly mutilated, and it still requires a close deal of money to put them back in their ware.

Universal Peace, ete.—The sale of chromos, pictures, etc., by Jackson & Conley, at No. 9 Exchange stands, will be continued to-day at 10 o'clock, and closing at 9 o'clock. There are a great many very fine pictures yet to be sold, and everybody should embrace the last chance of this opportunity of securing delightful works of art.

KATIE PUTNAM, the peerless Little Actress, will appear at the Montgomery theater shortly in some of her favorite characters. Katie is very popular with our theatre going people. She has smitten the hearts of more young men than any actress who ever performed here. She has a happy faculty of going right to our hearts and staying there. Come along, Katie.

VALENTINE'S day is approaching with rapidity. The school-boys and school-girls are on the tiptoe of excitement. When we were young, we too enjoyed it. Youth is the springtime of life, when we have only the shadow, as it were, of real life. The substance comes when we have married, and our better half keeps the poker within convenient reach when we are about the house. Ah! boys, enjoy life while you are young. Do not think of the future, but make the best of what you have in hand. Be cheerful and happy; look only at bright pictures, and remember that a virtuous youth brings a blessed manhood. We are not prepared to lecture the girls—just now!

DEPUTY MARSHAL RANDOLPH recently arrested Noel Meroney upon a charge of selling liquor without the Revenue license. Persons who deal in spirituous liquors should be very careful to take out United States Revenue licenses. The law is very rigid in respect to liquor licenses, and it is safest always to be inside the law. Every merchant who pays Revenue license should make it his duty to see that every other dealer does the same. Merchants who obey the laws cannot afford to compete with those who do not, hence, as a matter of self protection, the merchants themselves should see that the license is procured by every one who deals in liquors.

In the year 1850, forty years ago, Mr. Moseley Hooker was Intendant of Montgomery, and Mr. Jackson Woodley was clerk of the town council. Those citizens have long since passed to their rest, while Montgomery has grown to be one of the leading cities of the South. It is just thirty years ago since the capital was removed to this city, and our people have witnessed many changes since those happy, good old days, when war had not rent and torn our land, estranged our citizens, nor left legacies of hate, prejudice and blood thirsty discord. Then our people were happy and prosperous. In an evil hour they were led to do an act which has brought nothing but misery, poverty and suffering.

QUITE a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city, made a visit to Oak Grove last night, to participate in the pleasures of a dance and supper given by the Oak Grove Grange at their beautiful hall, situated amidst the majestic oaks. The young people had promised themselves a gay and happy time, and we are sure they realized their highest expectations. If there is anything for which the young men and young ladies of Montgomery are noted, it is for their appr ciation of life's pleasures. "Let the wide world wag as it will, I'll be gay and happy still," is the familiar song of our young friends, and they never permit the cares of life to usurp its pleasures and enjoyment.

THE weather took a decided change Tuesday evening, and yesterday was one of those sharp, piercing days which forces a poor fellow to button his overcoat closely, and seek the sunny side of the street. The ladies were out with their muffs and elegant furs closely wrapped about their pretty necks and faces. It is a sad sight to see a Southern woman cold. She looks like a monument of hope defeated, and she gets so close to the stove that she can hardly breathe. And a Southern man, whom he is cold! The like is seldom seen. He can get himself into a knot with more ease than a magician can untie the Gordian knot. We never have much cold weather, however.

PERSONAL.—Hon. P. D. Barker, the popular Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, arrived in the city yesterday on business of an official nature. He has many warm friends in Montgomery, who are always glad to meet him.

Capt. H. Cochran, Postmaster of Selma, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. A. W. McCullough, of Huntsville, arrived in the city yesterday morning.

Hon. P. G. Clarke, Postmaster of Eufaula, was in the city yesterday.

Ex-Congressman Sheats, of Decatur, was registered at the Exchange yesterday.

Hon. Wm. H. Henderson, of Wilcox county, arrived in the city yesterday.

United States District Attorney Dustin, and Postmaster Wickersham, of Mobile, were in the city yesterday.

The Speaker announced, as a special committee to consider the bill to remove the offices of THE STATE JOURNAL and Public Printer to Montgomery, Messrs. Chambers, Epp, Pope, Rice and Bowker.

On motion of Mr. Anderson (Mr. Clements in the chair), the House took up the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in eight miles of St. Stephens, Washington county, and offered an amendment, which provides that the provisions of the act shall not apply to any portion of Clarke county. (The latter has territory within eight miles of St. Stephens.)

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing his approval of the following bills:

To fix the term of holding Circuit Court in Clarke county, and to regulate certain cases therein.

To amend section 10 of an act approved Jan 8, 1858, which power of dispensing was conferred upon the Legislature of Alabama by said act of Congress.

Mr. Anderson (Mr. Clements in the chair), moved to postpone consideration of the bill until Saturday at 12 M. Carried.

CALL OF COUNTIES.

Mr. Greene, of Jefferson, to authorize the examination of persons on trial on indictments for misdemeanors or felonies as witnesses.

Mr. Woolf, to incorporate the Greensboro Guards.

Also, to repeal an act in relation to trial of misdemeanors in certain counties, so far as relates to Dallas county.

Mr. Price, to ratify and confirm the issue of certain bonds by the county of Mobile.

Also, to make all the general laws now existing, or which may hereafter be enacted in reference to the several Courts of County Commissioners in this State, applicable to all other county courts of like jurisdiction.

Mr. Harris, of Perry, to pay Mrs. N. D. Heidt, administratrix of estate of E. A. Heidt, for advertising lands to be sold for taxes in Perry county.

Mr. Jones, of Russell, to require emigrant agents to take out licenses before doing business as such in this State.

Mr. Wharton, to require county claims to be itemized before being allowed by courts of county commissioners, and to provide for filling the same.

Also, to authorize the Commissioners' Court of Walker county to levy a special tax on the indebtedness of said county.

All of which were read and ordered to lie over pending reading to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barnett, from Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably on bill to establish a Revenue Code for the State of Alabama, and moved that it be made special order for 12 M. Thursday. Adopted.

Mr. Woolf, from Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on bill to repeal an act in relation to appeal an act in relation to appeals from Justices' Courts.

Also, favorably on Senate bill to repeal an act to amend section 3470 of the Revised Code. Passed.

Also, favorably, with amendment, on Senate bill to prohibit the sale of gift enterprises or lottery tickets in this State. Amendment adopted and bill passed.

Also, favorably, with amendments, on bill to prescribe the fees of the Attorney General for bringing suit on 16th section notes. Amendment adopted and bill passed.

Also, favorably on bill to amend sections 4263, 4386 and 4393 of the Revised Code, and otherwise regulate coroners' inquests. Passed.

Also, favorably, with amendment, on bill to declare judges of the circuit and city courts of this State incompetent to preside in certain cases and to provide for the trial thereof. Amendment adopted and bill passed.

The bill to establish a general incorporation law for mining, manufacturing, immigration and industrial companies, was taken up.

Mr. Stallworth offered several amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Brewer offered an amendment, which was adopted.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Dallas, Mr. Carson was granted leave of absence for five days on account of sickness in his family.

House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Local and Business Notices.

Centennial Monumental Association.

There was a meeting of the colored members of the General Assembly and citizens of Montgomery, held on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing the Alabama Centennial Monumental Association.

The Association was organized by the election of Herschel V. Gashin, of Montgomery, President; Jas. K. P. Lucas, of Lowndes, Secretary, and Vice Presidents from the different counties of the State.

The object of the Association is to raise a fund with which to construct and erect a monumental statue of Rt. Rev. Richard Allen, of Philadelphia, founder of the A. M. E. Church, to be unveiled on the Centennial grounds, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876.

The statue is in process of construction by Mr. Albert White, of Cincinnati. The cost is $4,000, $1,250 of which have already been subscribed.

We notice among the subscribers Gov. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, and Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana.

The Association was addressed by Andrew J. Chambers, of Indianapolis, in an eloquent and forcible manner. Mr. Chambers is the general agent of the National Association.

The donations were quite liberal.

After the appointment of the following gentlemen, as an Executive Committee to solicit subscriptions, the Association adjourned subject to call of the President.

Executive Committee—A. H. Curtis, B. F. Royal, G. S. W. Lewis, Perry Matthews, Rob't Reid, C. E. Harris.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM. }
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 2 '76. }

In pursuance to a resolution adopted this day by the Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama a Convention of the Republican party of the State will be held at Montgomery, Alabama, at 12 o'clock m., on the 24th day of May, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following State offices: Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Education, and Attorney General, to be voted for at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in August, 1876, being August 8th, 1876.

Also, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the fourteenth (14th) day of June, 1876. In accordance with the Charter and Laws of Incorporation of the city of Montgomery, as amended, the Mayor is authorized to call an election on all personal property, of whatever description, and on all real estate, which is subject to taxation under State Laws.

Sec. 2. An act to repeal section one of "An act entitled an act to amend section four of an act entitled an act to provide for the funding of the city debt, approved February 1, 1872, approved February 16, 1875, in so far as the same applies to the City of Montgomery.

Sec. 3. An act to authorize the municipal authorities of the City of Montgomery to work persons sentenced to the City Prison or City Ordinances outside the limits of the City.

By order of the City Council of Montgomery.

M. L. MORGAN,
jan 29-2w Mayor.

MANUFACTURER OF STATE SEAL.

LOWEST PRICES.

Leave orders at Offutt's Rare Book, Bible and Paper Depository, No. 5 Court Square, Montgomery.

SADDLES AND HARNESS

Manufactory.

EUGENE MAHONEY,

(NEXT TO ADVERTISER BUILDING,)

HARNESS AND SADDLES

Have on hand and for sale a large assortment of the most durable and elegant

Fine colored, and at the lowest prices. His work is all made by himself, of the best stock, and warranted not to rip. Also, a large and well selected stock constantly on hand of Double Harness, Express Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Whips, Collars, Blankets, Robes, &c., for sale at the lowest prices. Horse Blankets, Carry Combs, Brushes, Whips, Halters, etc.—all from the best manufacturers. Repairing done to order, and by experienced workmen. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE OLD RELIABLE

(YUNG'S)

Saloon and Restaurant

This well known and popular establishment has been refitted and rendered more complete than ever. It will be my aim to make it retain the reputation it has had for a long while, and I shall endeavor to please all who may favor me with their patronage.

Game, Fish, Oysters and Meats

Will be found in their season, and cooked in the best style.

CHEAP

Candy Store

OPPOSITE EXCHANGE.

Under Lukin's Photograph Gallery.

SIGN OF THE BIG KEYS.

CANDIES received from every day.

Street with Candy 20 cents per pound, or six pounds for one dollar.

Best FRENCH CANDIES always on hand.

At Sign of the Big Keys, 61 Market st.

J. E. WINDE.

Madison House,

Half a block from Theatre, first door from Market House,

AND NEAREST TO

Capitol, Court House and the Business Centre.

I beg to call the attention of my friends and the Traveling Public generally, to the fact that I am now fully prepared to receive Guests, with every facility to make their stay in Montgomery both pleasant and comfortable. With Rooms and Fare unsurpassed, I hope to merit a liberal patronage, and the well known gentleman Mr. C. D. Hilsdale, of Alabama, in the office, coupled with my own long personal experience in the business, as 22 Successful Years, and as Managing Director of the Madison House, Montgomery, for the last Eleven Years, is a guarantee that I can assure my Guests of entire satisfaction.

In thanking them for past favors and patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same, being ever ready to Accommodate and Please my Patrons.

Terms per day, or arrangement by the week or month.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers, Families and Troupes.

13-6f JOHN W. BAYLISS, Manager.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.

$10 $100 $50,000

Often realize immense profits when invested in Stock Privileges. Circulars containing full explanation of the modus of operating, and daily fluctuation of all Stocks dealt in, at the

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WHARTON & CO.,

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OPPOSITE LAFAYETTE.

A BIT in daily receipt of invoice of every variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOUGHT FOR CASH AT

BANKRUPT SALES,

Greatly Below Cost.

Our stock embraces Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, and all articles kept in a first class Furniture House, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

SAVING OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

A. OHLANDER & SON.

MATTRESS MAKERS & RENOVATERS

Store Rooms—3d Story Rear, up Stairs, Sharp—Corner Scott and McDonough Sts.

Spring, Cane and Split Bottoms in Chairs Sofas and Lounges a specialty. We warrant our work, and execute any order with diligence.

12-3f AUGS. OHLANDER & SON

DR. RICE,

No. 37 Court Place,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician, and the most successful in his practice. He will guess, Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases. Impotency, Sterility, Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Illnesses of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples, Blotches, Fistulas or Fever, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Dizziness, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Loss of Sexual Power, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Nervous Irritability, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Prostration or Debility, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, Pustules on the Face, Body and Limbs, Syphilitic Infection, Sores on the Throat, Mouth, Head or other parts of the Body, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Exhaustion, Consumption, Epilepsy or Fits, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Blindness, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Involuntary Discharges, Painful Erections, Loss of Power, Impotency, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Pains in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases too numerous to mention here. Those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage, are hereby warned that the consequences of their folly may be fatal to their posterity for generations to come, and that the aid of science is sometimes powerless after the system has been allowed to run down to a certain degree. Those who have committed an indiscretion or contracted disease may consult with confidence, and rely upon having the most honorable and skillful treatment. Dr. Rice's life-long experience in the treatment of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases warrants him in guaranteeing a perfect and permanent cure in every case he undertakes. Patients at a distance may be treated by letter with the same success as if present. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from observation. Call or address, with stamp, DR. RICE, No. 37 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

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AND

Exchange.

Corner Court Square and Court Street,

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GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Refer to Merchants' Bank.

M. F. WOLFFE, formerly connected with Latham, Burr & Co., and with a business experience of Thirty Years, will give his special attention to all collections; and having employed the best legal talent in the city, to act as his counsel, we are confident that we can give satisfaction in all business entrusted to us.

Gilmer & Co.,

MONTGOMERY STABLES,

LAWRENCE STREET,

Have always on hand for Sale or Exchange

LOWEST PRICES

The largest stock of Blooded and Well Broken

Harness & Saddle Horses,

AND ALSO

KENTUCKY MULES,

Which are warranted as represented. Drovers and Buyers will find it to their interest to give us their patronage. We give especial attention to the Boarding of Horses. Terms Cash. Office next to McILLS and the SAVERY HOUSES for 1-6m

PHILIP PREISS,

SOLE AGENT OF

Ph. Best's Brewing Company

MILWAUKIE,

Keeps constantly on hand for sale, in

KEGS, HALF BARRELS AND BOTTLES

This Celebrated Lager Beer.

Orders sent to P. PREISS or F. HINDERER, at Montgomery, Ala., will receive prompt attention. 11-26-dcf.

EXCHANGE BAR,

Under the Exchange Hotel.

HAS BEEN NEWLY FITTED AND FURNISHED WITH THE BEST

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

AND

FINEST BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE IN THE MARKET.

Lunch at all Hours.

11-26-tf

To all Whom it may Concern:

MONTGOMERY, Ala.,
Jan. 1st, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Widow Owen, Alfred Montgomery, Wm. Montgomery, and the estate of Montgomery, deceased, will present application to the General Assembly, for the passage of an act to amend the Charter and Laws of Incorporation of the city of Montgomery, so as to authorize the City to issue bonds to the amount of ten per cent. on all personal property, of whatever description, and on all real estate, which is subject to taxation under State Laws.

Sec. 2. An act to repeal section one of "An act entitled an act to amend section four of an act entitled an act to provide for the funding of the city debt, approved February 1, 1872, approved February 16, 1875, in so far as the same applies to the City of Montgomery.

Sec. 3. An act to authorize the municipal authorities of the City of Montgomery to work persons sentenced to the City Prison or City Ordinances outside the limits of the City.

By order of the City Council of Montgomery.

M. L. MORGAN,
jan 29-2w Mayor.

MONTGOMERY THEATRE.

W. Whitehead ..... Lessee.
Alex. Graham ..... Manager.

Two Engines, Monday and Tuesday, February 28, 29, and 5th, America's Favorite Artiste, The Peerless Comedienne and Vocalist,

Miss Katie Putnam,

Supported by the Starring Company, HICKMAN, SULLIVAN, and eighteen eminent artists, specially engaged for her Universal Comedy Company. Watch for bills.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7,
The new version of Mrs. Eastlake's delightful drama, in five acts, entitled

OLD HONESTY Aside.

Thursday, 10th, and ..... KATIE PUTNAM.

Friday and Saturday, 11th and 12th, GRAND MATINEE, FRIDAY AT 2 P. M.

The Beautiful Drama from Charlotte Mosley's Celebrated Connecticut Novel,

JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Lowood,

Full Stage Scenery, Grand Tableaux, Picturesque Costumes, Powerful Company, Complete Gallery, No extra. Seats can be secured at Offutt's without any extra charge. 1-3-tf

BANKS of MONTGOMERY.—Awful Fatality.—Comic Monthly, 10 cts., at any newsstand.

GET THE BEST.—Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to introduce a practical household article. Sells on sight. Address Geo. Ellis, Secretary, or Gen'l Agent, JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, N. Y. 1-6m

CARPENTER'S Manual.—A practical Treatise on Modern Carpentry, containing Problems, Rules and Tables for Framing, Strength of Timber, Bridges, Roofs, Centres for Arches, Domes, &c., with numerous Examples. Illustrated, 50 cts. Price by Mail. Carpenter's Manual, 50. Stock of Alphabets, 50. Steel Ornaments, 25. Watchmaker and Jeweler, 50. Sign Painting, 50. Engraving, 50. Send for Circulars, or 25 cents for Specimen of any of the above. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, N. Y. 1-6m

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M. L. MORGAN,
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DOLLAR STORE,

NO. 8 NORTH COURT SQUARE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FANCY NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

And many thousand articles more too numerous to mention. All these goods will be sold at wonderfully low prices for CASH. Call and examine for yourself. Store No. 8 North Court Square.

dec 16 ly. MEERTIEF, New Dollar Store.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POWELL, PRICKETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN POWELL, Sr.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS,

Parties desiring Furniture, should not fail to call on us at once. We are selling at prices to SUIT THE TIMES. Goods sold on time to be paid for by instalments by any other house in the State.

5 and 7, 9 and 10 Perry, and 98 Commerce Street

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SHIP YOUR COTTON TO US, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

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The Bazar commands itself in every number of the household.—As the standard by which all periodicals, in the young ladies by its fashion-plates, and by its patterns for all descriptions of work, it is unrivalled by the faithful dealers for embroidery, knitting and various needle-work.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Bazar is a welcome visitor to the fireside of every family in which there are children to entertain, and it is not surprising to see its circulation increasing.—N. Y. Observer.

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VOLUME VIII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4. 1876. NUMBER 118

SAM BARD.....Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

THE SURE PILOT.

National Union Republicanism is the only pilot which can guide the Ship of State safely through every storm.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, the leading Democratic organ of the South, calls Congressman Holman (Democrat), who finds a considerable campaign of literature," and says, "it is time such humbugs as this Holman should be sent to the rear."

Gen. Toombs declared in his late Atlanta speech that the Democrats carried Georgia by bribery and intimidation, and then he helped to do it. Does Ben. Hill intend to sit in Congress under the legislature said he was elected by bribery and intimidation? Or will he demand an investigation?

In Brooklyn they rob the poor. City orders the coal are filled by light weight. A scale ordered had not arrived for half a ton. Suspicion being excited, the coal was weighed when it was delivered, and found to be 200 pounds short. The accountably contractor should be made to sit over an empty grate for the rest of the winter.

The Democratic investigations in Washington will encounter two difficulties. In the first place, they cannot make as much impression as the Republican investigations did, and will pale in the comparison. In the second place, if there were any witnesses, Jewell and Pierrepont are cleaning them out.

In his Atlanta speech Gen. Toombs asserts that the members of the Legislature which elected Senator Gordon were themselves elected by bribery and intimidation, and that he helped to do it. Does anybody desire to have Gordon's election investigated? Toombs would be a first class witness.

In spite of his drunken habits and a mania for speculation led to the downfall of Winslow, the defaulting Democratic Boston journalist. He had for years been engaged in an attempt to put a number eight foot into a number six boot. It is the old, old story, teaching the oft repeated, but seldom heeded, lesson, that a stock of lying appearances is in the end, as fatal to the wearer as was the shirt of Nessus.

Proctor Knott, the "humorous" Kentucky Congressman, whom the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel accuses of having stolen one of his "funny" speeches from its columns, and whom "witty" Duluth apostrophizes as supposed to have been written by Major Poore, the correspondent, has now, it appears, appropriated as his own the bill of Congressman McCrary, of Iowa, reorganizing the Judiciary. The latter spent much labor on it during the recess, and had consulted about it with many of the leading jurists of the country. Knott's originality seems to be principally of the second-hand kind.

RATHER QUEER.

Mr. Lamar declared that he "favored the Centennial appropriation, in order that the people of the North might become satisfied of the longing desire of the Southern people in-lieu with them in perpetual union"—and now that three-fourths of the Southern members of Congress repudiated the sentiment by voting against the appropriation. If Mr. Lamar represents the South, the others do not—and vice versa. In either case, the Union people of this country don't crave a bourbon, so long as the Federal authority is paramount, and the Stars and Stripes float in triumph.

The Baltimore Sun, a leading Democratic organ, does not seem to appreciate the habit which Democratic orators in Congress have of reviving their speeches. It remarks:

"The matter of withholding speeches for revision is getting to be quite a nuisance in the House. People naturally look to the Record for the speeches as well as the other proceedings of the previous day; and when, as upon to-day, all the speeches on the Centennial yesterday, except that of Mr. Hooper, were not published, but it was announced that they had been withheld for revision, there was naturally much disappointment. In view of these repeated instances, it is certainly time that some rule should be adopted to prevent this proceeding in the future."

The Sun does not endorse the course of Mr. Ben. Hill, who wants to go to the United States Senate, and to succeed, makes a red-hot, fire-eating, speech for his constituents at home, and then revises it so as to make it less dangerous as a campaign document in the North. In other words, Mr. Ben. Hill sends one speech in the House and sent out a less different one to the country.

HAND OF FUCKER.

We are gratified to see that all the leading Journals of the South disavow any sympathy with Mr. Tucker's recent tirade on States' rights in Congress. The Louisville Courier Journal, the most progressive, wide-awake, and enterprising Democratic journal in the United States, is not favorably impressed, with the style of the leaders of its party, of the John Randolph Tucker persuasion. The Courier-Journal says:

"He and his class do not seem to see that the cause is not helped by fogy humbug, but by progress. They say nothing to stand on—they have only themselves to be a law unto. They use the language of the past, which is to them a living present, but which is to the present generation a dead letter. They will be left behind, wholly and solely because of their love of superstition. They have learned nothing. They live and talk, while the other men live and work upon the age. Thus far, in spite of all overwhelming majorities, they have failed. Success will be to those, overwhelmed and turned upside down on their particular ground. Even their friends are sick and despondent."

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In discussing the matters connected with the Texas and Pacific Railroad, that able and influential journal, the Pittsburgh Commercial, remarks that the measure is attracting much attention, in and out of Congress. The Commercial is one of the warmest, as well as one of the ablest advocates of the project. The matter is now narrowed down to a very simple issue, namely: whether there is to be a competing line to the Pacific by the Texas Pacific Railroad, with its manifold advantages to the West and South, and connections with all their leading cities, whether the present Union Pacific and Central Pacific monopoly is to be upheld and fortified, by giving it an additional road, and thus blocking up the way for all time for a competing Southern line. A monopoly of one overland transportation business between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes is something that ought not to be tolerated unnecessarily for a single day longer than is necessary. The interests involved are too vast to be subject to the discretion of a single corporation, the power of which rests, substantially, in the hands of three men.

The New York Mail, referring to the subject, says:

It was never the intention of Congress, nor the desire of the people, to build up a monopoly, by the lavish grants of land and bonds to the Union Pacific Railway. At the time those grants were made it was the understanding that the Union Pacific was to be one of three grand trunk railways, each of which was constituted to the developments of the vast region west of the Missouri, and even to the security and permanence of the Union. Had the South been in her rightful place in the Union it is very doubtful whether the Central route would have been selected as that to be the first constructed. The Southern route is far shorter, passes through a country with far greater resources for development, has easier grades, and is absolutely free from the calamities snow storms that are so formidable further north.

The same paper states that the people have a deeper interest in the encouragement of this great enterprise which Colonel represents, than in any other that is engaging the attention of Congress The people of this section are justly entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress. We have patiently awaited until the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme could be presented on its merits, and as the Government has assisted the other trans-continental lines, we submit that it is only fair and just that the South should receive some consideration at the hands of Congress, since the other sections have received all they have asked for. The press of this section should take up this matter and arouse the people to its importance. If the Democratic organs in Alabama will cease for a short season their daily and weekly tirades of abuse and denunciations of Republicans, of Gen. Grant's administration and its friends, and devote their resources to the consummation of the Texas Pacific Railroad project, they will have earned for themselves the thanks of the people, and the respect of all who admire decent journalism. At present the STATE JOURNAL is the only outspoken friend of this great Southern enterprise — this scheme of so much importance to Southern interests.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The leading journals of influence and information in New York, state that business prospects are beginning to assume a much more encouraging appearance. The New York Bulletin, in a lengthy and interesting article on the business outlook, says:

"The dry goods people report a good many Western jobbers in town, including some from California and Western Texas. In other leading trades, the feeling may be described as one of quiet confidence in the future. The South, as a rule, is reported to be paying up well, and at the West the disposition is, instead of crowding, to congratulate themselves upon the fact, or alleged fact, that business still there, everything considered, is much better than it is elsewhere. In Canada, there is a decided change for the better. Factories running at reduced speed are again running to their fullest capacity, while the feeling as to general business throughout the country is spoken of as quite hopeful."

More business and less politics in the South, is what we need to give new life to trade. When we have confidence among ourselves, we will be honored with the confidence of others, and set otherwise.

HONEST CONFESSION.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is one of those Bourbon papers which has the courage to speak honest convictions, even at the risk of being beheaded and drummed out of the Bourbon lines. It now sees the hand-writing on the wall, and confesses that there is "every likelihood that the next House of Representatives will be hopelessly Republican." Add in the same connection it thus speaks of the Southern Democrats now in the House:

"They forget nothing. They learn nothing. They talk and talk, write the other side bits off with the rear. Time after time, in spite of an overwhelming majority, they have allowed themselves to be beaten, overmatched and turned upside down on their particular ground. Even their friends are sick and despondent. The country wants a fresh set of ideas, and impulses; not a dreary rehearsal in old ideas."

We may add that there is but one way in which the Bourbon party can become quickened. It must first die.

In the case of McKee, chief proprietor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, on trial for conspiracy to defraud the Government, the jury, with but little deliberation, brought in a verdict of "guilty." The prevailing opinion, for some days, has been in favor of a disagreement; but the testimony of the co-conspirators seems to have found full favor in the sight of the "jurymen." We earnestly regret, for the sake of the profession, and for that of a hitherto popular member of it, that Mr. McKee was unable to establish his innocence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for the State Journal by the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Line.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 3.—Gen Revera is approaching Estella and a battle is expected.

NEW JERSEY.

BAINBRIDGE, February 3.—One of the most important of the Landstrial is the death of Mr. Gaston, of Newark, a witness for defendant. The trial was resumed this morning, and Attorney General Venable consumed all the morning session with his summing up in behalf of the State. Judge Reid will charge the jury this evening.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—The steamship City of New York arrived here from New York. She reports encountering heavy gales on the 28th and 29th of January. During the storm two boats were broken, the saloon sky-lights smashed to pieces, causing terrible alarm among the passengers. The forecastle was washed overboard.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is reported that United States Minister Schenck pleads privilege against the writ issued in the Somes Mine suit.

The statue of Lord Palmerston at Westminster Abbey, was uncovered today, without public ceremonies.

WASHINGTON.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Withers, from Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments, the bill amending the act granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, and restoring to the pension rolls the names of those stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill and memorial for relief of the Mobile Dock Company; referred.

Mr. Eaton submitted a resolution that any further issue of 3.65 bonds be hereby prohibited, all provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding. He stated that since last Saturday he had been most reliably informed that over $100,000 of these bonds had been issued contrary to the known wish of Congress and to a resolution passed by this body.

Mr. Sargent said that if they had been issued it was by the Funding Commission, one member of which is W. W. Corcoran.

Mr. Eaton said he was not here to mention names, but to state facts, and he thought, after what he had said, that no objection would be made to his resolution.

Several Senators rose, when Mr. Clayton objected to further consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Clayton then called up the bill throwing open the public lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, to pre-emption settlement, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman, that no rights of homestead settlers shall be impaired thereby. The discussion was partici-pated in by Messrs. Boggy, Alcorn and Ingalls.

Mr. Ingalls opposed the bill, and said these timber lands were worth probably all the way from 50 cents to $1.00 per acre, and if this bill passed they would be thrown open to speculators at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

Mr. Norwood said the pine lands of Florida, through which four railroads run, sold at from 10 to 25 cents an acre.

Mr. Sargent offered a further provision that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to revive the law commonly known as the graduation act.

Mr. Windom, who had reported the bill from the Committee on Public Lands, read from the report the reasons which had induced the committee to make a favorable report on the bill.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Clayton moved to proceed with the bill to the exclusion of unfinished business; lost—yeas 28, nays 33.

The unfinished business, being the bill in reference to the payment of the interest on the District 3.65 bonds, came up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Kernan, to prohibit absolutely any further issue of the 3.65's; agreed to without a division.

The question then recurred on Mr. Edmunds' amendment that there shall be no increase of the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District of Columbia; adopted.

Mr. Eaton moved a further amendment disclaiming any liability on the part of the United States for any bonds issued after January 27th.

After further discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the House the entire cost for the last year of the Signal Service Bureau, including a detailed statement of all money expended on account of said Bureau; adopted.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution directing that, as in a communication sent in by the Secretary of the Interior it was stated that there was a deficiency of $225,000 in the appropriation for the Red Cloud Indian Agency, and as it has been alleged that said appropriation was misappropriated, the President be required to designate a competent army officer to act as Indian Agent, and to proceed to the Red Cloud Agency and investigate the cause of such deficiency. The resolution was adopted. Under regular order in the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, to regulate the practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts; passed.

Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, from same committee, reported adversely on a bill to prevent heads of departments conducting seats on the floor of the House; tabled.

Also, reported favorably upon a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; referred to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Loyd, of New York, from same committee, reported a substitute for the bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners for taking affidavits, depositions and veritications of proceedings to be read in United States Courts; passed.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, from same committee, reported a bill to authorize action in cases of death resulting from wrongful act, neglect, or default, in the District of Columbia.

Pending consideration the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Singleton, went into committee on the consul and diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Hawkins in the chair.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, said in the first meeting of the Committee on Appropriations, the question came up whether the Committee should reduce expenses or follow the old landmarks. All agreed that the time had arrived for retrenchment, although there was a difference of opinion as to the amount and where the retrenchment should come in. The people demanded economy. He knew not how it was in other sections, except as he read accounts in the newspapers, but he knew his own section was so impoverished that it was often difficult to obtain even the necessaries of life. The result of the war had left the South in a sad condition. They were impoverished, because the vault of the war had swept away four hundred millions of slave property.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $304,633,98; custom receipts $216,540.37; national bank notes received to-day for redemption $566,905.

D. W. Flenniken, of Ohio, has been appointed as journal clerk of the House; Bill Clayton and John A. Rudd, of Kansas, telling clerk to fill vacancy of Mr. Mahaffy, reading clerk.

Commercial.

MONTGOMERY COTTON MARKET.

FEBRUARY 3.—Our market to-day is quiet, at following quotations:

Ordinary	7@8
Good Ordinary	10@9
Strict Good Ordinary	9@9
Low Middling	11@9
Middling	12@9

New York Market.

MONETARY.

New York, February 3.—Money closed at 6@4 gold closed 113; stocks closed active.

COTTON.

New York, February 3.—Spot cotton closed quiet: Middling Orleans, 12 3-16; Middling Alabama 12 1-8 a; Middling Uplands, 12 Strict L. M. Upland, 12¼; L. M. Upland, 12¼; Strict Good Ordinary Upland, 11¾; Good Ordinary Upland, 11; Ordinary Upland, 9¾.

Receipts all ports to-day 25,532 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,998 bales; exports to the continent 6,356 bales; stock at all ports 913,523.

Sales for future delivery closed quiet; sales 27,033, bales, at the following quotations:

February	13 5-16@13
March	13 5-32@13
April	13 3-8 @13
May	13 13-32@13
June	13 15-16@13
July	14 31-32@14
August	14 1-16@14 3-32

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, February 3, 4 P. M.

Cotton — Flat; sales 10,000 bales; middling Uplands 6 1-2d; New Orleans 6 3-16d.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.— Market Dull; receipts to-day 701; sales 1000 bales; middlings 12 4 (@) stock on hand 37, 688 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS Feb. 3.—Market dull and easy middlings 12¾ cents; net receipts 16,812 bales; gross —— bales; sales 1,510 bales; shipments to Great Britain, 4-120 bales; stock on hand 381,833 bales.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.— Cotton market Quiet; middlings 12¼ @ cents; net receipts 1,108 bales; sales 3,000 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; stock on hand 91,011 bales.

Savannah Market.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull receipts 1,701 bales; sales 741 bales; middlings 12¾; stock 38,346.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb 3.

Wheat—Unchanged.
Wheat—Steady at 97¾.
Corn—Steady at 40¾.
Oats—Quiet at 30¾.
Rye—Quiet at 67.
Barley—Dull at 1.79.
Pork—Quiet at 18.45.
Lard—Quiet at 12.02½.
Whisky—Steady at 1.06.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.

Wheat—Higher at 1.04¾.
Flour—Unchanged.
Corn—Higher at 39¾.
Barley—Unchanged.
Oats—Quiet at 30¾.
Rye—Firmer at 70.
Boom—Firm at 114.
Whisky—Firm at 1.05.
Pork—Steady at 20.20.
Lard—Quiet at 11.75.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.

Lard—Quiet at 12.37@12.75.
Pork—Quiet at 20.25.
Whisky—Active at 1.05.

GIVEN AWAY

To agents and others, male and female, a $50 secret, and beautifully illustrated 100-page book, entitled "Every Man His Own Lawyer." Sells like wild fire. Address, J. Y. Stone & Co., Boston, Mass.

Albemarle Female Institute

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

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$10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ASTONISHING!

"Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown."

Future events prophesied by rules in Hermetic Fortune Teller. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Fresh packets of prizes for the next 12 years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money in pigeon, hogs, corn, potatoes, cotton, and when we will have the best health, wealth, and happiness. Address as above. Agents wanted. Henry Bonner, manufacturer, Hartmate Dealer and speculator should have the book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and to secure a fortune to any name, post paid, for 25 cents in STAMPS. Address, HARRY BONNER, Hazlehurst, Cape County, Mo.

SP-FOR 1876 -SP

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Price, 10 cts. per Number; $4 per Annum.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned have purchased, exclusively for subscribers to APPLETON'S JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

"CHARLES DICKENS IN HIS STUDY,"

which is offered, under special terms to every subscriber—subscription price of the JOURNAL, $4 per year.

This steel engraving is 11 inch and eighths by 14 inches, and is a fine line engraving, a reproduction of Christie's picture as nearly as Gutekunst, with the portrait of the distinguished author in strikingly faithful.

The size of the plate is ideal, printed on heavy plate paper, thus making a large and handsome engraving for the parlor or library wall. The execution of the plate is of a superior order.

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General Superintendent.

S. S. PARKE,
General Pass'r Agt., Louisville, Ky. jy15ly

Western & Atlantic Railroad
AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

"Kennesaw Route."

The following schedule takes effect June 6th, 1875:

WESTBOUND.

Leave Atlanta	4.30 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Arrive at Marietta	5.30 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Arrive at Kingston	6.45 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
Arrive at Rome	7.30 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
Arrive at Cartersville	6.00 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 5.	No. 3.	No. 11.
Leave Chattanooga	4.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Arrive at Kingston	5.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
Arrive at Rome	6.15 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
Arrive at Cartersville	4.45 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
Arrive at Marietta	7.00 p.m.	3.45 a.m.	11.15 a.m.
Arrive at Atlanta	8.00 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m.

Close connections made at Chattanooga with Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Decatur, Memphis and Louisville; at Atlanta with Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Macon and Savannah; at Atlanta with Atlanta and West Point Railroad for Montgomery and Mobile; at Atlanta with Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad for Charlotte, Richmond and Washington; at Atlanta with Western Railroad of Alabama for Montgomery and Mobile; at Rome with Rome Railroad for Rome; at Kingston with Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis and Charleston; at Cartersville with Air Line Railroad for Rome; at Marietta with Marietta and North Georgia Railroad for Marietta and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets to all points North, East and West for sale at the Company's Office, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Baggage checked through to destination.

Passengers will find this the most direct route to Kennesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga Battle Field, Rock City, Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Rome, Cartersville, Allatoona, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and all points of interest on the line of the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

Time Tables and Maps furnished on application at the Company's Office, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN W. GREEN,
Superintendent.

Official Railroad Time Table

Showing arrival and departure of all trains of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, Alabama & Florida Railroad, &c., &c., at Montgomery, Alabama, and Eufaula, Alabama, on and after Sunday, June 6th, 1875.

Leave Montgomery at 7.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday, this morning despatch, Ella's, pic.

Arrive at Eufaula at 12.30 p.m.

Leave Eufaula at 1.00 p.m., daily, except Sunday, this evening despatch, Ella's, pic.

Arrive at Montgomery at 6.30 p.m.

Leave Montgomery at 5.00 p.m., daily, except Sunday, this evening despatch, Ella's, pic.

Arrive at Eufaula at 10.30 p.m.

Leave Eufaula at 4.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday, this morning despatch, Ella's, pic.

Arrive at Montgomery at 9.30 a.m.

Leave Montgomery at 8.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday, this morning despatch, Ella's, pic.

Arrive at Eufaula at 5.30 p.m.

Leave Eufaula at 8.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday, this morning despatch, Ella's, pic.

Arrive at Montgomery at 5.30 p

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BAR ROOM.....Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

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Editorial Notes Republished in the only paper which owns yields the Style of Such orphy through very views.

The United States Court, 26 San Francisco has decided, or rather—decreed, as following case under the decision Th. Stanford, Governor of California, Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Timothy Hopkins, constituting the firm of Stanford, Huntington & Co., and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,